In 2018, the overall U.S. divorce rate reached a forty-year low of 15.7 divorces per 1,000 married women (FP-19-23). Of all married women in 2018, 26% were in a second or higher order marriage (U.S. Census Bureau, ACS, 1-yr est., 2018). Compared to higher order marriages, first marriages are less likely to end in divorce (Cohen, 2016). Using 2018 American Community Survey 1-year estimates, we examine women’s first divorce rate, which is defined as the number of first marriages that ended in divorce per 1,000 first marriages among women 18 years and older. This Family Profile is an update to FP-18-15, FP-16-19, FP-14-09, FP-11-09, and FP-10-06.

Trends in First Divorce Rate

- The first divorce rate has generally decreased since 2008.
- After a plateau from 2009 to 2012, the first divorce rate declined, reaching a 10-year low of 14.9 divorces per 1,000 married women.

The first divorce rate in 2008 was 18.7 first divorces per 1,000 currently married women. Ten years later—in 2018—it had dropped to 14.9 first divorces per 1,000 currently married women.

First Divorce Rate by Race and Ethnicity

- In 2018, Black women experienced the highest first divorce rate (28.7).
- Asian women had the lowest first divorce rate (8.3).
- Among Hispanics, there was a nativity gap, with native-born Hispanics having a higher first divorce rate (22.0) than foreign-born Hispanics (13.1).
First Divorce Rate by Educational Attainment

- Women with some college education had the highest first divorce rate (18.9).
- The lowest first divorce rates were observed among women with at least a college degree (12.4) and women without a high school diploma (13.9).

Data Source:
U.S. Census Bureau; American Community Survey (ACS), One-Year Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS), 2018.

References:


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