Number, Timing, and Duration of Marriages and Divorces: 20161 Current Population Reports By Yerís Mayol-García, Benjamin Gurrentz, and Rose M. Kreider Issued April 2021 P70-167 INTRODUCTION Marriage and divorce are key events that shape many areas of people’s lives, including their happiness, health, and economic resources. In order to under-stand the living arrangements and composition of families in the United States, it is also important to examine marriage and divorce. The number, timing, and duration of marriages and divorces often reflect the changing economic conditions, social norms, and cultural attitudes prevalent in the country, which in turn affect important family characteristics. This report uses data from several major demographic surveys collected by the U.S. Census Bureau to pro-vide a comprehensive look at both current and earlier marital patterns in the United States. Data come from the American Community Survey (ACS), the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP), and the Social Security Supplement to the SIPP (SSA). The ACS collects data about the current marital status of adults, as well as how many times they have been married, the year their current marriage began, and whether adults married, divorced, or were widowed in the past 12 months. SIPP and SSA data contain more detailed marital history information for men and women 15 years and over, as well as additional information about their characteristics, households, and the people with whom they live. The SSA was a reinterview of SIPP respondents from the 2014 panel 1 This report meets all of the U.S. Census Bureau’s Disclosure Review Board (DRB) standards and has been assigned DRB approval number CBDRB-FY20-POP001-0147.that collected information on up to three marriages in order to provide additional estimates on mar-riage duration, anniversaries, and other estimates. Information about both spouses is available for people who are currently married. See Appendix A for more details regarding these surveys. 2 Highlights • By 2016, the median age at first marriage had risen approximately 2 full years since 2008, to 30 for men and 28 for women. • Among ever-married adults 20 years and over, 34 percent of women and 33 percent of men had ever been divorced, while the percentage ever divorced was highest for adults aged 55 to 64 (about 43 percent for both sexes). • Among race and Hispanic origin groups, ever- married Asian women and men had the lowest proportion ever divorced (14 percent and 11 per-cent respectively). • Women who divorced in the previous 12 months were more likely than recently divorced men to be in poverty (20 percent compared with 11 percent, respectively). • Among ever-married adults 20 years and over, 14 percent of women had ever been widowed, 2 More survey information is also available at these Web sites: ACS <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs.html>, SIPP <www.census.gov/sipp/>, and SSA <www.census.gov /programs-surveys/sipp/data/datasets/2014-panel/ssa.html>.2 U.S. Census Bureau compared with 6 percent of men. Yet, among people 75 years and over, 58 percent of women and 28 percent of men had ever been widowed. • Among currently married women in their first marriage in 2016, 10 percent were in an interracial/interethnic mar - riage and 8 percent were in a mixed nativity marriage, i.e., one spouse was foreign-born and the other was native-born. • Among those currently mar- ried in 2016, 76 percent of men and 77 percent of women were in their first marriage.• Among men in same-sex marriages in 2016, 82 percent were in their first marriage, while 75 percent of currently married women in same-sex marriages were in their first marriage. • By 2014, over half of both men and women in their first mar-riage who married between 1970 and 1984 had reached at least their 25th anniversary. MARITAL PATTERNS One of the most noticeable changes in marital patterns dur-ing the past 5 decades has been an increase of about 7 years in age at first marriage. It was about 23 years for men and 20 years for women in the 1960s. 3 Figure 1 shows that from 2008 to 2016, the median age at first marriage went up for both men and women by approximately 2 full years. In 2008, the median age at first mar-riage was 28 for men and 26 for women, but in 2016 this estimate rose to 30 for men and 28 for women. Over the period covering 2008 to 2016, marriage rates decreased 3 Before the 1950s, ages at first mar- riage were a bit higher than in later decades. Historical table MS-2 presents the estimated median age at first marriage from 1890 to present at <www.census.gov/data/tables /time-series/demo/families/marital.html>.KEY TERMS Marital status. The marital status classifica - tion refers to the status at the time of interview. “Married, spouse present” applies to married couples in which both spouses were living in the same household, even though one may be tempo-rarily absent (for example, on business, vacation, a visit, or in a hospital). “Married, spouse absent” relates to people who are living apart for reasons other than marital problems (for example, spouses living apart because one or the other was employed elsewhere, on duty with the Armed Forces, or incar-cerated). “Separated” refers to married couples who are living apart because of marital problems. “Divorced” indicates people who report that they have received a legal divorce decree and have not remarried. “Widowed” indicates that a person’s last marriage ended in the death of his or her spouse. The term “never married” applies to those who have never been legally married, as well as to those whose marriages were annulled. Marital history. Marital history refers to when a respondent reported being married, separated, divorced or widowed during his or her lifetime. It also includes the number of times the respondent has been married in his or her lifetime. Marital event. Refers to a change in marital status: getting married, getting divorced, or being wid- owed. It excludes getting separated. Currently married. In this report, the term “cur- rently married” is used to refer to those who are married and whose spouse is present in the house-hold at interview month.\* Birth or marriage cohort. A cohort signifies a group of people born or married in a specified time period (e.g., people born from 1945 through 1949). Current age. Age at interview month. Median. The median is the value which divides the observations’ distribution into two parts, such that at most half of the observations are below and at most half of the observations are above the median value. \* Analyses of currently married people require information on both spouses; therefore, this cat-egory excludes married respondents with an absent spouse because information on the absent spouse is not collected.U.S. Census Bureau 3 for both men and women. The marriage rate is defined as the number of people reporting a marriage occurring in the past 12 months per 1,000 population 15 years and over. The decline of marriage rates, however, is less linear than median age at first marriage, as rates for both men and women fell from 2008 to 2011 but have risen slightly since. Nonetheless, marriage rates for men decreased from 20 in 2008 to 18 in 2016, while for women they decreased from 18 in 2008 to 17 in 2016. Figure 2 shows median age at first marriage by race and Hispanic origin. 4 In 2016, Black men and women had the high - est median age at first marriage (32 and 31, respectively), while men and women who identified as Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander (NHPI) had among the lowest estimates (28 and 26, respectively). 5 For non- Hispanic Whites as well as Asian and Hispanic origin groups, the 4 A person may report more than one race. Unless otherwise noted, in this report all references to a specific race are people who reported that category alone. Unless otherwise noted, race categories include Hispanic, since Hispanic respondents may be of any race. 5 For men, the marriage rates of NHPI did not significantly differ from those of non-Hispanic Whites.median age at first marriage was 30 for men and 28 for women.6 Figure 3 shows marriage rates by race and Hispanic origin. Black women had among the low - est marriage rates compared to women of other race and Hispanic origin groups, at 13 per 1,000. 7 For men, Blacks and non- Hispanic Whites had significantly lower marriage rates than Asians, people of Two or More Races, 6 For men, the median age at marriage for Asians is significantly higher than for non-Hispanic Whites and Hispanics. 7 The marriage rates of Black women did not significantly differ from the rate for NHPI women.Figure 1. Median Age and Marriage Ra te at First Marriage by Sex: 2008–2016 Note: The marriage ra te for women is the number of marriages occurring in the past 12 months per 1,000 women 15 years and over. The marriage ra te for men is calculated in the same way for men 15 years and ove r. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008–2016 American Community Surv ey, 1-year estimates./one.tab/zero.tab/one.tab/five.tab/two.tab/zero.tab/two.tab/five.tab/three.tab/zero.tab/three.tab/five.tab /two.tab/zero.tab/one.tab/six.tab /two.tab/zero.tab/one.tab/five.tab /two.tab/zero.tab/one.tab/four.tab /two.tab/zero.tab/one.tab/three.tab /two.tab/zero.tab/one.tab/two.tab /two.tab/zero.tab/one.tab/one.tab /two.tab/zero.tab/one.tab/zero.tab /two.tab/zero.tab/zero.tab/nine.tab /two.tab/zero.tab/zero.tab/eight.tabMen Women Men Women Marriage ra te (per 1,000 population)Median age at ﬁrst marriage (in years)4 U.S. Census Bureau Figure 2. Median Age at First Marriage in Y ears by Race and Hispanic Origin: 2016 Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 American Community Surv ey, 1-year estimates.29.5 29.5 27.5 27.531.8 31.230.8 29.1 27.630.2 28.2 26.329.9 27.330.2 28.729.6 27.5 Non-Hispanic WhiteWhite American Indian and Alaska NativeBlack Two or More RacesAsian Native Hawaiian and Other Paciﬁc IslanderHispanic Some Other Race Men Women(In years) Figure 3. Marriage Ra te per 1,000 Men and Women 15 Years and Ov er by Race and Hispanic Origin: 2016 Marriage ra te (per 1,000 population) Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 American Community Surv ey, 1-year estimates.12162024 /one.tab/seven.tab/period.tab/four.tab/one.tab/eight.tab/period.tab/two.tab/two.tab/one.tab/period.tab/zero.tab/two.tab/one.tab/period.tab/six.tab/two.tab/one.tab/period.tab/five.tab /two.tab/zero.tab/period.tab/five.tab /two.tab/zero.tab/period.tab/six.tab /one.tab/seven.tab/period.tab/three.tab/one.tab/seven.tab/period.tab/eight.tab /one.tab/six.tab/period.tab/six.tab/one.tab/six.tab/period.tab/seven.tab/one.tab/nine.tab/period.tab/eight.tab /one.tab/eight.tab/period.tab/four.tab/two.tab/one.tab/period.tab/seven.tab /two.tab/zero.tab/period.tab/five.tab/two.tab/one.tab/period.tab/six.tab /one.tab/three.tab/period.tab/two.tab/one.tab/seven.tab/period.tab/zero.tab Non-Hispanic WhiteWhite American Indian and Alaska NativeBlack Two or More RacesAsian Native Hawaiian and Other Paciﬁc IslanderHispanic Some Other Race Men WomenU.S. Census Bureau 5 Hispanics, and those belonging to Some Other Race.8 Like marriage rates, divorce rates were also lower in 2016 compared to 2008 (Figure 4). 9 8 The marriage rates of Black men did not significantly differ from the rate of non- Hispanic White men. 9 This trend is also apparent in published Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) marriage and divorce rates for the past 2 decades. The NCHS compiled state-level administrative data from marriage cer-tificates and divorce decrees, including infor-mation from a subset of states on previous marital status. See CDC/NCHS National Vital Statistics System tables on the “Provisional number of marriages and marriage rate: United States, 2000–2018” and “Provisional number of divorces and annulments and rate: United States, 2000–2018,” available at <www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/dvs /national-marriage-divorce-rates-00-18.pdf>.The divorce rate is defined as the number of people reporting a divorce occurring in the past 12 months per 1,000 population 15 years and over (separately for men and women). In 2016, the divorce rate for both men and women was 8 per 1,000, sig - nificantly lower than the 2008 estimate of 11 for women and 10 for men. Similar to the pattern for marriage rates, the divorce rate from 2008 to 2016 did not neces - sarily decrease steadily each year. For example, from 2009 to 2012, the divorce rate did not change. Nonetheless, divorce rates in 2016 were lower than in 2008, and this may be related to fewer divorces among more recent marriages. 10 The rise in median age at first marriage is reflected in an increas-ing proportion of younger adults who were never married. Table 1 shows the percentage of women never married, by 5-year age groups, from 25 to 29 to 55 years and over. 11 For young adults, the proportion of women aged 25 10 Phillip N. Cohen, “The Coming Divorce Decline,” Socius: Sociological Research for a Dynamic World, 2019. 11 This section makes reference to 2008 and 2006 data in different paragraphs because these are the earliest ACS published estimates on marriage/divorce rates and median age at first marriage respectively. The marital history questions were added to the ACS in 2008.Figure 4. Divorce Rate per 1,000 Men and Women 15 Years and Ov er by Sex: 2008–2016 Note: The divor ce rate for women is the number of divorces ocurring in the past 12 months per 1,000 women 15 years and ove r. The divor ce rate for men is calculated in the same way for men 15 years and ove r. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008–2016 American Community Surv ey, 1-year estimates.Divor ce rate (per 1,000 population) 468101214 2016 2015 2014 2013 2012 2011 2010 2009 200810.5 9.9 8.2 7.8 MenWomen6 U.S. Census Bureau to 29 who were never married increased from 46 percent in 2006 to 60 percent in 2016, while the proportion never married at ages 30 to 34 increased from 26 percent in 2006 to 36 percent in 2016. The change was smaller for women 55 years and over (6 per-cent to 7 percent). In other words, most women still marry but are waiting until they are older to do so. The growth in the percentage of women who were never married spans race and Hispanic origin groups. Whether for non-Hispanic Whites, Blacks, American Indian and Alaska Natives (AIAN), Asians, people of Two or More Races, or Hispanics, there was a significant increase from 2006 to 2016 in the proportion of women who were never married among both younger (i.e., 25 to 29 years old) and older (i.e., 55 years and over) age groups. Although the percentage of never married increased for all race and Hispanic origin groups across the decade, the proportion of adult women who were never mar - ried varied by race and Hispanic origin. Black women were the most likely to remain never mar - ried through young adulthood and middle age. Specifically, 79 percent of Black women aged 25 to 29 had never married, com - pared with 56 percent of non-Hispanic White women in 2016. Among women 55 years and over, three times as many Black women as non-Hispanic White women were never married (18 percent vs. 6 percent). Similarly, in 2006, a higher proportion of Black women had never married than non-Hispanic White women at each age group. Differences in the proportion who had never married by sex and age group (Figure 5) were apparent in 2016, as they were in 2006. For each age group shown, a higher proportion of men were never married than women. For example, among men aged 25 to 29, 71 percent had never mar-ried, compared to 60 percent of women. Among adults aged 30 to 34, 46 percent of men had never married, in contrast to 36 percent of women. While these gaps by sex persist by age group, men and women both experienced an increase in the proportion never married in each age group, from 2006 to 2016. In summary, during the past decade, fewer adults were get-ting married, they waited longer to get married, and once they said “I do,” fewer got divorced. These patterns are particularly striking for Black women, who were the most likely to never marry across age categories when compared to women of other race and Hispanic origin groups. MARITAL INDICATORS This section provides basic infor-mation about the marital situation of adults, including those who had ever married, had ever divorced, or had ever been widowed, as well as characteristics of those with a marital event in the preceding year. Marital history is related to socioeconomic status and health. Those who are married often have higher socioeconomic status, whether that is because people are more selective about whom and when they marry, or because marriage helps build wealth. 12 In contrast, divorce is associated with an increased risk of living in poverty, while becoming a widow affects a person’s health by increasing his or her own probabil - ity of dying. 13, 14 Commonly, adults have mar - ried only once—48 percent of men and 52 percent of women (Table 2). These proportions have declined since 1996, when 54 percent of men and 60 percent of women had married only once. 15 Marital patterns are shown by age group, since marital status varies throughout the life course. For example, few teens are expected to be married and more young adults in their 20s are delaying marriage, as mentioned earlier, but for all age groups 30 to 34 and over, the majority had mar-ried. About 12 percent of men and 13 percent of women had married twice, while 3 percent of men and 12 An example can be found from Janet Wilmot and Gregor Koso, “Does Marital History Matter? Marital Status and Wealth Outcomes Among Preretirement Adults,” Journal of Marriage and the Family, Vol. 64:1:254–268, 2002. Also, Jim P. Stimpson, Fernando A. Wilson, and M. Kristen Peek, “Marital Status, the Economic Benefits of Marriage, and Days of Inactivity Due to Poor Health,” International Journal of Population Research, Vol. 2012: Article ID 568785, 2012, available online at <https:/ /doi.org/10.1155/2012/568785>. Also, Andrew J. Cherlin, The Marriage-Go-Round, New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2009. 13 Cecile Bourreau-Dubois and Myriam Doriat-Duban, “Covering the Costs of Divorce: The Role of Family, the State and the Market,” Population, Vol. 71:3: 457–477, 2016. 14 Felix Elwert and Nicholas A. Christakis, “Widowhood and Race,” American Sociological Review, 71(1): 16–41, 2006. 15 Rose M. Kreider and Jason M. Fields, Number, Timing, and Duration of Marriages and Divorces: Fall 1996, Current Population Reports, P70-80, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, 2001. The report is available online at <https:/ /www2.census.gov/library /publications/2002/demo/p70-80.pdf>.U.S. Census Bureau 7 4 percent of women had married three or more times. The propor-tion of men and women married twice was between 19 and 23 per-cent for men and women 50 years and over. Tables 3a and 3b show the per- centage of ever-married adults who had ever divorced or ever been widowed by age, race, and Hispanic origin. 16 About 34 per - cent of all ever-married adult 16 The current section discusses the proportion of adults who have experienced marriages and divorces over the life course in contrast to the previous section, which discusses marriage and divorce rates in the last decade.women and 33 percent of all ever-married adult men had ever been divorced, while the percent-age ever divorced was highest for ever-married adults 55 to 64 years (about 43 percent for both Table 1. Percent of Women Never Married by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 2006, 2011, and 2016 Race and Hispanic origin 25–29 years 30–34 years 35–44 years 45–54 years 55 and over Total 2006 ........................................... 45.6 26.2 16.4 10.6 5.5 2011 ........................................... 53.8 31.9 18.6 12.4 6.3 2016 ........................................... White Alone59.7 36.1 21.2 13.5 7.4 2006 ........................................... 40.6 21.6 12.8 8.4 4.8 2011 ........................................... 49.6 27.0 14.5 9.6 5.2 2016 ........................................... White Alone, Non-Hispanic55.7 31.5 16.8 10.4 6.0 2006 ........................................... 40.9 21.4 12.5 8.2 4.7 2011 ........................................... 49.6 26.2 13.7 9.3 5.0 2016 ........................................... Black or African-American Alone55.5 30.6 16.0 9.9 5.7 2006 ........................................... 70.2 51.3 36.9 25.0 11.3 2011 ........................................... 75.6 57.5 40.8 29.2 14.6 2016 ........................................... American Indian and Alaska Native Alone79.0 61.6 44.1 31.3 17.5 2006 ........................................... 56.0 31.1 24.3 15.0 7.4 2011 ........................................... 60.3 44.2 26.9 18.8 9.3 2016 ........................................... Asian Alone65.8 46.8 29.0 18.9 10.1 2006 ........................................... 46.3 21.1 11.8 6.9 5.0 2011 ........................................... 51.3 23.5 12.6 8.3 5.0 2016 ........................................... Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Alone55.7 25.9 13.0 8.1 6.1 2006 ........................................... 45.8 22.1 18.6 9.4 4.4 2011 ........................................... 45.7 34.7 17.5 12.3 5.9 2016 ........................................... Some Other Race Alone52.8 40.3 31.0 15.9 9.7 2006 ........................................... 42.9 25.7 16.8 12.8 8.9 2011 ........................................... 52.4 34.2 22.1 15.4 10.6 2016 ........................................... Two or More Races58.3 40.0 25.5 16.6 12.1 2006 ........................................... 54.2 32.2 20.6 12.4 6.2 2011 ........................................... 57.5 38.6 22.0 13.8 7.5 2016 ........................................... Hispanic or Latino (of Any Race)64.6 41.1 26.9 16.3 9.2 2006 ........................................... 41.3 24.9 16.0 11.6 7.7 2011 ........................................... 51.1 32.3 20.0 13.5 8.6 2016 ........................................... 58.1 37.4 22.2 14.8 10.1 Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006, 2011, and 2016 American Community Suvey, 1-year estimates.8 U.S. Census Bureau sexes).17 These proportions are much lower for those 75 years and over, for whom widowhood is more prevalent (Figures 6a and 6b). Overall, 14 percent of ever-married women had ever been widowed, compared with 6 per-cent of ever-married men. Among ever-married people 75 years and over, 58 percent of women and 28 percent of men had ever been 17 The percent ever divorced is not statis- tically different for all women compared to all men. Both comparisons of the percent-age ever divorced and the percentage ever divorced among 55- to 64-year-olds are not statistically different between men and women. The percent ever divorced among women aged 55 to 64 (43 percent) is not statistically different from the second- highest age group, women 45 to 54 years old (42 percent).widowed, and most women were still widowed at the time of the survey. This large difference in the percentages of men and women 75 years and over who had ever been widowed is because women have a longer life expectancy than men and usually are younger than their husbands, so they are more likely to experience the death of their spouse. 18 The proportions of ever-married women and men who were 18 Elizabeth Arias and Jiaquan Xu, United States Life Tables, 2017, National Vital Statistics Reports, Vol. 68, No. 7, National Center for Health Statistics: Hyattsville, MD, 2019. The report is available at <www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr68 /nvsr68\_07-508.pdf>.ever divorced or had ever been widowed were higher than the proportions currently divorced or currently widowed because many people remarry. Among ever-married adults, about 17 percent of women and 15 percent of men were currently divorced, while 12 percent of women and 4 percent of men were currently widowed. The prevalence of widowhood and divorce differs across race and Hispanic origin. Ever-married Black or African-American women and ever-married women shown in the all other races and combi-nations group in Table 3a show the highest levels of ever being Figure 5. Percent Ne ver Married by Sex and Age: 2006 and 2016 Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006 and 2016 American Community Suv ey, 1-year estimates.55 and over 45–54 years 35–44 years 30–34 years 25–29 yearsWomen /two.tab/zero.tab/zero.tab/six.tab Women /two.tab/zero.tab/one.tab/six.tab Men /two.tab/zero.tab/zero.tab/six.tab Men /two.tab/zero.tab/one.tab/six.tab /four.tab/five.tab/period.tab/six.tab/five.tab/nine.tab/period.tab/seven.tab /five.tab/seven.tab/period.tab/nine.tab/seven.tab/zero.tab/period.tab/nine.tab /two.tab/six.tab/period.tab/two.tab/three.tab/six.tab/period.tab/one.tab/three.tab/four.tab/period.tab/eight.tab/four.tab/five.tab/period.tab/eight.tab /one.tab/six.tab/period.tab/four.tab/two.tab/one.tab/period.tab/two.tab /two.tab/one.tab/period.tab/six.tab/two.tab/six.tab/period.tab/five.tab /one.tab/zero.tab/period.tab/six.tab/one.tab/three.tab/period.tab/five.tab /one.tab/three.tab/period.tab/six.tab/one.tab/seven.tab/period.tab/two.tab /five.tab/period.tab/five.tab/seven.tab/period.tab/four.tab/six.tab/period.tab/one.tab/eight.tab/period.tab/eight.tabU.S. Census Bureau 9 Table 2. Marital History for People 15 Years Old and Over by Age and Sex: 2016 CharacteristicPercent Total15–17 years18–19 years20–24 years25–29 years30–34 years35–39 years40–49 years50–59 years60–69 years70 years and over Men Total (numbers) ............ Never married ............... Ever married . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .  Married once ..............   Still married ..............  Married twice ..............   Still married .............. Married 3 or more times ....   Still married .............. WomenTotal (numbers) ............ Never married ............... Ever married . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .  Married once ..............   Still married ..............  Married twice ..............   Still married ..............  Married 3 or more times ....   Still married ..............127,900,000 36.9 63.1 47.6 37.5 12.1 9.1 3.4 2.4 134,300,000 30.6 69.4 52.4 35.5 13.3 8.4 3.6 2.16,480,000 99.2 0.8 0.8 0.6 X X X X 6,170,000 99.2 0.8 0.8 0.6 X X X X4,511,000 98.5 1.5 1.51.3 X X X X 4,330,000 97.5 2.5 2.5 2.2 X X X X11,410,000 92.2 7.8 7.7 6.9 0.2 0.1 X X 10,770,000 86.8 13.212.8 11.3 0.4 0.3 X X11,500,000 70.9 29.1 27.8 24.4 1.2 1.0 0.1 <0.1 11,190,000 59.7 40.3 38.0 32.5 2.2 1.9 0.1 0.110,900,000 45.8 54.2 50.2 43.3 3.8 3.2 0.2 0.2 10,800,000 36.1 63.9 57.6 48.0 5.8 4.8 0.5 0.410,380,000 30.6 69.4 60.7 50.3 7.9 6.6 0.8 0.6 10,470,000 24.4 75.6 64.0 50.9 10.5 8.2 1.2 0.920,210,000 20.1 79.9 63.1 50.1 14.2 11.1 2.5 2.0 20,530,000 16.0 84.0 64.5 48.2 16.1 11.7 3.4 2.321,280,000 15.0 85.0 60.3 45.7 19.3 14.3 5.3 3.9 22,250,000 11.6 88.4 61.3 42.8 20.9 14.0 6.2 3.917,340,000 9.1 90.9 59.1 45.9 23.3 17.3 8.5 6.0 19,160,000 8.0 92.0 61.0 39.4 22.9 14.1 8.1 4.613,850,000 4.6 95.4 65.5 47.3 21.8 15.8 8.0 5.5 18,610,000 4.9 95.1 70.6 28.3 18.7 7.4 5.8 2.3 X Not applicable. Too young to have experienced this marital event and provide reliable estimates. <0.1 Rounds to zero.Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 American Community Survey, 1-year estimates.10 U.S. Census Bureau Table 3a. Percent Ever Divorced or Widowed for Ever-Married Women by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 2014 CharacteristicTotal (in thousands) Ever divorcedCurrently divorced Ever widowedCurrently widowed All Races and Hispanic Origin Total (aged 20 and over) ......... 92,522 33.7 16.9 14.2 12.0 20–24 years ....................... 1,608 7.1 5.6 <0.1 <0.1 25–29 years ....................... 4,987 13.4 8.3 0.7 0.5 30–34 years ....................... 7,378 22.3 13.1 1.1 0.8 35–44 years ....................... 16,608 30.8 17.8 1.8 1.1 45–54 years ....................... 19,070 41.6 19.9 5.1 3.4 55–64 years ....................... 19,032 42.6 20.2 11.4 8.5 65–74 years ....................... 13,081 38.5 19.0 25.5 20.7 75 and over ........................ White Alone10,759 24.0 9.6 58.0 54.2 Total (aged 20 and over) ......... 75,533 34.3 16.3 14.2 11.9 20–24 years ....................... 1,349 6.5 4.7 <0.1 <0.1 25–29 years ....................... 4,090 14.4 9.2 0.7 0.5 30–34 years ....................... 5,789 23.2 13.6 1.1 0.9 35–44 years ....................... 12,874 32.4 17.9 1.8 1.2 45–54 years ....................... 15,366 42.3 19.3 5.0 3.3 55–64 years ....................... 15,672 42.4 18.8 10.5 7.7 65–74 years ....................... 11,039 39.0 18.4 24.2 19.2 75 and over ........................ White Alone, Non-Hispanic9,355 24.0 9.3 57.3 53.1 Total (aged 20 and over) ......... 63,996 35.6 16.6 15.0 12.5 20–24 years ....................... 923 6.2 4.6 <0.1 <0.1 25-29 years ........................ 3,181 14.6 9.4 0.5 0.3 30–34 years ....................... 4,532 23.8 13.6 1.5 1.1 35–44 years ....................... 9,865 34.4 18.4 1.5 0.9 45–54 years ....................... 12,899 43.8 19.6 4.8 3.0 55–64 years ....................... 13,964 43.5 19.2 10.3 7.4 65–74 years ....................... 10,036 39.5 18.2 23.8 18.8 75 and over ........................ Black or African-American Alone8,597 24.4 9.3 57.4 53.0 Total (aged 20 and over) ......... 9,222 38.9 25.2 16.4 14.6 20–24 years ....................... 99 13.5 13.5 <0.1 <0.1 25–29 years ....................... 429 8.3 5.6 <0.1 <0.1 30–34 years ....................... 641 28.6 17.5 2.1 2.1 35–44 years ....................... 1,864 33.7 26.0 2.2 1.2 45–54 years ....................... 2,108 45.7 28.2 6.0 4.4 55–64 years ....................... 1,968 49.4 32.8 15.7 13.1 65–74 years ....................... 1,291 41.8 26.1 36.4 32.3 75 and over ........................ Asian Alone822 30.5 13.8 67.8 66.0 Total (aged 20 and over) ......... 5,428 13.9 7.8 9.0 7.8 20–24 years ....................... 85 10.2 10.2 <0.1 <0.1 25–29 years ....................... 346 4.4 <0.1 <0.1 <0.1 30–34 years ....................... 695 7.7 5.3 <0.1 <0.1 35–44 years ....................... 1,410 10.3 5.4 1.1 0.3 45–54 years ....................... 1,013 17.7 10.0 3.4 2.6 55–64 years ....................... 941 25.9 12.8 12.9 9.3 65–74 years ....................... 535 18.1 12.5 20.8 19.8 75 and over ........................ All Other Races and Combinations403 2.6 2.6 51.6 49.8 Total (aged 20 and over) ......... 2,340 41.5 21.6 15.6 12.0 20–24 years ....................... 74 6.5 6.5 <0.1 <0.1 25–29 years ....................... 122 25.0 11.0 5.6 5.6 30–34 years ....................... 253 26.0 11.7 <0.1 <0.1 35–44 years ....................... 461 36.7 21.1 3.2 1.5 45–54 years ....................... 583 49.2 24.6 9.0 3.9 55–64 years ....................... 451 54.3 30.2 20.1 14.3 65–74 years ....................... 216 43.3 23.6 37.4 31.9 75 and over ........................ See footnote at end of table.180 41.3 17.3 66.2 62.2U.S. Census Bureau 11 divorced (39 percent and 41 per- cent, respectively).19, 20 Their male 19 Some Other Race as collected in the ACS does not include NHPI and AIAN; how- ever, other race as collected in SIPP does due to SIPP’s smaller sample size. 20 The percentages of ever divorced among Black women and women of an other race are not statistically different from each other.counterparts show similar pat- terns.21 In contrast, ever- married Asian women and men had the lowest proportions of people who had ever divorced 21 Among men, the percentage of ever divorced of an other race are not statistically different from the percentage ever divorced of Black men and non-Hispanic men.(14 percent and 11 percent respectively).22 About 27 percent of ever-married Hispanic women and 26 percent of ever-married 22 The percentage ever divorced among Asian women and Asian men are not statisti- cally different from each other.Figure 6a. Percent Ev er Div orced or Ev er W idowed for Ev er-Married W omen by Age Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Surv ey of Income and Program Participation, 2014 Panel, Wave 1./seven.tab/five.tab and over /six.tab/five.tab–/seven.tab/four.tab years /five.tab/five.tab–/six.tab/four.tab years /four.tab/five.tab–/five.tab/four.tab years /three.tab/five.tab–/four.tab/four.tab ye ars /three.tab/zero.tab–/three.tab/four.tab years /two.tab/five.tab–/two.tab/nine.tab ye arsCurrently divor ced Ever divor ced Currently wido wed Ever wido wed /one.tab/three.tab/period.tab/four.tab /eight.tab/period.tab/three.tab /zero.tab/period.tab/seven.tab /zero.tab/period.tab/five.tab/two.tab/two.tab/period.tab/three.tab /one.tab/three.tab/period.tab/one.tab /one.tab/period.tab/one.tab/zero.tab/period.tab/eight.tab/three.tab/zero.tab/period.tab/eight.tab /one.tab/seven.tab/period.tab/eight.tab /one.tab/period.tab/eight.tab/one.tab/period.tab/one.tab/four.tab/one.tab/period.tab/six.tab /one.tab/nine.tab/period.tab/nine.tab /five.tab/period.tab/one.tab /three.tab/period.tab/four.tab/four.tab/two.tab/period.tab/six.tab /two.tab/zero.tab/period.tab/two.tab /one.tab/one.tab/period.tab/four.tab /eight.tab/period.tab/five.tab/three.tab/eight.tab/period.tab/five.tab /one.tab/nine.tab/period.tab/zero.tab/two.tab/five.tab/period.tab/five.tab /two.tab/zero.tab/period.tab/seven.tab/two.tab/four.tab/period.tab/zero.tab /nine.tab/period.tab/six.tab/five.tab/eight.tab/period.tab/zero.tab /five.tab/four.tab/period.tab/two.tabTable 3a. Percent Ever Divorced or Widowed for Ever-Married Women by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 2014 —Con. CharacteristicTotal (in thousands) Ever divorcedCurrently divorced Ever widowedCurrently widowed Hispanic or Latino (of Any Race) Total (aged 20 and over) ......... 12,472 27.3 15.6 9.8 8.4 20–24 years ....................... 456 6.5 4.7 <0.1 <0.1 25–29 years ....................... 979 13.6 8.1 2.0 1.6 30–34 years ....................... 1,401 21.9 12.9 <0.1 <0.1 35–44 years ....................... 3,244 25.5 16.3 2.6 2.1 45–54 years ....................... 2,706 34.9 19.2 5.4 4.0 55–64 years ....................... 1,820 34.8 16.7 12.3 10.2 65–74 years ....................... 1,080 35.2 21.1 27.3 22.2 75 and over ........................ 786 19.3 10.2 57.3 54.4 <0.1 Rounds to zero. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2014 Panel, Wave 1.12 U.S. Census Bureau Table 3b. Percent Ever Divorced or W Characteristicidowed for Ev Total (in thousands)er-Married Ever divo Me rcedn by Age, Race Currently divorced , and Hisp Ever widoanic wed Origin: 2014 Currently widowed All Races and Hispanic Origin Total (aged 20 and over) ........ 79,866 33.0 14.9 5.6 3.6 20–24 years ..................... 863 6.2 5.8 <0.1 <0.1 25–29 years ..................... 3,521 10.1 6.5 0.6 0.5 30–34 years ..................... 6,160 15.9 9.6 0.6 0.6 35–44 years ..................... 15,052 27.4 14.0 0.6 0.4 45–54 years ..................... 17,959 40.1 20.0 2.0 1.1 55–64 years ..................... 17,292 42.5 18.5 3.8 2.2 65–74 years ..................... 11,431 38.6 14.0 10.2 6.1 75 and over ...................... White Alone7,589 24.4 7.3 27.9 19.5 Total (aged 20 and over) ........ 66,306 33.6 14.8 5.6 3.6 20–24 years ..................... 755 5.3 4.8 <0.1 <0.1 25–29 years ..................... 2,891 10.0 6.6 0.4 0.4 30–34 years ..................... 4,888 16.0 9.6 0.8 0.7 35–44 years ..................... 12,068 28.6 14.6 0.6 0.4 45–54 years ..................... 14,699 40.9 20.0 1.8 0.9 55–64 years ..................... 14,534 43.2 18.0 3.5 2.1 65–74 years ..................... 9,873 39.0 13.3 9.9 5.7 75 and over ...................... White Alone, Non-Hispanic6,599 23.7 6.9 27.8 19.5 Total (aged 20 and over) ........ 55,993 35.0 15.3 6.2 3.9 20–24 years ..................... 540 5.9 5.4 <0.1 <0.1 25–29 years ..................... 2,118 9.7 6.9 0.6 0.6 30–34 years ..................... 3,756 15.9 9.8 0.9 0.8 35–44 years ..................... 9,253 30.9 15.9 0.7 0.5 45–54 years ..................... 12,203 42.4 20.9 1.9 0.9 55–64 years ..................... 12,977 43.7 17.9 3.7 2.2 65–74 years ..................... 9,081 39.3 13.5 10.1 5.7 75 and over ...................... Black or African-American Alone6,064 24.5 7.0 28.4 19.7 Total (aged 20 and over) ........ 7,292 38.7 20.3 6.7 4.3 20–24 years ..................... 76 7.8 7.8 <0.1 <0.1 25–29 years ..................... 280 17.3 10.1 1.4 <0.1 30–34 years ..................... 544 22.8 13.0 <0.1 <0.1 35–44 years ..................... 1,476 28.3 14.9 0.3 <0.1 45–54 years ..................... 1,806 44.4 22.5 4.0 2.3 55–64 years ..................... 1,609 49.9 28.1 5.3 3.4 65–74 years ..................... 913 42.4 25.3 13.1 8.3 75 and over ...................... Asian Alone589 40.2 11.5 34.1 24.1 Total (aged 20 and over) ........ 4,282 11.4 5.8 3.0 2.0 20–24 years ..................... 19 31.5 31.5 <0.1 <0.1 25–29 years ..................... 246 4.9 2.9 1.7 1.7 30–34 years ..................... 470 5.3 4.4 <0.1 <0.1 35–44 years ..................... 1,128 9.6 4.7 0.7 0.7 45–54 years ..................... 911 17.5 9.1 0.9 0.9 55–64 years ..................... 771 12.4 4.6 4.8 1.8 65–74 years ..................... 442 12.6 4.9 5.6 4.6 75 and over ...................... All Other Races and Combinations295 8.9 6.9 16.0 10.0 Total (aged 20 and over) ........ 1,985 38.5 20.3 6.0 4.0 20–24 years ..................... 12 11.2 11.2 <0.1 <0.1 25–29 years ..................... 104 8.3 4.0 <0.1 <0.1 30–34 years ..................... 259 20.3 12.3 <0.1 <0.1 35–44 years ..................... 380 38.6 19.4 1.0 <0.1 45–54 years ..................... 543 44.3 28.0 2.0 2.0 55–64 years ..................... 378 45.8 24.0 7.7 4.4 65–74 years ..................... 204 57.2 17.6 21.5 15.5 75 and over ...................... 106 23.5 13.1 29.7 19.5 See footnote at end of table.U.S. Census Bureau 13 Figure 6b. Percent Ev er Div orced or Ev er W idowed for Ev er-Married Men by Age Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Surv ey of Income and Program Participation, 2014 Panel, Wave 1./seven.tab/five.tab and over /six.tab/five.tab–/seven.tab/four.tab years /five.tab/five.tab–/six.tab/four.tab years /four.tab/five.tab–/five.tab/four.tab years /three.tab/five.tab–/four.tab/four.tab ye ars /three.tab/zero.tab–/three.tab/four.tab years /two.tab/five.tab–/two.tab/nine.tab ye ars/one.tab/zero.tab/period.tab/one.tab /six.tab/period.tab/five.tab /zero.tab/period.tab/six.tab /zero.tab/period.tab/five.tab/one.tab/five.tab/period.tab/nine.tab /nine.tab/period.tab/six.tab /zero.tab/period.tab/six.tab /zero.tab/period.tab/six.tab/two.tab/seven.tab/period.tab/four.tab /one.tab/four.tab/period.tab/zero.tab /zero.tab/period.tab/six.tab/zero.tab/period.tab/four.tab/four.tab/zero.tab/period.tab/one.tab /two.tab/zero.tab/period.tab/zero.tab /two.tab/period.tab/zero.tab/one.tab/period.tab/one.tab/four.tab/two.tab/period.tab/five.tab /one.tab/eight.tab/period.tab/five.tab /three.tab/period.tab/eight.tab/two.tab/period.tab/two.tab/three.tab/eight.tab/period.tab/six.tab /one.tab/four.tab/period.tab/zero.tab /one.tab/zero.tab/period.tab/two.tab /six.tab/period.tab/one.tab/two.tab/four.tab/period.tab/four.tab /seven.tab/period.tab/three.tab/two.tab/seven.tab/period.tab/nine.tab /one.tab/nine.tab/period.tab/five.tabCurrently divor ced Ever divor ced Currently wido wed Ever wido wedTable 3b. Percent Ever Divorced or Widowed for Ever-Married Men by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 2014 —Con. CharacteristicTotal (in thousands) Ever DivorcedCurrently Divorced Ever WidowedCurrently Widowed Hispanic or Latino (of Any Race) Total (aged 20 and over) ........ 11,015 26.1 12.4 2.5 1.9 20–24 years ..................... 223 4.1 3.7 <0.1 <0.1 25–29 years ..................... 803 10.2 5.4 <0.1 <0.1 30–34 years ..................... 1,212 17.3 10.7 0.5 0.4 35–44 years ..................... 2,983 21.0 10.2 0.2 0.2 45–54 years ..................... 2,750 33.1 16.2 1.6 1.2 55–64 years ..................... 1,651 39.8 18.4 1.8 0.8 65–74 years ..................... 831 35.7 11.5 9.1 6.2 75 and over ...................... 561 15.3 5.9 20.4 17.2 <0.1 Rounds to zero. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2014 Panel, Wave 1.14 U.S. Census Bureau Hispanic men had ever divorced.23 Ever-married non-Hispanic White women and men show similar trends to all adults in the pro-portions widowed and divorced. Regarding widowhood, ever- married Asian and Hispanic adults had the lowest propor - tions ever widowed. 24 However, across older ages, ever-married Black women and ever-married women shown in the all other races and combinations group in 23 The percentage of ever divorced among Hispanic women is not statistically different from the percent ever divorced among Hispanic men. 24 The percentage of ever widowed among Asian and Hispanic women are not statistically different from each other, and neither was the percent ever widowed among Asian and Hispanic men.Table 3a had the highest propor- tions widowed (68 percent and 66 percent, respectively among 75 years and over). 25 Despite experi- encing the loss of a spouse more often than other race groups, research suggests Black women may have other sources of sup-port that may decrease the nega-tive effect of widowhood on their health. 26 The SIPP asks whether a person’s first marriage ended in divorce, 25 The percentage of ever widowed among all women 75 years and over is not statistically different from that of women of an other race in the same age group (58 percent and 66 percent respectively). 26 Felix Elwert and Nicholas A. Christakis, “Widowhood and Race,” American Sociological Review, 71(1): 16–41, 2006.and when. This allows for the cal- culation of the length of first mar-riages rather than simply estimat-ing a divorce rate for a particular year. Figure 7 illustrates the differ-ence in the cumulative percentage of women whose first marriages ended in divorce, by race and Hispanic origin. The graph shows the result of combining all first marriages, regardless of when they occurred, and so represents the average experience of all ever-married women as of 2014. Marriages are most susceptible to divorce in their early years. After 5 years, approximately 13 percent of all first marriages had ended in divorce. Proportions ending in Figure 7. Cumulativ e Percent of Div orced W omen by the Dur ation of First Marriage Ending in Div orce by Selected Race and Hispanic Origin Groups: 2014 Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Social Security Administration Supplement to the Surv ey of Income and Program Participation, 2014 Panel, Wave 1.Total /zero.tab/one.tab/zero.tab/two.tab/zero.tab/three.tab/zero.tab/four.tab/zero.tab/five.tab/zero.tab /five.tab/zero.tab /four.tab/five.tab /four.tab/zero.tab /three.tab/five.tab /three.tab/zero.tab /two.tab/five.tab /two.tab/zero.tab /one.tab/five.tab /one.tab/zero.tab /five.tab /zero.tab Duration of ﬁrst marriage (in years)White alone White non-Hispanic Black or African American non-Hispanic aloneAsian non-Hispanic aloneHispanic or Latino (of any ra ce) (In cumulative percent)U.S. Census Bureau 15 divorce after 5 years were lower for Asian (4 percent) and Hispanic women (10 percent). The percent-ages divorced from a first mar-riage for non-Hispanic Black and non-Hispanic White women were not statistically different until about the ninth year of marriage. After the ninth year, non-Hispanic Black women divorced in higher percentages. This trend led to non-Hispanic Black women’s eventual level of 41 percent of first marriages ending in divorce, compared with about 36 percent for non-Hispanic White women. The percentages of first marriages ending in divorce were lower for Asian (13 percent) and Hispanic (28 percent) women. Although researchers do not agree on the causes of these differences, mari-tal quality, economic factors and cultural factors have been found to influence divorce and these differ greatly by race and Hispanic origin. 27 To sum up this section, most adults marry at least once. Adults aged 55 to 64 years have the highest proportion divorced, while those 75 years and over have the highest proportion widowed. Women become widows in higher proportions than men because they live longer and marry younger. Older people, particu - larly women, experiencing these events may be particularly disad - vantaged as they are more likely to live alone, have less access to 27 Jennifer Roebuck Bulanda and Susan L. Brown, “Race-Ethnic Differences in Marital Quality and Divorce,” Social Science Research, 36(3): 945–967, 2007.internet and computers, and have more disabilities.28 Characteristics of Men and Women Who Were Married, Divorced, or Widowed in the Preceding Year Table 4 shows the characteristics of men and women who were married, divorced, or widowed in the preceding 12 months, regard-less of their current marital status. About 4.6 million adults married, 2.0 million adults divorced, and 1.4 million adults were widowed in the last year. Not surprisingly, the ages of individuals had strong associations with whether they were married, divorced, or wid-owed in the preceding year. For example, 44 percent of men and 45 percent of women who married in the last year were aged 25 to 34, an age group that only makes up 17 percent of the adult popula-tion 15 years and over (Table 4). Given that individuals who divorce need to first be married, it is not surprising that the majority of men and women who divorced in the last year were older. The highest percentages of those who divorced in the last year were those 35 to 44 years old (28 per-cent of both men and women). As expected, the majority of wid-owed males and females were 65 years and over (71 percent and 69 percent, respectively). There were also variations in the racial and Hispanic origin com-position of those who had recent marital events. For instance, 19 percent of men and women mar-ried in the last 12 months were of 28 Andrew W. Roberts, Stella U. Ogunwole, Laura Blakeslee, and Megan A. Rabe, “The Population 65 Years and Older in the United States: 2016,” American Community Survey Reports, ACS-38, U.S. Census Bureau, 2018, <www.census.gov/content/dam/Census /library/publications/2018/acs/ACS-38.pdf>.Hispanic or Latino origin, while this was true of just 9 percent of those who were recently widowed, for both sexes. Conversely, 75 percent of men and 70 percent of women widowed in the last year were non-Hispanic White, com-pared with 62 percent of recently married men and women. Such differences in the profile of those recently married or widowed are consistent with the fact that non-Hispanic Whites are older, on average, than the Hispanic popu-lation. In 2016, the median age of the Hispanic population was 28.9, while it was 43.4 for the non- Hispanic White population. 29 Researchers have found that increasingly, those who marry tend to have higher educational attainment. 30 Perhaps reflect - ing this, those who married in the past 12 months generally had higher levels of education than the overall population. While 18 percent of all people 15 years and over had a bachelor’s degree, 23 percent of men and 25 percent of women who married in the past 12 months had a bachelor’s degree. While 11 percent of men who mar-ried in the last year and 10 percent of all adults had a graduate or professional degree, 13 percent of women who married in the past 12 months had such credentials. Women who divorced in the previ- ous 12 months were more likely to live with their own children com-pared to recently divorced men. For those divorced in the past 12 months, 19 percent of men were living with their own children, while 39 percent of women were 29 U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 ACS 1-year estimates tables B01002I and B01002H. 30 Shelly Lundberg, Robert A. Pollak, and Jenna Stearns, “Family Inequality: Diverging Patterns in Marriage, Cohabitation, and Childbearing,” The Journal of Economic Perspectives, 30(2):79–101, 2016.16 U.S. Census Bureau Table 4. Characteristics of People 15 Years Old and Over With a Marital Event in the Last 12 Months CharacteristicPercent Men Women Total Married Divorced Widowed Married Divorced Widowed Total (numbers) ................... Age254,100,000 2,282,000 958,100 448,800 2,274,000 1,089,000 977,800 15–24 years ......................... 15.8 14.9 2.4 0.8 20.8 4.0 0.3 25–34 years ........................ 17.1 43.7 19.2 1.7 44.6 23.6 1.1 35–44 years ........................ 15.7 20.1 27.8 2.7 17.0 28.2 2.8 45–54 years ........................ 16.6 11.5 25.4 7.2 10.6 23.5 7.8 55–64 years ........................ 16.1 6.4 16.9 16.7 5.1 14.0 18.8 65 years and over ................... Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin18.8 3.4 8.4 71.0 2.1 6.7 69.2 White alone ........................ 74.3 73.3 76.0 80.9 73.8 74.4 76.3  White alone, non-Hispanic ......... 63.8 61.6 66.8 74.8 61.7 64.1 70.0 Black or African-American alone ..... American Indian and Alaska Native 12.1 11.0 13.1 10.5 9.9 13.2 12.4 alone ............................. 0.8 0.8 0.9 0.7 0.8 0.9 0.8 Asian alone ......................... Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific 5.6 6.2 3.0 4.2 6.7 4.2 6.4 Islander alone ..................... 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 Some Other Race alone ............. 4.7 5.8 4.2 2.0 5.7 4.4 2.3 Two or More Races .................. 2.4 2.7 2.5 1.6 3.0 2.7 1.6 Hispanic or Latino (of any race) ...... Nativity16.1 18.6 14.3 8.9 18.8 15.8 9.3 Native-born ........................ 83.7 80.9 86.0 88.0 82.4 84.0 84.2 Foreign-born ....................... Educational Attainment16.3 19.1 14.0 12.0 17.6 16.0 15.8 Less than high school ............... 16.6 10.5 12.0 21.7 8.5 9.2 20.8 High school graduate ................ 26.2 26.2 31.1 33.6 20.1 24.5 36.4 Some college ....................... 29.2 29.9 32.8 23.6 33.3 37.6 25.9 Bachelor’s degree ................... Graduate degree or professional 17.7 22.5 15.2 12.2 24.6 18.8 10.2 degree ............................ Family Status110.3 10.9 8.8 8.9 13.4 9.9 6.7 Living with own children under 18 .... 23.6 30.4 19.4 4.8 33.2 38.6 4.8 Has an unmarried partner ............ Living in a multigenerational 5.7 X 15.5 2.0 X 13.5 1.3 household ......................... Times Married28.0 6.1 6.7 7.9 7.1 12.7 10.8 Once ............................... 75.5 72.2 66.3 72.1 72.9 67.4 71.0 Twice .............................. 19.2 20.6 25.0 21.2 20.3 23.6 21.9 Three or more times ................. Public Assistance Household receives public 5.3 7.1 8.7 6.7 6.9 9.0 7.2 assistance3 ........................ Poverty Level17.7 15.2 18.6 18.9 16.5 28.0 22.0 Below the poverty level .............. 12.4 7.6 11.2 12.7 8.8 20.4 19.3 100–199 percent of poverty level ..... 16.7 14.6 15.9 22.5 15.3 22.9 27.7 200–299 percent of poverty level .... 16.4 15.7 17.9 18.7 15.7 19.6 18.5 Over 300 percent of poverty level .... Employment, Among 16 Years and Over54.5 62.1 54.9 46.0 60.3 37.2 34.5 Employed .......................... 60.8 85.2 76.4 25.6 73.5 73.5 22.8 Unemployed ........................ 3.6 3.8 4.6 1.9 4.5 5.0 1.3 Not in labor force ................... 35.5 11.0 19.0 72.5 21.9 21.5 75.9 X Not applicable. 1 Family status categories do not add to 100 percent because they are not mutually exclusive. Meaning, a respondent may be living with a child and an unmarried partner. 2 Question asked of those who have ever been married. 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. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 American Community Survey, 1-year estimates.U.S. Census Bureau 17 doing so. Given that women were more often caring for their chil-dren following a divorce than men, multigenerational households may be a support strategy. 31 Recently divorced women were more likely to be living in a multigenerational household—13 percent of such women, compared with 7 percent 31 Joan R. Kahn, Francis Goldscheider, and Javier García-Manglano, “Growing Parental Economic Power in Parent-Adult Child Households: Coresidence and Financial Dependency in the United States: 1960–2010,” Demography, 50(4):1449–1475, 2013.of recently divorced men and 8 percent of all adults. The economic well-being of those with recent marital events also differed by sex. Women who divorced in the past 12 months were more likely to receive public assistance than recently divorced men (28 percent and 19 per-cent, respectively). Women who divorced in the past 12 months were also more likely than recently divorced men to be in poverty (20 percent compared with 11 percent, respectively). Similarly, 85 percent of recently married men and 74 percent of recently married women were employed, while 61 percent of adults 16 years and over were employed. High employment rates were also reported by the recently divorced relative to all adults (76 percent of men and 74 percent of women). The recently married and divorced were younger overall than the total adult population, so Table 5. Percent Intermarried1 for Currently Married Women in Their First Marriage: 2016 CharacteristicNumber of marriages (numbers)Percent Interracial or Hispanic and non-HispanicMixed nativity2Both native-bornBoth foreign-born3 Total ............................. Race and Hispanic Origin43,340,000 10.3 8.0 75.4 16.5 White alone ........................ 34,260,000 7.0 6.4 84.6 9.1  White alone, non-Hispanic ......... 30,090,000 5.1 4.7 91.4 3.9 Black or African-American alone ..... American Indian and Alaska Native 2,925,000 8.0 6.9 77.1 16.0 alone ............................. 232,000 52.1 6.8 84.7 8.4 Asian alone ......................... Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific 3,393,000 20.6 19.3 9.8 70.9 Islander alone ..................... 61,460 44.8 17.1 59.1 23.8 Some Other Race alone ............. 1,743,000 15.3 18.9 22.8 58.3 Two or More Races4 ................. 718,500 100.0 12.6 68.7 18.8 Hispanic or Latino (of any race) ...... Age6,157,000 22.4 18.5 32.8 48.7 15–24 years ......................... 873,600 16.7 11.9 76.2 11.9 25–34 years ........................ 7,699,000 15.2 10.1 73.0 16.9 35–44 years ........................ 9,520,000 13.3 10.1 67.9 22.0 45–54 years ........................ 9,138,000 10.3 7.8 72.9 19.3 55 years and over ................... Education16,110,000 5.9 5.8 82.4 11.8 Less than high school ............... 3,884,000 7.2 9.3 37.6 53.1 High school graduate ................ 9,813,000 8.1 6.9 77.6 15.5 Some college ....................... 12,160,000 11.5 7.7 82.5 9.8 Bachelor’s degree ................... Graduate degree or professional 10,690,000 11.3 8.2 78.7 13.1 degree ............................ Median duration of current marriage 6,785,000 11.7 9.3 76.1 14.6 (in years) ........................ 43,340,000 13.7 15.6 23.9 19.2 1 Intermarried includes marriages that are interracial, interethnic, or mixed nativity. 2 Mixed nativity includes people whose spouse’s nativity status differs from their own, or marriages in which one spouse is native-born and the other is not. 3 Foreign-born includes any person born outside of the United States, excluding those born abroad to U.S. citizen parents or born in U.S. territories. 4 The seven race groups used in this report are White alone, Black or African American alone, American Indian and Alaska Native alone, Asian alone, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone, Some Other Race alone, and Two or More Races. If either spouse or partner was not in the same single race as the other spouse or partner, or if at least one spouse or partner was in a multiple-race group, then the couple is classified as an interracial couple. Also, if one spouse was Hispanic or Latino and the other was not, then the couple is classified as an interethnic couple. Note: This table shows estimates at the couple level, and includes female householders in same-sex married couples.Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 American Community Survey, 1-year estimates.18 U.S. Census Bureau it makes sense that they were also more likely to be employed.32 Overall, these characteristics reflect two overarching find-ings. First, differences among the recently married, divorced, and widowed may be attributable to age differences (such as differ-ences in race and Hispanic origin, and employment). Second, the data show that recently divorced women were financially strained compared with others, hav-ing higher poverty rates, lower 32 Since the universe for the employment estimates is adults 16 years and over, and not the typical “working age population” that excludes those 65 years and over, Table S2301 at <https:/ /data.census.gov> may play a role in the employment disparities between those with recent marital events and the general population. Figure 8a. Women's Age at First Marriage by Nativity: 2014 Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Surv ey of Income and Program Participation, 2014 Panel, Wave 1.Foreign-born Native-born/six.tab/seven.tab/period.tab/zero.tab /two.tab/zero.tab/period.tab/zero.tab /seven.tab/period.tab/five.tab /two.tab/period.tab/nine.tab/one.tab/period.tab/four.tab /one.tab/period.tab/two.tab/five.tab/five.tab/period.tab/two.tab /two.tab/five.tab/period.tab/eight.tab /one.tab/one.tab/period.tab/four.tab /four.tab/period.tab/one.tab/one.tab/period.tab/nine.tab /one.tab/period.tab/seven.tabUnder /two.tab/five.tab /two.tab/five.tab–/two.tab/nine.tab /three.tab/zero.tab–/three.tab/four.tab /three.tab/five.tab–/three.tab/nine.tab /four.tab/zero.tab–/four.tab/four.tab /four.tab/five.tab and over(Percent)Table 6. Marital History by Nativity: 2014 CharacteristicTotal (in thousands)Percent Native-born Foreign-born All adults .................. 252,089 100.0 100.0 Never married ............... 79,425 33.1 23.6 Ever married ................. 172,664 66.9 76.4 Total ever married .......... 172,664 100.0 100.0  Ever divorced .............. 57,558 36.4 20.3  Ever widowed .............. 17,589 10.9 7.0 Times Married  Once ...................... 131,371 73.7 86.3  Twice ..................... 32,575 20.5 11.9  Three or more ............. 8,718 5.8 1.8 Age at first marriage ........ 172,664 100.0 100.0  Under 25 years ............. 98,315 59.5 46.1  25–29 years ................ 42,507 23.5 29.5  30–34 years ............... 18,712 9.9 14.7  35–39 years. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 7,367 4.0 5.4  40–44 years ............... 2,998 1.6 2.2  45–49 years ............... 1,390 0.7 1.2  50 years and over .......... 1,374 0.8 0.9 Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2014 Panel, Wave 1.U.S. Census Bureau 19 incomes, and greater use of public assistance, despite high employ-ment rates. Such financial dif-ferences were likely interrelated, considering the data also show that recently divorced women were more often living with their children than similar men, and research shows that women rou-tinely earn less than men. 33 Another aspect of the diver-sity of American family life is 33 Hadas Mandel and Moshe Semyonov, “Gender Pay Gap and Employment Sector: Sources of Earnings Disparities in the United States 1970–2010,” Demography, 51:5:1597–1618, 2014.the frequency of interracial and Hispanic/non-Hispanic marriage. Because the ACS and the SIPP do not collect information on the raceand Hispanic origin identities of previous spouses, or spouses not currently living together, the data are only shown for spouses who were currently married and living together in the same household. Research has shown that inter-racial couples have higher rates of divorce than other couples, so the percentage of currently mar-ried interracial couples shown in the table may be lower than the percentage of interracial couples at the time of marriage. 34 Despite this gap between how often interracial couples get married compared with how many mar-ried interracial couples there are at any moment, the proportion of interracial couples has grown over time. Increases in immigra-tion from Latin America, the Caribbean, and Asia in the past couple of decades have provided a larger pool of potential spouses 34 Jenifer L. Bratter and Rosalind B. King, “But Will It Last? Marital Instability Among Interracial and Same-Race Couples,” Family Relations 57:160–171, 2008. Figure 8b. Men’ s Age at First Marriage by Nativity: 2014 Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Surv ey of Income and Program Participation, 2014 Panel, Wave 1.Foreign-born Native-bornUnder /two.tab/five.tab /two.tab/five.tab–/two.tab/nine.tab /three.tab/zero.tab–/three.tab/four.tab /three.tab/five.tab–/three.tab/nine.tab /four.tab/zero.tab–/four.tab/four.tab /four.tab/five.tab and over /five.tab/zero.tab/period.tab/eight.tab /two.tab/seven.tab/period.tab/five.tab /one.tab/two.tab/period.tab/seven.tab /five.tab/period.tab/three.tab /one.tab/period.tab/nine.tab /one.tab/period.tab/nine.tab/three.tab/five.tab/period.tab/five.tab/three.tab/three.tab/period.tab/eight.tab /one.tab/eight.tab/period.tab/seven.tab /seven.tab/period.tab/zero.tab /two.tab/period.tab/seven.tab /two.tab/period.tab/four.tab(Percent)20 U.S. Census Bureau Table 7. Times Married by Sex, Selected Race, and Hispanic Origin Among Currently Married Adults: 2016 Race and Hispanic origin Totals White aloneWhite alone, non-HispanicBlack or African- American aloneAmerican Indian and Alaska Native alone Asian aloneNative Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander aloneTwo or More RacesHispanic or Latino (of any race) Currently married (total) ..  Men (total) .............   Times married (percent):    Once ................    Twice ................    Three or more ........  Women (total) ..........   Times married (percent):    Once ................    Twice ................    Three or more ........ Married in the last year (total) ..................  Men (total) .............   Times married (percent):    Once ................    Twice ................    Three or more ........  Women (total) ..........  Times married (percent):   Once ................    Twice ................    Three or more ........ 117,400,000 59,030,000 76.2 18.8 5.0 58,420,000 77.1 18.3 4.5 3,860,000 1,936,000 71.1 21.5 7.5 1,924,000 72.1 20.9 7.0 94,270,000 47,490,000 75.0 19.5 5.5 46,780,000 75.6 19.3 5.1 2,931,000 1,470,000 69.7 22.0 8.3 1,461,000 70.4 21.7 8.0 83,400,000 42,030,000 74.0 20.2 5.8 41,370,000 74.6 19.9 5.5 2,508,000 1,260,000 68.4 22.7 8.9 1,248,000 69.2 22.2 8.6 8,260,000 4,338,000 72.3 22.6 5.2 3,922,000 77.4 19.2 3.4 366,200 197,400 67.7 24.2 8.1 168,800 71.3 23.7 5.0 672,500 331,100 71.6 21.2 7.3 341,400 72.0 21.2 6.8 26,950 13,860 72.0 22.9 5.1 13,090 69.4 19.9 10.7 7,650,000 3,542,000 90.7 8.2 1.1 4,108,000 90.1 9.0 0.9 221,800 98,270 84.9 12.8 2.3 123,500 83.9 14.8 1.3 175,400 88,830 83.0 14.6 2.4 86,550 80.2 16.7 3.1 7,047 3,842 78.7 15.9 5.4 3,205 67.8 26.4 5.81,926,000 941,700 77.6 17.7 4.7 984,200 77.3 18.2 4.5 104,600 50,130 77.8 17.7 4.5 54,430 78.0 15.0 7.0 16,010,000 8,080,000 83.4 14.1 2.5 7,933,000 83.7 14.3 2.0 660,600 330,500 78.7 17.9 3.4 330,100 78.5 18.0 3.5 Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 American Community Survey, 1-year estimates.U.S. Census Bureau 21 Table 8. Number of Times Married for Currently Married People in Opposite-Sex Couples: 2016 CharacteristicNumber of times husband has been married All current marriages Married within the last year Total Married once Married twiceMarried three or more times Total Married once Married twiceMarried three or more times Number of Times Wife Has Been Married Total .........................  Married once .................  Married twice .................  Married three or more times .... Percent of Marriages Total .........................  Married once .................  Married twice .................  Married three or more times .... 57,910,000 44,680,000 10,610,000 2,626,000 100.0 77.2 18.3 4.5 44,020,000 39,110,000 4,316,000 598,300 76.0 67.5 7.5 1.0 10,930,000 4,805,000 4,920,000 1,209,000 18.9 8.3 8.5 2.1 2,955,000 766,300 1,369,000 819,200 5.1 1.3 2.4 1.4 1,831,000 1,317,000 383,900 129,900 100.0 71.9 21.0 7.1 1,290,000 1,116,000 149,100 25,290 70.5 61.0 8.2 1.4 399,200 169,100 173,400 56,690 21.8 9.2 9.5 3.1 141,000 31,690 61,410 47,920 7.7 1.7 3.4 2.6 Note: This table includes only people who are married to an opposite-sex spouse who is present in the household. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 American Community Survey, 1-year estimates.22 U.S. Census Bureau who are foreign-born and racially or ethnically diverse, which has contributed to the growth of interracial/interethnic and mixed nativity marriages. 35, 36 Among women in their first mar-riage in 2016, 10 percent were in interracial or Hispanic/non- Hispanic marriages, defined as each spouse belonging to differ - ent race groups or Hispanic origin (Table 5). AIAN and NHPI women had the highest proportion of interracial or Hispanic/non-His - panic marriages (52 percent and 45 percent, respectively); non-Hispanic White and Black women had the lowest proportions (5 per-cent and 8 percent, respectively). 35 Gretchen Livingston and Anna Brown, “2017 Intermarriage in the U.S. 50 Years After Loving v. Virginia,” Pew Research Center, Washington, DC. The report is available online at <www.pewsocialtrends.org /wp-content/uploads/sites/3/2017/05 /Intermarriage-May-2017-Full-Report.pdf>. Also, Jeffrey S. Passel, Wendy Wang, and Paul Taylor, “Marrying Out: One-in-Seven New U.S. Marriages is Interracial or Intereth-nic,” Pew Research Center, Washington, DC, June 15, 2010. 36 Luke J. Larsen and Nathan P. Walters, “Married-Couple Households by Nativity Status: 2011,” U.S. Census Bureau, ACSBR/11-16, 2013.About 22 percent of Hispanic women of any race in their first marriage were in an interracial or Hispanic/non-Hispanic marriage in 2016. A higher proportion of cur- rently married younger women were in interracial or Hispanic/non-Hispanic first marriages. Approximately one in six 15- to 24-year-olds were intermarried, as were 15 percent of those aged 25 to 34. The youngest women (those 15–24 years old) were almost three times more likely to be intermarried than the oldest women (those 55 years and over) (6 percent). Only 7 percent of first marriages for currently mar-ried women with less than a high school degree were interracial or Hispanic/non-Hispanic, while this was the case for 12 percent of women with a graduate or profes-sional degree. Table 5 also shows the propor- tion of currently married women in their first marriage who are in a mixed nativity marriage, defined as one foreign-born spouse and one native-born spouse. Overall, 8 percent of these women were in mixed nativity marriages. This ranged from just 5 percent of non-Hispanic White women in mixed nativity marriages, to 19 percent of Asian, Some Other Race, and Hispanic women. 37 The high proportions of these groups with mixed nativity marriages are unsurprising given high levels of immigration from Asia and Latin America. Younger women were more often in mixed nativity mar-riages, with the youngest group (15- to 24-year-olds) having about twice the percentage mixed as women 55 years and over—12 percent compared with 6 percent, respectively. Table 6 offers information on the marital history of adults in 2014 by their nativity. 38 About two-thirds (67 percent) of native-born people had ever married, compared with about three-quarters (76 percent) of foreign-born people. Among ever-married adults, higher pro - portions of native-born people had ever divorced (36 percent) or ever been widowed (11 percent) than foreign-born people (20 per - cent and 7 percent respectively). Native-born people were also more likely to remarry; about 26 percent were married two or more times, compared to foreign-born people, of whom only 14 percent had remarried. 37 Asian, Some Other Race, and Hispanic women are statistically different from each other. The proportion of NHPI women in mixed nativity marriages (17 percent) is not statistically different from Hispanic women in this type of couple arrangement (19 percent). 38 This part relies on 2014 SIPP data because of the availability of additional detailed marital history compared to 2016 ACS data.Table 9. Number of Times Married for Spouses in Same-Sex Married Couple Households: 2016 CharacteristicNumber of times person has been married (all currently married couple households) Total Married onceMarried two or more times Total ............................. Percent ............................ Female Spouses Total ............................. Percent ............................ Male SpousesTotal ............................. Percent ............................ 1,000,000 100.0 516,400 100.0 483,900 100.0 783,500 78.3 386,900 74.9 396,700 82.0 216,800 21.7 129,500 25.1 87,280 18.0 Note: This table includes householders and spouses who are of the same sex and are present in the household. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 American Community Survey, 1-year estimates.U.S. Census Bureau 23 Differences in age at first mar- riage by nativity may contribute to variations in remarriage rates. Foreign-born adults marry at older ages than the native-born. Less than half (46 percent) of foreign-born people married by age 24, while 59 percent of native-born people had married by this age. Figures 8a and 8b show the ages at first marriage by nativ-ity and sex. Among foreign-born women, 55 percent had married by age 24, compared with 67 percent of native-born women. Among men, 35 percent of the foreign-born had married by age 24, compared with 51 percent of native-born men. Marrying at younger ages provides native-born people with more time to experience changes in marital status throughout their lives. Although being in an interracial, Hispanic/non-Hispanic, or mixed nativity marriage may have its own challenges, many women, especially younger women, marry spouses of a different race, Hispanic origin, or nativity than themselves. Recent immigration from Asia and Latin America may be facilitating union formation among race and Hispanic origin groups linked to these regions. These results also show that foreign-born adults marry at later ages and have marriages that last longer than native-born adults. MARITAL HISTORY A higher proportion of U.S. resi-dents marry than the residents of many developed countries. U.S. residents are also more likely to remarry. 39 The characteristics of those who remarry differ from those who marry only once. 40 This section describes the marital his-tory of currently married adults, specifically the number of times married, as well as the duration of first marriages. 39 Andrew J. Cherlin, The Marriage-Go- Round, New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2009. 40 Jamie M. Lewis and Rose M. Kreider, “Remarriage in the United States,” American Community Survey Reports, ACS-30, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, 2015.Number of Times Married for Those Currently Married Out of all currently married adults, those who married in the last year may differ in the number of times married by sex, race, or Hispanic origin (Table 7). Among those currently married, 76 percent of men and 77 percent of women were in their first marriage, while this estimate was lower for those currently married who married in the last year—71 percent for men and 72 percent for women (Table 7). These proportions are quite similar to those reported in previous years. 41 Recent mar - riages were less likely than all marriages to be a first marriage. However, the majority of both current and recent marriages were first marriages across sex, race, and Hispanic origin. Among men, Asian Americans were among the most likely to be in their first marriage for those cur-rently married (91 percent) and 41 Rose M. Kreider, “Number, Timing, and Duration of Marriages and Divorces: 2001,” Current Population Reports, P70-97, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, 2005.Table 10. Percent Reaching Stated Anniversaries by Marriage Cohort and Sex for First Marriages: 2014 Sex and year of marriageAnniversary Number of marriages (in thousands)Standard error (in thousands) 5th 10th 15th 20th 25th 30th 35th Men 1970–1974 ................. 6,609 206 86.4 73.6 64.3 58.0 54.8 51.1 50.0 1975–1979 ................. 6,668 213 84.9 71.3 63.4 57.4 52.3 50.7 X 1980–1984 ................. 7,133 231 88.1 74.3 62.7 57.2 54.6 X X 1985–1989 ................. 6,683 225 84.3 69.2 59.3 54.1 X X X 1990–1994 ................. 7,996 288 83.9 70.9 62.1 X X X X 1995–1999 ................. 7,678 270 88.2 73.6 X X X X X 2000–2004 ............... 7,174 276 87.0 X X X X X X Women1970–1974 ................. 7,526 214 86.4 71.5 64.2 56.5 52.3 48.7 46.6 1975–1979 ................. 7,122 232 82.9 70.4 63.0 57.6 52.8 49.7 X 1980–1984 ................. 8,081 253 84.1 73.2 62.4 58.0 52.8 X X 1985–1989 ................. 7,503 277 85.0 69.0 57.8 50.8 X X X 1990–1994 ................. 7,705 274 85.8 73.5 67.2 X X X X 1995–1999 ................. 7,711 284 88.3 75.6 X X X X X 2000–2004 ............... 7,653 277 87.5 X X X X X X X Not applicable. Note: Marriage cohort did not have sufficient time to reach the stated anniversary at the time of the survey.Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Social Security Administration Supplement to Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2014 Panel, Wave 1.24 U.S. Census Bureau those who married in the last year (85 percent).42 For women, this pattern also held true, with 90 percent of currently married Asian women and 84 percent of those who married in the last year experiencing their first marriage. Hispanics were also more likely to be in their first marriage, com-pared to non-Hispanic Whites. 43 A higher proportion of Black women compared to Black men were in their first marriage, with 77 percent of currently married Black women in their first mar-riage, compared to 72 percent of currently married Black men. For those who married in the last year, 71 percent of Black women, com-pared to 68 percent of Black men, were in their first marriage. Not all newlyweds begin married life with the same marital history. One or both spouses may have married previously, which means some couples enter the marriage with children and commitments from previous marital unions. Table 8 examines currently mar-ried opposite-sex couples, taking a more detailed look at the num-ber of times wives and husbands had been married by 2016. While both spouses were in their first marriage in 68 percent of all cur-rently married couples in 2016, this situation occurred for just 61 percent of the couples who had married in the year prior to the interview. In other words, recent marriages were less likely than all marriages to be the first marriage for both spouses. About 8 percent of all currently married couples involved a wife 42 There is no significant difference between Asian and NHPI men married in the last year. 43 There is some overlap between the Hispanic and White categories; however, this comparison was statistically significant.who was in her second marriage and a husband who was in his first marriage, while another 8 percent of all currently married couples involved a husband who was in his second marriage and a wife who was in her first marriage. Nearly 8 percent of currently married couples and 9 percent of couples married within the previous year involved spouses who were both in their second marriage, while 1 percent of all currently married couples consisted of a husband and wife who had both been mar - ried 3 or more times; this combi-nation also applied to 3 percent of couples married in the last year (Table 8). In contrast to the marital history of opposite-sex married couples in Table 8, Table 9 highlights cur-rently married same-sex couple households and the number of times these spouses have been married. The ACS only identifies same-sex married couples that include the householder, so they are referred to as households for this reason. Since the overall number of couples is far smaller than for male/female couples, we do not show the full grid of the number of times married for the first spouse crossed by that of the second spouse. Instead, we show the percentage of all spouses in same-sex married couple households for those who have been married once and those who have been married two or more times. Approximately 78 percent of spouses currently in same-sex marriages were in their first marriage. Among men in same-sex marriages, 82 per - cent were in their first marriage, compared with 75 percent of cur-rently married women in same-sex marriages.While it is important to show the marital history estimates of same-sex married couples, there are limitations in interpreting the data. First, there are known measure-ment issues in estimating same-sex couples. In reviewing the 2010 Census data, the Census Bureau became aware of a reporting error that affected the number of same-sex married couples. Even a very small proportion of inadver-tent mismarks in something like reported sex by the much larger group of opposite-sex married couples may lead to substantial effects on the estimates of the far smaller groups of same-sex couples. Starting in 2019, the ACS expanded the response categories for the relationship to householder question to include same-sex and opposite-sex categories for spouses as well as unmarried part - ners, in order to improve the mea-surement of same-sex couples. Second, the marital history of same-sex married individuals is inherently more complex com-pared to those in male/female marriages given the 2015 Supreme Court ruling that overturned the Defense of Marriage Act (DOMA) and allowed same-sex marriage in every state of the United States for the first time. Because of this, the number of times mar-ried for adults in same-sex mar - riages reflects legal barriers, as well as personal choice. In addi-tion, adults currently in same-sex marriages may have had previ-ous marriages with spouses of the same or opposite sex. Given these differences, comparisons with opposite-sex married couples should be made with caution.U.S. Census Bureau 25 Duration of Marriages How long do marriages last? While previous reports for earlier cohorts show that first marriages occurring in the early 1960s lasted longer than those occurring after enactment of new divorce laws (1975 to 1979), the anniversary rates are similar across marriage cohorts after 1970. 44 Other factors that contribute to the proportion who reach a given anniversary are the age at marriage, as well as dif - ferential death rates by age, since survey data only include informa - tion from those who are still alive. The effect of the increasing age at first marriage is controlled for in the table by only showing esti - mates for marriage durations that the specified marriage cohort has had ample time to reach. Since the highest anniversary shown is the 35th, the fact that death rates are higher for older adults should have a minimal effect on the estimates, because many of those who mar - ried in the late 1970s married in their early 20s and were in their 60s when interviewed. Compared to previous reports, this report does not include data on couples reaching their 40th anniversary because of small sample size in earlier marriage cohorts, while later marriage cohorts did not have enough time to reach that anniversary, given that the latest collection dates for the SSA sur - vey were in the fall of 2014. 44 Earlier reports on the “Number, Timing and Duration of Marriages and Divorces” are available at <www.census.gov/topics /families/marriage-and-divorce/library /publications.html>.Marital longevity, measured as the proportion of marriages reach-ing select anniversaries, exhibits small changes of less than 10 percentage points across time since the 1970s. Table 10 shows that about 58 percent of men who married between 1970 and 1974 stayed married for at least 20 years, and about 54 percent of men who married between 1985 and 1989 stayed married as long. 45 Similarly, about 57 per - cent of women married from 1970 through 1974 reached their 20th anniversary, compared with 51 percent of women married in 1985 to 1989. The percentage of adults reaching the 25th anniversary has remained stable. Over half of marriages occurring from 1970 to 1984 for both men and women reached their 25th anniversary. So although age at first marriage continues to rise, as evidenced earlier in this report, the duration of marriage has fluctuated little across recent cohorts. To sum up, most people who are currently married are in their first marriage. The proportions of adults remarrying are similar by sex, except among same-sex cou-ples, for whom legal marriage has only recently become available. The duration of marriages has not changed across recent cohorts. In conclusion, when and how people experience a marriage or a divorce varies greatly by their demographic and social 45 The percent of men married between 1970 to 1974 who reached their 20th anniver- sary (58 percent) is not statistically different from this percent among men married between 1985 to 1989 (54 percent).characteristics, previous mari - tal experiences, and many other attributes. These events remain an important feature of people’s lives, rousing the continued atten-tion of researchers, policymakers and the general public. CONTACTS Additional information on family statistics can be found by contact-ing the SIPP Coordination and Outreach Staff at <census.sipp@census.gov> or 1-888-245-3076. For further information on the content of this report, contact: Yerís Mayol-García <yeris.h.mayol.garcia@census .gov> Benjamin Gurrentz <benjamin.b.gurrentz@census .gov> Rose M. Kreider <rose.kreider@census.gov> Fertility and Family Statistics Branch 301-763-2416 SUGGESTED CITATION Yerís H. Mayol-García, Benjamin Gurrentz, and Rose M. Kreider, “Number, Timing, and Duration of Marriages and Divorces: 2016,” Current Population Reports , P70–167, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, 2021. 26 U.S. Census Bureau APPENDIX A. SOURCE AND ACCURACY Source of the Data The data in this report are from the 2006, 2008-2016 American Community Survey (ACS) 1-year estimates, the 2014 Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP), and the 2014 Social Security Administration (SSA) Supplement to the SIPP. These surveys were conducted in the United States and collect informa-tion on the U.S. resident popu-lation in the 50 states and the District of Columbia. The population represented (the population universe) in the ACS is the population living in both households and group quarters—that is, the resident population of the United States. The group quarters population consists of the institutionalized population (such as people in correctional institu - tions or nursing homes) and the noninstitutionalized population (most of whom are in college dor - mitories). When estimates require information from both spouses or pertain to specific household char - acteristics, then tables using ACS data are shown only for the popu - lation living in households. 46 The Census Bureau is both the sponsor and the collector of the ACS. For 46 These tables include: Table 4, Table 5, Table 7, Table 8, and Table 9.more information, please visit the ACS Web site at <www.census .gov/programs-surveys/acs>. The Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) is a nationally-representative panel survey administered by the Census Bureau that collects information on the short-term dynamics of employment, income, household composition, and eligi-bility and participation in govern-ment assistance programs. It is a leading source of information on specific topics related to eco-nomic well-being, family dynam - ics, education, wealth and assets, health insurance, child care, and food security. Each SIPP panel fol-lows individuals for several years, providing monthly data that mea - sure changes in household and family composition and economic circumstances over time. For more information, please visit the SIPP Web site at <www.census.gov /sipp>. The population repre - sented (the population universe) in the 2014 SIPP is the civilian, noninstitutionalized population living in the United States. To reduce burden on the SIPP respondents, the survey was re-designed for the 2014 panel and topical modules with detailed questions about a given topic used in previous panels, includ-ing a marital history module, were removed from the 2014 SIPP. Instead, these marital history questions were asked separately on the 2014 SSA supplement, conducted from September 2014 through November 2014 via a tele-phone survey of 2014 Wave 1 SIPP respondents. Therefore, the popu-lation represented in the 2014 SSA (the population universe) is the civilian, noninstitutionalized population living in the United States, the same as SIPP. For more information, please visit the SIPP SSA Web site at <www.census .gov/programs-surveys/sipp /about/SSA-Supplement.html>. Accuracy of the Estimates The estimates in this report (which may be presented in the text, figures, and tables) are based on responses from a sample of the population and may differ from the actual values because of sampling and nonsampling error. As a result, apparent differences between the estimates for two or more groups may not be statisti-cally significant. All comparisons presented in this report have taken sampling error into account and are significant at the 90 percent confidence level unless otherwise noted. This means the 90 percent confidence interval for the difference between the esti-mates being compared does not include zero. Replicate weights U.S. Census Bureau 27 were used to account for cluster- ing and sampling in the estimation of errors. Nonsampling errors in surveys may be attributed to a variety of sources, such as how the survey was 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, includ-ing the overall design of surveys, wording of questions, review of the work of interviewers and coders, and statistical review of reports to minimize these errors. The use of population weights to create population estimates from survey data corrects for bias because of over- or under-coverage, but biases may still be present; for example, when people who are missed by the survey dif-fer from those interviewed in ways other than age, race, sex, and Hispanic origin. How this weight-ing procedure affects other vari-ables in the survey is not precisely known. All of these considerations affect comparisons across differ-ent surveys or data sources. Each survey provides their own popula-tion weights with their data. The final ACS population esti- mates are adjusted in the weighting procedure for coverage error by controlling specific survey estimates to independent popula - tion controls by age, race, sex, and Hispanic origin. The final ACS esti-mates of housing units are con-trolled to independent estimates of total housing. Additionally, ACS estimates are rounded to a maxi-mum of four significant digits for disclosure protection purposes. For further information on the ACS sample, weighting proce-dures, sampling error, nonsam - pling error, and quality measures from the ACS, go to <www.census.gov/programs -surveys/acs/technical -documentation/code-lists.html>. In the SIPP, households were clas- sified into two strata, such that one stratum had a higher concen-tration of low-income households than the other. The low income stratum was oversampled to increase the accuracy of esti-mates for statistics of low-income households and program partici - pation. Therefore, SIPP weights were used to create population estimates since households were not selected with equal prob-ability. The SIPP weighting pro-cedure uses ratio estimation, whereby sample estimates are adjusted to independent esti - mates of the national population by age, race, sex, and Hispanic origin. Additionally, SIPP totals are rounded to the thousands for disclosure protection purposes. Since the 2014 SSA sample is a subset of the SIPP 2014 Panel, they share the same survey design and procedures for develop-ing population weights. The SSA program produced person-level cross-sectional weights corre-sponding to September 2014. Comparisons between SSA and other SIPP products or other sur-veys should be made with caution because of differences in sources, such as the seasonal patterns for many characteristics, different nonsampling errors, and different concepts and procedures. For further information on the SIPP and SSA statistical standards and the computation and use of standard errors, go to <www.census.gov/programs -surveys/sipp/tech -documentation/source -accuracy-statements.html>, or contact Mahdi S. Sundukchi of the Census Bureau’s Demographic Statistical Methods Division at <mahdi.s.sundukchi @census.gov>. For further infor-mation on SIPP nonresponse, go to <www.census.gov /programs-surveys/sipp/tech -documentation/nonresponse -reports.html>.28 U.S. Census Bureau Appendix B. Margins of Error for Table 1, Percent of Women Never Married by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 2006, 2011, and 2016 Race and Hispanic origin 25–29 years 30–34 years 35–44 years 45–54 years 55 and over Total 2006 ............................... 0.3 0.2 0.1 0.1 0.1 2011 ............................... 0.4 0.2 0.1 0.1 0.1 2016 ............................... White Alone0.3 0.3 0.2 0.1 0.1 2006 ............................... 0.3 0.3 0.1 0.1 0.1 2011 ............................... 0.4 0.3 0.2 0.1 0.1 2016 ............................... White Alone, Non-Hispanic0.3 0.2 0.2 0.1 0.1 2006 ............................... 0.4 0.3 0.1 0.1 0.1 2011 ............................... 0.4 0.3 0.2 0.1 0.1 2016 ............................... Black or African-American Alone0.4 0.3 0.2 0.1 0.1 2006 ............................... 0.6 0.7 0.5 0.5 0.3 2011 ............................... 0.9 0.8 0.6 0.5 0.3 2016 ............................... American Indian and Alaska Native Alone0.7 0.8 0.6 0.5 0.2 2006 ............................... 3.2 2.5 1.5 1.3 0.8 2011 ............................... 3.1 2.8 1.7 1.4 0.9 2016 ............................... Asian Alone2.4 2.1 1.5 1.4 0.7 2006 ............................... 1.1 0.9 0.5 0.4 0.3 2011 ............................... 1.2 1.0 0.5 0.5 0.3 2016 ............................... Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Alone0.9 0.9 0.5 0.4 0.2 2006 ............................... 6.9 5.5 3.9 3.1 1.7 2011 ............................... 6.2 5.9 4.0 2.8 2.0 2016 ............................... Some Other Race Alone5.8 5.6 3.7 3.1 2.0 2006 ............................... 0.9 0.9 0.6 0.7 0.5 2011 ............................... 1.2 1.1 0.8 0.8 0.7 2016 ............................... Two or More Races1.2 1.1 0.7 0.7 0.6 2006 ............................... 1.8 2.0 1.2 1.0 0.6 2011 ............................... 1.8 1.6 1.0 0.8 0.7 2016 ............................... Hispanic or Latino (of Any Race)1.2 1.5 1.1 0.9 0.5 2006 ............................... 0.7 0.6 0.3 0.4 0.3 2011 ............................... 0.8 0.6 0.5 0.4 0.3 2016 ............................... 0.7 0.6 0.4 0.4 0.3 Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006, 2011 and 2016 American Community Suvey, 1-year estimates.U.S. Census Bureau 29 Appendix C. Margins of Error for Table 2, Marital History for People 15 Years Old and Over by Age and Sex: 2016 CharacteristicPercent Total 15–17 years 18–19 years20–24 years25–29 years30–34 years35–39 years40–49 years50–59 years60–69 years70 years and over Male Total (numbers) .......... Never married ............. Ever married ...............  Married once ............   Still married ............  Married twice ............   Still married ............  Married 3 or more times ..   Still married ............ FemaleTotal (numbers) .......... Never married ............. Ever married ...............  Married once ............   Still married ............  Married twice ............   Still married ............  Married 3 or more times ..   Still married ............30,620 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 <0.1 <0.1<0.1 <0.1 25,650 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 <0.1 <0.1<0.1 <0.114,690 0.1 0.1 0.1 <0.1 X XX X 11,400 0.1 0.1 0.1 <0.1 X XX X21,430 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 X XX X 22,450 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 X XX X22,710 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 <0.1 <0.1 X X 21,950 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 <0.1 <0.1 X X18,570 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.1 <0.1<0.1 <0.1 16,900 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.1 0.1 <0.1 <0.118,530 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.1 0.1 <0.1 <0.1 16,180 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.1 0.1 <0.1 <0.137,420 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.3 0.1 0.1 <0.1 <0.1 36,940 0.2 0.2 0.3 0.3 0.2 0.1 <0.1 <0.138,200 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.1 0.10.1 0.1 42,250 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.10.1 0.138,980 0.1 0.1 0.2 0.2 0.1 0.10.1 0.1 34,890 0.1 0.1 0.2 0.2 0.1 0.10.1 0.145,210 0.1 0.1 0.2 0.2 0.1 0.10.1 0.1 40,140 0.1 0.1 0.2 0.2 0.1 0.10.1 0.129,020 0.1 0.1 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.1 0.1 30,350 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.2 0.1 0.10.1 0.1 X Not applicable. Too few cases to show estimates. <0.1 Rounds to zero.Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 American Community Survey, 1-year estimates.30 U.S. Census Bureau Appendix D. Margins of Error for Table 4, Characteristics of People 15 Years Old and Over With a Marital Event in the Last 12 Months CharacteristicPercent TotalsMen Women Married Divorced Widowed Married Divorced Widowed Total (numbers) ................... Age42,140 27,430 16,240 8,957 26,340 16,940 11,920 15–24 years ......................... <0.1 0.4 0.3 0.2 0.5 0.3 0.1 25–34 years ........................ <0.1 0.5 0.5 0.4 0.5 0.8 0.2 35–44 years ........................ <0.1 0.5 0.7 0.5 0.4 0.7 0.2 45–54 years ........................ <0.1 0.3 0.7 0.6 0.3 0.6 0.4 55–64 years ........................ <0.1 0.3 0.6 0.8 0.2 0.5 0.5 65 years and over .................. Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin<0.1 0.2 0.4 1.2 0.1 0.4 0.7 White alone ........................ <0.1 0.5 0.8 1.1 0.4 0.9 0.6  White alone, non-Hispanic ......... <0.1 0.5 0.8 1.1 0.4 0.9 0.7 Black or African American alone ..... American Indian and Alaska Native <0.1 0.3 0.7 0.8 0.4 0.7 0.5 alone ............................. <0.1 0.1 0.1 0.2 0.1 0.2 0.1 Asian alone ......................... Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific <0.1 0.3 0.3 0.5 0.3 0.3 0.4 Islander alone ..................... <0.1 <0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 Some Other Race alone ............. <0.1 0.3 0.4 0.4 0.3 0.3 0.2 Two or More Races .................. <0.1 0.2 0.3 0.3 0.2 0.3 0.2 Hispanic or Latino (of any race) ...... Nativity<0.1 0.4 0.7 0.7 0.4 0.5 0.5 Native-born ........................ 0.1 0.5 0.5 0.8 0.4 0.7 0.6 Foreign-born ....................... Educational Attainment0.1 0.5 0.5 0.8 0.4 0.7 0.6 Less than high school ............... <0.1 0.4 0.6 0.9 0.4 0.4 0.6 High school graduate ................ 0.1 0.6 0.8 1.0 0.5 0.8 0.7 Some college ....................... <0.1 0.5 0.8 1.1 0.5 0.9 0.6 Bachelor’s degree ................... Graduate degree or professional 0.1 0.4 0.7 0.7 0.5 0.6 0.5 degree ............................ Family Status<0.1 0.3 0.4 0.6 0.4 0.5 0.4 Living with own children under 18 .... <0.1 0.5 0.6 0.6 0.4 0.8 0.4 Has an unmarried partner ............ Living in a multigenerational <0.1 X 0.6 0.3 X 0.5 0.2 household ......................... Times Married10.1 0.3 0.5 0.8 0.3 0.5 0.6 Once ............................... 0.1 0.6 0.7 1.2 0.5 0.8 0.7 Twice .............................. 0.1 0.5 0.7 1.0 0.5 0.7 0.6 Three or more times ................. Public Assistance Household receives public <0.1 0.3 0.5 0.5 0.3 0.4 0.4 assistance2 ........................ Poverty Level0.1 0.5 0.7 0.9 0.5 0.7 0.6 Below the poverty level .............. 0.1 0.3 0.5 0.8 0.3 0.7 0.6 100–199 percent of poverty level ..... 0.1 0.4 0.6 0.9 0.4 0.6 0.6 200–299 percent of poverty level .... 0.1 0.4 0.7 1.0 0.4 0.7 0.6 Over 300 percent of poverty level .... Employment Among 16 Years Old and Over0.1 0.6 0.8 1.3 0.7 0.9 0.7 Employed .......................... 0.1 0.5 0.8 1.1 0.6 0.7 0.5 Unemployed ........................ <0.1 0.2 0.4 0.3 0.2 0.4 0.1 Not in labor force ................... <0.1 0.4 0.7 1.2 0.5 0.7 0.6 X Not applicable. <0.1 Rounds to zero. 1 Question asked of those who have ever been married. 2 Includes households that receive cash public assistance income, Supplemental Security Income (SSI), or Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP, previously known as Food Stamps) benefits. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 American Community Survey, 1-year estimates.U.S. Census Bureau 31 Appendix E. Margins of Error for Table 5, Percent Intermarried1 for Currently Married Women in Their First Marriage: 2016 CharacteristicNumber of marriages (numbers)Percent Interracial or Hispanic and non-Hispanic Mixed nativity2Both native-bornBoth foreign - born3 Total ............................. Race and Hispanic Origin135,400 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 White alone ........................ 110,500 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 White alone, non-Hispanic ........... 103,300 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 Black or African-American alone ..... American Indian and Alaska Native 25,270 0.3 0.3 0.4 0.4 alone ............................. 6,853 1.2 0.8 1.1 0.9 Asian alone ......................... Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific 23,300 0.3 0.3 0.2 0.3 Islander alone ..................... 3,928 3.2 2.7 3.4 2.6 Some Other Race alone ............. 19,760 0.5 0.5 0.6 0.7 Two or More Races4 ................. 13,680 <0.1 0.5 0.8 0.8 Hispanic or Latino (of any race) ...... Age36,480 0.3 0.2 0.4 0.4 15–24 years ......................... 17,780 0.7 0.6 0.8 0.6 25–34 years ........................ 49,640 0.2 0.2 0.3 0.2 35–44 years ........................ 42,100 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 45–54 years ........................ 40,080 0.2 0.1 0.2 0.2 55 years and over ................... Education55,930 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 Less than high school ............... 29,680 0.2 0.2 0.3 0.4 High school graduate ................ 48,500 0.1 0.1 0.2 0.2 Some college ....................... 56,480 0.2 0.1 0.2 0.1 Bachelor’s degree ................... Graduate degree or professional 52,810 0.1 0.1 0.2 0.1 degree ............................ Median duration of current 45,750 0.2 0.1 0.3 0.2 marriage (in years) ................ 135,400 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 <0.1 Rounds to zero. 1 Intermarried includes marriages that are interracial, interethnic, or mixed nativity. 2 Mixed nativity include people whose spouse’s nativity status differs from their own, or marriages in which one spouse is native-born and the other is not. 3 Foreign-born includes any person born outside of the United States, excluding those born abroad to U.S. citizen parents or born in U.S. territories. 4 The seven race groups used in this report were White alone, Black or African-American alone, American Indian and Alaska Native alone, Asian alone, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone, Some other race alone, and Two or more races. If either spouse or partner was not in the same single race as the other spouse or partner, or if at least one spouse or partner was in a multiple race group, then the couple was classified as an interracial couple. Also, if one spouse was Hispanic or Latino and the other was not, then the couple was classified as an interethnic couple. Note: This table shows estimates at the couple level, and includes female householders in same-sex married couples.Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 American Community Survey, 1-year estimates.32 U.S. Census Bureau Appendix F. Margins of Error for Table 7, Times Married by Sex, Selected Race, and Hispanic Origin Among Currently Married Adults: 2016 Race and Hispanic origin Totals White aloneWhite alone, non-HispanicBlack or African- American aloneAmerican Indian and Alaska Native alone Asian aloneNative Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander aloneTwo or More RacesHispanic or Latino (of any race) Currently married (numbers) .......  Men (numbers) .................   Times married (percent):    Once .........................    Twice .........................   Three or more .................  Women (numbers) ..............   Times married (percent):   Once .........................    Twice .........................   Three or more ................. Married in the last year ............  Men (numbers) .................   Times married (percent):    Once .........................    Twice .........................   Three or more .................  Women (numbers) ..............   Times married (percent):   Once .........................    Twice .........................   Three or more ................. 272,300 146,900 0.10.1 <0.1 138,100 0.10.1 <0.1 51,090 26,330 0.6 0.50.3 26,400 0.5 0.50.3 213,300 117,900 0.10.10.1 110,500 0.10.10.1 40,470 20,750 0.7 0.6 0.4 21,010 0.6 0.50.3 176,400 97,820 0.10.10.1 94,400 0.10.10.1 34,680 17,800 0.7 0.6 0.4 18,420 0.6 0.6 0.4 49,350 29,560 0.40.4 0.2 28,340 0.40.4 0.2 13,510 7,845 1.9 1.7 1.2 7,126 1.6 1.7 0.8 15,780 9,212 1.1 1.0 0.6 9,243 1.1 0.9 0.6 3,075 2,073 5.6 4.9 3.0 1,740 6.5 5.5 3.9 40,340 22,360 0.3 0.2 0.1 24,470 0.20.2 0.1 10,600 5,175 2.1 2.0 0.6 6,388 1.9 2.0 0.4 6,116 3,892 2.1 2.0 0.8 4,287 2.1 2.0 0.7 1,580 898 10.6 9.9 5.5 1,045 14.5 13.7 7.631,720 18,250 0.7 0.6 0.4 17,250 0.6 0.5 0.3 5,183 3,372 3.2 2.8 1.5 3,517 2.9 2.1 1.8 74,090 41,410 0.20.2 0.1 43,140 0.20.2 0.1 18,130 10,400 1.31.3 0.4 9,395 1.3 1.4 0.6 <0.1 Rounds to zero. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 American Community Survey, 1-year estimates. U.S. Census Bureau 33 Appendix G. Margins of Error for Table 8, Number of Times Married for Currently Married People in Opposite-Sex Couples: 2016 CharacteristicNumber of times husband has been married All current marriages Married within the last year Total Married onceMarried twiceMarried three or more times Total Married onceMarried twiceMarried three or more times Number of Times Wife Has Been Married  Total .....................................   Married once ...............................   Married twice ..............................   Married three or more times ................. Percent of marriages .........................  Total .....................................   Married once ...............................   Married twice ..............................   Married three or more times ................. 139,200 126,400 55,740 24,290 X 0.1 0.1 <0.1 119,800 115,200 35,920 10,670 0.1 0.1 0.1 <0.1 52,590 31,810 40,150 14,730 0.1 0.1 0.1 <0.1 27,540 13,430 16,220 14,090 <0.1 <0.1 <0.1 <0.1 24,950 20,250 10,830 5,394 X 0.5 0.5 0.3 21,650 19,450 6,619 2,048 0.6 0.6 0.3 0.1 11,340 6,011 7,284 4,213 0.6 0.3 0.4 0.2 5,846 2,798 3,515 3,422 0.3 0.2 0.2 0.2 X Not applicable. <0.1 Rounds to zero.Note: This table includes only people who are married to an opposite-sex spouse who is present in the household.Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 American Community Survey, 1-year estimates.34 U.S. Census Bureau Appendix H. Margins of Error for Table 9, Number of Times Married for Spouses in Same-Sex Married Couple Households: 2016 CharacteristicNumber of times person has been married (all currently married couple households) TotalMarried onceMarried two or more times Total ............................. Percent ............................ Female Spouses Total ............................. Percent ............................ Male Spouses Total ............................. Percent ............................ 19,170 X 13,420 X 15,100 X 16,760 0.6 10,980 0.8 12,810 0.8 7,027 0.6 5,363 0.8 4,669 0.8 X Not applicable. Note: This table includes householders and spouses who are of the same sex, and are present in the household. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 American Community Survey, 1-year estimates.