

VITAL and HEALTH STATISTICS
DATA FROM THE NATIONAL VITAL STATISTICS SYSTEM

Marriage Statistics Analysis

United States, 1962

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An analytical study of marriage trends as affected by trends in age-sex composition of the population; and of age-at-marriage trends; and of differences in age at marriage as by previous marital status of partner, by month selected for marriage, and by type of ceremony (civil or religious) selected.

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

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Secretary

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SELECTED MARRIAGE STATISTICS, 1962

UNITED STATES

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF MARRIAGES...1,577,000	MARRIAGE RATE per 1,000 total population.....8.5
---	---

ESTIMATED MARRIAGE RATES

Per 1,000 unmarried women 15 years of age and over.....71.2	Per 1,000 women 15 years of age and over.....23.9
Per 1,000 unmarried women 15-44 years of age.....138.4	Per 1,000 men 15 years of age and over.....25.5

MARRIAGE-REGISTRATION AREA

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF MARRIAGES.... 984,787	MARRIAGE RATE per 1,000 total population.....7.7
---	---

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF MARRIAGES BY AGE

	Brides	Grooms
Under 20 years.....	37.6	13.6
20-24 years.....	34.4	43.9
25-29 years.....	8.9	16.7
30-34 years.....	4.9	7.4
35-44 years.....	7.3	8.8
45 years and over	7.1	9.6

RATIO OF RELIGIOUS CEREMONIES TO CIVIL CEREMONIES

	First marriages	Re- marriages
Brides.....	5.3 to 1.0	1.7 to 1.0
Grooms.....	5.3 to 1.0	1.7 to 1.0

MEDIAN AGE AT MARRIAGE

	All marriages	First marriages
Brides.....	21.8	20.2
Grooms.....	24.1	23.0

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF MARRIAGES BY MARRIAGE ORDER

	First marriages	Re- marriages
Brides.....	76.9	23.1
Grooms.....	77.6	22.4

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF MARRIAGES BY PREVIOUS MARITAL STATUS

	Brides	Grooms
Single.....	79.9	80.4
Widowed.....	5.3	4.6
Divorced.....	14.8	15.0

THIS REPORT IS the second analytic study of marriage statistics in the Series 21 presentations of data from the national vital statistics system. It is the first study to analyze and interpret the statistics from annual tabulations of data from marriage certificates. Some data for the period 1960-62 are presented and also longer historical trends in marriage rates.

A summary of completeness of coverage for the data is followed by national trends in marriage rates and comparisons of marriage rates and their trends in 1958-62 among regions, geographic divisions, and States. Most regional marriage rates are highest in the South Region and the West and lowest in the Northwest. Differences among the States in rates (by place of occurrence) are affected by the proportions of all marriages which are those of nonresident couples.

In the next section, trends in annual totals and rates of marriage for the years 1940-62 are compared including the transformation of each series to index numbers using the period 1959-61 as a base. Relationships of these trends to overall population growth and changes in age-sex composition are also presented.

The last section of the study is a detailed analysis of data on age at marriage as this varies by age of partner, by color and marital status before marriage, by choice of the month for the marriage, and by choice of a civil or religious ceremony.

SYMBOLS

Data not available-----	---
Category not applicable-----	...
Quantity zero-----	-
Quantity more than 0 but less than 0.05----	0.0
Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision-----	*

MARRIAGE STATISTICS ANALYSIS

Carl E. Ortmeier, Ph.D., and Elizabeth F. Whiteman, *Division of Vital Statistics*

INTRODUCTION

This report analyzes the marriage statistics tabulated in the National Center for Health Statistics for 1962 and discusses trends in these statistics. It supplements tables of marriage statistics published in Volume III of *Vital Statistics of the United States* for each of the years 1960, 1961, and 1962. More detailed tabulations and descriptions of sampling and processing procedures appear in these volumes.

Reporting of 1962 Marriage Statistics

Totals by county and month were available for the entire United States, but statistics from 1962 marriage records were available only from the marriage-registration area (MRA). When the MRA was established on January 1, 1957, it included 29 States, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and New Orleans, which participated separately; New York City was not included since it lacked facilities for reporting marriage licenses and certificates. At that time the MRA included 56 percent of the resident population of the United States. By January 1, 1962, Alaska and Hawaii had become States and four other States and the District of Columbia had been added to the MRA, which then included 128 million persons, 69 percent of the resident population of the country. In this report the 1962 MRA figures are for the 35 participating States and the District of Columbia. Figures for New Orleans are included with those for Louisiana. Data for Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands are shown in *Vital Statistics of the United States, 1962*.

Within the marriage-registration area, data for a few variables are incomplete, largely because the relevant items do not appear on the

marriage record forms of certain States. Marriage ceremonies, for example, could not be classified as civil or religious for Ohio. Data on color of brides and grooms were not available for California, New Jersey, and Ohio. The previous marital status of brides and grooms who were remarrying could not be tabulated for Michigan and Ohio. The number of times married for previously married brides and grooms could not be tabulated for Idaho, Kansas, Maryland, and Oregon.

With respect to completeness of reporting, annual and monthly totals of marriages for the United States and all the 50 States and the District of Columbia were available. No other data except totals of marriages by county were obtained for the 38 percent of the Nation's marriages which occurred in States outside the marriage-registration area. Data on month of marriage, and, for brides and grooms, on age or date of birth and whether or not previously married were on reporting forms for the entire marriage-registration area; hence these data were available from records of 62 percent of the 1962 marriages in the United States. Data on civil and religious ceremonies were available for 55 percent of all 1962 marriages, on number of marriages of previously married persons for 57 percent, on marital status before marriage of the widowed and divorced for 54 percent, and on color for 48 percent.

MARRIAGES AND MARRIAGE RATES IN THE UNITED STATES

In 1962 the number of marriages edged upward slightly from the 1961 total of 1,548,000 to 1,577,000. This was larger than most annual totals of the 1950's but not those of the 1940's.

Table 1. Estimated number of marriages and marriage rates with percent changes from preceding year: United States, 1920-62

[See Appendix for notes]

Area and year	Number	Percent change in number	Rate per 1,000 resident population	Percent change in rate
1962-----	1,577,000	+1.9	8.5	-
1961-----	1,548,000	+1.6	8.5	-
1960-----	1,523,000	+1.9	8.5	-
1959-----	1,494,000	+3.0	8.5	+1.2
1958-----	1,451,000	-4.4	8.4	-5.6
1957-----	1,518,000	-4.2	8.9	-6.3
1956-----	1,585,000	+3.5	9.5	+2.2
1955-----	1,531,000	+2.8	9.3	+1.1
1954-----	1,490,000	-3.6	9.2	-6.1
1953-----	1,546,000	+0.4	9.8	-1.0
1952-----	1,539,318	-3.5	9.9	-4.8
1951-----	1,594,694	-4.4	10.4	-6.3
1950-----	1,667,231	+5.5	11.1	+4.7
1949-----	1,579,798	-12.8	10.6	-14.5
1948-----	1,811,155	-9.1	12.4	-10.8
1947-----	1,991,878	-13.1	13.9	-15.2
1946-----	2,291,045	+42.0	16.4	+34.4
1945-----	1,612,992	+11.1	12.2	+11.9
1944-----	1,452,394	-7.9	10.9	-6.8
1943-----	1,577,050	-11.0	11.7	-11.4
1942-----	1,772,132	+4.5	13.2	+3.9
1941-----	1,695,999	+6.3	12.1	+5.0
1940-----	1,595,879	+13.7	12.1	+13.1
1939-----	1,403,633	+5.5	10.7	+3.9
1938-----	1,330,780	-8.3	10.3	-8.8
1937-----	1,451,296	+6.0	11.3	+5.6
1936-----	1,369,000	+3.2	10.7	+2.9
1935-----	1,327,000	+1.9	10.4	+1.0
1934-----	1,302,000	+18.6	10.3	+18.4
1933-----	1,098,000	+11.8	8.7	+10.1
1932-----	981,903	-7.4	7.9	-8.1
1931-----	1,060,914	-5.9	8.6	-6.5
1930-----	1,126,856	-8.6	9.2	-8.9
1929-----	1,232,559	+4.2	10.1	+3.1
1928-----	1,182,497	-1.5	9.8	-3.0
1927-----	1,201,053	-0.1	10.1	-1.0
1926-----	1,202,574	+1.2	10.2	-1.0
1925-----	1,188,334	+0.3	10.3	-1.0
1924-----	1,184,574	-3.7	10.4	-5.5
1923-----	1,229,784	+8.4	11.0	+6.8
1922-----	1,134,151	-2.6	10.3	-3.7
1921-----	1,163,863	-8.7	10.7	-10.8
1920-----	1,274,476	+10.8	12.0	+9.1

Table 2. Estimated marriage rates per 1,000 unmarried women 15 years of age and over and 15-44 years of age: United States, 1940-62

[See Appendix for notes]

Year	Rate
<u>15 years of age and over</u>	
1962-----	71.2
1961-----	72.2
1960-----	73.5
1959-----	73.6
1958-----	72.0
1957-----	78.0
1956-----	82.4
1955-----	80.9
1954-----	79.8
1953-----	83.7
1952-----	83.2
1951-----	86.6
1950-----	90.2
1949-----	86.7
1948-----	98.5
1947-----	106.2
1946-----	118.1
1945-----	83.6
1944-----	76.5
1943-----	83.0
1942-----	93.0
1941-----	88.5
1940-----	82.8
<u>15-44 years of age</u>	
1962-----	138.4
1961-----	145.4
1960-----	148.0
1959-----	149.8
1958-----	146.3
1957-----	157.4
1956-----	165.6
1955-----	161.1
1954-----	154.3
1953-----	163.3
1952-----	159.9
1951-----	164.9
1950-----	166.4
1949-----	158.0
1948-----	174.7
1947-----	182.7
1946-----	199.0
1945-----	138.2
1944-----	124.5
1943-----	133.5
1942-----	147.6
1941-----	138.4
1940-----	127.4

The marriage rate per 1,000 resident population was 8.5 in 1962.

The 1962 marriage rate is lower than any rate shown in table 1 except the rate for 1932 and those for the period since 1957, during which the rate has been virtually stable.

Two other marriage rates are available annually from 1940. The marriage rate per 1,000 unmarried women 15 years of age and older was 71.2 in 1962, a figure which was lower than any other in the series (table 2). The rate per 1,000 unmarried women aged 15-44 years was 138.4—lower than any comparable figure after 1945. Marriage rates per 1,000 men and women 15 years of age and over were estimated especially for this analysis (table 3) and are discussed in the section on trends.

MARRIAGES AND MARRIAGE RATES BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA, 1958-62

Each rate shown in table 4 is based on the estimated population residing in the area on July 1 of the specified year. It measures the extent to which couples, whether resident or nonresident, marry in the area relative to the population of the area. These rates and their rankings are reviewed below for regions, divisions, and States for the 5 years 1958-62.

Regions

Among the regions, the Northeast had the lowest rate each year and the North Central the next lowest. The highest rates were found in either the South or the West throughout the period 1958-62.

Comparisons of these differences with regional differences in age-specific rates for unmarried adults were obtained in 1960. Age-specific rates for unmarried men and women were computed for each region. Age-at-marriage distributions were estimated from a nationwide probability sample of marriage records, and base populations were taken from the 1960 decennial census.¹ Age intervals were 14-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-44, 45-64, and 65 years and over.

¹National Vital Statistics Division: *Vital Statistics of the United States, 1960*, Vol. III. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1964. table 1-L.

Table 3. Estimated marriage rates per 1,000 men and women 15 years of age and over: United States, 1940-62

[See Appendix for notes]

Year	Rate
<u>Men</u>	
1962-----	25.5
1961-----	25.5
1960-----	25.4
1959-----	25.2
1958-----	24.8
1957-----	26.4
1956-----	27.8
1955-----	27.2
1954-----	26.9
1953-----	28.2
1952-----	28.3
1951-----	29.4
1950-----	30.7
1949-----	29.4
1948-----	34.0
1947-----	37.9
1946-----	44.5
1945-----	35.8
1944-----	31.2
1943-----	32.2
1942-----	35.6
1941-----	34.0
1940-----	32.3
<u>Women</u>	
1962-----	23.9
1961-----	24.0
1960-----	24.0
1959-----	23.8
1958-----	23.5
1957-----	24.9
1956-----	26.4
1955-----	25.8
1954-----	25.4
1953-----	26.7
1952-----	26.8
1951-----	28.1
1950-----	29.8
1949-----	28.5
1948-----	33.0
1947-----	36.8
1946-----	42.8
1945-----	30.5
1944-----	27.8
1943-----	30.6
1942-----	34.8
1941-----	33.7
1940-----	32.3

These rates indicate that unmarried persons at all ages were marrying at higher rates in the South and West than in the Northeast. To a lesser degree and with two exceptions the rates in the South and West are above those for the North Central Region. Factors other than regional differences in the age composition of the unmarried populations therefore account for regional differences in overall marriage rates. Among those likely to be important are employment opportunities for young persons, historical trends in the proportion of persons remaining single, the age distributions of divorced persons (who remarry at high rates), and the influence on each specific rate of the numbers of nonresident brides and grooms who marry within that region or of residents marrying elsewhere.

Divisions and States

Marriage rates per 1,000 resident population were consistently higher in New England than in the Middle Atlantic States. New Hampshire, the New England State with the highest marriage rate, ranked sixth in the Nation in 1962 and either seventh or eighth each year from 1958 to 1961. (Forty-one percent of all the couples married in New Hampshire in 1962 were couples who did not reside in the State, as shown in table 5.) Rates for most of the New England States remained relatively constant throughout the 5-year period (table 4).

The rates for each Middle Atlantic State throughout the period were also comparatively constant. Both New Jersey and Pennsylvania had marriage rates which put them in the lowest one-fifth of all States.

Rates in the two North Central geographic divisions were approximately equal in each year of the 5-year period, varying only from 7.5 to 7.9. The 1962 rates for the five States in the East North Central Division varied from 9.3 for Indiana to 6.0 for Wisconsin. Among the seven States in the West North Central Division, South Dakota with the highest rate of 9.6 ranked 15th in the Nation in 1962. Iowa's rate declined sharply in 1961 and 1962, following the adoption in 1961

Table 4. Marriages and marriage rates: United States, each region, division, and State, 1958-62

[See Appendix for notes]

Region, division, and State	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958
	Number					Rate per 1,000 resident population				
United States ¹ ---	1,577,360	1,547,945	1,523,381	1,494,000	1,451,000	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.4
<u>All regions</u>										
Northeast-----	309,423	308,529	311,481	¹ 308,245	² 301,100	6.7	6.8	7.0	¹ 6.9	² 6.9
North Central-----	404,830	403,329	² 403,595	² 400,194	² 383,234	7.7	7.7	² 7.8	² 7.8	² 7.6
South ¹ -----	563,225	550,107	¹ 534,201	520,735	¹ 521,799	9.9	9.8	9.7	9.6	9.8
West-----	297,882	¹ 285,980	² 274,104	¹ 264,428	¹ 245,252	9.9	19.8	19.8	19.8	19.5
<u>Northeast</u>										
New England-----	76,174	75,463	76,206	¹ 77,350	74,177	7.1	7.2	7.3	¹ 7.4	7.3
Middle Atlantic-----	233,249	233,066	235,275	230,895	226,923	6.6	6.7	6.9	6.8	6.8
<u>North Central</u>										
East North Central-----	287,188	284,581	² 283,285	² 279,603	² 267,733	7.8	7.8	² 7.8	7.8	7.5
West North Central-----	117,642	118,748	² 120,310	² 120,591	² 115,501	7.6	7.6	² 7.8	² 7.9	² 7.7
<u>South</u>										
South Atlantic-----	275,939	¹ 268,554	¹ 261,885	¹ 257,755	¹ 247,324	10.1	¹ 10.1	¹ 10.1	¹ 10.1	19.9
East South Central-----	115,221	112,184	110,300	99,705	114,787	9.4	9.2	¹ 9.2	8.4	9.8
West South Central-----	¹ 174,065	¹ 169,369	² 162,016	¹ 163,275	¹ 159,688	19.8	19.7	² 9.6	19.8	9.7
<u>West</u>										
Mountain-----	136,131	¹ 130,492	¹ 122,818	¹ 122,629	¹ 111,361	18.4	¹ 18.0	¹ 17.9	¹ 18.3	¹ 17.2
Pacific-----	161,751	155,488	151,286	141,799	133,891	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.0	6.9
<u>New England</u>										
Maine-----	7,980	7,908	7,860	7,599	7,564	8.2	8.0	8.1	7.9	8.0
New Hampshire-----	7,852	7,347	7,337	7,287	6,997	12.6	12.1	12.1	12.2	12.0
Vermont-----	3,131	3,161	3,268	3,235	3,371	8.1	8.2	8.4	8.4	8.9
Massachusetts-----	33,557	33,614	34,050	¹ 35,950	33,583	6.5	6.6	6.6	17.0	6.7
Rhode Island-----	5,575	5,640	5,814	5,770	5,659	6.3	6.6	6.8	6.7	6.6
Connecticut-----	18,079	17,793	17,877	17,509	17,003	6.9	7.0	7.1	6.9	7.0
<u>Middle Atlantic</u>										
New York-----	122,871	122,750	123,620	120,517	121,322	7.0	7.1	7.4	7.2	7.3
New Jersey-----	41,462	40,699	39,820	38,659	38,398	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.4	6.5
Pennsylvania-----	68,916	69,617	71,835	71,719	67,203	6.1	6.1	6.3	6.4	6.1
<u>East North Central</u>										
Ohio-----	66,963	66,076	68,043	66,877	65,240	6.7	6.7	7.0	6.9	6.8
Indiana-----	43,464	42,261	42,050	40,982	38,949	9.3	9.0	9.0	8.9	8.5
Illinois-----	87,645	88,692	87,529	87,281	83,400	8.7	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.4
Michigan-----	65,002	63,320	61,090	58,826	55,159	8.1	7.9	7.8	7.6	7.2
Wisconsin-----	24,114	24,232	24,573	25,637	24,985	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.6	6.5
<u>West North Central</u>										
Minnesota-----	24,635	24,123	23,596	23,188	23,554	7.1	7.0	6.9	6.9	7.1
Iowa-----	18,981	21,962	² 24,774	25,116	23,958	6.8	7.9	9.0	9.2	8.8
Missouri-----	35,192	34,890	² 35,699	² 35,380	² 31,965	8.2	8.1	² 8.3	² 8.3	² 7.6
North Dakota-----	4,212	4,335	4,039	4,282	4,275	6.7	6.8	6.4	6.9	7.1
South Dakota-----	6,954	6,213	5,787	5,861	5,702	9.6	8.9	8.5	8.8	8.7
Nebraska-----	11,185	10,976	10,591	10,724	10,607	7.7	7.7	7.5	7.7	7.7
Kansas-----	16,483	16,249	15,824	16,040	15,440	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.2

¹Data are estimated.²Data are incomplete.

Table 4. Marriages and marriage rates: United States, each region, division, and State, 1958-62—Con.

[See Appendix for notes]

Region, division, and State	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958
	Number					Rate per 1,000 resident population				
<u>South Atlantic</u>										
Delaware-----	2,585	2,560	2,394	2,383	2,311	5.5	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.3
Maryland-----	40,518	39,977	40,320	39,770	39,926	12.5	12.7	13.0	13.0	13.4
District of Columbia ³ ---	9,381	9,101	8,600	8,377	8,094	11.9	11.7	11.3	11.0	10.7
Virginia-----	39,703	38,300	37,542	37,768	36,326	9.3	9.3	9.5	9.6	9.3
West Virginia-----	13,487	13,465	13,639	13,294	13,757	7.5	7.4	7.3	7.2	7.5
North Carolina-----	33,968	^{1,3} 32,158	^{1,3} 31,663	^{1,3} 29,986	^{1,3} 27,266	7.2	^{1,3} 6.9	^{1,3} 6.9	^{1,3} 6.7	^{1,3} 6.2
South Carolina-----	41,240	39,997	38,964	38,661	37,856	16.8	16.6	16.4	16.5	16.4
Georgia-----	53,553	52,062	49,448	48,928	47,219	13.1	13.0	12.5	12.6	12.4
Florida-----	41,504	40,934	39,315	38,588	34,569	7.6	7.8	7.9	8.0	7.5
<u>East South Central</u>										
Kentucky-----	³ 26,207	³ 26,185	¹ 26,489	18,323	26,204	³ 8.5	³ 8.6	¹ 8.7	6.1	8.8
Tennessee-----	33,396	31,666	30,668	30,213	27,675	9.1	8.8	8.6	8.6	8.0
Alabama-----	33,611	32,723	31,910	30,722	24,506	10.1	9.8	9.8	9.6	7.7
Mississippi-----	22,007	21,610	21,233	20,447	36,402	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.6	17.5
<u>West South Central</u>										
Arkansas-----	³ 18,951	² 18,768	² 18,318	18,394	² 15,333	³ 10.3	² 10.4	² 10.3	10.5	² 8.9
Louisiana-----	24,630	24,057	23,523	21,453	21,068	7.3	7.3	7.2	6.7	6.7
Oklahoma-----	¹ 32,113	¹ 30,300	28,496	¹ 30,170	¹ 33,466	¹ 13.1	¹ 12.7	12.2	¹ 13.2	¹ 14.8
Texas-----	98,371	96,244	² 91,679	93,258	¹ 89,821	9.7	9.7	9.6	9.9	² 9.7
<u>Mountain</u>										
Montana-----	5,051	5,635	5,892	6,228	6,142	7.2	8.1	8.7	9.3	9.2
Idaho-----	11,934	11,151	10,068	9,343	9,522	17.0	16.3	15.1	14.2	14.7
Wyoming-----	3,196	3,246	3,267	3,077	2,955	9.6	9.6	9.9	9.6	9.4
Colorado ³ -----	17,037	¹ 16,842	¹ 15,895	¹ 15,518	¹ 14,691	9.0	¹ 9.1	¹ 9.1	¹ 9.1	18.8
New Mexico-----	12,132	² 11,825	11,051	11,113	² 5,814	12.2	² 12.0	11.6	12.1	² 6.6
Arizona-----	10,724	10,426	10,153	10,251	¹ 9,805	7.2	7.3	7.8	8.1	18.2
Utah-----	7,653	7,400	7,119	6,734	6,600	8.0	7.9	8.0	7.7	7.8
Nevada ³ -----	68,404	63,967	59,373	60,365	55,832	195.4	201.8	208.1	216.4	207.6
<u>Pacific</u>										
Washington-----	28,950	27,659	³ 28,230	³ 28,556	³ 27,961	9.6	9.4	³ 9.9	³ 10.1	³ 10.1
Oregon-----	11,122	10,798	10,606	10,166	9,896	6.2	6.1	6.0	5.8	5.8
California-----	114,128	109,642	105,352	101,314	96,034	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.5
Alaska-----	2,067	2,091	1,861	1,763	1,616	8.5	8.9	8.2	7.9	7.2
Hawaii-----	5,484	5,298	5,237	4,958	4,727	7.9	8.0	8.3	8.0	7.8

¹Data are estimated.

²Data are incomplete.

³Marriage licenses issued.

of more restrictive legal requirements for marriage.

Of the three geographic divisions in the South, the South Atlantic Division had the highest marriage rate in each year during 1958-62 and the East South Central had the lowest except for 1958.

The eight States and the District of Columbia in the South Atlantic Division varied more in the levels of their rates for the 5-year period than did the States of any other division. Rates ranged from the 16-17 level of South Carolina (one of the three highest rates in the Nation) to the 5-6 level of Delaware, which had the lowest rate for the United States each year. In three States—Georgia, Maryland, and Virginia—and in the District of Columbia high marriage rates were associated with high proportions (30-40 percent) of marriages in which both bride and groom lived outside the State.

With three exceptions, marriage rates in the four States in the East South Central Division varied relatively little. The Mississippi rate dropped in 1959 when new legal requirements for marriage such as health examinations and waiting periods were introduced, while rates in adjoining Alabama and Tennessee rose as well as in Arkansas. Administrative changes in reporting probably account for the 1959 drop for Kentucky. Three of the four West South Central States—Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Texas—had rates high enough to rank in the upper third of all States in the Nation.

In the Mountain Division, Nevada easily led all other States in the Nation with a rate of marriages based on resident population over 11 times as high as either of the next two States, Idaho and South Carolina. Nevada reported 4.3 percent of all marriages in the Nation in 1962 (and 2.3 percent of all divorces). Idaho's rate rose from 14.2 in 1959 to 17.0, the next highest rate after Nevada in 1962.

Washington led the five States in the Pacific Division with rates varying between 9.4 and 10.1. The rates for both California and Oregon were below the 8.5 rate for the Nation. It is interesting to note that both States adjoin States with unusually high marriage rates, Nevada and Idaho. Nevada and Idaho share a common boundary. Every other State adjoining Nevada and three of

the other five adjoining Idaho have marriage rates below the rate for the United States.

In the cases of three States described above, a high marriage rate was associated with a high proportion of marriages to nonresident couples. Given the great variations among the States in percentage of such marriages (table 5), it is not surprising that a rate of all marriages occurring in each State based on the State's resident population should be highly correlated with the proportion of couples who are nonresident. Indeed, the rank order correlation between all MRA States ranked by rate and the same States ranked by percent nonresident among all couples who married in 1962 was +0.72. However, 0.72 does not represent perfect correlation. A few States such as Alaska, Florida, Hawaii, and Louisiana ranked high on the marriage rate relative to their rankings on proportion of couples nonresident; in the case of a few others (Connecticut, Delaware, and Iowa) the relative rankings were reversed. Variation among the States in this marriage rate also reflects factors such as proportions of the population in the marriageable ages and proportions of persons who eventually marry.

TRENDS IN MARRIAGES, MARRIAGE RATES, AND POPULATION, 1940-62

The years 1958-62 represent a "sea-level" shelf in the long-term trend in marriage totals and rates following a period of relatively marked ascents and declines. The marriage rate per 1,000 resident population for the United States reached a peak (12.0) after World War I in 1920. It dropped to 10.3 in 2 years and except for two annual rates remained between 10.0 and 10.4 until 1929. During the first years of the economic depression of the early 1930's the rate dropped sharply to a low of 7.9 in 1932. There was an even sharper recovery by 1934 to a rate of 10.3 followed by a rise to 11.3 for 1937, a dip in 1938, and a moderate increase in 1939 (table 1).

In 1940, the first year of the detailed analysis of trends in this report, the rate per 1,000 resident population rose to 12.1, slightly above its peak after World War I of 12.0. By 1942 it reached 13.2 but then dropped to 10.9 by 1944 as young

Table 5. Marriage rates and percentage distribution, by resident status of bride and of groom in State where married: marriage-registration area and each registration State, 1962

[Rates for all States shown in table 4. Percentages based on sample data and computed on totals excluding figures for resident status not stated. See Appendix for additional notes]

Area	Rate per 1,000 resident population	Resident status in State where married				
		All marriages	Resident bride		Nonresident bride	
			Resident groom	Non-resident groom	Resident groom	Non-resident groom
Percentage distribution						
MRA-----	7.7	100.0	79.5	6.4	2.3	11.8
Alabama-----	10.1	100.0	76.9	6.0	2.9	14.2
Alaska-----	8.5	100.0	89.5	2.3	6.1	2.1
California-----	6.7	100.0	92.0	3.6	1.3	3.0
Connecticut-----	6.9	100.0	71.8	10.3	2.7	15.3
Delaware-----	5.5	100.0	72.0	13.8	4.0	10.1
District of Columbia-----	11.9	100.0	31.3	13.9	10.8	43.9
Florida-----	7.6	100.0	88.1	7.1	2.5	2.4
Georgia-----	13.1	100.0	57.0	4.0	5.2	33.8
Hawaii-----	7.9	100.0	91.2	2.2	3.3	3.3
Idaho-----	17.0	100.0	43.5	3.2	2.5	50.8
Indiana-----	9.3	100.0	81.7	4.4	1.4	12.5
Iowa-----	6.8	100.0	78.2	8.4	2.1	11.3
Kansas-----	7.4	100.0	76.8	10.9	4.6	7.6
Kentucky ¹ -----	8.5	100.0	78.9	7.4	2.8	10.0
Louisiana-----	7.3	100.0	91.8	5.6	1.1	1.5
Maine-----	8.2	100.0	79.1	12.2	3.0	5.7
Maryland-----	12.5	100.0	49.4	7.3	3.6	39.7
Massachusetts-----	6.5	100.0	80.8	11.1	2.5	5.6
Michigan-----	8.1	100.0	87.7	4.6	1.1	6.6
Mississippi-----	9.7	100.0	75.8	6.5	3.3	14.4
Montana-----	7.2	100.0	82.9	7.1	1.4	8.6
Nebraska-----	7.7	100.0	75.4	9.4	1.9	13.2
New Hampshire-----	12.6	100.0	47.8	8.8	2.5	40.9
New Jersey-----	6.5	100.0	82.1	8.6	2.9	6.4
New York (excl. N.Y.C.)-----	7.0	100.0	89.1	5.0	0.5	5.4
Ohio-----	6.7	100.0	91.6	5.4	0.5	2.6
Oregon-----	6.2	100.0	88.2	6.6	1.7	3.5
Pennsylvania-----	6.1	100.0	87.4	7.0	1.9	3.6
Rhode Island-----	6.3	100.0	75.0	16.6	1.8	6.7
South Dakota-----	9.6	100.0	51.5	7.8	2.1	38.6
Tennessee-----	9.1	100.0	73.8	8.2	1.9	16.0
Utah-----	8.0	100.0	77.2	7.0	5.6	10.1
Vermont-----	8.1	100.0	68.9	13.0	4.3	13.7
Virginia-----	9.3	100.0	59.5	6.1	3.7	30.7
Wisconsin-----	6.0	100.0	90.1	7.1	1.2	1.6
Wyoming-----	9.6	100.0	64.0	10.5	3.7	21.8

¹Data are incomplete.

men moved from this country to the theaters of operations in World War II. The rate surged upward to a peak of 16.4 in 1946 during the demobilization of the Armed Forces after World War II. This rate was almost 25 percent higher than the peak in 1942 and 37 percent above the 12.0 peak after World War I. During the next 3 years the rate dropped successively by 15, 11, and 15 percent, continued to decline irregularly to 8.4 in 1958, and remained at 8.5 from 1959 to 1962.

The following analysis describes in somewhat more detail the interrelationships among trends in number of marriages and rates and their relationships to population growth and to changes in the age and sex composition of the population.

There are some limitations on the trend data used in the analysis. Distributions of brides and grooms by age are lacking except for one year, 1960. Were they available, both age-specific and age-adjusted rates could be computed. Estimates of the resident unmarried population, including Armed Forces living in barracks but not with their families, are not currently available for intercensal years (years other than those ending in 0). Age-specific marriage rates in 1960 for males and females by marital status prior to marriage could be estimated for the United States. The number of marriages expected on the basis of these 1960 rates could also be computed for each year since 1940, provided of course that the resident population by age, sex, and marital status could be estimated. Such annual expected totals would depict a trend based entirely on changes in the age, sex, and marital status composition of the population. The difference between the trend in these expected totals and the trend in observed totals could then be definitely attributed to increases or decreases in specific rates of marriage. However, it would not be possible to estimate the degrees of change in any specified age, sex, or marital status groups.

For table 6, average annual numbers and rates for the period 1959-61 have been converted into bases, each set equal to 100.0, for transforming the figures for each year into index numbers expressed as percents of the base figures.

The years 1959-61 were selected because they were in the middle of a period of relative stability in marriage totals and rates, 1958-62. During this period the proportion of the population in the marriageable ages was relatively

small because of the low fertility rates of the 1930's. For convenience in obtaining base populations for the rates, the period also is centered on the year of the 1960 census.

Although the marriage total was 51 percent larger in the peak year 1946 than the 1959-61 average, the rate per 1,000 total population was 94 percent larger than its corresponding average. Thus overall population growth since about 1946 has exceeded the increase in number of marriages.

However, this growth in population has not been evenly distributed by sex and age. As shown in figure 1, growth rates were greatest in the youngest age groups for both sexes and in the oldest age group for women. Proportions of the population in the age groups where most marriages occur declined. Only a scattering of brides and grooms were under 15 years of age and 95 percent of all grooms and 97 percent of all brides in 1962 were less than 55 years of age. In 1940 the age group from 15 to 54 years included 60 percent of all males and the same percent of females. By 1962 this group included only 51 percent in each case.

During the years immediately following World War II, 1946 to 1949, the rate per 1,000 unmarried women 15 years of age and older declined more sharply than did the rate per 1,000 total women aged 15 years and over. The former rate dropped from 79 percent to 19 percent above its 1959-61 level, while the latter declined from 61 percent to 18 percent above its 1959-61 level. This change in relationship between the trends in these two rates during this 4-year period reflects the fact that numbers of marriages were large enough to markedly decrease the proportion of unmarried females in the age group 15 years and over. Since 1949 the numbers of marriages have not been great enough to decrease this proportion appreciably or small enough to increase it.

Differences in trends in the rates for men and women 15 years of age and older during World War II show that many women waited until after the War to marry—the rate for women having declined more than that for men in 1943 and 1944.

A temporary imbalance in the sex ratio at peak marriage ages is occurring in the period of about 1960-68 since the large cohorts born around

Table 6. Marriages and marriage rates as percentages of 1959-61 average for each series: United States, 1940-62

[See Appendix for notes]

Year	Number of marriages	Marriages per 1,000 total population	Marriages per 1,000 persons 15 years of age and over		Marriages per 1,000 unmarried women 15 years of age and over
			Men	Women	
1959-61-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1962-----	103.7	100.1	100.5	99.8	97.0
1961-----	101.7	100.1	100.5	100.2	98.3
1960-----	100.1	100.1	100.1	100.2	100.1
1959-----	98.2	100.4	99.3	99.4	100.2
1958-----	95.3	99.2	97.8	98.2	98.1
1957-----	99.8	105.1	104.1	104.0	106.2
1956-----	104.2	112.2	109.6	110.3	112.2
1955-----	100.6	109.8	107.2	107.8	110.2
1954-----	97.9	108.7	106.0	106.1	108.7
1953-----	101.6	115.7	111.2	111.5	114.0
1952-----	101.2	116.9	111.6	111.9	113.3
1951-----	104.8	122.8	115.9	117.4	117.9
1950-----	109.6	131.1	121.0	124.5	122.9
1949-----	103.8	125.1	115.9	119.0	118.1
1948-----	119.0	146.4	134.0	137.8	134.2
1947-----	130.9	164.2	149.4	153.7	144.6
1946-----	150.6	193.7	175.4	178.8	160.9
1945-----	106.0	144.1	141.1	127.4	113.9
1944-----	95.4	128.7	123.0	116.1	104.2
1943-----	103.6	138.2	126.9	127.8	113.0
1942-----	116.5	155.9	140.3	145.4	126.7
1941-----	111.4	149.9	134.0	140.8	120.5
1940-----	104.9	142.9	127.3	134.9	112.8

World War II are reaching the peak ages for first marriage (18 for women but 21 for men). There were marked increases in birth rates at the beginning of World War II and again in 1946 and 1947 after World War II. Women born in 1940 and 1941, and reaching age 18 in 1958 and 1959, were more numerous than men born in 1937 and 1938, who reached age 21 in 1958 and 1959. Similarly, women born in 1946 and 1947, and reaching age 18 in 1964 and 1965, were more numerous than men born in 1943 and 1944, who reached age 21 in 1964 and 1965. It may be that some women who would ordinarily marry at age 18 are delaying marriage until older ages.

(Women who marry while in their twenties are more likely to marry men of the same age than are women who marry at ages under 20.)

Beginning in 1963 it will be possible to compute age-specific marriage rates for both brides and grooms marrying for the first time (for marriages occurring in the marriage-registration area). Analyses of trends in marriage totals and in overall rates can then be carried out to determine the extent to which these trends result from changes in age-specific rates for cohorts in the marriageable ages or from increases in the numbers in successive cohorts.

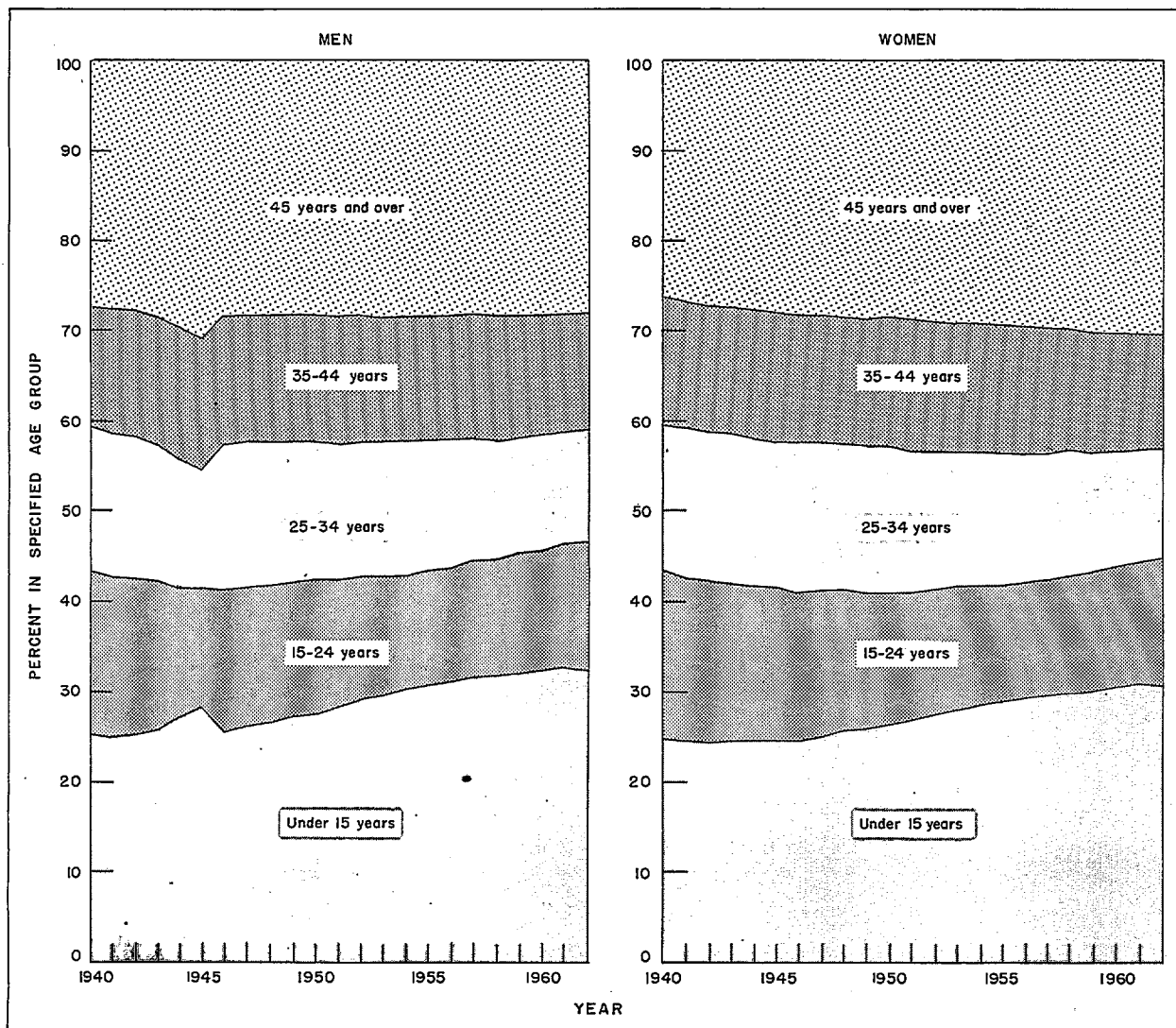


Figure 1. Trends in percents of resident men and women in specified age intervals.

As these larger cohorts of births reach the peak marriage ages of early adulthood, the proportions of the population in the marriageable ages will continue to increase and overall marriage rates should again increase. While the continuation of the relative stability of the overall rates since the midfifties should not be taken for granted, considering their much sharper fluctuations in the preceding two or three decades, it will be possible to separate, to some extent, the influences of changes in sizes of birth cohorts from changes in age-specific rates.

AGE AT MARRIAGE

Trends, 1953-62

Age at marriage is shown for 19 States for the period 1953-62 in table 7. Five of the 9 States in the Northeast Region are included, 4 of the 12 in the North Central, 6 of the 16 in the South, and 4 of the 13 in the West.

The predominant trend in age at marriage from 1953 to 1961 was a continuous increase in the percentage of brides and grooms who married

Table 7. Percentage distribution of all marriages and first marriages of bride and of groom, by age at marriage and median age: total of 19 selected States, 1953-62

[Selected States are Alabama, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Montana, New Hampshire, New York (excl. N.Y.C.), Oregon, South Dakota, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, and Wyoming. See Appendix for additional notes]

Age and marriage order	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953
ALL MARRIAGES										
Bride										
Percentage distribution										
All ages-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 20 years-----	39.7	41.7	40.1	39.9	39.7	38.7	37.8	36.9	35.9	34.9
20-24 years-----	33.2	31.8	31.9	31.8	31.9	32.2	32.7	33.5	33.4	33.6
25-29 years-----	8.3	8.0	8.8	8.8	9.0	9.6	10.0	10.4	10.8	11.2
30-34 years-----	4.8	4.8	5.0	5.4	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.8	6.0	6.3
35-44 years-----	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.1	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.5	7.8
45-64 years-----	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.7	5.5	5.7	5.6
65 years and over-----	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6
Median age-----	21.5	21.3	21.5	21.6	21.6	21.8	21.9	22.0	22.1	22.2
Groom										
All ages-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 20 years-----	14.3	14.6	13.6	13.1	12.7	12.1	11.2	10.9	11.3	10.9
20-24 years-----	44.6	45.2	44.0	44.3	44.3	43.6	44.2	43.7	42.0	41.9
25-29 years-----	16.3	15.3	17.0	16.9	17.6	18.9	19.2	19.9	20.0	19.8
30-34 years-----	7.0	7.1	7.4	7.7	7.6	7.7	7.8	8.0	8.3	8.6
35-44 years-----	8.4	8.5	8.1	8.4	8.2	8.2	8.5	8.5	8.8	9.2
45-64 years-----	7.3	7.4	8.0	7.6	7.5	7.6	7.4	7.4	7.7	7.8
65 years and over-----	2.1	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.7
Median age-----	24.0	23.9	24.1	24.2	24.2	24.3	24.4	24.5	24.6	24.7
FIRST MARRIAGES										
Bride										
All ages-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 20 years-----	50.8	52.2	50.7	50.7	50.0	48.6	47.6	46.4	45.4	44.2
20-24 years-----	37.8	36.2	36.9	36.6	36.7	37.1	37.7	38.5	38.7	39.1
25-29 years-----	6.2	6.1	6.8	6.7	7.1	7.8	8.1	8.4	8.9	9.3
30-34 years-----	2.0	2.3	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.5
35-44 years-----	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.8
45-64 years-----	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
65 years and over-----	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Median age-----	19.9	19.8	19.9	19.9	20.0	20.2	20.3	20.5	20.6	20.7
Groom										
All ages-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 20 years-----	18.3	18.3	17.4	16.7	16.1	15.3	14.0	13.8	14.4	13.8
20-24 years-----	55.0	55.6	53.9	54.4	54.1	53.0	53.7	53.1	51.5	51.6
25-29 years-----	16.5	15.7	17.9	17.5	18.4	19.9	20.2	21.0	21.2	21.0
30-34 years-----	5.0	4.7	5.3	5.7	5.7	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.5	6.8
35-44 years-----	3.4	3.9	3.7	3.8	3.8	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.4	4.7
45-64 years-----	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.8
65 years and over-----	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Median age-----	22.9	22.8	23.0	23.1	23.1	23.3	23.4	23.4	23.5	23.5

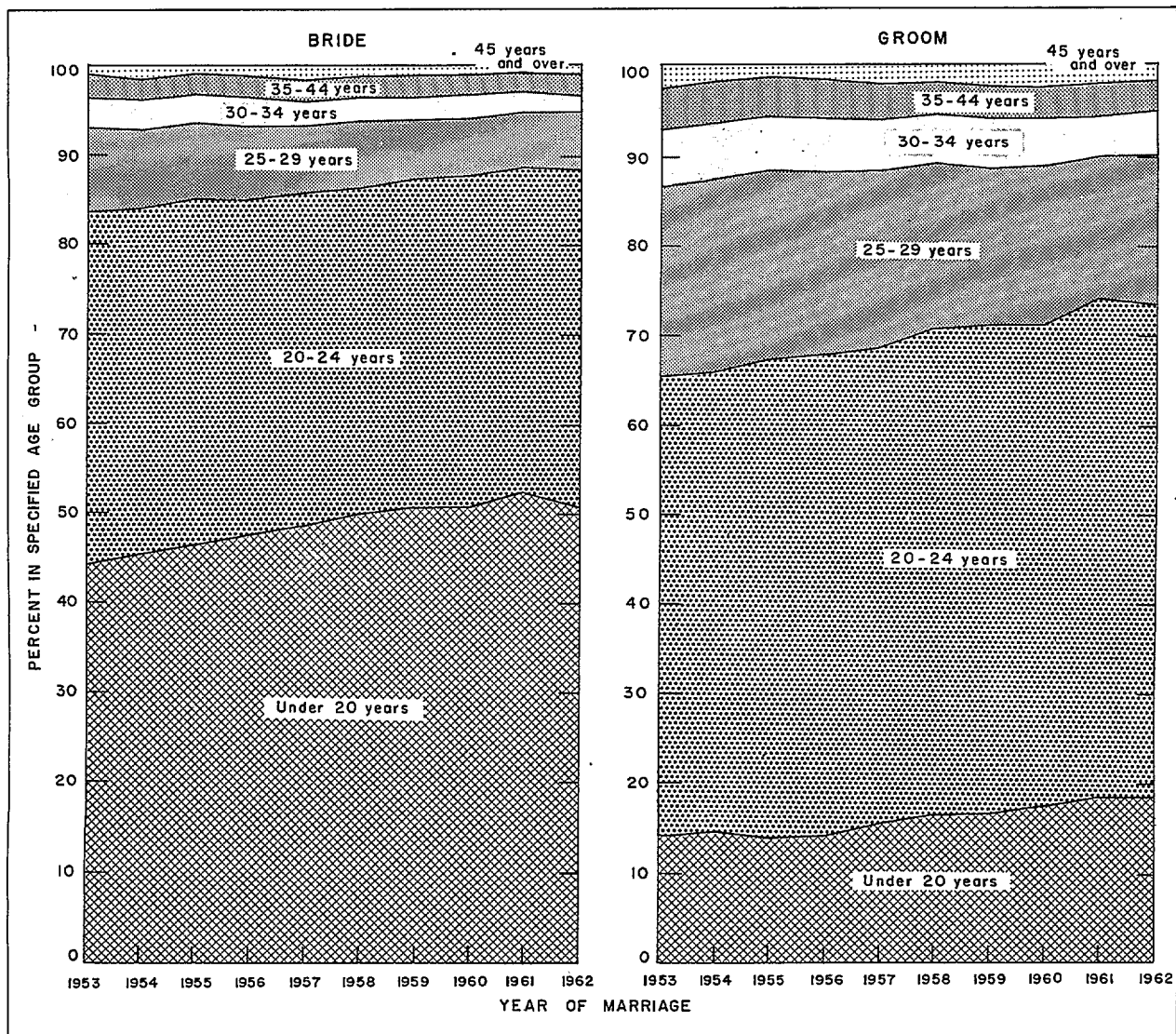


Figure 2. Cumulative percentage distribution of age at first marriage of bride and of groom: total of 19 selected States.

when under 20 (fig. 2). Between 1961 and 1962, however, this figure decreased from 41.7 to 39.7 percent. The 1962 figure is the same as that for 1958. In contrast, the percent of all brides in the age group 20-24 years increased from 31.8 in 1961 to 33.2 in 1962. The percent of brides marrying in this age group had changed little from 1959 to 1961. The percent of grooms who were under 20 years of age at marriage remained at about the same level in both 1961 and 1962.

The proportion of all first-married brides under age 20 at marriage also decreased (from 52.2 percent in 1961 to 50.8 percent in 1962); the offsetting increase occurred chiefly in the group aged 20-24 years. The median age at first marriage of brides increased from 19.8 years in 1961 to 19.9 years in 1962 (fig. 3). Although the 1962 increase in median age was slight, it was the only increase in the 10-year period. The proportion of first-married grooms under age 20

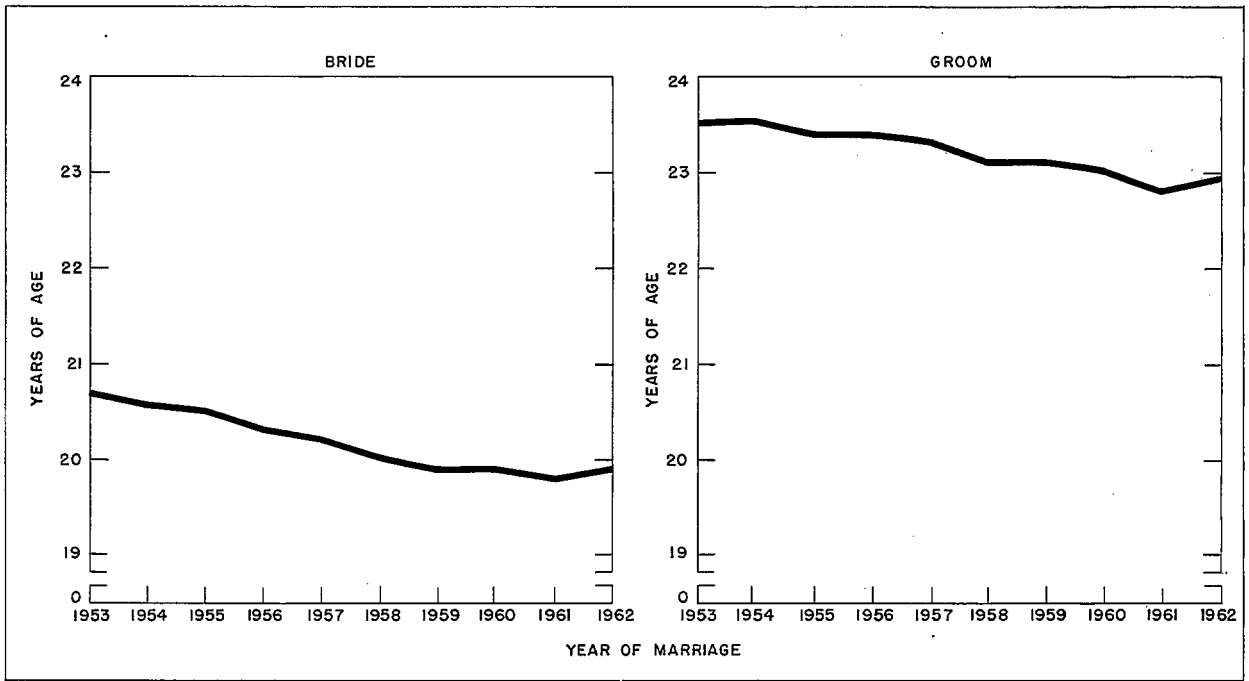


Figure 3. Median age at first marriage of bride and of groom: total of 19 selected States.

was 18.3 percent, the same as in 1961. The percent of grooms aged 20-24 years also remained approximately the same in 1962, but the percent aged 25-29 years increased slightly. The median age at marriage of first-married grooms also increased slightly from 22.8 in 1961 to 22.9 in 1962.

Median Age of Bride and Groom by Age of Partner for First-Married Couples, 1960-62

Among couples marrying for the first time in 1962, there were several changes from 1961 and 1960 in the median age of the bride, and of the groom, for specified age levels of the partners of each. (fig. 4).

Brides under 18 years of age married grooms of median age 20.0 in 1962 and 20.2 in 1960 and 1961. Grooms under 20 years of age married brides of median age 18.3 in 1962 as well as in 1961 but 18.1 in 1960.

During the 3-year period there was a slight decrease in the median age of the grooms who married brides aged 21 years and under and a slight increase in median age of the brides who married grooms under 21 years, mostly between 1961 and 1962.

Median ages of spouse at first marriage of both partners for specified age of bride and of groom are shown in table 8.

In 1962 the median age of grooms for brides 18 years of age was 21.0; for 19-year-old brides, 21.5; and for 20-year-old brides, 22.3. Thus the younger the bride, the greater the age difference between bride and groom. Furthermore, teenage brides for the most part married grooms who were in their twenties and were at least 2½ years older.

On the other hand, teenage grooms tended to marry brides who were also below 20. Grooms who were 20 and 21 years old also married predominately teenage brides. These brides were most often a year or more younger.

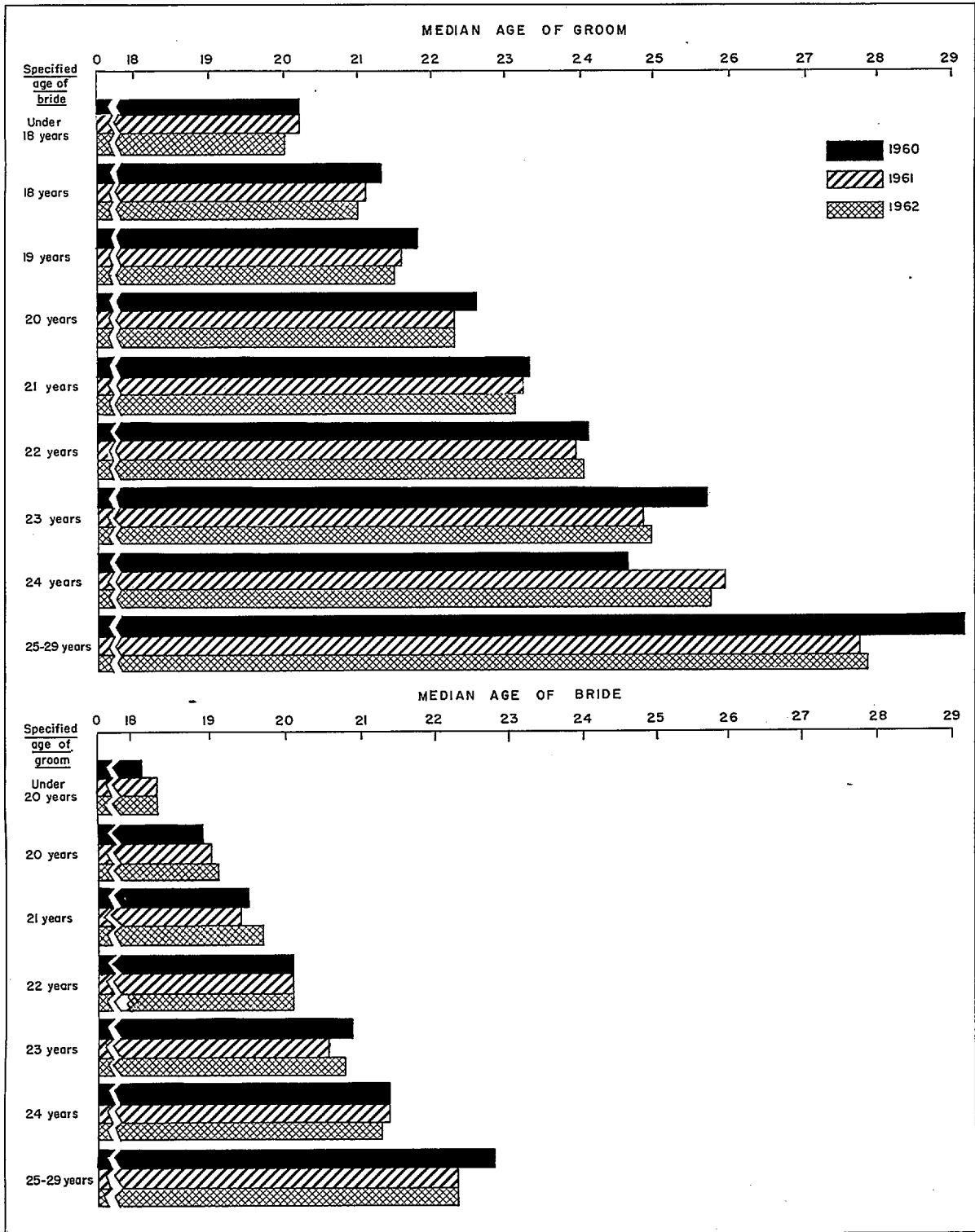


Figure 4. Median age at first marriage of bride and of groom, by specified age of partner: marriage-registration area.

Table 8. Median age at first marriage of bride and of groom, by specified age of partner: marriage-registration area, 1960-62

[See Appendix for notes]

Specified age	1962	1961	1960
<u>Bride</u>	Median age of groom		
Under 18 years-----	20.0	20.2	20.2
18 years-----	21.0	21.1	21.3
19 years-----	21.5	21.6	21.8
20 years-----	22.3	22.3	22.6
21 years-----	23.1	23.2	23.3
22 years-----	24.0	23.9	24.1
23 years-----	24.9	24.8	25.7
24 years-----	25.7	25.9	26.4
25-29 years-----	27.8	27.7	29.2
30-39 years-----	34.7	33.8	33.5
40 years and over-----	48.6	48.5	47.1
<u>Groom</u>	Median age of bride		
Under 20 years-----	18.3	18.3	18.1
20 years-----	19.1	19.0	18.9
21 years-----	19.7	19.4	19.5
22 years-----	20.1	20.1	20.1
23 years-----	20.8	20.6	20.9
24 years-----	21.3	21.4	21.4
25-29 years-----	22.3	22.3	22.8
30-39 years-----	25.9	26.0	26.2
40 years and over-----	39.1	37.4	39.0

Men on the average married for the first time at older ages than women. At every age above 20 years the number of first-married grooms exceeded the number of first-married brides, and at ages 24 to 40 years the number of grooms was over twice as large as the number of brides of equal age. It can be noted in table 8 that the ages of brides became more nearly equal to the median ages of their grooms as age at marriage increased. By contrast the number of years difference between age of groom and median age of bride increased as age at marriage rose. This evidence supports the conclusion that the relatively small numbers of older brides characteristically married grooms of about the same age as themselves, whereas most of the grooms who married at older ages married brides younger by several years than themselves.

Age at Marriage by Previous Marital Status and Color

The distributions of brides and grooms by age at marriage, previous marital status, and color for the marriage-registration area are shown in figure 5 and table 9.

Marriages of white and nonwhite brides and grooms who were previously single had very similar age distributions. Both races showed the peak ages at marriage to be under 20 years for brides and 20-24 years for grooms.

The distribution of age at marriage for previously widowed brides and grooms varied somewhat by color. Larger proportions of nonwhite than of white brides were in the 5-year groups 35-39 through 45-49 years. However, brides who were under 35 years of age represented 11.4 percent of the marriages for nonwhite brides and 16.0 percent for white brides. Nonwhite grooms who were widowed showed a high concentration of marriages under age 30 (5.5 percent), with only 2.5 percent in the age group 30-34 years.

Age at marriage for brides previously divorced showed considerable variation by color. About 26 percent of white brides but only 14 percent of nonwhite brides were under 25 years of age; nonwhite brides married relatively more often at ages 30-34 through 45-49 years.

Previously divorced nonwhite grooms were more often older when remarried than were white grooms, the difference being greatest at ages 55 and above.

Age at Remarriage

Median age at remarriage differed for the widowed and the divorced; it also differed according to the marital status of their partners (table 10). Although the median age of all brides of divorced grooms was 16 years under the median age of all brides of widowed grooms, the median ages of divorced brides of widowed grooms and of widowed brides of divorced grooms were approximately the same. The median age of all grooms of divorced brides was almost 14 years less than that of all grooms of widowed brides. However, the median age of the widowed grooms of divorced brides exceeded that of the divorced grooms of widowed brides by 5 years.

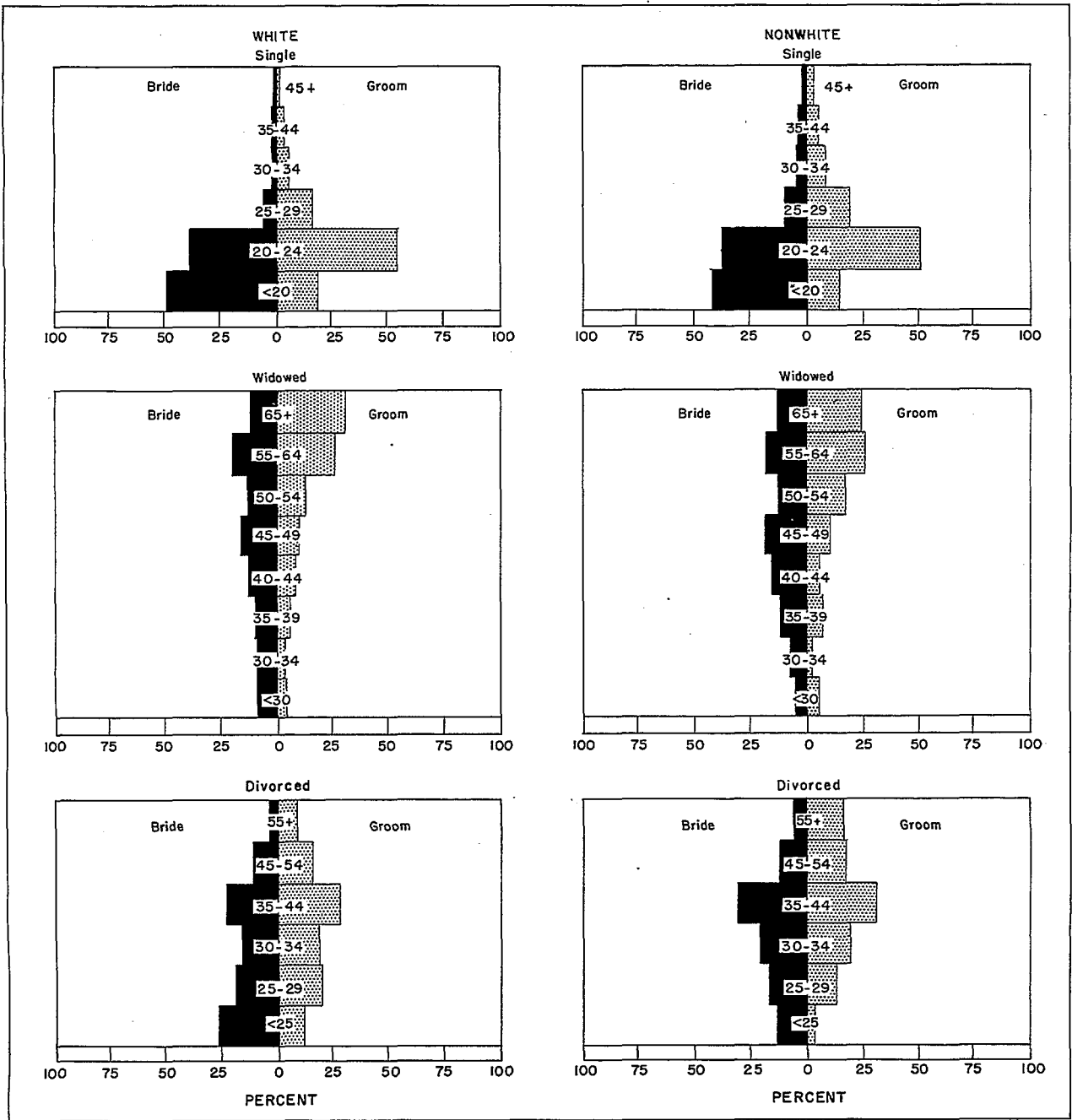


Figure 5. Percentage distribution of marriages, by age by previous marital status and color of bride and of groom: marriage-registration area.

Table 9. Marriages by color, previous marital status, and age of bride and of groom: marriage-registration area, 1962

[Figures by color exclude data for California, New Jersey, and Ohio, and those for previously widowed or divorced exclude data for Michigan and Ohio. See Appendix for additional notes]

Age	All marriages	Previous marital status		
		Single	Widowed	Divorced
TOTAL				
<u>Bride</u>				
Number of marriages				
All ages-----	981,015	748,262	49,248	139,005
Under 25 years-----	703,949	655,843	1,811	33,268
25-29 years-----	87,013	51,850	2,099	27,749
30-34 years-----	47,473	16,223	3,800	22,344
35-39 years-----	38,721	9,499	4,514	18,373
40-44 years-----	32,345	6,009	6,691	14,898
45-49 years-----	24,615	2,694	7,792	10,663
50-54 years-----	16,075	2,520	6,491	4,979
55-59 years-----	12,501	1,556	5,286	3,857
60-64 years-----	7,662	477	4,427	1,525
65 years and over-----	8,415	515	6,075	802
<u>Groom</u>				
All ages-----	981,015	755,456	42,783	141,002
Under 25 years-----	563,422	540,564	426	14,615
25-29 years-----	163,784	132,615	1,111	24,111
30-34 years-----	72,334	40,407	1,540	25,653
35-39 years-----	49,203	20,067	2,696	21,824
40-44 years-----	37,078	8,942	3,257	19,006
45-49 years-----	25,923	4,544	4,008	13,979
50-54 years-----	19,074	3,185	5,256	8,598
55-59 years-----	16,103	1,976	5,869	5,967
60-64 years-----	11,954	1,374	5,508	3,388
65 years and over-----	20,685	1,286	12,881	3,413
WHITE				
<u>Bride</u>				
All ages-----	667,054	510,536	35,898	100,003
Under 25 years-----	489,178	453,899	1,389	25,869
25-29 years-----	55,092	32,211	1,472	19,474
30-34 years-----	29,975	9,182	2,870	15,858
35-39 years-----	24,064	5,649	3,399	12,851
40-44 years-----	20,897	3,445	4,714	10,873
45-49 years-----	15,659	1,836	5,457	7,102
50-54 years-----	10,719	1,666	4,788	3,440
55-59 years-----	8,320	964	3,900	2,534
60-64 years-----	4,956	356	3,075	933
65 years and over-----	6,272	294	4,573	582
<u>Groom</u>				
All ages-----	668,228	515,452	30,119	103,091
Under 25 years-----	394,614	377,429	265	11,828
25-29 years-----	109,434	86,715	841	19,191
30-34 years-----	47,951	26,162	1,069	18,566
35-39 years-----	30,953	11,408	1,716	15,514
40-44 years-----	23,575	5,634	2,248	13,960
45-49 years-----	17,016	2,786	2,803	9,735
50-54 years-----	12,002	1,888	3,630	5,849
55-59 years-----	10,201	1,351	3,894	3,945
60-64 years-----	7,799	961	3,972	2,244
65 years and over-----	13,568	662	9,450	1,851

Table 9. Marriages by color, previous marital status, and age of bride and of groom: marriage-registration area, 1962—Con.

[Figures by color exclude data for California, New Jersey, and Ohio, and those for previously widowed or divorced exclude data for Michigan and Ohio. See Appendix for additional notes]

Age	All marriages	Previous marital status		
		Single	Widowed	Divorced
NONWHITE				
Bride				
Number of marriages				
All ages-----	88,830	67,740	5,068	11,920
Under 25 years-----	57,454	54,049	142	1,618
25-29 years-----	8,871	6,269	107	2,015
30-34 years-----	6,526	3,180	330	2,535
35-39 years-----	5,097	2,010	595	2,042
40-44 years-----	3,577	1,004	776	1,575
45-49 years-----	2,816	358	935	981
50-54 years-----	1,416	354	603	419
55-59 years-----	1,300	312	485	343
60-64 years-----	846	101	472	232
65 years and over-----	843	101	622	120
Groom				
All ages-----	89,775	67,665	5,963	12,180
Under 25 years-----	45,460	43,888	61	467
25-29 years-----	15,058	12,768	270	1,520
30-34 years-----	7,993	4,985	151	2,397
35-39 years-----	5,290	2,799	440	1,850
40-44 years-----	3,962	1,208	329	1,825
45-49 years-----	2,727	818	625	1,244
50-54 years-----	2,612	517	1,046	849
55-59 years-----	2,021	145	914	502
60-64 years-----	1,575	173	656	404
65 years and over-----	3,017	364	1,471	1,082

Relative lengths in years of interquartile age ranges provide some evidence for two observations:

1. As a group, widowed brides selected partners who varied more in age than did widowed grooms, and divorced grooms selected partners varying in age more than did divorced brides. However, differences among these interquartile ranges were small—the largest difference being only 1.5 years greater than the smallest. In the cases of partners of widowed grooms and those of widowed brides, both the medians and the ranges in age were approximately equal; for brides of divorced grooms the two quartiles and the median were each 3 to 4 years less than the corresponding measures for partners of divorced brides.
2. The interquartile age range of divorced brides who married widowed grooms

(17.4 years) markedly exceeded that of divorced grooms marrying widowed brides (15.1 years) or those of the brides and grooms (14.9 years each) when both of them were divorced. The age range for widowed grooms of divorced brides was at least 18 years. For these couples, brides were almost 8 years younger than their grooms on the average, but the ages of both brides and grooms were relatively varied.

Month of Marriage by Age of Bride and of Groom

The percentage distribution of marriages by month for specified ages of bride and of groom for the MRA shown in table 11 and figure 6 has several points of interest. First, brides and grooms at the same age level vary in their choice of month of marriage. Second, the seasonal

Table 10. Median age at marriage, and first and third quartiles of age at marriage, by marital status of widowed and divorced brides and grooms: marriage-registration area, 1962

[See Appendix for notes]

Marital status of marriage partner ¹	First quartile	Median	Third quartile
<u>Brides of widowed grooms</u>			
Age of bride			
All brides-----	40.2	47.4	57.3
Widowed brides-----	48.0	56.5	64.5
Divorced brides-----	36.1	45.4	53.5
<u>Brides of divorced grooms</u>			
All brides-----	23.5	31.2	41.2
Widowed brides-----	<4.5	45.6	52.9
Divorced brides-----	27.3	34.2	42.2
<u>Grooms of widowed brides</u>			
Age of groom			
All grooms-----	41.1	48.6	59.3
Widowed grooms-----	55.0	62.9	65+
Divorced grooms-----	39.2	47.3	54.3
<u>Grooms of divorced brides</u>			
All grooms-----	27.7	34.9	44.4
Widowed grooms-----	<4.5	53.3	63.0
Divorced grooms-----	30.6	38.0	45.5

¹Tabulations of age at marriage of single brides and grooms marrying widowed and divorced partners were not carried out for 1962 but will be published for 1963.

variation in month of marriage is not constant but shifts from age group to age group.

In 1962, 14.8 percent of all brides under 18 married in June. In contrast, September was the peak month for grooms under 18 (13.9 percent). The smallest proportion of these young brides married in February (6.1 percent of all brides under 18), while the smallest percent of grooms (4.7) married in August.

Brides and grooms in the 18-19 and 20-24 age groups have the most nearly similar patterns in month of marriage. These age groups not only have a high proportion of all marriages (60.7 percent for brides and 56.2 percent for grooms) but also a high proportion of brides and grooms marrying each other.

The pattern of monthly variation in marriage changes considerably by age group. The most seasonal variation is seen in the younger age groups (under 30 years). Brides in these age groups have marriage peaks in June and high proportions of marriages during the summer months and September.

As the age of the bride increases, the variation in month at marriage decreases. After 34 years of age there are two plateaus of preferred months for brides and for grooms. The high-preference plateau includes June through December, and the somewhat lower plateau includes January through May.

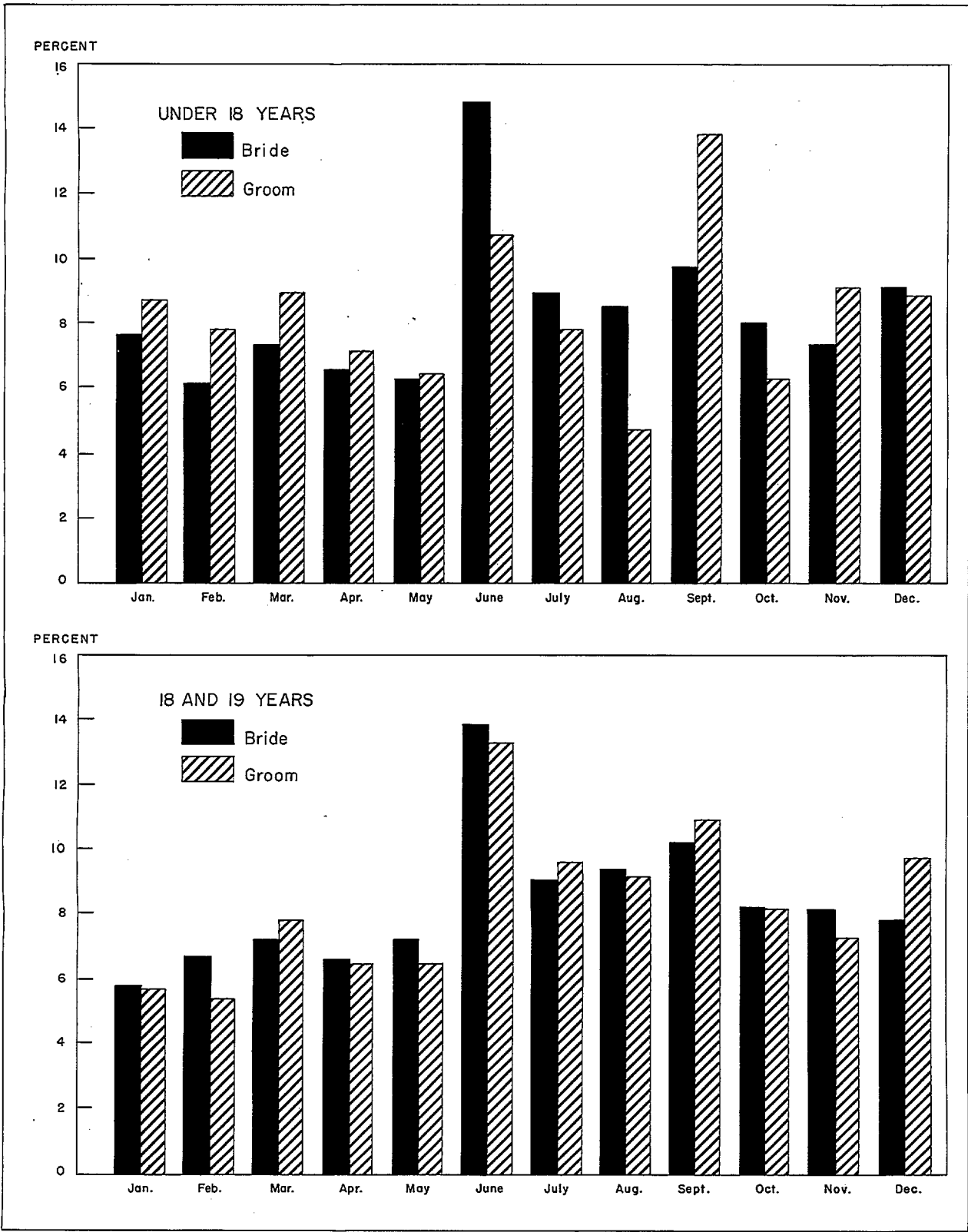
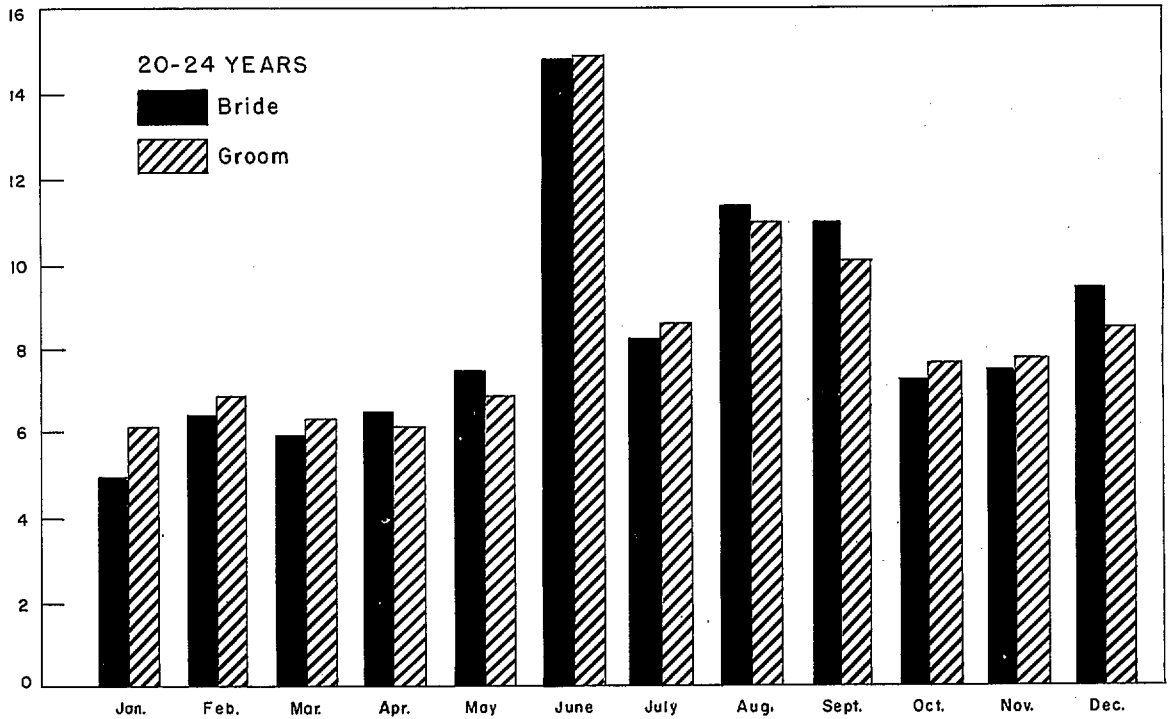


Figure 6. Percentage distribution of marriages, by month for specified ages of bride and of groom; marriage-registration area.

PERCENT



PERCENT

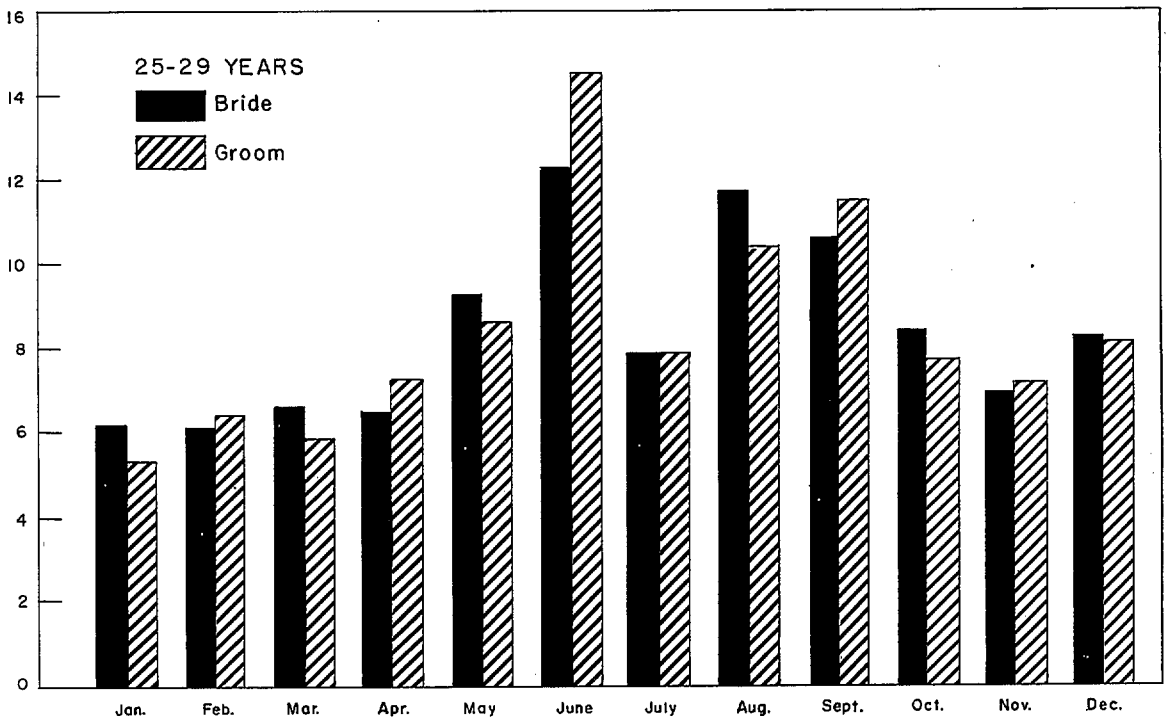
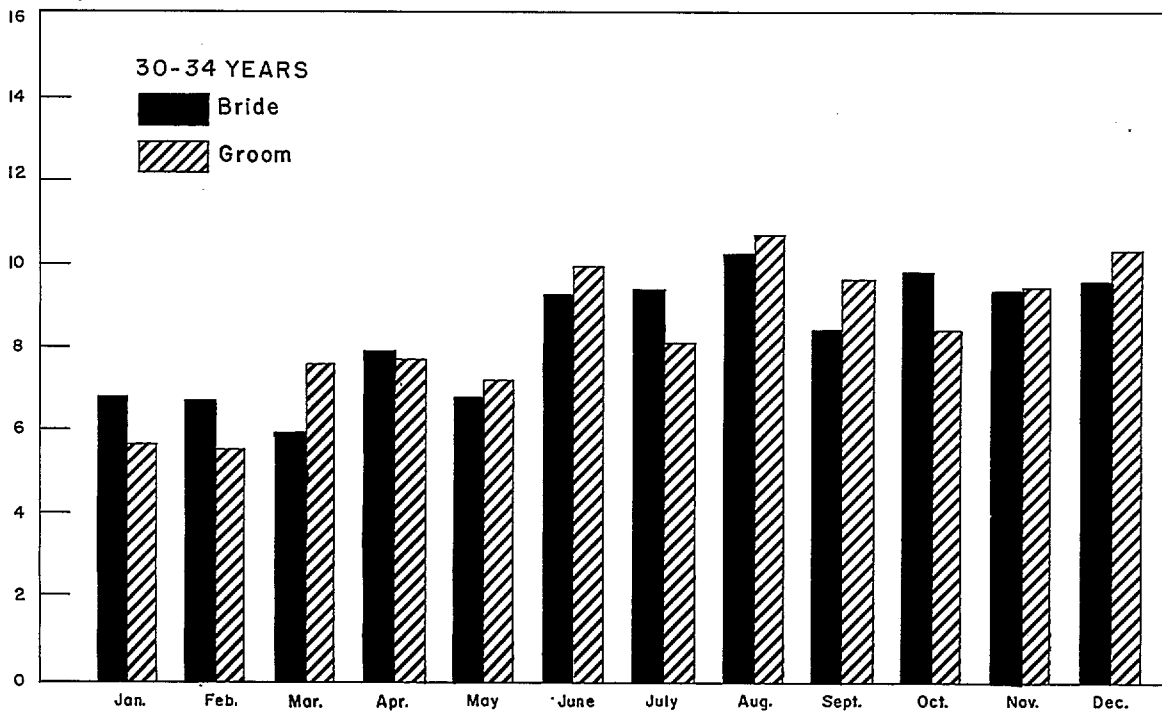


Figure 6. Percentage distribution of marriages, by month for specified ages of bride and of groom: marriage-registration area—Con.

PERCENT



PERCENT

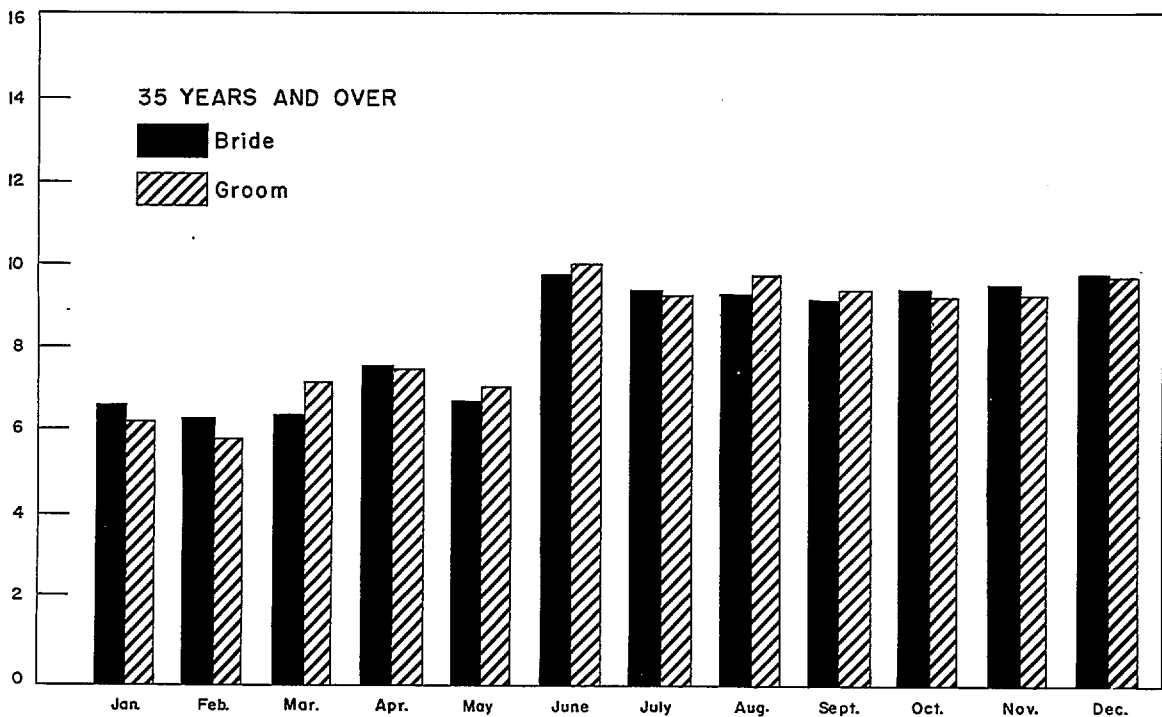


Figure 6. Percentage distribution of marriages, by month for specified ages of bride and of groom: marriage-registration area—Con.

Table 11. Percentage distribution of marriages, by month according to specified age of bride and of groom: marriage-registration area, 1962

[See Appendix for notes]

Age	Total	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
<u>Bride</u>	Percentage distribution												
All ages---	100.0	5.8	6.3	6.6	6.7	7.3	13.5	8.7	10.2	10.2	7.9	7.9	8.8
Under 18 years---	100.0	7.6	6.1	7.3	6.5	6.3	14.8	8.9	8.6	9.7	8.0	7.3	9.0
18-19 years-----	100.0	5.8	6.7	7.2	6.6	7.2	13.8	9.0	9.4	10.2	8.2	8.1	7.8
20-24 years-----	100.0	4.9	6.4	5.9	6.4	7.4	14.8	8.1	11.3	10.9	7.1	7.4	9.4
25-29 years-----	100.0	6.1	6.0	6.5	6.4	9.1	12.2	7.9	11.7	10.6	8.4	6.9	8.2
30-34 years-----	100.0	6.1	4.8	8.3	8.3	7.7	11.9	9.8	10.2	8.1	7.2	9.6	8.1
35-44 years-----	100.0	6.8	6.7	5.9	7.9	6.8	9.2	9.4	10.2	8.4	9.8	9.3	9.6
45+ years-----	100.0	6.5	5.9	6.9	7.3	6.6	10.5	9.4	8.5	9.7	8.9	9.8	10.0
<u>Groom</u>													
All ages---	100.0	5.8	6.3	6.6	6.7	7.3	13.5	8.7	10.2	10.2	7.9	7.9	8.8
Under 18 years---	100.0	8.7	7.8	8.9	7.1	6.4	10.7	7.8	4.7	13.9	6.3	9.0	8.8
18-19 years-----	100.0	5.7	5.4	7.8	6.5	6.5	13.3	9.6	9.1	10.9	8.1	7.3	9.7
20-24 years-----	100.0	6.1	6.8	6.3	6.1	6.8	14.9	8.5	10.9	10.0	7.6	7.7	8.4
25-29 years-----	100.0	5.2	6.3	5.8	7.2	8.6	14.5	7.9	10.3	11.5	7.6	7.1	8.1
30-34 years-----	100.0	5.0	5.8	7.1	8.0	9.4	11.9	8.7	9.4	8.3	8.2	8.8	9.4
35-44 years-----	100.0	5.7	5.5	7.6	7.7	7.2	9.9	8.1	10.7	9.6	8.4	9.4	10.3
45+ years-----	100.0	6.7	6.1	6.6	7.3	6.9	10.1	10.2	9.0	9.2	9.8	9.1	9.1

Marriages by Type of Ceremony

by Age of Bride and of Groom

The percentage distribution of first marriages and remarriages by type of ceremony performed by age of bride and of groom for the MRA is given in table 12.

The distribution of first marriages by type of ceremony performed (fig. 7) shows that brides in the age groups 35-44, 45-54, and 55-64 years have the highest percentages of civil ceremonies. Brides in these age categories have almost twice as many civil ceremonies as brides married under 20 years of age (about 30 percent and 17 percent, respectively). For grooms, the age group 65 years and over has the highest proportion of civil ceremonies, followed by 45-54, 35-44, and 55-64 years in descending order.

The percentage distribution of remarriages by type of ceremony performed (fig. 7) shows that grooms under 20 years of age have a high percentage (61.9) of civil ceremonies. This percentage declines as age increases, reaching 25.0 for ceremonies of grooms aged 65 and older. Between 38 and 40 percent of brides remarrying at all age levels under 45 years have civil ceremonies; this percentage declines to 18.7 for ceremonies of brides aged 65 and older.

For first marriages, brides and grooms in a peak marriage age group, 20-24 years, have the greatest proportion of religious ceremonies. In contrast, remarrying brides and grooms in the age category 65 years and over have the greatest proportion of religious ceremonies.

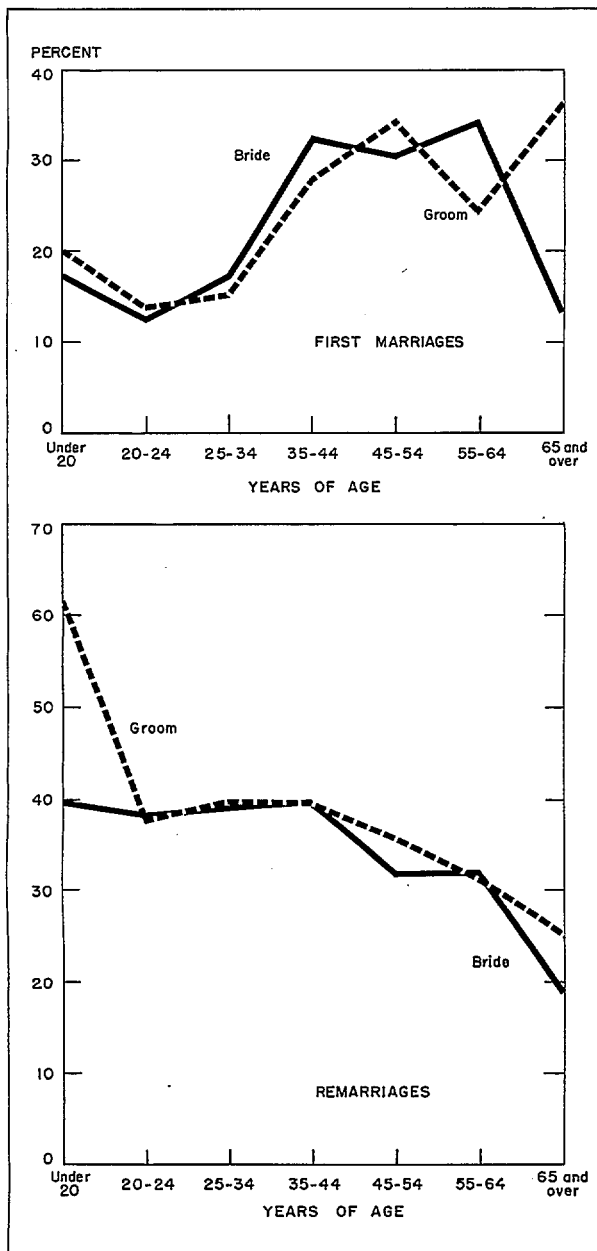


Figure 7. Percent of first marriages and of remarriages performed as a civil ceremony, by age of bride and of groom: marriage-registration area.

Table 12. Percentage distribution of first marriages and remarriages, by type of ceremony performed according to age of bride and of groom: marriage-registration area, 1962

[Figures by type of ceremony exclude data for Ohio. See Appendix for additional notes]

Age	Total	Type of ceremony performed	
		Civil	Religious
<u>FIRST MARRIAGES</u>			
<u>Bride</u>			
All ages-----	100.0	15.8	84.2
Under 20 years-----	100.0	17.3	82.7
20-24 years-----	100.0	12.4	87.6
25-34 years-----	100.0	17.0	83.0
35-44 years-----	100.0	32.6	67.4
45-54 years-----	100.0	30.5	69.5
55-64 years-----	100.0	34.3	65.7
65 years and over-----	100.0	13.2	86.8
<u>Groom</u>			
All ages-----	100.0	16.0	84.0
Under 20 years-----	100.0	20.0	80.0
20-24 years-----	100.0	13.8	86.2
25-34 years-----	100.0	15.0	85.0
35-44 years-----	100.0	27.9	72.1
45-54 years-----	100.0	34.4	65.6
55-64 years-----	100.0	24.4	75.6
65 years and over-----	100.0	36.3	63.7
<u>REMARRIAGES</u>			
<u>Bride</u>			
All ages-----	100.0	36.7	63.3
Under 20 years-----	100.0	39.9	60.1
20-24 years-----	100.0	38.0	62.0
25-34 years-----	100.0	39.0	61.0
35-44 years-----	100.0	39.9	60.1
45-54 years-----	100.0	31.7	68.3
55-64 years-----	100.0	31.8	68.2
65 years and over-----	100.0	18.7	81.3
<u>Groom</u>			
All ages-----	100.0	36.6	63.4
Under 20 years-----	100.0	61.9	38.1
20-24 years-----	100.0	37.5	62.5
25-34 years-----	100.0	39.7	60.3
35-44 years-----	100.0	39.9	60.1
45-54 years-----	100.0	35.4	64.6
55-64 years-----	100.0	31.0	69.0
65 years and over-----	100.0	25.0	75.0

APPENDIX

NOTES TO TABLES

Marriage-registration area.—Thirty-three States made up the MRA in 1960 and thirty-five States and the District of Columbia in 1961 and 1962. Participating States are as follows:

Alabama	Michigan
Alaska	Mississippi
California	Montana
Connecticut	Nebraska
Delaware	New Hampshire
District of Columbia (entered 1961)	New Jersey
Florida	New York (excluding New York City)
Georgia	Ohio
Hawaii	Oregon
Idaho	Pennsylvania
Indiana (entered 1961)	Rhode Island
Iowa	South Dakota
Kansas	Tennessee
Kentucky	Utah
Louisiana (including New Orleans)	Vermont
Maine	Virginia
Maryland	Wisconsin
Massachusetts (entered 1961)	Wyoming

Alaska and Hawaii.—All tables showing time series include data for Alaska beginning in 1959 and Hawaii beginning in 1960.

Sources of data.—Marriages were reported and tabulated by area of occurrence. The annual totals of marriages shown and used in computing rates and percentages in tables 1 through 4 and table 6 and the rates in table 5 were reported by States and local areas. Five

States, the District of Columbia, and 13 counties in other States reported totals of marriage licenses issued for 1962; the rest of the States reported marriages performed. All other data for years preceding 1960 were submitted by reporting States on pre-designed tables. For the years 1960-62, probability samples of marriage records were obtained from each State in the marriage-registration area. Data from these samples were tabulated in the National Center for Health Statistics. Statistics for these years in tables 6 through 14 are estimated from these samples. (Estimates of sampling errors are shown in table I.) The State totals estimated from the samples and those reported by each State differ somewhat due to the rounding effects of weights used in tabulating the samples and to a few other small nonsampling errors described in detail in the Technical Appendix to Volume III of *Vital Statistics of the United States, 1962*.

Not stated data.—For the year 1962 marriage totals were reported for all except five counties. For statistics based on the samples, the majority of not stated cases on color, previous marital status, and type of ceremony arise from the absence of these items on the reporting forms of a few States. (Frequencies of all not stated cases for 1962 are shown in table II.) Not stated data were excluded in computing percents, medians, and quartiles based on sample data.

Rates.—Numerators of rates are totals of marriages occurring in the specified areas unless otherwise specified. Denominators are populations living in the specified areas. These include Armed Forces stationed in each area but exclude Armed Forces stationed outside the United States and persons living abroad. Populations for 1940, 1950, and 1960 are those enumerated as of April 1; for all other years they are estimated as of July 1.

Table I. Sampling error of estimated frequency expressed as percentage of area total: marriage-registration area and each registration State, 1962

[Estimates for the entire MRA have distributions of sampling errors generated by changes in contributions of cases from each stratum. For sampling errors in this table for the entire MRA, it is assumed that these contributions are proportionate to stratum totals. Figures for Alaska, Delaware, Vermont, and Wyoming have no sampling errors since all records were tabulated]

Area	All marriages	Sampling error of estimated frequency expressed as percentage of area total										
		1 or 99	2 or 98	3 or 97	4 or 96	5 or 95	7 or 93	10 or 90	15 or 85	20 or 80	25 or 75	50
MRA-----	981,015	741	1,043	1,270	1,459	1,623	1,901	2,235	2,660	2,980	3,225	3,724
Alabama-----	33,660	80	112	136	157	174	204	240	286	320	336	400
Alaska-----	2,064	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
California-----	112,900	333	468	570	655	729	853	1,003	1,194	1,337	1,447	1,672
Connecticut-----	18,080	58	82	100	115	128	150	176	209	234	254	293
Delaware-----	2,585	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District of Columbia-----	9,120	41	58	71	82	91	106	125	149	166	180	208
Florida-----	41,260	88	124	151	173	193	226	266	316	354	383	443
Georgia-----	53,500	227	319	389	447	497	572	684	814	912	987	1,140
Hawaii-----	5,470	22	31	38	43	48	57	67	79	89	96	111
Idaho-----	11,900	47	67	81	93	104	121	143	170	190	206	238
Indiana-----	43,600	207	291	354	407	453	530	623	742	831	900	1,039
Iowa-----	18,980	60	84	102	118	131	153	180	214	240	260	300
Kansas-----	16,480	56	78	95	110	122	143	168	200	224	242	280
Kentucky-----	23,320	66	93	114	130	145	170	200	238	266	288	333
Louisiana-----	24,580	68	96	117	134	149	174	205	244	273	296	342
Maine-----	8,000	27	38	46	53	58	68	81	96	107	116	134
Maryland-----	40,480	87	123	150	172	191	224	263	313	351	380	438
Massachusetts-----	33,560	79	112	136	156	174	204	240	285	319	346	399
Michigan-----	65,200	253	356	433	498	554	648	762	907	1,016	1,100	1,270
Mississippi-----	21,920	64	90	110	126	141	165	194	230	258	279	323
Montana-----	5,070	21	30	36	42	47	55	64	76	85	92	107
Nebraska-----	11,200	46	65	79	90	100	118	138	165	184	200	231
New Hampshire-----	7,880	26	36	45	52	58	68	80	95	106	115	133
New Jersey-----	41,460	88	124	151	174	193	226	266	317	355	384	444
New York (excl. N.Y.C.)-----	57,600	238	334	407	468	520	609	716	853	955	1,034	1,194
Ohio-----	67,300	257	361	440	506	562	659	774	922	1,032	1,102	1,290
Oregon-----	11,100	46	64	78	90	100	117	138	164	184	199	230
Pennsylvania-----	69,000	260	366	446	512	570	667	784	933	1,045	1,131	1,307
Rhode Island-----	5,550	22	31	38	44	49	57	67	80	89	97	112
South Dakota-----	6,930	25	35	43	49	54	64	75	89	100	108	125
Tennessee-----	33,420	79	112	136	156	174	203	239	285	319	345	398
Utah-----	7,690	26	37	45	52	57	67	79	94	105	114	132
Vermont-----	3,135	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Virginia-----	39,720	86	122	148	170	189	222	261	310	347	376	434
Wisconsin-----	24,080	67	95	115	133	147	173	203	242	271	293	338
Wyoming-----	3,221	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table II. Number of marriages "not stated" for specified characteristics: marriage-registration area and each registration State, 1962

Area	All marriages	Characteristic						
		Day of week marriage performed	Age		Color		Marriage order	
			Bride	Groom	Bride	Groom	Bride	Groom
MRA-----	981,015	45,005	2,246	1,455	225,131	223,012	8,206	7,168
Alabama-----	33,660	820	-	-	100	-	20	-
Alaska-----	2,064	-	8	7	9	3	1	1
California-----	112,900	-	-	-	¹ 112,900	¹ 112,900	-	200
Connecticut-----	18,080	60	20	20	-	20	-	-
Delaware-----	2,585	1	5	1	5	4	9	6
District of Columbia---	9,120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Florida-----	41,260	20	200	120	180	140	400	160
Georgia-----	53,500	-	-	-	800	-	500	200
Hawaii-----	5,470	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho-----	11,900	-	200	160	360	240	-	40
Indiana-----	43,600	43,600	1,200	600	800	-	800	400
Iowa-----	18,980	-	20	20	20	-	160	160
Kansas-----	16,480	-	200	160	20	-	100	40
Kentucky ² -----	23,320	-	60	40	100	40	540	380
Louisiana-----	24,580	80	20	-	20	20	3,440	3,440
Maine-----	8,000	20	-	-	10	-	10	10
Maryland-----	40,480	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
Massachusetts-----	33,560	40	20	20	20	20	-	-
Michigan-----	65,200	-	-	-	-	100	100	100
Mississippi-----	21,920	40	20	40	-	-	60	40
Montana-----	5,070	10	60	50	-	-	-	-
Nebraska-----	11,200	-	20	20	-	-	-	-
New Hampshire-----	7,880	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Jersey-----	41,460	-	-	-	¹ 41,460	¹ 41,460	300	240
New York (excl. N.Y.C.)-	57,600	-	-	-	-	-	300	300
Ohio-----	67,300	-	-	-	¹ 67,300	¹ 67,300	300	400
Oregon-----	11,100	-	40	40	420	400	260	320
Pennsylvania-----	69,000	-	-	-	200	-	700	500
Rhode Island-----	5,550	20	-	-	30	10	10	20
South Dakota-----	6,930	-	10	10	10	-	-	-
Tennessee-----	33,420	20	20	-	160	120	120	80
Utah-----	7,690	70	-	-	70	50	-	-
Vermont-----	3,135	3	2	1	15	4	-	-
Virginia-----	39,720	180	120	140	100	140	60	120
Wisconsin-----	24,080	-	-	-	20	40	-	-
Wyoming-----	3,221	1	1	6	2	1	16	11

¹Item is not reportable.

²Data are incomplete.

Table II. Number of marriages "not stated" for specified characteristics: marriage-registration area and each registration State, 1962—Con.

Area	Characteristic						
	Previous marital status		Number of this marriage		Resident status in place where married		Type of ceremony performed
	Bride	Groom	Bride	Groom	Bride	Groom	
MRA-----	44,500	41,774	33,666	32,397	20,293	20,720	109,026
Alabama-----	80	140	100	60	80	-	120
Alaska-----	5	4	1	2	616	671	31
California-----	700	400	200	600	-	1,000	100
Connecticut-----	-	-	20	20	3,660	3,080	60
Delaware-----	15	14	16	7	52	54	41
District of Columbia-----	40	60	-	-	-	60	-
Florida-----	640	300	1,100	520	1,140	1,360	1,100
Georgia-----	900	400	600	400	1,200	800	17,900
Hawaii-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	180
Idaho-----	20	60	³ 3,560	³ 3,340	-	-	40
Indiana-----	1,000	1,000	1,700	1,200	200	200	300
Iowa-----	200	220	180	220	60	20	20
Kansas-----	200	120	³ 3,560	³ 3,560	-	-	80
Kentucky ² -----	600	440	3,660	3,400	480	260	15,340
Louisiana-----	3,700	3,700	3,560	3,600	-	20	3,540
Maine-----	20	40	10	10	10	40	10
Maryland-----	20	20	³ 9,260	³ 9,580	40	80	4
Massachusetts-----	140	120	-	-	2,080	1,980	80
Michigan-----	⁵ 14,500	⁵ 14,800	100	100	-	-	300
Mississippi-----	160	160	120	120	280	60	280
Montana-----	30	10	240	200	140	130	10
Nebraska-----	20	20	20	-	1,760	1,420	320
New Hampshire-----	10	10	-	-	-	-	10
New Jersey-----	560	360	720	660	4,380	3,420	980
New York (excl. N.Y.C.)-----	400	500	300	300	-	-	-
Ohio-----	⁵ 18,200	⁵ 17,200	300	400	700	800	167,300
Oregon-----	280	320	³ 2,900	³ 2,840	180	180	20
Pennsylvania-----	1,400	800	1,000	800	300	300	-
Rhode Island-----	20	30	10	20	320	340	40
South Dakota-----	-	10	80	80	1,460	1,350	-
Tennessee-----	340	240	240	180	180	260	140
Utah-----	10	40	-	-	-	-	540
Vermont-----	17	14	5	2	5	7	3
Virginia-----	100	160	60	160	380	2,200	120
Wisconsin-----	140	40	20	-	580	620	20
Wyoming-----	33	22	24	16	10	8	1

¹Item is not reportable.

²Data are incomplete.

³This item is not reportable in four registration States. Figures for these States include remarriages of previously married brides and grooms as follows: Idaho, 3,560 brides and 3,300 grooms; Kansas, 3,460 brides and 3,520 grooms; Maryland, 9,260 brides and 9,580 grooms; Oregon, 2,640 brides and 2,520 grooms.

⁴Civil ceremonies are not provided for in the laws of Maryland.

⁵This item is not reportable in Michigan and Ohio. For Michigan, figures include remarriages of 14,400 brides and 14,700 grooms; for Ohio, figures include remarriages of 17,900 brides and 16,800 grooms.

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