Introduction

Race, ethnic and nativity differences in risk of divorce are well known. Prior research, has pointed to an array of demographic characteristics associated with divorce such as age at marriage, children, and education (Morgan and Bumpass 1984; South and Spitze 1986; Morgan, Lye, and Condran 1988; Martin and Bumpass 1989; Raley and Bumpass 2003; Martin 2006). Associations have been similarly found between demographic characteristics and remarriage, notably children, duration of separation and age (Teachman and Heakert 1985; Bumpass, Sweet and Martin 1990; Buckle, Gallup & Rodd 1996; Goldscheider and Kaufaman 2006). Variations in these demographic characteristics among race/ethnic/nativity groups have been found to be associated with risks for divorce (Teachman 1986; Martin and Bumpass 1989; Bean, Berg and Van Hook 1996; Sweeney and Phillips 2004; Phillips and Sweeney 2006; Osborne, Manning and Smock 2007). Considering the known group variations in risk and the variations in demographic characteristics, it is surprising that few studies have investigated the association between race/ethnicity and remarriage. Notable exceptions are Bumpass, Sweet and Martin, (1990), and Smock (1990). However, these variations have not been re-examined in recent years.

One of the major aims of this study therefore, is to provide updated information on the association between demographic characteristics and the marital events of divorce and remarriage. A comparison of past patterns to recent marriage and separation cohorts sheds light on trends overtime. We include both divorce and remarriage in this analysis to give a clearer picture of marital event processes. That is, to understand remarriage patterns, we need to understand divorce patterns, since remarriage largely selects on

divorce status (or alternatively widowhood; however, since divorce surpassed widowhood as the main cause of marital dissolution in recent times we focus on divorce).

To understand the association between race/ethnicity/nativity, demographic characteristics and marital events, we conduct two separate analyses on divorce and then remarriage. First, we examine the group variations in demographic compositions of the married and separated populations. Second, we look at the race/ethnic/nativity differentials in of divorce and remarriage when taking into account differences in demographic characteristics. Next, we estimate the influence of the demographic characteristics on divorce and remarriage by each race/ethnicity/nativity. Finally we test for any significant race/ethnic/nativity differences in influence of the demographic characteristics on divorce and remarriage.

Data and Methods

In this study, we use the 2004 Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) and create separate data sets for the divorce and remarriage analyses. The SIPP is a continuing panel survey sponsored by the U.S. Census Bureau. Panel durations vary from 2 and half to 4 years depending on the survey year. The 2004 SIPP panel consist of 62,000 sampled households interviewed every four months from February 2004 through January 2008 for a total of 12 waves. The survey mainly focuses on income and program participation. The present analysis however primarily pulls from topical modules on marital and fertility histories conducted during wave 2 of the 2004 SIPP.

I conduct two separate analyses for divorce and remarriage. We limit the divorce sample to women with first marriages between the years 1989 and 2002 and the

remarriage sample to women with separated from their first marriage separations between the years 1989 and 2002. The analysis involves reconstructing marital and fertility history from dates reported by respondents. To reduce recall error, we exclude men because prior research suggests women tend to more accurately report these dates than men (Martin 2006). Furthermore, focusing on women better enables us to compare our findings to past research, which also focuses on women. We exclude marital events prior to 1989 to provide a recent account of demographic patterns. We censor marital events post 2002 to avoid recent separations, which may subsequently reconcile. Lengths of separations can vary with some couples never formally divorcing; for example, prior research suggests indefinite separations are more common among black couples (McCarthy 1978; Morgan 1988; Bramlett & Mosher, 2001). Thus, we define the dissolution of marriage at the separation date, rather than the date of formal divorce. For simplicity, however, we use the term divorce when referring to the end of first marriage unless specifically referring to the age at separation or the duration of separation (from point of separation to remarriage or interview if no remarriage occurs).

SIPP has distinct race, ethnicity and nativity questions that are not mutually exclusive. We construct a new variable using those three questions to identify U.S.-born white non-Hispanic, U.S.-born black non-Hispanic women, U.S.-born Hispanic women, and foreign-born Hispanic women. we exclude foreign-born white women, foreign-born black women, Asian non-Hispanic women and other race non-Hispanic women because of small sample sizes.

The primary objective of this study is to describe race/ethnic and nativity differentials in divorce and remarriage. To estimate the risk of divorce we reconstruct the

data into person-years starting from year at first marriage to separation year or interview. We run logit regressions on the risk of divorce and convert the coefficients into odds ratios. The initial model estimates the risk of divorce using only the race/ethnic and nativity as the predictor. The subsequent model controls for duration of first marriage, age at first marriage, education at first marriage, any child present (time varying by marriage duration and date of first birth) and premarital birth. Next, we examine demographic patterns separately by race/ethnicity/nativity using race specific models to see if demographic compositions are associated with the group differentials in divorce. To see if any of the race specific composition trends are significantly different, we run interactions between race/ethnicity/nativity and the demographic characteristics. Additionally, we estimate predicted probabilities for selected demographic characteristics to look at the group variations between the association those characteristics and divorce. The remaining demographic characteristics are included in the probabilities by conditionally setting the controls at the mean of each variable.

The remarriage analyses are constructed similarly using person-years starting from year at separation until remarriage or interview. First we estimate the risk of remarriage by race/ethnicity/nativity only. We then include the demographic characteristics used in the divorce models and add the separation characteristics: duration at separation and age at separation. We remove duration of first marriage from the analyses to avoid collinearity. Including age at separation in the analyses with age at first marriage more or less describes the duration of the marriage; therefore, duration of marriage was dropped. Additionally we extend the any child variable to include any first children born after the separation year. Following our analysis for divorce, we run

race/ethnicity/nativity specific models to estimate the odds ratios of remarriage by demographic characteristics. Finally, we run interactions between race/ethnicity/nativity and the demographic characteristics on remarriage. All models are weighted to adjust for variations in sampling rates.

Results

Divorce

Table 1 presents the descriptive distributions of demographic characteristics separately for white, black, U.S.-born Hispanic, and foreign-born Hispanic women. The descriptive results reveal compositional differences between the four groups. Among the four race/ethnicity/nativity groups, black women have the highest percentage of divorce followed by white and U.S.-born Hispanic women. Foreign-born Hispanic women have comparably lower divorce rates with half the percentage of divorced black women.

The percentage of women increases with older ages at first marriage for all race/ethnic/nativity groups. Notably, however, more U.S. and foreign-born Hispanic women marry at younger ages compared to both white and black women. Another compositional group difference is premarital births. White women have the lowest percentage with premarital births, followed by foreign-born Hispanic and then U.S.-born Hispanic. Black women have the highest percentage of premarital births and the only group with the majority of women having a premarital birth. Conversely, the duration of first marriage and having at least one child show similar patterns between the groups.

Of all the characteristics, education level varies the most between groups. White women report the highest levels of education with only 10% obtaining less than a high

school diploma. Almost two-thirds attend college and 25% obtain a high school diploma. The education composition of black women is similar to white women for less than a high school diploma (12%), high school diploma (33%) and attending college (55%). However, a compositional difference appears when shifting the focus from attending college to completing the degree. Among white women, 31% attain a college degree, compared to only 15% of black women. U.S.-born Hispanic women have comparatively less education than both white and black women with 29% reporting less than high school diploma. The percentage of U.S.-born Hispanic women attaining a high school diploma (31%) is relatively close to white and black women; however, fewer U.S.-born Hispanic women attend college (40%) and fewer graduate from college (10%). Foreign-born Hispanic women by far are the least educated group. Over half have less than a high school diploma (59%), 21% attained a high school diploma, 20% went to college and only 4% graduated.

Table 2 shows the race/ethnicity/nativity differentials of divorce in odds ratios. The first model presents the odds of divorce for black, U.S.-born Hispanics and foreign-born Hispanics women compared to white women without controls. Black women have 33% higher odds of divorce compared to the odds of divorce among white women. U.S.-born Hispanic women show no significant differences in odds of divorce compared to the odds of divorce among white women. For foreign-born Hispanic women, the odds of divorce are 44% lower than the odds for white women.

In the second model, controlling for duration of first marriage, age of first marriage, education, having at least one child and premarital birth black women are the only race/ethnicity/nativity group with reduced differentials compared to whites. The

odds of divorce for black women, however, still remains significant and higher compared to the odds for white women. These results suggest some of the race/ethnic/nativity difference seen in divorce rates appears to be due to demographic compositional differences. Conversely, the odds of divorce for U.S.-born Hispanic women are now significant. Controlling for demographic characteristics gives U.S.-born Hispanic women 36% lower odds of divorce. The demographic composition of U.S.-born Hispanic women is favorable to divorce compared to white women. After controlling for differences in demographic composition, U.S.-born Hispanics appear to gain an advantage in avoiding divorce. Likewise, the odds of divorce for foreign-born Hispanic women fall to 64% lower than white women. Additionally, all of the odds ratios for the control variables (duration of first marriage, age at first marriage, education, any child and premarital birth) are significant.

These results suggest that adding the composition of demographic characteristics decreases the differentials in divorce between white and black women, while increasing the differentials between white and both U.S.- and foreign-born Hispanic women. Furthermore, the significant race/ethnic/nativity differentials apparent in the complete model suggest group differences in divorce go beyond differences in demographic composition.

Next, we run separate models for each of the race/ethic/nativity groups, presented in table 3. Interactions between the demographic characteristics and race/ethnicity/nativity groups are included in the model to see if any of the demographic characteristics significantly influence divorce differently by race/ethnicity/nativity. For the most part, as marriage duration increases, the odds of divorce decline. Older ages at

first marriage are associated with lower divorce across all race/ethnicity/nativity groups. However, the interaction between the groups and age reveal significant differences between whites and both Hispanic groups. The interaction terms suggest that both U.S.-born and foreign-born Hispanics benefit less than whites by delaying marriage. This association is presented in Figure 1 with the predicted probabilities of divorce by age at first marriage for each race/ethnicity/nativity group. We estimate these predicted probabilities by age at first marriage for each group, while holding the control variables constant at their means. The graph reveals a sharp decline in probability of divorce with older ages for white and black women, while both U.S.-and foreign-born Hispanic women have more modest declines with older ages.

Higher levels of education inversely relate to divorce except for foreign-born Hispanic women, whose odds of divorce rises with increased levels of education when compared to no high school diploma. The odds ratios are not significant in the race/ethnic/nativity-specific model for foreign-born Hispanic women but are nevertheless noteworthy due to the unique direction of the odds ratios; for the other three groups, higher levels of education lowers the odds for divorce. Furthermore, the race/ethnicity/nativity-education interaction terms reveal significant differences in the association between education and divorce for foreign-born Hispanic women compared to both white and black women. This suggests foreign-born Hispanic women benefit less from higher levels of education than white and black women.

To illustrate the association between divorce and education by race/ethnicity/nativity, predicted probabilities are presented in Figure 2. The results suggest the greatest group variations are concentrated in women reporting less than a high school diploma. White

and black women with less than a high school diploma have comparable higher predicted probabilities when compared to both U.S. - and foreign born Hispanic women at the same education level. For most groups the predicted probabilities for divorce decreases with higher levels education with the noted exception of foreign-born Hispanic women whose probability increases with higher levels of education.

Having at least one child is associated with lower odds of divorce for all race/ethnic/nativity groups. The negative association between having at least one child and divorce is weakest (and not significant) for black women, while it is strongest for foreign-born Hispanic women. The significant interaction term comparing black women and foreign-born women suggests that black women benefit less from having at least one child. Finally, premarital births are associated with a higher risk of divorce for all race/ethnicity/nativity groups and no significant interaction terms suggest the influence of premarital births on divorce is similar across groups.

To put these recent findings in perspective, we compare our results in table 3 to prior research. The results presented in table 4 are from Castro Martin and Bumpass (1989). Their analyses comes from a comparable data set with similar variables, which makes relating their findings with mine possible. A major drawback for comparison is the exclusion of Hispanic women, a common occurrence among earlier research due to small sample sizes found in older data sets. The directions of the odds ratios are similar for the three comparable variables: age at marriage, education, and premarital births. One noticeable difference is a relatively lower odds ratio for premarital births for black women (16% higher odds) compared to present findings (51% higher odds). Overall though, the findings presented here in this paper are comparable to prior research.

Remarriage

The second part of this study focuses on the race/ethnic/nativity differentials in remarriage. In table 5, the compositions of the demographic variables are presented for each group. White women have the highest percentage remarrying (41%), followed by U.S.- and foreign-born Hispanic women with identical levels of remarriage (25%). Black women have the lowest levels of remarriage at 14%. The majority of women in all groups have been separated between 3 and 9 years. White, U.S.-born Hispanics and foreign-born Hispanics have younger ages at separation, while black women have comparably older ages at separation. Generally most women married at older ages for all the race/ethnicity/nativity groups. White and black women have relatively higher education attainment compared to U.S.- and foreign-born Hispanic women. A large majority of all women have at least one child with little variation between the groups. Premarital births are the lowest among white women, followed by foreign-born Hispanic and then U.S.-born Hispanic women, with black women having the most premarital births.

Table 6 shows the odds ratios for remarriage for the race/ethnic/nativity groups with and without controls. Model one reveals that black, U.S.-born Hispanic and foreign-born Hispanic women all have significantly lower odds of remarriage compared to the odds for white women. Black women have the largest differential with 63% lower odds of remarriage followed closely by foreign-born Hispanic women with 58% lower odds of remarriage. U.S. born Hispanics have the smallest differential with 28% lower odds of remarriage. After adding the controls, the odds ratios remain significant and lower than the odds of white women. The differentials, however, become smaller for black women

(44% lower odds) and foreign-born Hispanic women (52% lower odds) but become larger for U.S.-born Hispanic women (41% lower odds). Duration of separation, older ages at separation and at first marriage, and premarital births have a significant association with the relative risk of remarriage. Younger ages at separation and first marriage, educational attainment, and any child do not show significant odds ratios for remarriage. These results suggest that several of the demographic characteristics that significantly influenced divorce do not significantly influence remarriage.

To compare our current findings to past trends, we present results from previous research conducted by Bumpass et al. (1990) in Table 7. Overall, the differentials between black and Hispanic women compared to white women are smaller in the Bumpass model than in the present study, which might indicate increased differentials by race/ethnicity over time. Additionally, the odds ratios associated with age at separation, education, and age at first marriage all look similar to the previous results. They find relatively lower odds for having children on remarriage. However, they do not have a separate premarital variable and they only consider children born before separation. To see if these differences affect the odds ratios for remarriage, we reran the pooled regression and removed the premarital variable. We then reran the regression after recoding at least one child before censor year to at least one child before separation (removing first births that occurred after the year separated).

The odds ratio for having any child before separation is similar once we exclude first births after separation; however, the variable is only significant if we remove premarital births from the model (results not shown). This suggests first births that are postmarital might account for the higher odds in remarriage for at least one child, which may be

influenced by cohabitating couplings transitioning to remarriage with a birth. Furthermore, the odds ratio for at least one child is only significant in our model if we exclude premarital births. Once we control for premarital births, at least one child is no longer significantly related to remarriage. This suggest that the significantly lower odds for children before separation found in the Bumpass et al. study might have been affected by not taking the effect of premarital births into account. In order to see in any of the demographic characteristics influence remarriage differently by race/ethnicity/nativity groups, the models are run separately for white, black, U.S.-born Hispanic and foreign-born Hispanic women and presented in table 8. Longer durations of separation are generally associated with fewer remarriages for all race/ethnicity/nativity groups. Another consistent association across groups is that older ages at separation associates with lower odds of remarriage.

A less consistent pattern emerges for age at first marriage. White and foreign-born Hispanic women show a clear negative association between the odds of remarriage and older ages at first marriage but the pattern is less clear for black and U.S.-born Hispanic women. Similarly, among all the groups education has only one significant odds ratio (white women with a high school diploma), and the within group odds ratios have inconsistent patterns. The lack of significance and any patterns is particularly interesting considering the group patterns found in the divorce analyses.

Any child has a positive but insignificant association with remarriage for all race/ethnic/nativity groups except for black women. Conversely, a premarital birth has a negative association with remarriage for white, black and U.S.-born Hispanic women,

while foreign-born Hispanic women have a positive association. However; only white women have a significant odds ratio.

One of the most noteworthy points to mention is the lack of significant race/ethnic/nativity interactions terms. Also, only white women have a majority of odds ratios reaching significance but that might relate to the much larger sample size. Unlike in the divorce analyses, the race/ethnic/nativity-specific remarriage models reveal little evidence for any varying influence of demographic characteristics between groups.

Discussion

The main objective of this study centers on understanding the marital dissolution and remarriage differences between race, ethnic, and nativity groups, while considering the group variations in demographic characteristics. We investigate both divorce and remarriage differentials because of the life course aspect of marital events. To even be at risk for remarriage, a person must first enter a marital union and have that union dissolve. Therefore, to comprehend the path that leads to race/ethnic/nativity differentials remarriage, it is necessary to begin with looking at divorce differentials. For instance, Blacks are known to have lower rates of marriage, higher rates of divorce, and lower rates of remarriage than whites. Hispanics by contrast are known to have marriage rates similar to whites but lower rates of divorce and lower rates of remarriage than whites. Why are blacks the least likely to stay or remain into a married state? Why do so many Hispanics marry and stay married, while those who do divorce are less likely return to a married state?

To completely answer these questions is beyond the scope of this study; however, the aim here is to add to the divorce and remarriage literature by using recent data to focus on demographic characteristics that may simultaneously influence divorce and remarriage and vary across groups. Three types of analyses are employed to investigate the relationship between race/ethnicity/nativity, demographic characteristics and the two marital events of interest: divorce and remarriage. First, race/ethnic/nativity differentials are estimated with and without controlling for demographic characteristics to see if group variations in composition influence divorce or remarriage. Second, race/ethnicity/nativity-specific models are run to see the influence of the demographic characteristics for each race/ethnic/nativity group. The final analyses consist of including interaction terms between the demographic characteristics and the race/ethnic/nativity groups to detect any significant race/ethnic/nativity differences in the influence of demographic characteristic on divorce or remarriage.

The initial findings suggest group variations in demographic characteristics translate to heightening the differences between some groups but depressing it in others. Specifically, the group variations in demographic characteristics used in the divorce analyses (duration of first marriage, age at first marriage, education, any child, premarital birth) widen the differentials between black and white women. Conversely, the group variations in demographic characteristics suppress differentials of both U.S. - and foreign-born Hispanic women compared to white women. Aside from the size of the differentials, the odds of divorce for black, U.S.-born Hispanic and foreign-born Hispanic women compared to the odds for white women decline when taking into account the demographic characteristics. This suggests that white women are more likely to possess

favorable demographic characteristics associated with marriage stability. All of the variables included in the divorce model remain significant in the pooled model. Consequently, these findings imply that the demographic characteristics are associated with the likelihood of divorce. A crucial finding is the continued significant race/ethnicity/nativity odds after controlling for demographic characteristics, which suggests group differentials in divorce are not wholly accounted for by variations in demographic characteristics.

Another, distinct story appears in the remarriage analyses. Taking into account variations in demographic characteristics minimizes the race/ethnic/nativity differentials between white women and the three other groups: black, U.S.-born Hispanic, and foreign-born Hispanic women. However, black, U.S.-born Hispanic and foreign-born Hispanic women are significantly less likely than white women to remarry with and without controlling for demographic characteristics. White women again appear have more favorable compositions of demographic characteristics for remarriage than the other groups. Like the divorce model however, group variations in demographic characteristics do not fully account for the race/ethnicity/nativity differentials in remarriage. Unlike the divorce models, not all of the demographic characteristics are significant. This suggests demographic characteristics might have varying influence over the marital life course. For instance, the significant difference between first marrying at ages 18 to 19, or 20 to 22 compared to under the age of 18 may have less meaning for remarriage than for divorce. One of most intriguing comparisons between the divorce and remarriage analyses is the complete lack of significance and perceivable pattern of education on remarriage.

The second and third part of the analyses using race/ethnic/nativity-specific models and then running interactions terms, also reveals differences between divorce and remarriage. The association between several demographic characteristics and divorce vary significantly by race/ethnicity/nativity groups. Older ages at first marriage seem to benefit white women more than both U.S.- or foreign-born Hispanic women. Having at least one child seems to protect foreign-born women from divorce more than black women. Furthermore, foreign-born Hispanic women seem to benefit less from higher levels of education than both white and black women. In fact, the results suggest a positive association between higher levels of education and divorce for foreign-born women (increased odds of divorce at higher levels of education). We hesitate to make strong conclusions about this finding because the direct effects for education on divorce are not significant for foreign-born Hispanic women. This might however, relate to the small sample size of foreign-born Hispanics with higher levels of education. The reverse direction and relatively large odds (attaining a college degree has twice the odds of divorce compared to having less than a high school degree) suggests a unique association between education and divorce for foreign-born women that should be further investigated.

On the other hand, the race/ethnic/nativity-specific models estimating remarriage had only one significant interaction term among all the demographic characteristics and group combinations. Separations lasting longer than 10 years is more associated with remarriage for U.S. Hispanic women than white women; however, the direct effect is small for both. White women have 99% lower odds for remarriage at 10 to 13 years separation duration compared to a year or less, while U.S.-born Hispanic women have

97% lower odds. The interaction points to some significant differences; nevertheless,, the stories are very similar- women have very low likelihoods of remarriage with longer durations of separation. Aside from the two separation variables, demographic characteristics showed no significant influence on remarriage for black, U.S.-born Hispanic and foreign-born Hispanic women. White women had slightly more demographic characteristics showing significance; however, excluding the previously mentioned exception, none of the characteristics revealed significant between group differences on remarriage.

One of the main objectives of this research is to offer a recent account of divorce and remarriage by race/ethnic/nativity groups. To put our findings in perspective, we compare our results to earlier research. We found little difference between our divorce findings and prior divorce research. The remarriage findings, however suggest increasing differentials compared to prior remarriage research. A comparison of our models to a similar study conducted by Bumpass et al. (1989), also suggests the importence of separating premarital births from the effect of all children. Including premarital births wipes out the significance of having a child on remarriage. Also, after we exclude first births after separation, the odds ratio for at least one child on remarriage reverses from higher odds to lower odds. This suggests that first births after separation may influence the likelihood of remarriage (possibly a motivator for remarriage with the new partner).

The public use data for the 2004 SIPP leaves out the month for many for the event dates, which makes the reconstruction of events less precise. Additionally, the fertility histories were incomplete, giving only the birthdates for the first and last child. It was impossible to tell when the second child was born if the respondent had three or more

children. This was particularly tricky when trying to determine fertility characteristics by points in time. For instance, if a women had three children and the birth date of her first child was before her first marriage and the birth of her last child was after her second marriage, it would be at what marital state was her second child born (before her first marriage, during her first marriage, after her first marriage but before her second marriage or after her second marriage). This ambiguity limited the amount of fertility information that could be put into the models. For example, we wanted to directly look at the influence of postmarital births on remarriage but could only construct a variable that caught first or last births occurring after separation and before remarriage (or interview). This construction does fully encompass all postmarital births. When we ran the variable in the model the results were insignificant and inconsistent. We choose to exclude the variable from the analyses because we could not confidently attest that the variable captured the true event we was trying to describe. Similarly, the information on region was too incomplete to include in the analyses. The data included birth state and the previous state lived, but not the state currently residing or information of residence by year. We gathered from the available information that most people did not reside in their birth state, which led me to exclude region of residence from our analyses.

Despite some limitations the data has several strengths that are ideal for studying divorce and remarriage. The 2004 SIPP provides recent information on marital events and dates of important events that makes it possible to reconstruct respondent history in relation to marital events (for example, knowing the year first married and the respondents age can tell us the age at first marriage). Also, the large sample gave me the opportunity to look at smaller subgroups such as foreign-born Hispanics women.

In sum, race/ethnic/nativity variations in composition of demographic characteristics play an important part in the group variations of divorce and remarriage rates. How these demographic characteristics influence marital events varies by groups more for divorce than remarriage risks. Foreign born-Hispanic women especially have distinctive risks for divorce and likelihood for remarriage as well as differing associations among demographic characteristics. Lumping U.S.-and foreign-born Hispanic women in one category would otherwise mask important differences between these two groups. Future research should explore the particularly unique association between education and divorce risk by race/ethnic/nativity groups. The findings of this study emphasize the importance of including demographic compositions when estimating risks for divorce and likelihood of remarriage among these populations. Demographic characteristics do not tell the entire story but are nevertheless an important component in understanding the underlying reasons for race/ethnic/nativity variations in divorce and remarriage.

Table 1. Percent Distribution of Selected Demographic Characteristics by Race/Ethnicity/Nativity: Divorce Analyses

	Race/Ethnicity/Nativity				
	white n=5,059	black n=723	U.S.-born Hispanic n=513	Foreign-born Hispanic n=551	Total n=6,846
Divorced	21.76	29.88	20.66	13.07	21.84
Duration of First Marriage					
0 to 1	11.68	12.17	10.53	8.53	11.39
2 to 4	27.73	29.6	28.46	26.5	27.88
5 to 9	33.41	31.12	37.43	38.11	33.84
10 to 52	27.18	27.11	23.59	26.86	26.88
Age at First Marriage					
<18	4.72	1.66	7.41	10.71	3.42
18 to 19	8.74	4.7	12.09	15.79	9.13
20 to 22	21.92	14.66	26.71	19.96	21.36
>22	66.87	78.98	53.8	53.54	66.1
Education					
less than high school diploma	9.84	12.03	28.65	59.35	15.47
high school diploma	24.77	33.06	31.38	21.23	25.85
some college	34.51	40.11	29.63	15.06	33.17
college degree	30.88	14.8	10.33	4.36	25.5
Any child	78.59	84.37	88.69	92.56	81.08
Premarital birth	22.81	57.68	39.57	35.03	28.73

Table 2. Odds Ratios of Demographic Characteristics on Divorce

	Model 1 Null		Model 2 Pooled	
Race/ethnicity/nativity				
white	ref		ref	
black	1.33	**	1.20	*
U.S.-born Hispanic	0.91		0.64	***
Foreign-born Hispanic	0.56	***	0.36	***
Duration of First Marriage				
0 to 1			ref	
2 to 4			0.75	***
5 to 9			0.55	***
10 to 52			0.33	***
Age at First Marriage				
<18			ref	
18 to 19			0.72	*
20 to 22			0.48	***
>22			0.32	***
Education				
less than high school diploma			ref	
high school diploma			0.82	*
some college			0.71	**
college degree			0.40	***
Any child				
None			ref	
Yes			0.74	***
Premarital birth				
None			ref	
Yes			1.55	***

Note: Data are weighted.
* Significantly at the p< .05
**Significantly at the p<.01
***Significantly at the p<.001

Table 3. Odds Ratios of Demographic Characteristics on the risk of Divorce by Race/Ethnic/Nativity

	Race/Ethnicity/Nativity							
	1		2		3		4	
	White		**Black**		**U.S.-born Hispanic**		**Foreign-born Hispanic**	
Duration of First Marriage								
0 to 1	ref		ref		ref		ref	
2 to 4	0.78	**	0.74		0.83		0.49	*
5 to 9	0.54	***	0.61	*	0.58		0.63	
10 to 13	0.33	***	0.33	**	0.44		0.25	*
Age at First Marriage								
<18	ref		ref		ref		ref	
18 to 19	0.59	**3	0.98		1.28	1	0.70	
20 to 22	0.39	***4	0.67		0.73		0.66	1
>22	0.24	***3,4	0.60		0.60	1	0.40	*1
Education								
less than high school diploma	ref		ref		ref		ref	
high school diploma	0.77	*4	0.47	**3,4	0.97	2	1.87	1,2
some college	0.62	***4	0.62	*4	0.74		1.50	1,2
college degree	0.37	***4	0.27	***4	0.54		2.03	1,2
Any child								
None	ref		ref		ref		ref	
1+	0.76	**	0.94	4	0.65		0.41	*2
Premarital birth								
None	ref		ref		ref		ref	
1+	1.49	***	1.51	*	1.47		1.70	

Note: Data are weighted.
* Significantly at the p< .05
**Significantly at the p<.01
***Significantly at the p<.001
1 Significant interaction with white women at the p<.05
2 Significant interaction with black women at the p<.05
3 Significant interaction with U.S.-born Hispanic women at the p<.05
4 Significant interaction with foreign-born Hispanic women at the p<.05

Table 4. Proportional-Hazard Estimates [exp()] of Differentials in First Marriage Dissolution, by Race for women first married in 1970-1985

Variable	White women	Black women
Age at marriage		
14-19	ref	ref
20-22	0.63	0.66
22-29	0.44	0.62
30+	0.42	0.67
Education		
0-11	ref	ref
12	0.8	0.84
13+	0.73	0.75
Premarital Births		
None	ref	ref
1+	1.71	1.16

Table created from results originally reported in Castro Martin, T. and Bumpass, L. (1989). Recent Trends in Marital Disruption. *Demography,* 26(1): 37-51.
Note: controls for Region

Table 5. Percent Distribution of Selected Demographic Characteristics by Race/Ethnicity/Nativity: Remarriage Analyses

	Race/Ethnicity/Nativity				
	white n= 997	black n=205	U.S.-born Hispanic n=100	Foreign-born Hispanic n=68	Total n=1,370
Remarried	40.82	13.66	25.00	25.00	34.82
Duration of Separation					
0 to 1	17.25	18.54	11.00	17.65	17.01
2	16.85	11.71	16.00	19.12	16.13
3 to 5	37.11	25.85	42.00	29.41	35.4
6 to 9	22.07	33.17	24.00	27.94	24.16
10 to 13	6.72	10.73	7.00	5.88	7.3
Age at Separation					
<25	39.02	16.59	39.00	38.24	35.62
25 to 29	30.69	29.76	28.00	33.82	30.51
30 to 39	25.68	39.02	27.00	26.47	27.81
40 plus	4.61	14.63	6.00	1.47	6.06
Age at First Marriage					
<18	7.22	2.93	11.00	17.65	7.37
18 to 19	17.25	7.8	20.00	13.24	15.84
20 to 22	28.28	17.07	28.00	23.53	26.35
>22	47.24	72.2	41.00	45.59	50.44
Education					
less than high school diploma	19.46	20	36.00	51.47	22.34
high school diploma	34.3	29.27	36.00	25.00	33.21
some college	32.5	44.39	22.00	19.12	32.85
college degree	13.74	6.34	6.00	4.41	11.61
Any child	79.24	89.27	89.00	88.24	81.9
Premarital birth	27.68	63.41	42.00	35.29	34.45

Table 6. Odds Ratios of Demographic Characteristics on Remarriage

	Model 1 Null		Model 2 Pooled	
Race/ethnicity/nativity				
white	ref		ref	
black	0.37	***	0.56	***
U.S.-born Hispanic	0.72	*	0.69	*
Foreign-born Hispanic	0.42	***	0.48	***
Duration of Separation				
0 to 1			ref	
2			0.31	***
3 to 5			0.12	***
6 to 9			0.04	***
10 to 13			0.01	***
Age at Separation				
<25			ref	
25 to 29			0.89	
30 to 39			0.67	***
40 plus			0.28	***
Age at First Marriage				
<18			ref	
18 to 19			0.91	
20 to 22			0.79	
>22			0.57	***
Education				
less than high school diploma			ref	
high school diploma			1.18	
some college			1.08	
college degree			1.28	
Any child				
None			ref	
Yes			1.06	
Premarital birth				
None			ref	
Yes			0.76	**

Note: Data are weighted.
* Significantly at the p< .05
**Significantly at the p<.01
***Significantly at the p<.001

Table 7. Proportional-Hazard Estimates [exp()] of Differentials in Remarriage by Separation Cohorts

Variable	1975-79	1980-1984
Race/ethnicity		
White	ref	ref
Black	0.97	0.88
Hispanic	0.76	0.74
Age at Separation		
Under 24	ref	ref
25-29	0.44	0.37
30-39	1.09	1.06
40+	0.87	1.14
Age at first marriage		
Under 18	ref	ref
18-19	0.24	0.27
20-22	0.69	0.45
23+	0.86	0.78
Education		
>12 years	ref	ref
12 years	0.77	0.76
13+ years	0.78	1.10
Children before separation		
0	ref	ref
1-2	0.62	0.89
3+	0.58	0.62

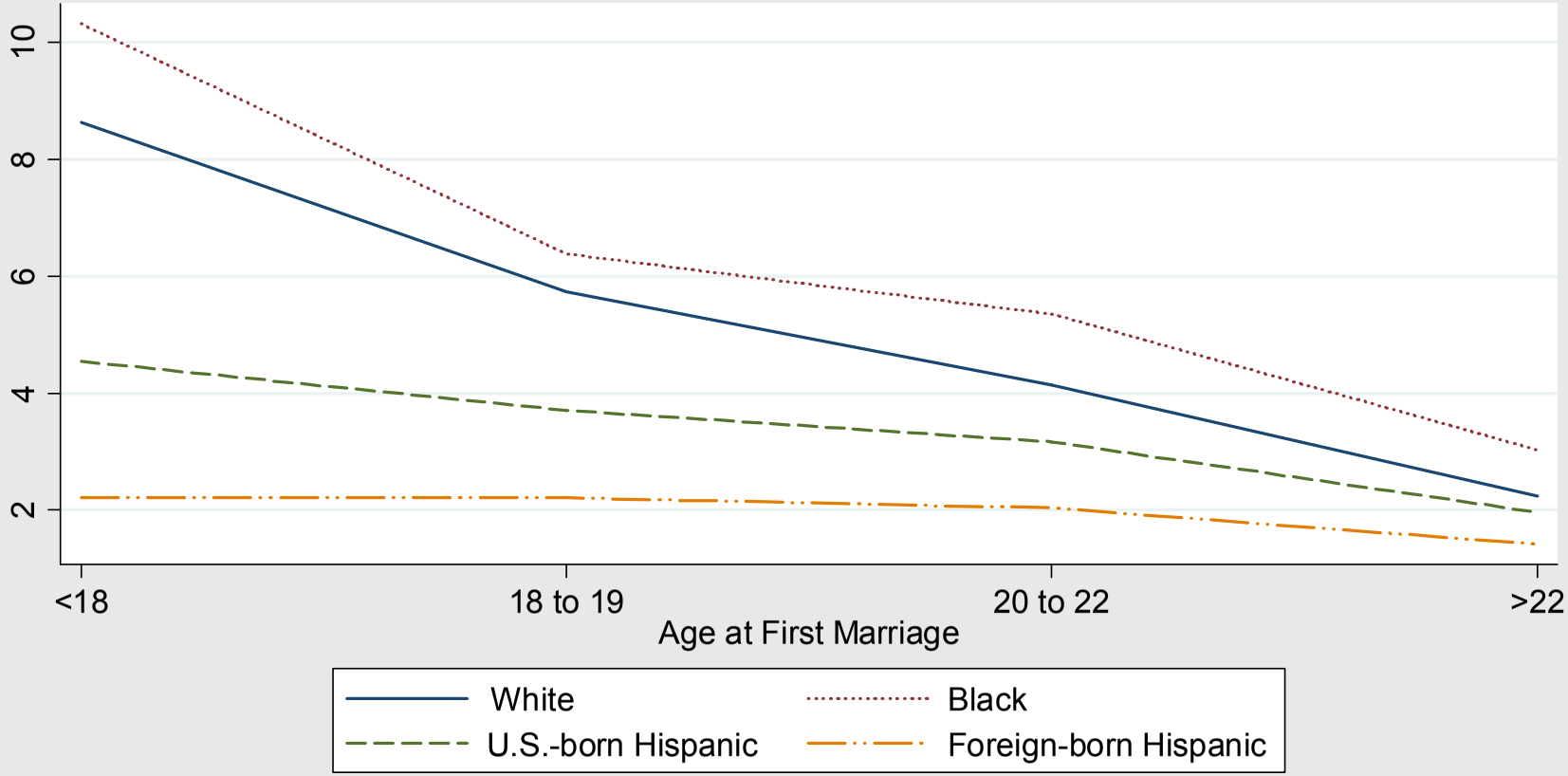
Table created from results originally reported in Bumpass, L., Sweet J. and Castro Martin, T. (1990). Changing Patterns of Remarriage. *Journal of Marriage and the Family,* 52(3): 747-56.
Note: controls for Region

Table 8. Odds Ratios of Demographic Characteristics on the risk of Remarriage by Race/Ethnic/Nativity

	Race/Ethnicity/Nativity							
	1		2		3		4	
	White		**Black**		**U.S.-born Hispanic**		**Foreign-born Hispanic**	
Duration of Separation								
0 to 1	ref		ref		ref		ref	
2	0.28	***	0.34		0.45		1.57	
3 to 5	0.10	***	0.30	*	0.16	**	0.41	
6 to 9	0.04	***	0.09	***	0.06	***	0.11	*
10 to 13	0.01	***3	0.01	***	0.03	***1	0.01	**
Age at Separation								
<25	ref		ref		ref		ref	
25 to 29	0.92		0.83		0.83		0.55	
30 to 39	0.70	**	0.70		0.46	*	0.47	
40 plus	0.29	***	0.14	***	0.43		0.09	**
Age at First Marriage								
<18	ref		ref		ref		ref	
18 to 19	0.88		1.08		0.89		0.77	
20 to 22	0.73	*	1.26		1.31		0.86	
>22	0.50	***	1.18		0.96		0.54	
Education								
less than high school diploma	ref		ref		ref		ref	
high school diploma	1.30	*	1.01		0.64		1.04	
some college	1.18		0.75		0.87		1.18	
college degree	1.40		0.98		1.10		1.15	
Any child								
None	ref		ref		ref		ref	
1+	1.07		0.67		1.23		1.16	
Premarital birth								
None	ref				ref		ref	
1+	0.73	**	0.94		0.57		1.18	

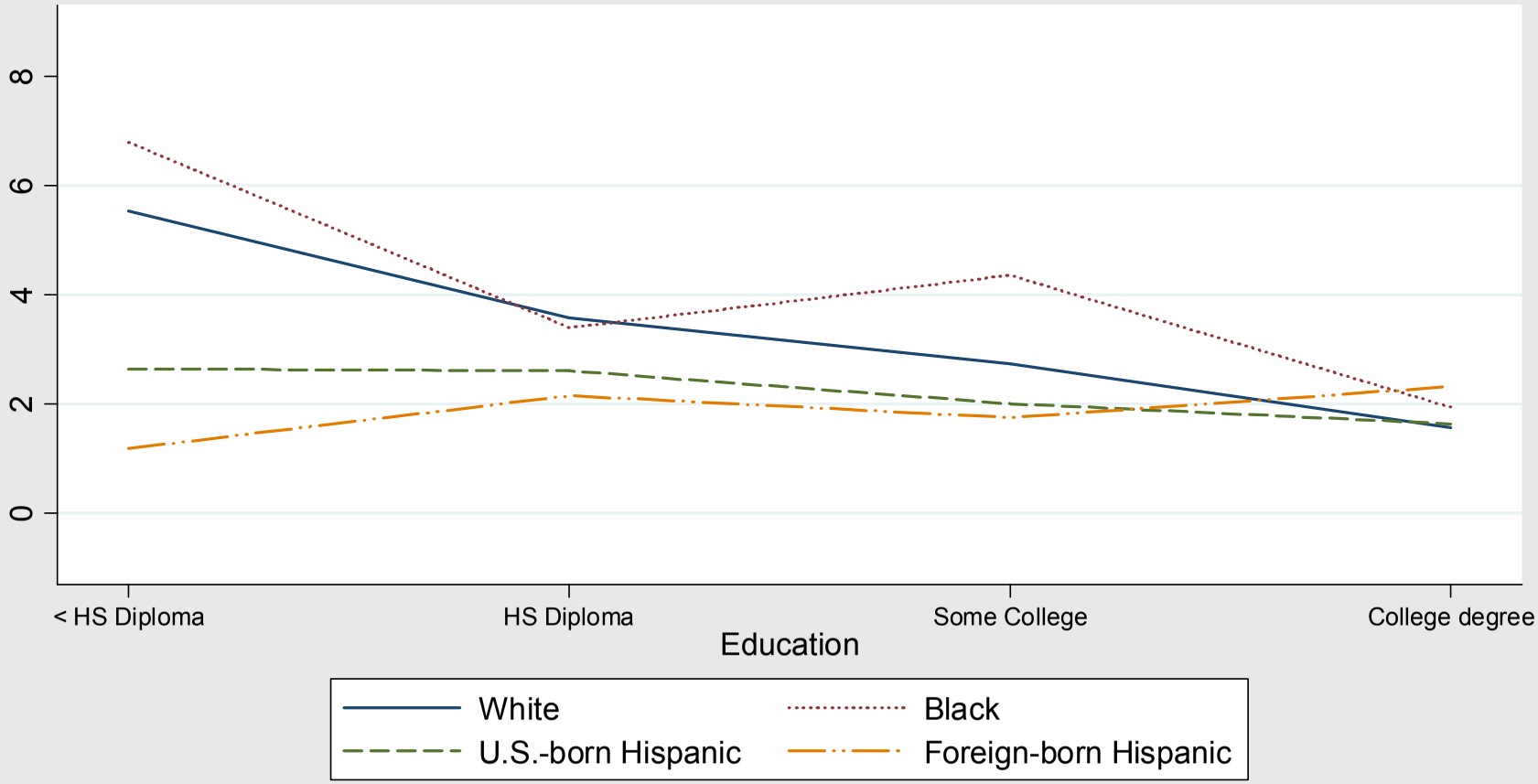
Note: Data are weighted.
* Significantly at the p< .05
**Significantly at the p<.01
***Significantly at the p<.001
1 Significant interaction with white women at the p<.05
2 Significant interaction with black women at the p<.05
3 Significant interaction with U.S.-born Hispanic women at the p<.05
4 Significant interaction with foreign-born Hispanic women at the p<.05

Figure 1: Propensity Probalities of Divorce by Age at First Marriage and Race/Ethnicity/Nativity



Note: Control variables are held constant at mean

Figure 2: Propensity Probabilities of Divorce by Education and Race/Ethnicity/Nativity



Note: Control variables are held constant at the mean

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