



### United States and States

**R1253. Divorce Rate Per 1,000 Women 15 Years and Over (Divorces in the last year per 1,000 women)**

**Universe: Women 15 years and over**

**Data Set: 2009 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates**

**Survey: American Community Survey, Puerto Rico Community Survey**

NOTE. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see [Survey Methodology](#).

Rank 	State 	Rate	Margin of Error
1	Alaska	16.2	+/-5.9
2	Oklahoma	14.1	+/-2.0
3	Alabama	13.9	+/-1.5
4	Kentucky	13.5	+/-1.5
5	Arkansas	12.8	+/-1.7
6	Mississippi	12.5	+/-1.7
7	Nevada	12.3	+/-1.7
8	Arizona	11.9	+/-1.4
8	Texas	11.9	+/-0.6
10	West Virginia	11.8	+/-1.9
11	Georgia	11.7	+/-0.9
12	Tennessee	11.6	+/-1.0
13	Vermont	11.5	+/-3.6
14	Oregon	11.4	+/-1.4
15	Montana	11.1	+/-2.7
16	Iowa	10.8	+/-1.5
16	Utah	10.8	+/-1.7
18	Connecticut	10.7	+/-1.3
18	Indiana	10.7	+/-0.9
18	Wyoming	10.7	+/-3.6
21	Washington	10.6	+/-1.0
22	Missouri	10.4	+/-1.1
23	North Carolina	10.3	+/-0.8
24	Kansas	10.2	+/-1.6
24	Virginia	10.2	+/-1.3
26	New Mexico	10.1	+/-2.2
27	Louisiana	10.0	+/-1.1
27	Ohio	10.0	+/-0.8
29	Florida	9.9	+/-0.7
30	Nebraska	9.8	+/-1.8
	<b>United States</b>	9.7	+/-0.1
31	Idaho	9.7	+/-2.0
32	New Hampshire	9.6	+/-2.4
33	Rhode Island	9.5	+/-2.4
34	Colorado	9.4	+/-1.1
35	Michigan	9.3	+/-0.7
36	Maine	9.1	+/-2.1
37	California	8.9	+/-0.4
37	South Dakota	8.9	+/-2.6
39	Delaware	8.7	+/-2.7
40	District of Columbia	8.3	+/-3.2
40	North Dakota	8.3	+/-2.7
42	Maryland	8.2	+/-0.9
43	Illinois	8.0	+/-0.7
44	Hawaii	7.8	+/-1.9
44	Minnesota	7.8	+/-0.9
44	South Carolina	7.8	+/-0.9
47	Wisconsin	7.5	+/-0.7
48	Pennsylvania	7.4	+/-0.6
49	New York	7.3	+/-0.5
50	Massachusetts	7.0	+/-0.9

Rank	State	Rate	Margin of Error
51	New Jersey	6.0	+/-0.5
	Puerto Rico	9.8	+/-1.2

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey

Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. The degree of uncertainty for an estimate arising from sampling variability is represented through the use of a margin of error. The value shown here is the 90 percent margin of error. The margin of error can be interpreted roughly as providing a 90 percent probability that the interval defined by the estimate minus the margin of error and the estimate plus the margin of error (the lower and upper confidence bounds) contains the true value. In addition to sampling variability, the ACS estimates are subject to nonsampling error (for a discussion of nonsampling variability, see [Accuracy of the Data](#)). The effect of nonsampling error is not represented in these tables.

**Notes:**

·While the 2009 American Community Survey (ACS) data generally reflect the November 2008 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) definitions of metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas; in certain instances the names, codes, and boundaries of the principal cities shown in ACS tables may differ from the OMB definitions due to differences in the effective dates of the geographic entities.

·Estimates of urban and rural population, housing units, and characteristics reflect boundaries of urban areas defined based on Census 2000 data. Boundaries for urban areas have not been updated since Census 2000. As a result, data for urban and rural areas from the ACS do not necessarily reflect the results of ongoing urbanization.

**Explanation of Symbols:**

1. An '\*\*\*' entry in the margin of error column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute a standard error and thus the margin of error. A statistical test is not appropriate.
2. An '-' entry in the estimate column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate, or a ratio of medians cannot be calculated because one or both of the median estimates falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution.
3. An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.
4. An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.
5. An '\*\*\*\*' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the median falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution. A statistical test is not appropriate.
6. An '\*\*\*\*\*' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.
7. An 'N' entry in the estimate and margin of error columns indicates that data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.
8. An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.