Family Profile No. 25, 2022

Marriage Rate in the U.S.: Geographic Variation, 2021
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This Family Profile, an update of previous profiles on the marriage rate (Hemez, 2016; Schweizer, 2018; Allred, 2019; Reynolds, 2020; Westrick-Payne, 2022), estimates adjusted marriage rates for the U.S. and each state for 2021. Using American Community Survey (ACS) data, we estimate the number of marriages occurring in the last year among unmarried women, calculate the margins of error, and describe geographic variation. For detailed information on the adjusted marriage rate from 2008-2020, see “Charting Marriage & Divorce in the U.S.: The Adjusted Marriage Rate” (Westrick-Payne, 2022).

U.S. Adjusted Marriage Rate, 2021
- After the marriage rate hit a 50-year low in 2020 (i.e., 28.1 marriages per 1,000 unmarried women), the marriage rate dropped slightly lower in 2021 to 28.0 marriages per 1,000 unmarried women.
- More than 2 million women (2,052,806) married in 2021.

Five Highest and Lowest Marriage Rates, 2021
- Utah once again holds the top spot in terms of the marriage rate with nearly 49 marriages per 1,000 unmarried women in 2021.
- Massachusetts now holds the lowest marriage rate. In 2021, nearly 19 women married per 1,000 unmarried women in Massachusetts, representing about 2.5 times fewer marriages than among those living in Utah.

Figure 1. Women’s Adjusted Marriage Rate, 1970-2021

Figure 2. Women’s Highest and Lowest Adjusted Marriage Rates, 2021

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

Data Sources:


The states with the highest marriage rates (making up the top/fourth quartile) in 2021 had rates of at least 33.1 marriages per 1,000 unmarried women aged 15 and older. Among the states in the top quartile, all are substantially above the national average (28 marriages per 1,000 unmarried women).

The states with the lowest marriage rates (making up the first/bottom quartile) in 2021 had 21.4 or fewer marriages per 1,000 unmarried women.

Most states in the Western region of the country had high marriage rates (third or fourth quartile).
- Exceptions included New Mexico, California, Hawaii, Oregon, and Arizona.

Midwestern states exhibited marriage rates predominately in the middle two quartiles with the largest share found in the second quartile.
- Illinois was the only midwestern state found in the first/bottom quartile.
- Missouri was the only midwestern state found in the fourth/top quartile.

Southern states are represented in each quartile. The largest shares were found in the third and fourth.

Nearly all states in the Northeast exhibited low marriage rates (first quartile).
- Exceptions included Pennsylvania and Maine (second quartile).

References:

Suggested Citation:

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