



FAMILY STRUCTURE INDEX 2026

A HOPE AND A FUTURE REPORT



Center FOR
Christian
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A MESSAGE FROM AARON BAER

As we celebrate 250 years since America’s founding, we should look back to our founders as we prepare for the future.

In the early days of the Republic, George Washington frequently invoked the book of Micah, envisioning a land where every American could sit safely under his own “vine and fig tree.” To Washington, this was more than a poetic picture; it was the essence of the American Dream—the security of a home, the peace of a stable community, and the freedom to provide for one’s own family.

Today, that “vine and fig tree” feels increasingly out of reach for the ordinary man and woman.

In the second release of the Family Structure Index (FSI) from Center for Christian Virtue (CCV) and the Institute for Family Studies (IFS), we dive deeper into the connection between marriage and the accessibility of the American dream, and explore how marriage and family affect the growth or stagnation of our states. For example, the dream of homeownership—the modern equivalent of Washington’s vine—has withered for many, as the

share of prime-age adults owning their homes plummeted from 67% in 1980 to just 48% in 2025.

The health of the American Dream is inextricably linked to the health of the American family. The data is clear: the vast majority of married Americans in their prime have been able to buy a home, while homeownership remains largely out of reach for single Americans. Currently, 71% of married adults own their homes, compared to a mere 21% of their unmarried peers.

Understanding the Family Structure Index

The FSI is a composite measure that tracks the changing fortunes of our states across three critical variables:

- The share of married adults ages 25 to 54.
- The share of teens living with married parents.
- The total fertility rate.

Benchmarked against the year 2000, the national FSI score has fallen from a baseline of 100 to 87.3 in 2024. This decline is driven by falling marriage rates and a continuing drop in the total fertility rate.

The Roadmap to Success

While the national outlook is sober, the FSI provides a roadmap for how states can grow and thrive by prioritizing the family. We are witnessing a “Big Sort,” where families are increasingly seeking out social and political settings that allow them to thrive. This is most evident in the “Blue State Family Exodus,” where families with children are moving in greater numbers from Blue States to Red States in search of greener, more pro-family pastures.

The roadmap for state success is increasingly defined by several key factors:

- **Affordability:** Red States often offer more affordable homes to ordinary families, which is a primary driver of migration and a major reason they score better on the FSI.
- **Cultural Support:** States that attract families often emphasize a pro-family culture, lower taxes, and a greater emphasis on law and order.
- **Marriage as a Foundation:** In states like South Carolina, Florida, and Mississippi, the share of married adults is rising because these states are successfully appealing to married couples and those looking to start a family.

The data shows a widening gap between Red and Blue America. While Blue States struggle with significant outmigration and falling child populations, Red States witnessed an increase of 600,000 children

between 2019 and 2024. Over that same period, Red States saw a 1.8% increase in the share of prime-age adults who are married.

These trends fly in the face of what’s often proposed as the solution to challenges like outmigration from states or the childcare crisis. States that have emphasized new government programs like mandatory paid family leave, or high childcare subsidies are actually shrinking.

The FSI provides a clear picture of what allows a state to grow: strong family culture, a robust religious community, economic opportunity, and less government intervention. By following this road map, we can secure a brighter future and put the American Dream back within reach for every man, woman, and child.



For our families,

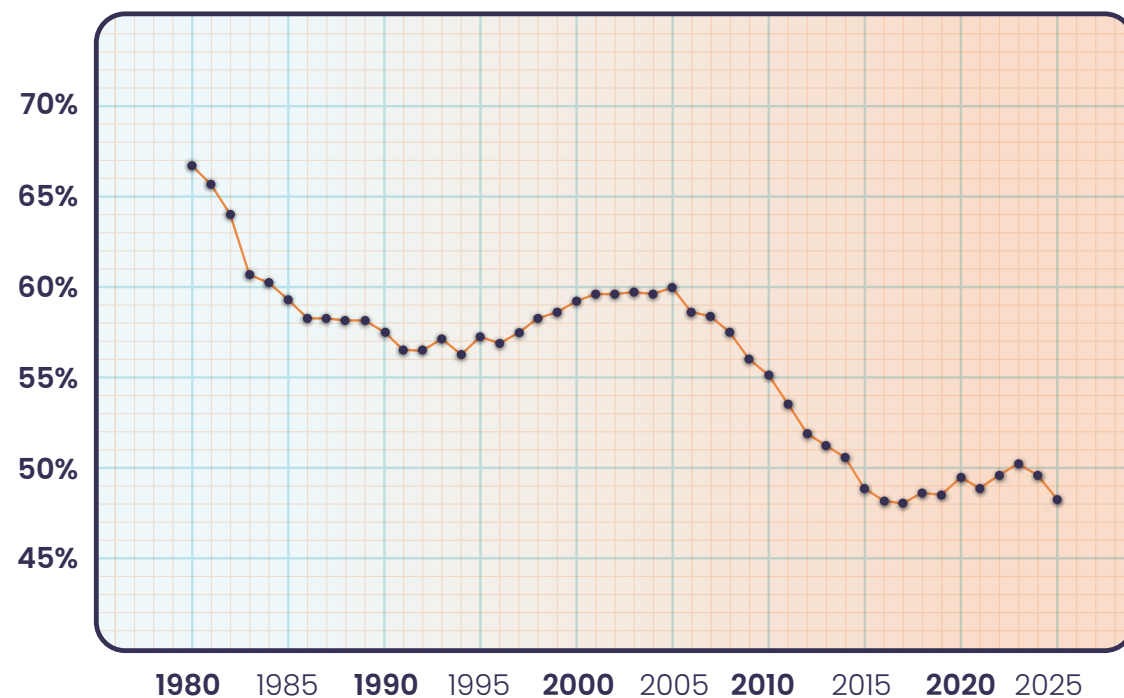
A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Aaron Baer". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke at the end.

Aaron Baer
President
Center for Christian Virtue

WHERE IS THE AMERICAN DREAM?

The American Dream is increasingly viewed as out of reach for ordinary Americans. Just 12 years ago, more than half of Americans believed that dream; today, [that number has dropped](#) to only 1 in 3. Ordinary men and women are worried that their children will not have a better life than they did, that home ownership and steady employment are increasingly out of reach for too many Americans, and that fewer people have a shot at realizing the “pursuit of happiness” in today’s culture.

Homeownership Declining For Prime-Age Americans
Percent of Adults 25-45 Who Own Their Home



Homeownership calculated as owned dwelling and household head or spouse
Source: Current Population Survey ASEC 1980-2025 via IPUMS

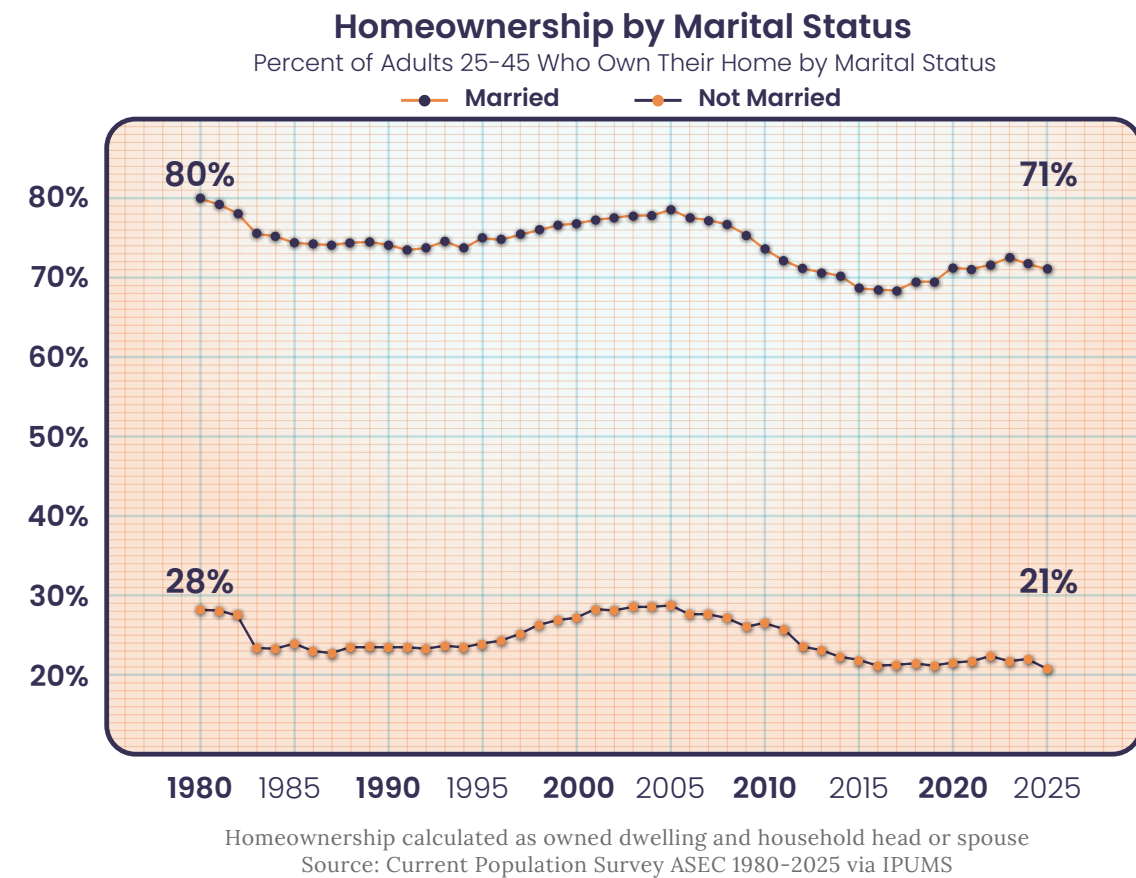


This faltering faith in the American Dream is rooted in firm realities. The country has witnessed a dramatic decline in home ownership, for instance. The share of adults in their prime (ages 25 to 54) who own the home they live in declined from 67% in 1980 to 48% in 2025.

Likewise, the share of men ages 25 to 40 who are not in the labor force has [more than doubled](#) over this time period. Harvard economist Raj Chetty and his team at Opportunity Insights have also found that upward mobility has been [cut nearly in half](#) over two generations—from 90% of 1940s children surpassing their parents economically, to barely 50% of those born in the 1980s.

Concern about the American Dream is well known. But what is less known is that men, women, and children are more likely to realize the American Dream when they are part of strong and stable families, and that the Dream is in [better health](#) in states and communities where families are thriving. We know that [children raised in intact families](#) are twice as likely to graduate from college and about a third more likely to rise into the middle class or higher as young adults, compared to their peers raised in non-intact families. We know that [men and women who are married](#) are about 80% less likely to be poor compared to their peers. And we know that [economic mobility is strongest](#) in states like Utah, where more kids are being raised in married families. In fact, Chetty found that

the [strongest community predictor](#) of mobility for poor children—that is, their ability to rise from poverty into affluence as adults—is the share of two-parent families in a community. Finally, we know that, even today, [the vast majority of married Americans in their prime](#) have been able to buy a home, whereas home ownership is largely out of reach for single Americans.



It's this close relationship between the health of the family and the health of the American Dream that motivates this Family Structure Index. Our view at the Institute for Family Studies (IFS) and Center for Christian Virtue (CCV) is that states that have strong families—measured by more marriage, more childbearing, and more kids being raised in married-parent homes—are places where the American Dream is in better shape. And, indeed, there is [good evidence](#) that child poverty is lower, economic mobility is higher, and economic growth is stronger in states where families are stronger.

The 2026 Family Structure Index (FSI) tracks the health of the family by measuring three variables: the share of adults ages 25 to 54 who are married, the share of teens living with married parents, and the total fertility rate. As we look across the last decade, we have bad news and good news to convey in this report. The bad news is that marriage and fertility have fallen in most states across the nation in the last ten years. The good news is that the share of kids being raised in married families across America has [leveled off](#).

In this report, we spotlight states that are doing better and worse on the FSI now compared to previous years. We also focus on states that are seeing the marriage trends for adults improve, in large part because marriage is the foundation for flourishing families. In general, when marriage improves, [fertility](#) and [family stability](#) follow. Specifically, the 2026 edition of the Family Structure Index finds that:

- Family structure is strongest in Rocky Mountain and Great Plains states.
- The share of married adults is rising in a number of Red States, especially South Carolina, Florida, and Mississippi.
- One big reason that marriage is rising in these states is that Red States are attracting more families. Migration patterns, where families with children are moving in greater numbers from Blue States to Red States, explain a significant portion of the changing fortunes of marriage in these states.

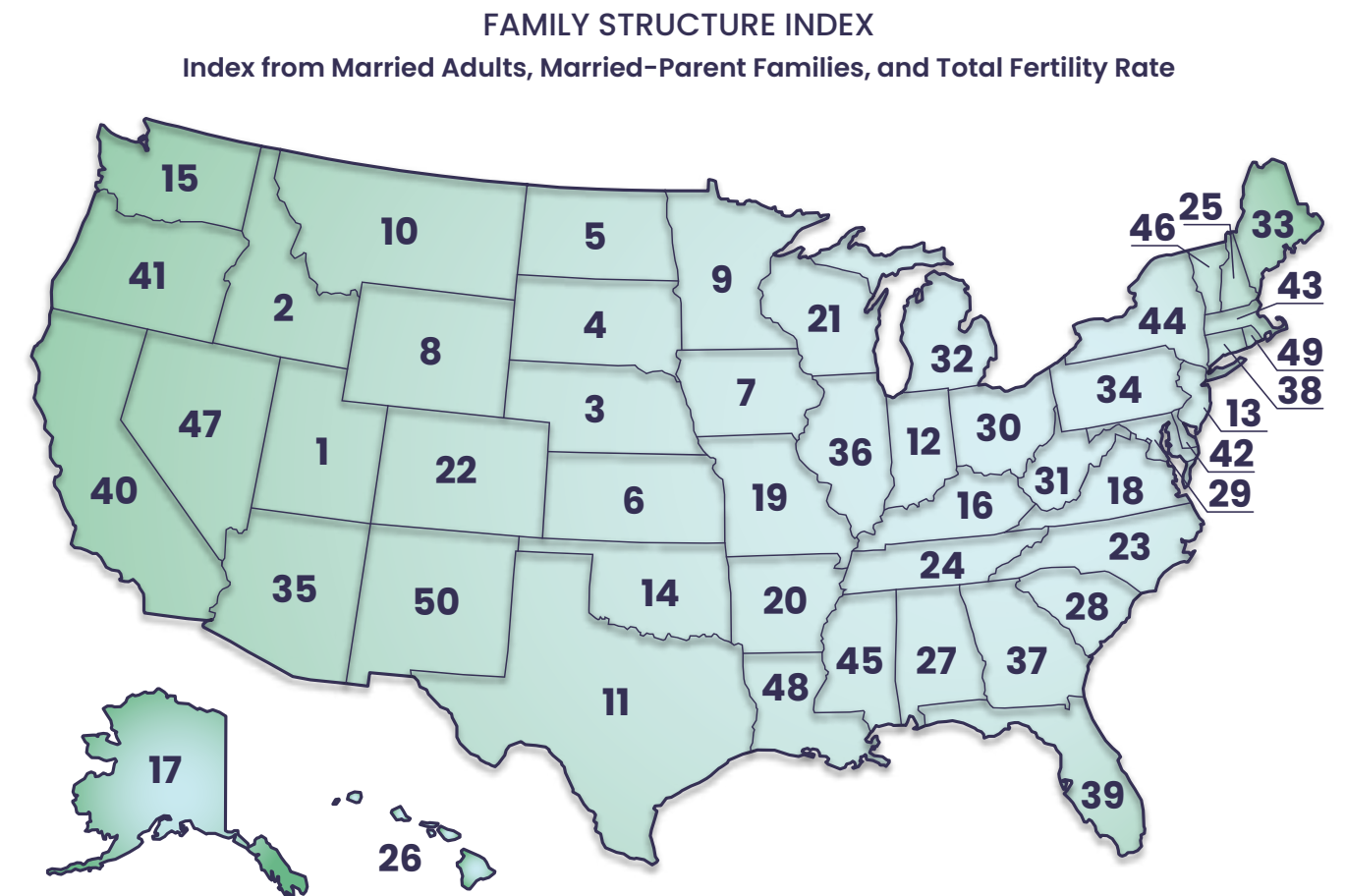
RESULTS

The 2026 Family Structure Index (FSI) from CCV and the IFS has been redeveloped to track the changing fortunes of America's states when it comes to marriage and family.

This Index is a composite measure of three variables: the share of adults ages 25 to 54 who are married, the share of teens living with married parents, and the total fertility rate. These three components are benchmarked against levels measured in the United States in the year 2000, with a score of 100 representing the baseline. A geometric mean of these three components is then calculated to give the Family Structure Index.

An FSI Score of 100 represents the approximate national family structure conditions as seen in the United States at the turn of the millennium. To reduce measurement error, we averaged over a three-year retrospective window. The latest scores for the 2026 Family Structure Index use data collected by the US Census and the National Center for Health Statistics from 2022 to 2024.

In our new Index, we once again found that Utah is a family standout among the states in the union. Ranking #1 in the Family Structure Index, Utah had the highest share of prime-age adults married, the highest share of teens in married-parent homes, and the sixth highest total fertility rate in the union. With a family



Source: IFS/CCV Family Structure Index 2026

structure score of 103, Utah is the only state to keep its composite score above national levels from 2000.

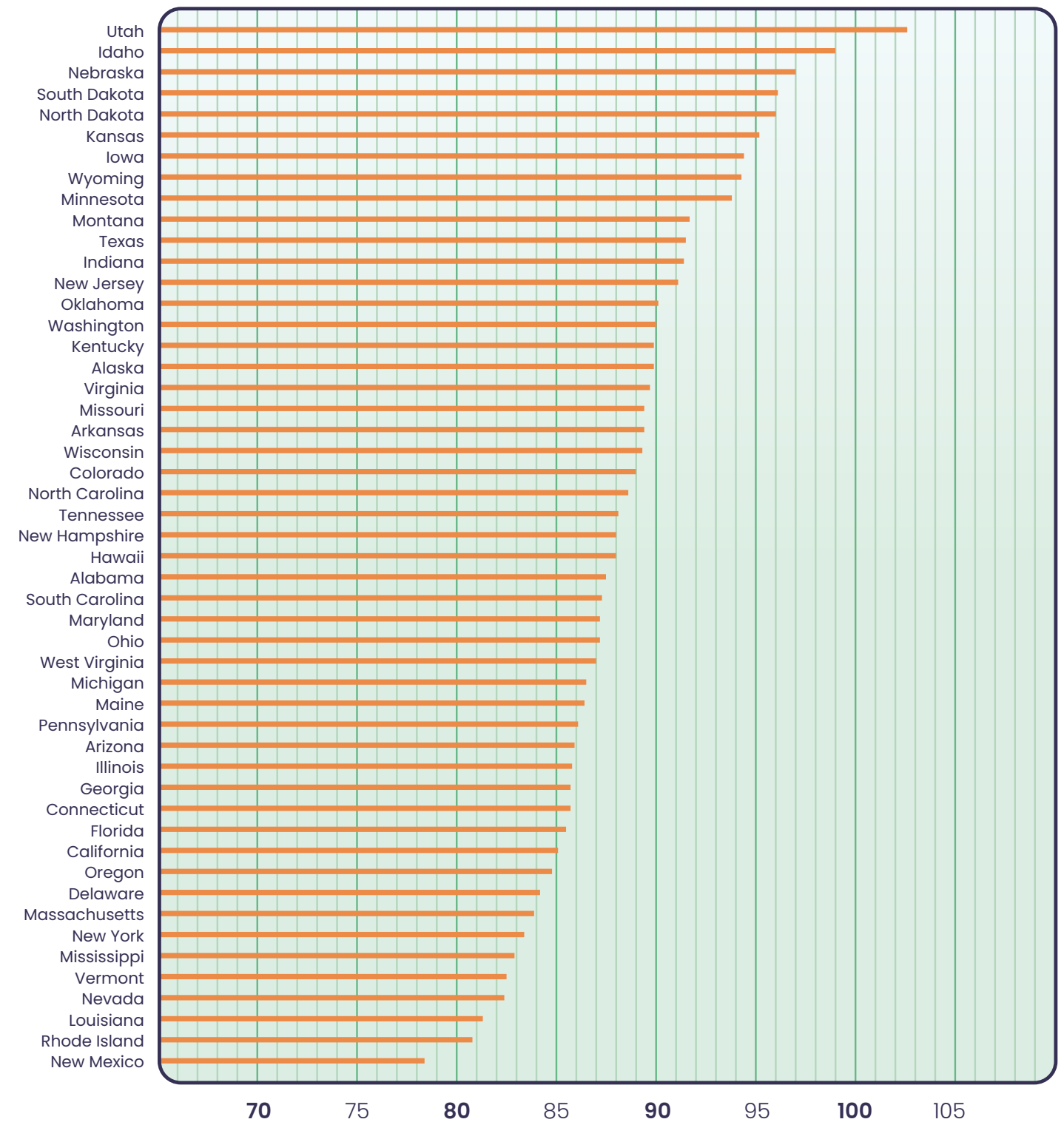
Idaho (2) comes behind Utah, ranking 2nd in both prime-age adult marriage and married-parent families, while being 13th in the Union for its fertility rate. Nebraska (3) and South Dakota (4), coming in 3rd and 4th, respectively, in the Family Structure Index,

have the highest fertility rates in the country. Indeed, South Dakota is the only state with a total fertility rate above 2 today. In general, the FSI indicates that Rocky Mountain and Great Plains states, as well as states that prioritize religion, education, or are attracting families, score higher on one or more measures of our Family Structure Index.

By contrast, many states in the South and Northeast score low on the Index. New Mexico comes in last place, followed by Rhode Island (49) and Louisiana (48). New Mexico ranks 50th in the share of prime-age adults married, 48th in the share of teens in married-parent homes, and 35th in total fertility rate. In many of these states, low levels of religion, a tradition of family instability, low education, or a high cost of living are associated with scoring lower on one or more measures of the FSI.



Family Structure Index
Benchmarked Score by Married Adults, Married-Parent Families, and Birth Rates



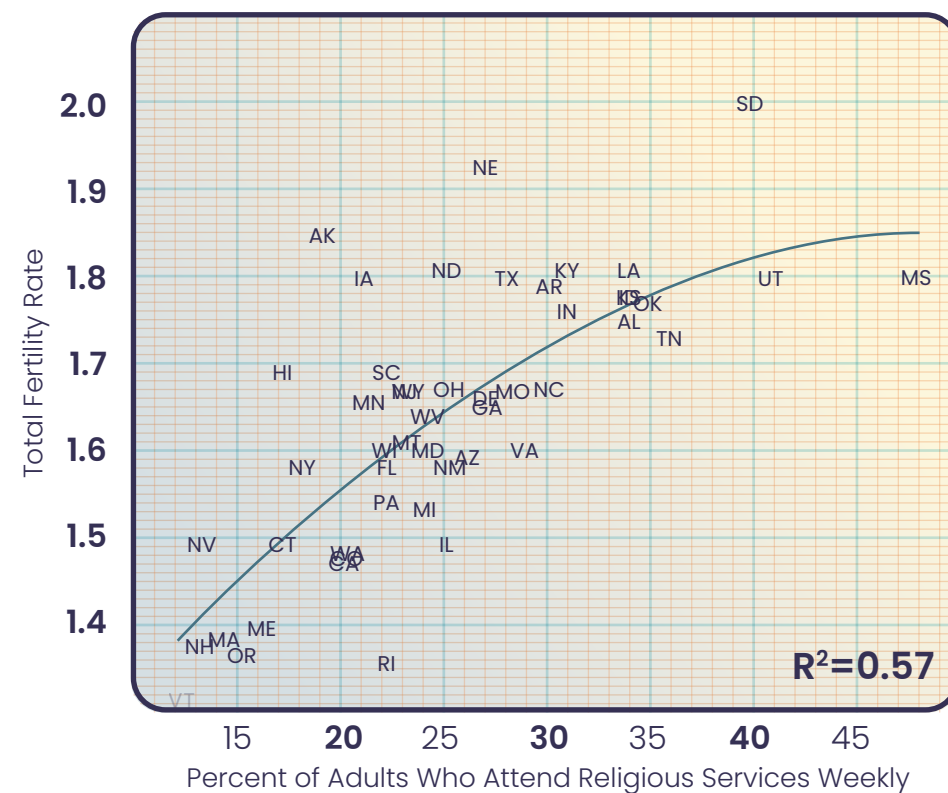
Source: IFS/CCV Family Structure Index 2026

KEY VARIABLES

Two variables go far in explaining state-level fertility. Using Pew's 2023–2024 Religious Landscape Study, we were able to compare average religious attendance by state with state-level total fertility rates. We found that states that have more religious adults tend to have higher fertility rates. Fitting a polynomial regression, frequent religious attendance (once or more a week) explains 57% of the variance in total fertility rates between states.

More Religious States Have More Babies

Total Fertility Rate by Religious Attendance, 2023–2024



Labels lightly moved for clarity.

Source: IFS/CCV Family Structure Index 2026, Pew Religious Landscape Study

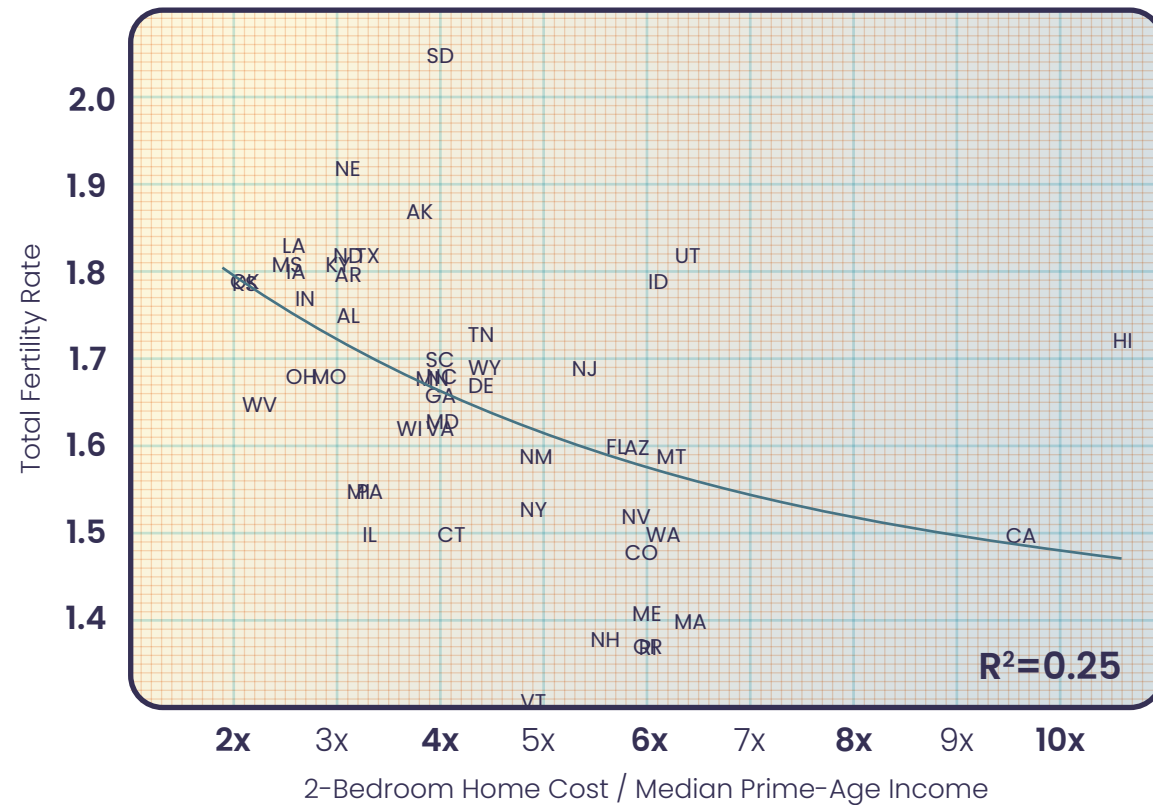
Northeastern states like Vermont, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts have less than 15% of their adult population frequently attending religious services and have fertility rates at or below 1.4. By contrast, states like South Dakota, Utah, and Mississippi have at least 40% of their adult population frequently attending religious services and have total fertility rates at or above 1.8. [The family-first cultural orientation of American churches](#) helps explain this association between faith and family life when it comes to fertility.

Birth rates vary by state according to housing prices, as well. We examined the typically priced 2-bedroom home (single-family, condominium, and co-ops) for each state and divided this dollar amount by the median income of adults ages 25 to 54 working full-time. This gave us a price-to-income ratio, which we compared to the state-level total fertility rate.¹ Expensive 2-bedroom housing explained 25% of the variance in total fertility rates between states. California and Hawaii were outliers in expensive housing, with typical 2-bedroom homes costing 9.5 and 10.4 times the median salary for prime-age adults, respectively. Excluding California and Hawaii, expensive housing explains 31% of the variance between states. South Dakota, Utah, and Idaho stand notably above the model line, and Vermont below. Indeed, one reason that Red States tend to do better on the FSI is that they often offer more affordable homes to ordinary American families. This is a major reason that the nation has seen what family scholars Lyman Stone and Brad Wilcox call a “[Blue State Family Exodus](#).”

¹ Our model applies a log-transformation on the housing price-to-income ratio.

States With Expensive Housing Have Lower Fertility

Total Fertility Rate by 2-Bedroom Home Cost by State, 2024

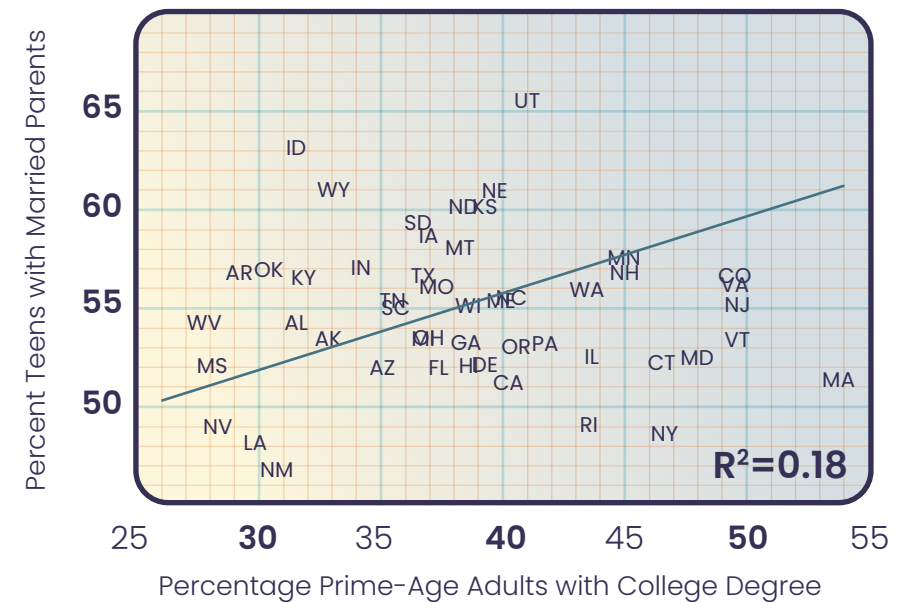


Medium income of adults 25 to 54 working full-time. Labels lightly moved for clarity.
Housing cost log-transformed for regression.
Source: IFS/CCV Family Structure Index 2026, ACS 2024, Zillow

States that have a greater share of adults with a college education tend to have more teens living in married-parent families. This is in keeping with what the family scholars Naomi Cahn and June Carbone have [argued](#), that a college education gives parents a better shot at securing higher-paying and more stable jobs. Such jobs, in turn, provide families with a secure financial foundation

that minimizes the stresses that can [destabilize family life](#). One reason states like New Jersey, Minnesota, and Washington score high on this measure of family stability is that they tend to have more educated parents who are employed in stable and good-paying jobs.

College Education Linked to Married Families



Labels lightly moved for clarity.
Source: IFS/CCV Family Structure Index 2026, ACS 2022-2024

NATIONAL TREND

The United States as a whole has witnessed a decline in its Family Structure Index score in recent years. By definition, the US had an FSI score of 100 in the year 2000, with 64% of prime-age adults married, 68% of teens in married-parent families, and a total fertility rate of 2.05 children per woman. In 2010, the US had an FSI Score of 92.8, a 7.2% decline from the turn of the millennium. As of 2024, the US FSI score has fallen to 87.3.

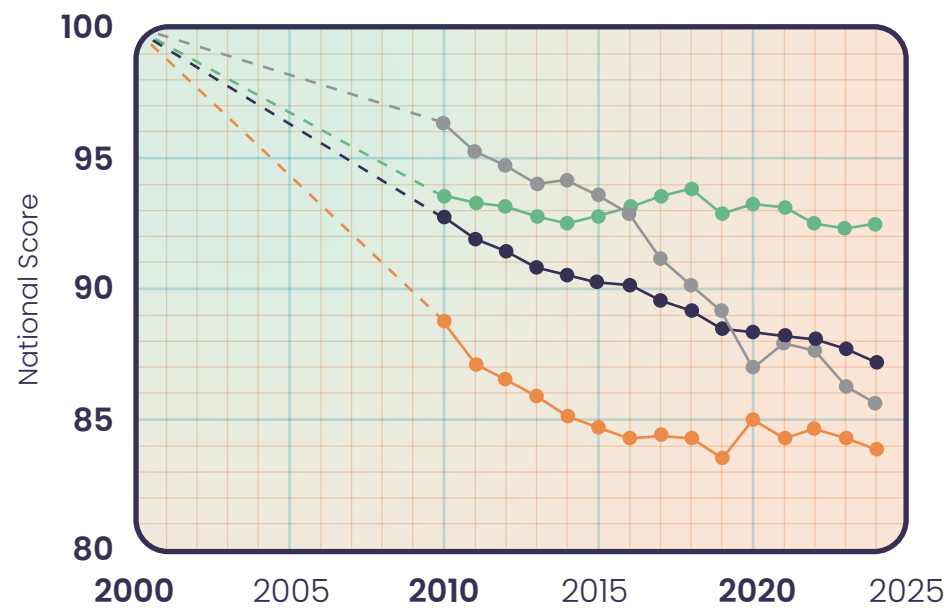
From 2000 to 2010, these declines were largely driven by falling marriage rates in the US. In this time period, the share of adults 25 to 54 who were married fell from 64% to 57%, a 7% decline. By contrast, the share of teens living in married-parent families fell by 6%, and the score for the total fertility rate fell by 4%.

From 2010 to 2024, the total fertility rate had the greatest impact on the national Family Structure Index, falling by 17% over this time period. Declines in the share of prime-age adults married largely flattened after 2015, along with the share of teens in married-parent homes. The total fertility rate in America continues to fall.

US Family Structure Declining

National Family Structure Score, 2010-2024

● Index Score ● Marriage Score ● Married-Parent Score ● Fertility Score



Source: IFS/CCV Family Structure Index 2026



MARRIED AMERICANS ARE ON THE MOVE

South Carolina has risen the most in the Family Structure Index over the past 10 years, moving from 45th in 2014 to 28th in 2024, the latest year with available data. This is in large part due to a rising share of prime-age adults who are married in South Carolina. In 2014, 52.6% of South Carolinians ages 25 to 54 were married.² That rose to 55.1% by 2024, an increase of 2.5%.

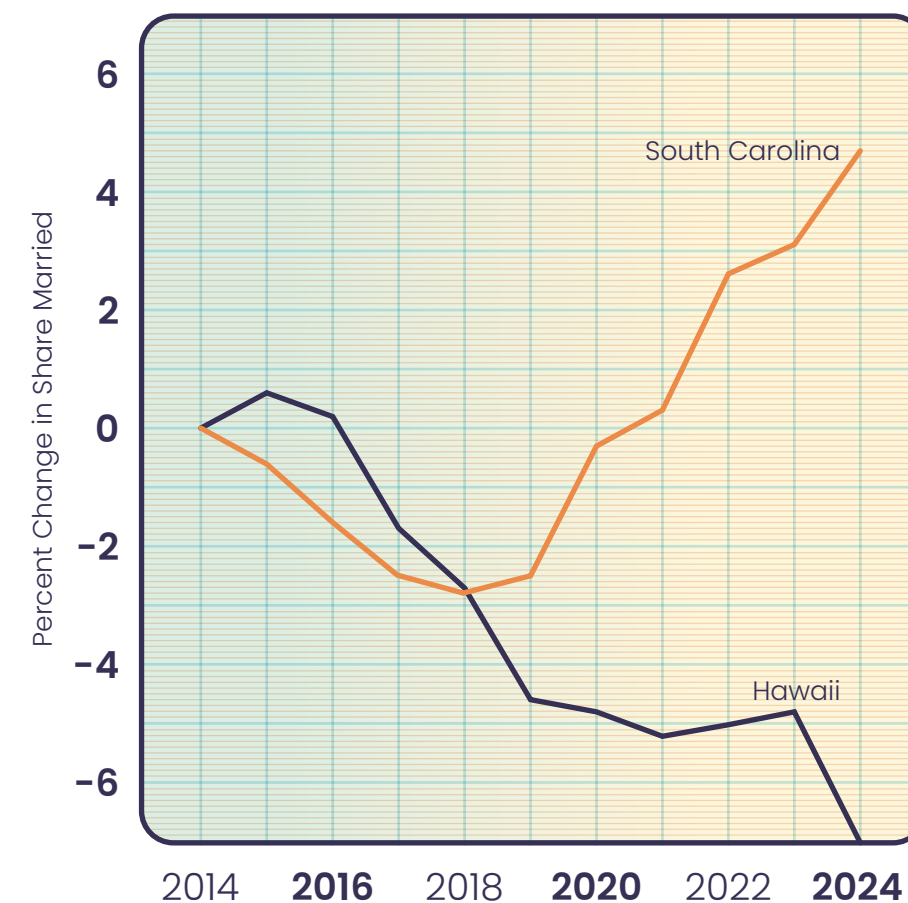
Hawaii, on the other hand, saw the largest declines in marriage over this time period. In 2014, 56.1% of Hawaiians ages 25 to 54 were married. This fell to 52.1% by 2024, a 4% decline.

In South Carolina, the share of teens in married-parent homes, which strongly correlates with prime-age marriage, is also on the rise. Still, the South Carolina share is below national averages. The latest data show that just 59% of South Carolinian teens live in a married-parent home, compared to the national average of 63%. But this gap is shrinking as marriage gains ground in the Palmetto state. And while the total fertility rate has fallen substantially, South Carolina is now above average compared to the US as a whole when it comes to fertility.

² In this report, we use state estimates that include the prior two years. These three-year moving averages are used in calculating the Family Structure Index.

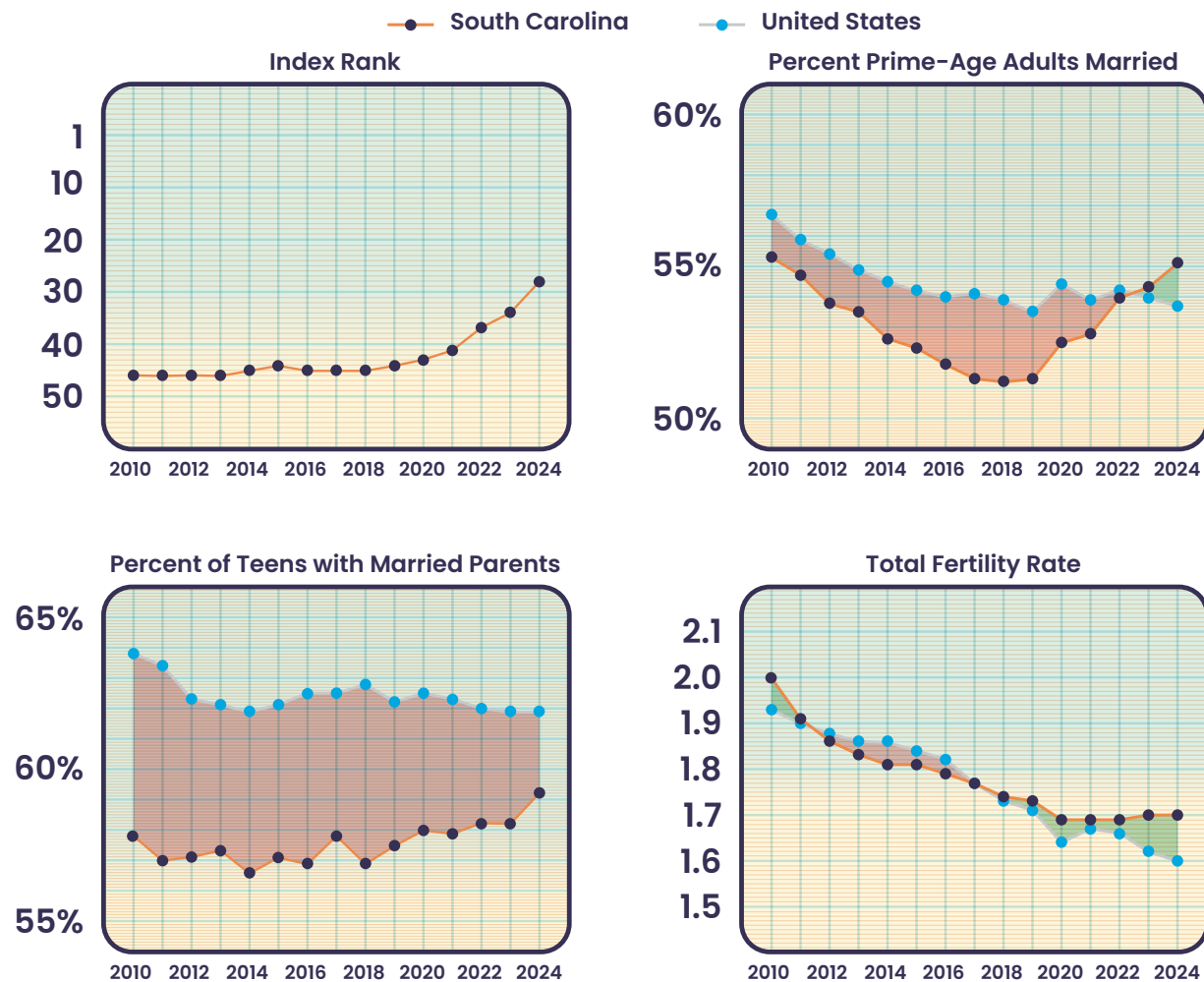
South Carolina Has Rising Share of Married Adults

Percent Change in Adults 25-54 Who Are Married, 2014-2024



Three-year rolling average.
Source: IFS/CCV Family Structure Index 2026

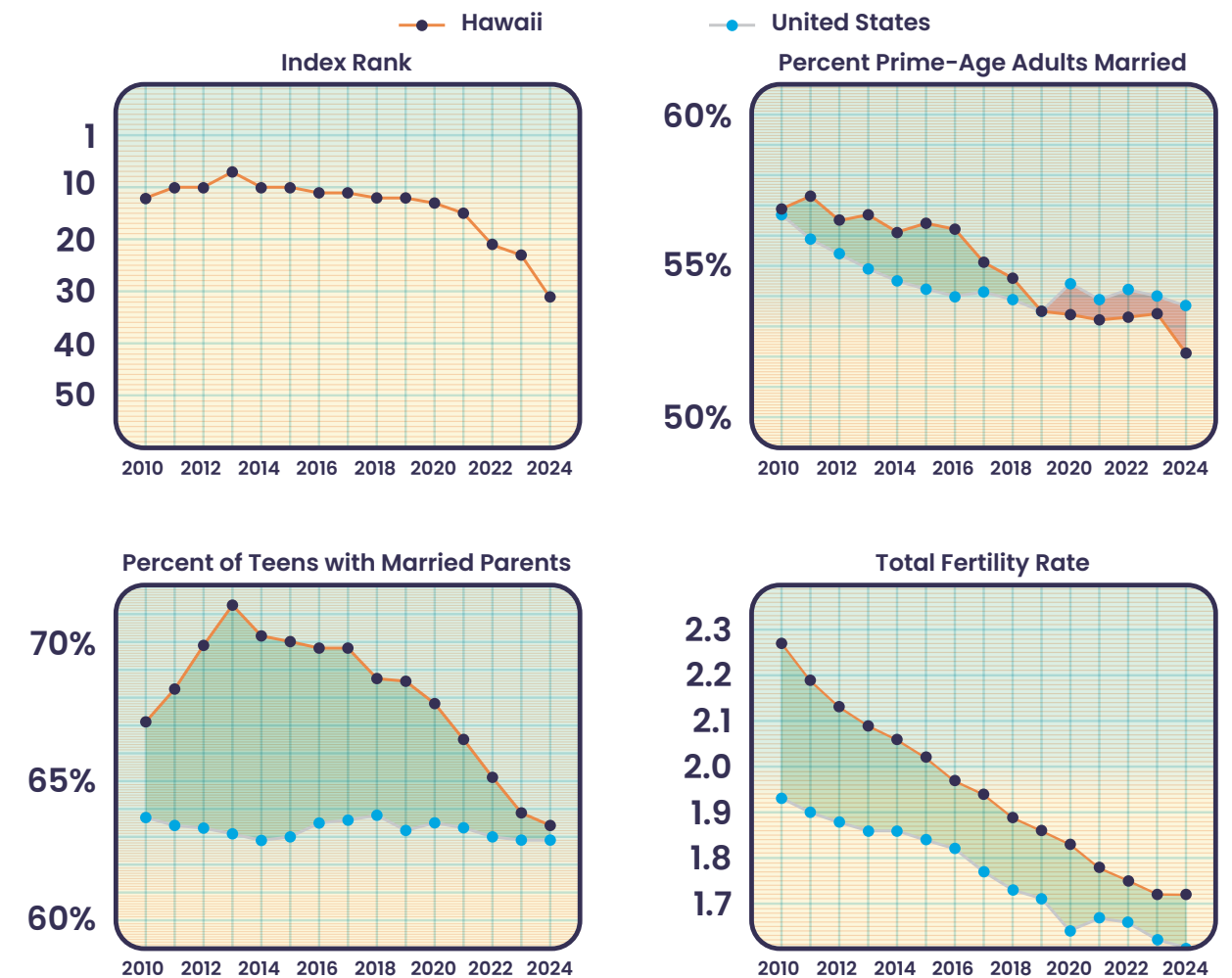
South Carolina Family Structure Index



State level metrics are a 3-year average.
Source: IFS/CCV Family Structure Index 2026

South Carolina, being 45th in the nation in 2014, has had a lot of room to grow. We are witnessing the increased fortunes of South Carolina as it has risen 17 places in the past 10 years. Hawaii, by contrast, has fallen a staggering 16 places, from 10th to 26th, nearly at parity with South Carolina (28). Whereas Hawaii excelled in the nation for teens in intact families, it is now roughly equivalent to the national average, and is lower than the nation on the share of prime-age adults married.

Hawaii Family Structure Index

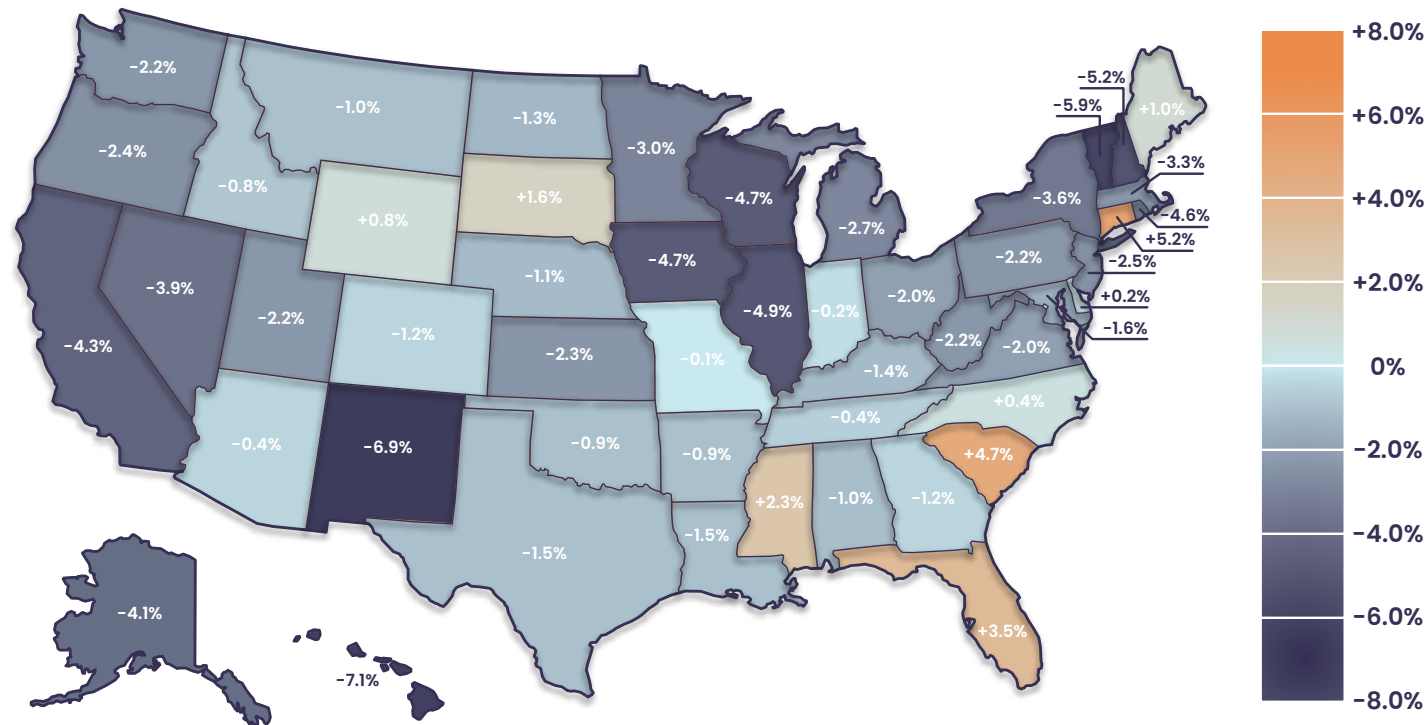


State level metrics are a 3-year average.
Source: IFS/CCV Family Structure Index 2026

South Carolina and Hawaii represent the two extremes of state trends. While declining total fertility rates have been driving national declines in the Family Structure Index, marriage trends are behind recent shakeups in state rankings. Most states in the union saw some declines in their prime-age married population, with larger declines on the West Coast, New England, and the Great Lakes region. Among the seven states that saw increases over this ten-year period, South Carolina, Florida, and Mississippi witnessed the largest.

Prime-Age Marriage Trends

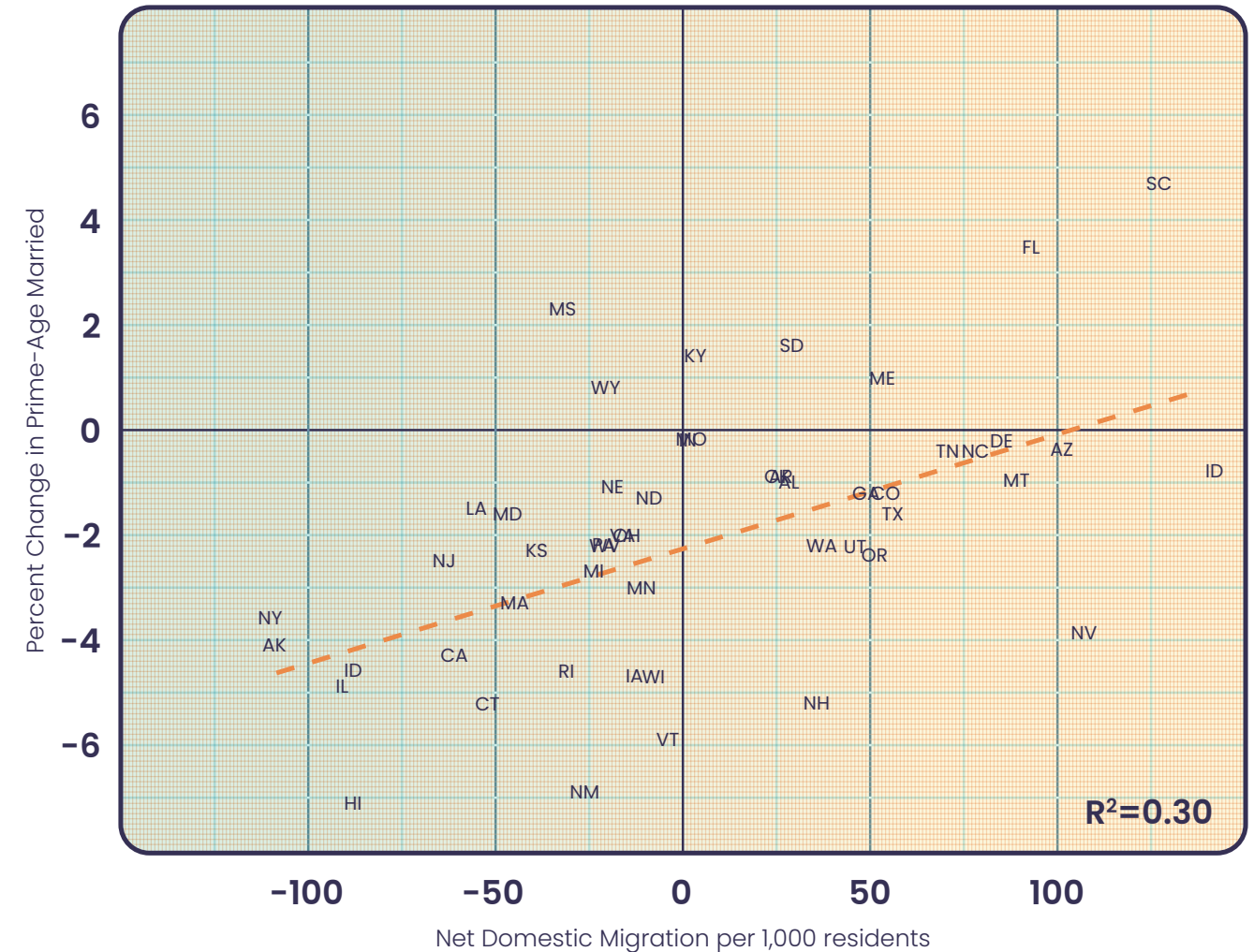
Percent Change in Adults 25-54 Who Are Married, 2014-2024



We compared the net domestic migration rate for each state to the change in the share of prime-age adults who were married. We found that domestic migration rates accounted for 30% of the variance between states over this time period. More domestic in-migration is associated with boosts in the share of prime-age population who are married. Domestic outmigration, prominently seen in New York, Alaska, Illinois, and Hawaii, is associated with a declining share of prime-age adults being married.

Domestic Migration Correlated with Marriage

Change in Adults 25-54 Who Are Married by Interstate Migration, 2014-2024



Year averages include two prior years of data. Labels lightly moved for clarity. Source: IFS/CCV Family Structure Index 2026,

The key driver of the correlation is the higher prevalence of married adults among domestic migrants. Across the country, a greater share of domestic migrants are married compared to native state populations. States with higher rates of in-migration, such as South Carolina, see more married prime-age adults

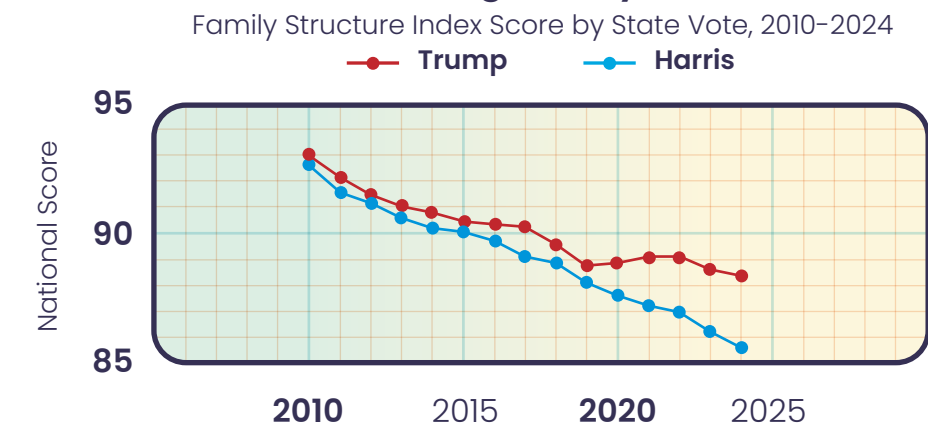
moving in, [many of whom](#) are married with children, which increases the total share who are married. States like Alaska with higher rates of outmigration are experiencing an exodus of married couples, leaving a higher concentration of single prime-age adults.

Moreover, migrants to states like South Carolina are increasingly married, reinforcing the relation between domestic in-migration and prime-age share married. Nevada, by contrast, which has high domestic in-migration but a falling share of prime-age adults married, attracts a higher proportion of single immigrants. Domestic in-migrants, taken alone, boost the concentration of married adults in states like Nevada and Oregon. But an increasing single population among state natives outweighs this in-migration marriage boost.

The great American sorting is increasingly important for state success. [As Stone and Wilcox have shown](#), many families are leaving their home states in search of greener, more pro-family pastures. We're seeing a kind of "[Big Sort](#)," to quote Bill Bishop, where "[a]s people seek out the social settings they prefer—as they choose the group that makes them feel the most comfortable—the nation grows more politically segregated." This is playing out family-wise, too.

We calculated the Family Structure Index of Red and Blue America using state votes from the 2024 presidential election, from 2010 to 2024. We found that the gap between Americans in Blue and Red States has widened substantially since 2019.

Blue States See Falling Family Structure Score



Source: IFS/CCV Family Structure Index 2026

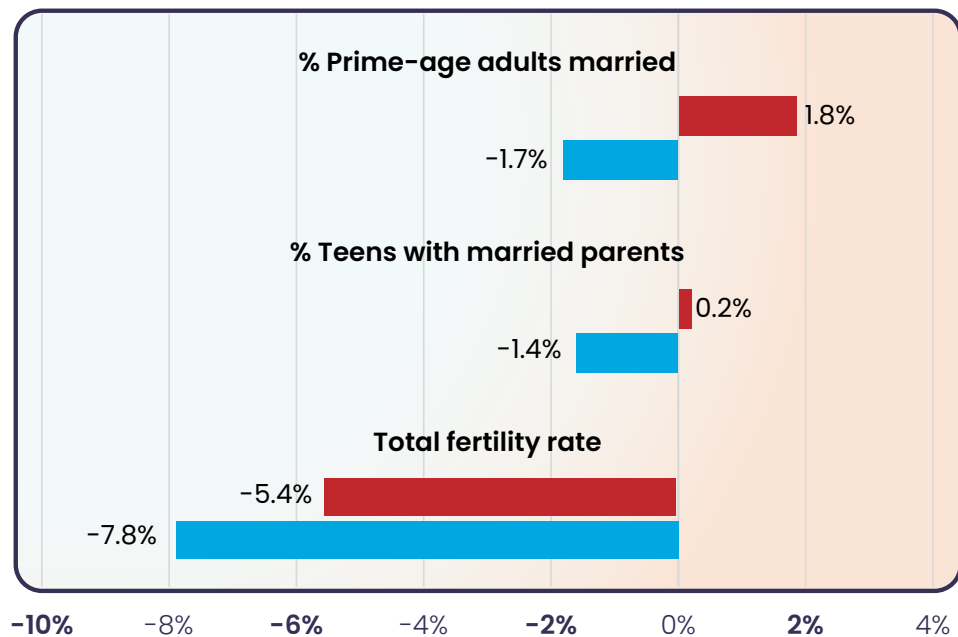
Blue-State Americans have higher shares of children in married-parent families, largely because they are [better educated](#), whereas Red-State Americans have more prime-age adults who are married and higher birth rates. And while Red-State Americans are slowly closing the gap on married parent families with Blue-State Americans, the driver of the widening Family Structure Index gap is marriage among prime-age adults.

Looking over the five-year period of 2019 to 2024, Americans from Red States saw increases in the share of prime-age adults married (+1.8%) and the share of teens in married-parent families (+0.2%). More generally, over this time period, [Red States witnessed an increase](#) of 600,000 children, driven both by migration from Blue States and a relatively higher fertility rate. Notably, [Blue States also saw declines](#) in their total population of children, having 600,000 fewer children in 2024 than in 2019. This is driven both by falling childbearing and by rising outmigration to Red States. From 2019 to 2024, 840,000 married families with children moved from blue states to red ones, while 470,000 moved in the opposite direction—a net gain of 370,000 such families for red states. While both Red and Blue States saw declines in their respective total fertility rates, Blue States took a harder hit.

Blue States See Declines in Marriage, Children

Percent Change in Marriage, Married-Parent Families, and Total Fertility Rate, Among Americans by State Vote, 2019-2024

2024 Presidential Vote ■ Trump ■ Harris



Prime-age married adults include adults ages 25 to 54. Source: IFS/CCV Family Structure Index 2026

“...many families are leaving their home states in search of greener, more pro-family pastures.”



CONCLUSION

There is good news and bad news to report when it comes to making sense of the State of Our Unions in America. The bad news is that family formation has continued to fall since 2014 across the nation, as measured by ongoing declines in the fertility rate. The good news is that the downward trajectory in marriage-related trends for adults and children has leveled off in recent years. Currently, 57% of prime-aged adults (25-54) are married and 63% of teens are living with married parents across the United States.

The question is whether states can make moves to push these marriage and family trends in a better direction. In recent years, some Red States have improved on the Family Structure Index, partly because they have succeeded in appealing to married Americans, including married families, who are leaving Blue States. More affordable homes, stronger job growth, lower taxes, a greater emphasis on law and order, and a more pro-family culture are the kinds of factors that have made Red States relatively more appealing to married families with children, along with young marrieds aiming to start a family. At the same time, states like New Jersey and Maryland have seen their family fortunes improve as they attract more college-educated families with strong economic growth.

The lesson going forward is clear: Red and Blue States alike should advance public policies that make single-family homes affordable, jobs plentiful, taxes low, and good educational options abundant—all while fostering communities where families can thrive. Given the deep connections between strong families and the American Dream, doing so will put that Dream within closer reach of men, women, and children across their states.





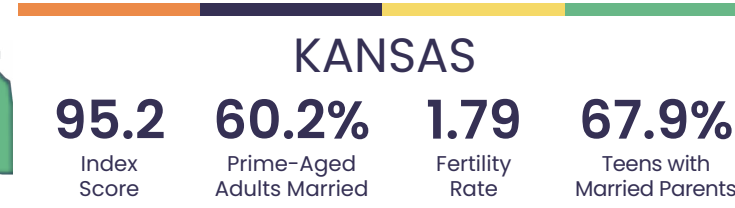
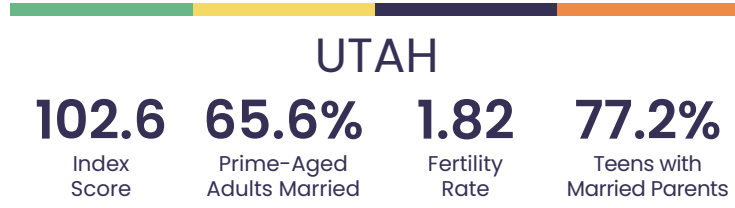
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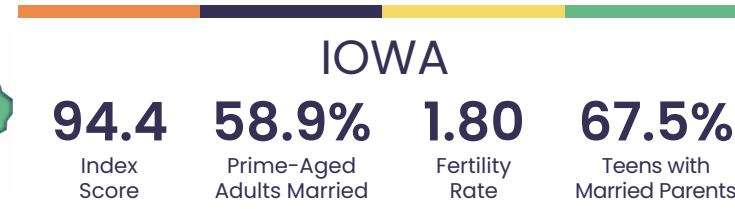
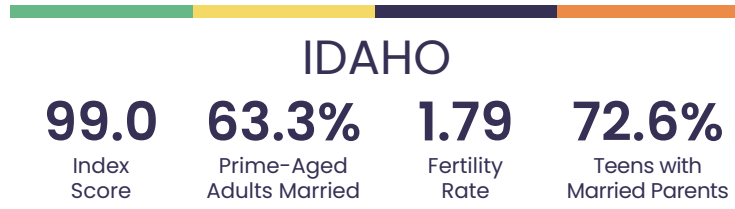
State	Rank	Index score	Prime-Aged Adults Married	Teens with Married Parents	Total Fertility Rate
Utah	1	102.6	65.6%	77.2%	1.82
Idaho	2	99.0	63.3%	72.6%	1.79
Nebraska	3	97.0	61.0%	67.8%	1.92
South Dakota	4	96.1	59.6%	64.7%	2.05
North Dakota	5	96.0	60.3%	68.6%	1.82
Kansas	6	95.2	60.2%	67.9%	1.79
Iowa	7	94.4	58.9%	67.5%	1.80
Wyoming	8	94.3	61.1%	67.5%	1.69
Minnesota	9	93.8	57.7%	70.5%	1.68
Montana	10	91.7	58.3%	67.5%	1.59
Texas	11	91.5	56.8%	63.3%	1.82
Indiana	12	91.4	57.1%	63.8%	1.77
New Jersey	13	91.1	55.4%	67.0%	1.69
Oklahoma	14	90.1	57.0%	60.9%	1.79
Washington	15	90.0	56.0%	69.1%	1.50
Kentucky	16	89.9	56.7%	60.4%	1.81
Alaska	17	89.9	53.8%	62.5%	1.86
Virginia	18	89.7	56.3%	64.7%	1.62
Missouri	19	89.4	56.2%	62.7%	1.68
Arkansas	20	89.4	56.9%	59.3%	1.80
Wisconsin	21	89.3	55.3%	65.1%	1.62
Colorado	22	89.0	56.9%	66.4%	1.48
North Carolina	23	88.6	55.6%	61.6%	1.68
Tennessee	24	88.1	55.6%	59.4%	1.73
New Hampshire	25	88.0	56.0%	68.3%	1.38
Hawaii	26	88.0	52.1%	63.4%	1.72
Alabama	27	87.5	54.4%	59.1%	1.75
South Carolina	28	87.3	55.1%	59.2%	1.70
Maryland	29	87.2	52.7%	63.3%	1.63
Ohio	30	87.2	53.6%	60.9%	1.68
West Virginia	31	87.0	54.4%	60.4%	1.65
Michigan	32	86.5	53.5%	62.6%	1.55
Maine	33	86.4	55.5%	64.0%	1.41
Pennsylvania	34	86.1	53.4%	61.9%	1.55
Arizona	35	85.9	52.3%	61.6%	1.60
Illinois	36	85.8	52.6%	63.6%	1.50
Georgia	37	85.7	53.4%	58.7%	1.66
Connecticut	38	85.7	52.3%	63.6%	1.50
Florida	39	85.5	52.0%	61.1%	1.60
California	40	85.1	51.4%	63.8%	1.50
Oregon	41	84.8	53.3%	64.4%	1.37
Delaware	42	84.2	52.3%	56.4%	1.67
Massachusetts	43	83.9	51.6%	63.5%	1.40
New York	44	83.4	48.9%	62.1%	1.53
Mississippi	45	82.9	52.3%	51.1%	1.81
Vermont	46	82.5	53.5%	60.8%	1.31
Nevada	47	82.4	49.1%	60.1%	1.52
Louisiana	48	81.3	48.4%	51.8%	1.83
Rhode Island	49	80.8	49.4%	60.1%	1.37
New Mexico	50	78.4	46.9%	52.5%	1.59

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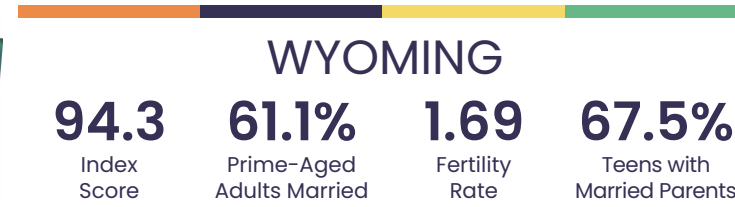
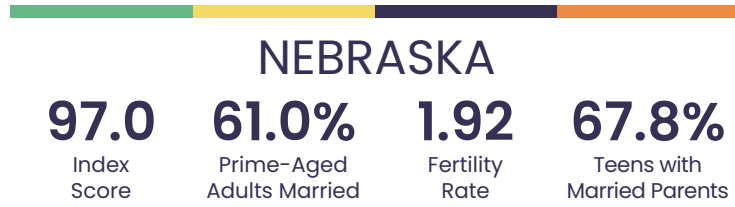
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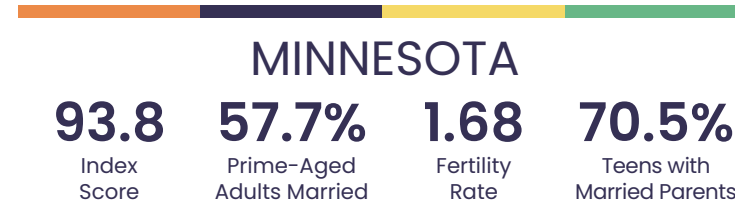
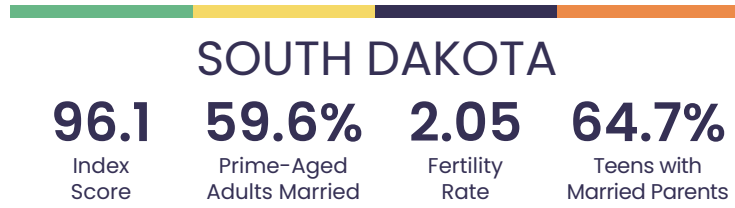
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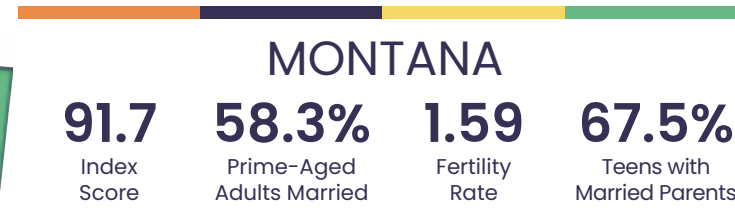
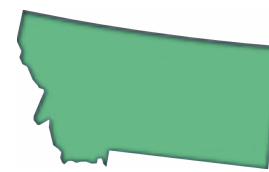
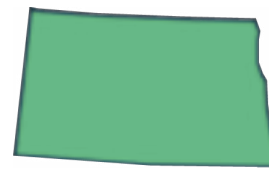
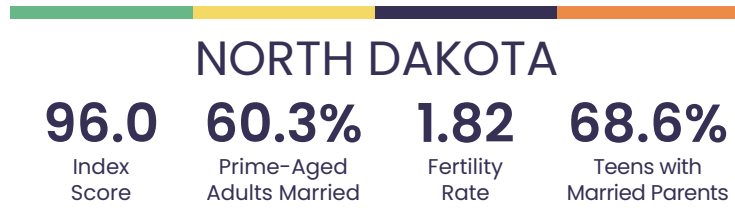
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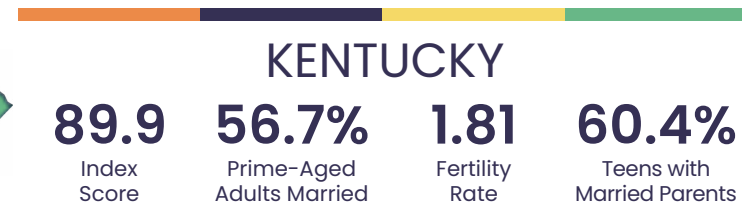
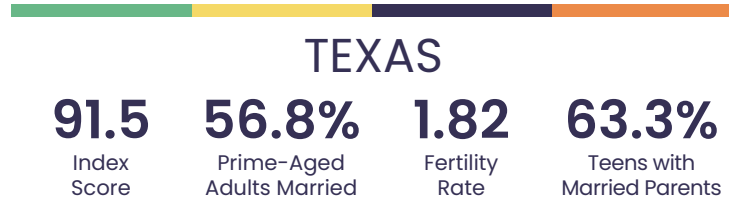
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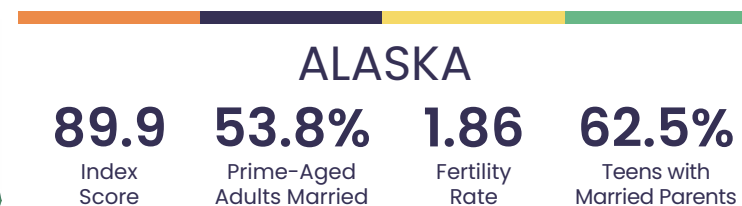
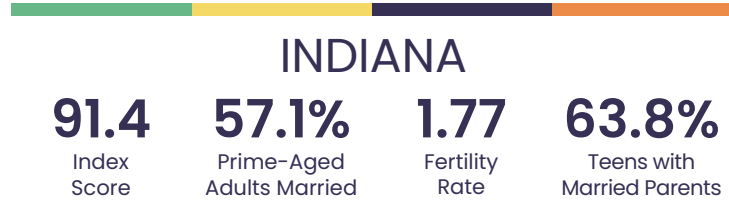
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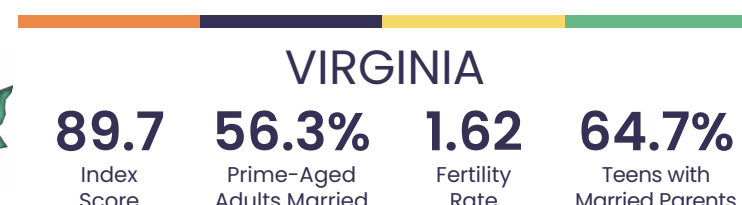
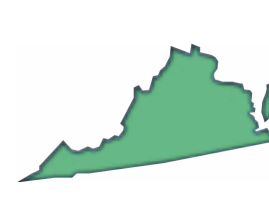
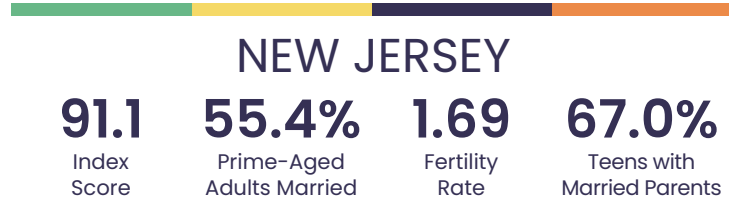
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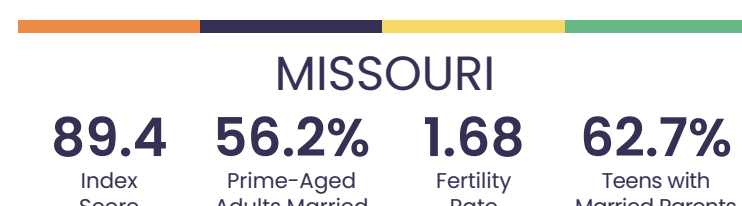
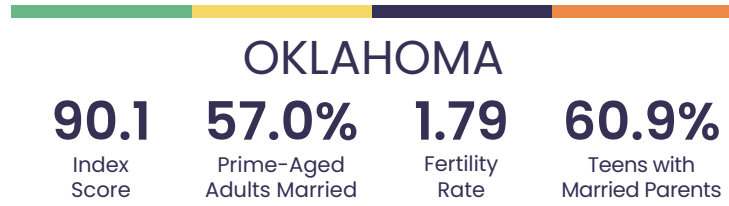
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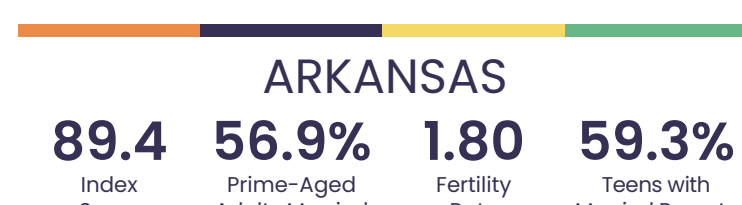
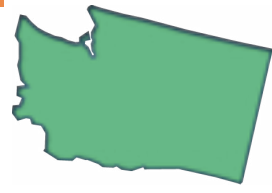
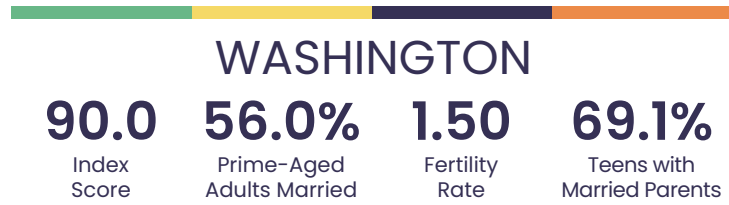
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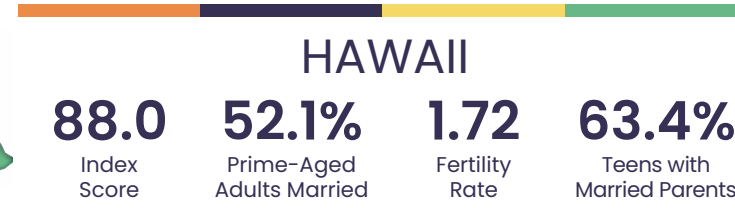
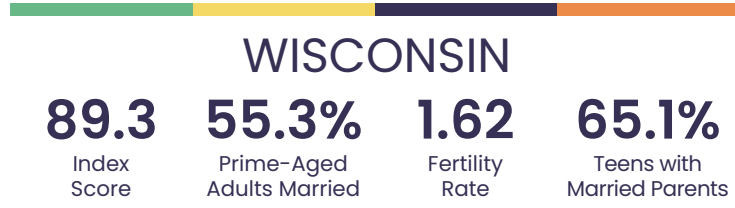
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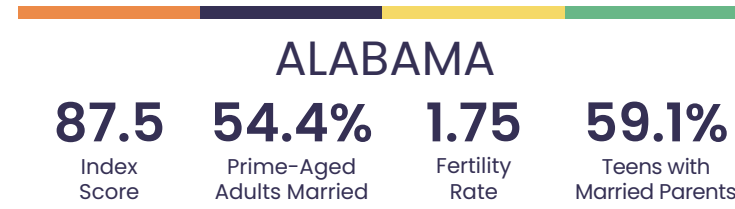
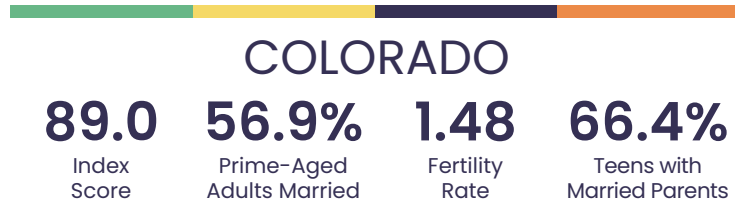
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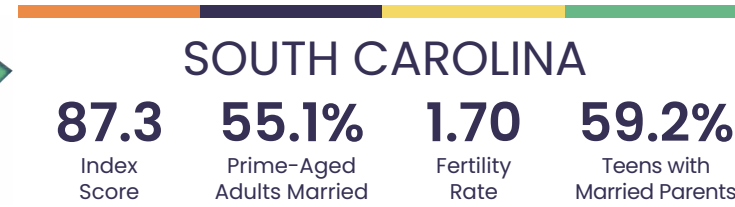
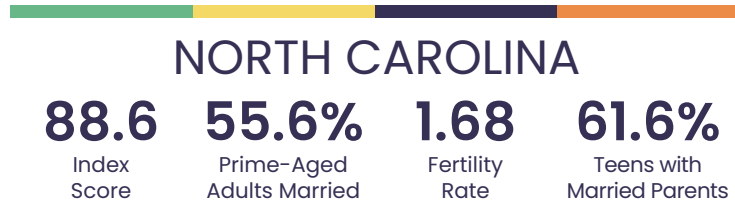
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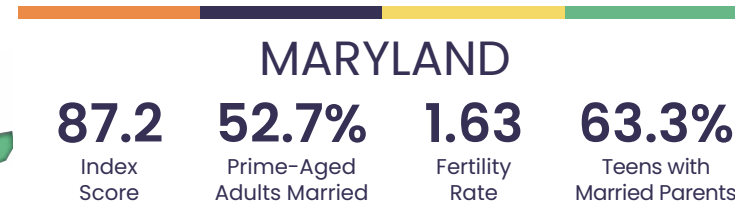
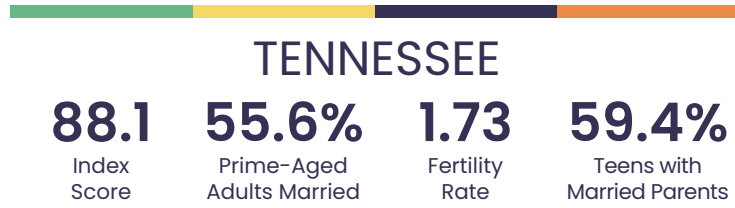
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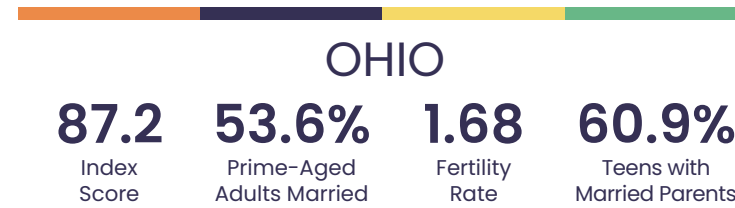
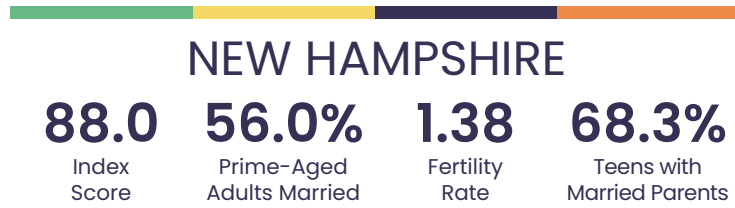
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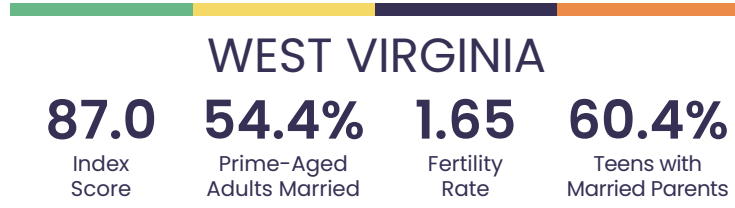
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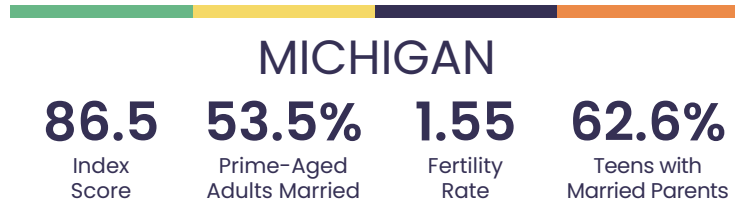


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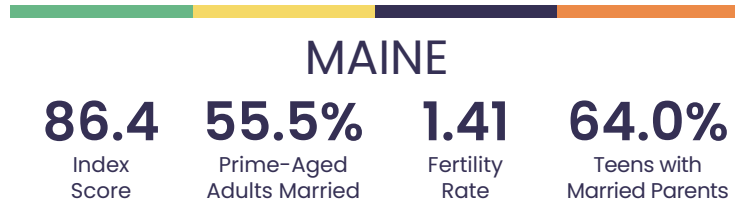
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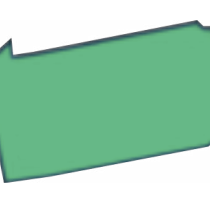
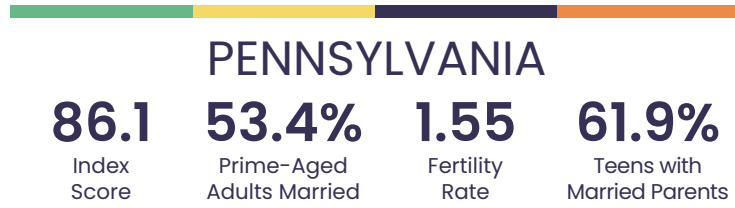
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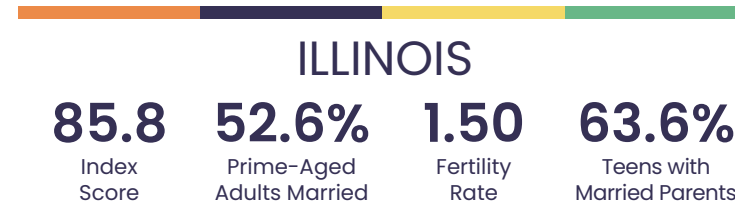
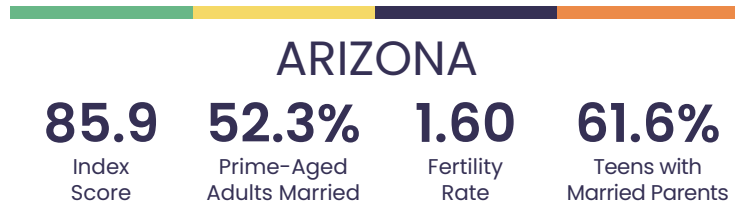
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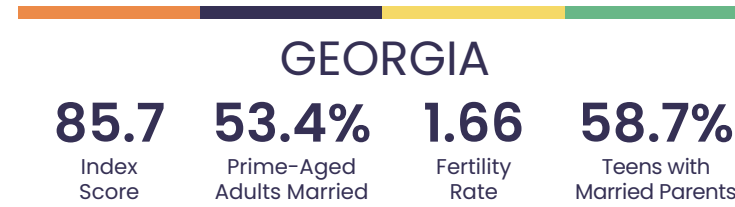
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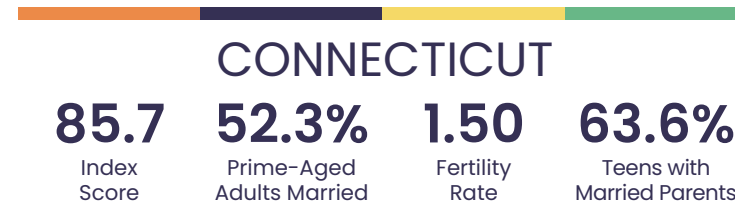
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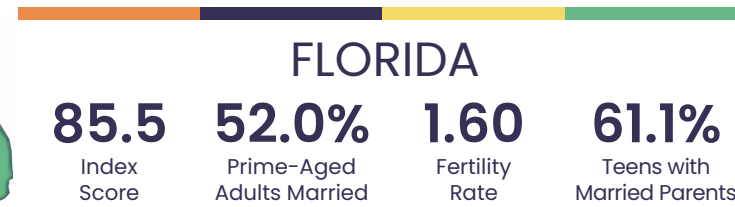
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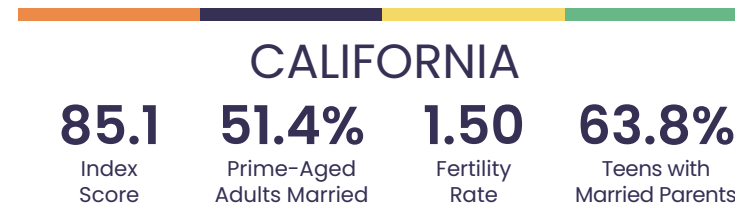
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OREGON

84.8	53.3%	1.37	64.4%
Index Score	Prime-Aged Adults Married	Fertility Rate	Teens with Married Parents



VERMONT

82.5	53.5%	1.31	60.8%
Index Score	Prime-Aged Adults Married	Fertility Rate	Teens with Married Parents

46
RANK

42
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DELAWARE

84.2	52.3%	1.67	56.4%
Index Score	Prime-Aged Adults Married	Fertility Rate	Teens with Married Parents



NEVADA

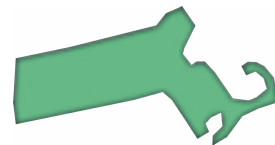
82.4	49.1%	1.52	60.1%
Index Score	Prime-Aged Adults Married	Fertility Rate	Teens with Married Parents

47
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43
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MASSACHUSETTS

83.9	51.6%	1.40	63.5%
Index Score	Prime-Aged Adults Married	Fertility Rate	Teens with Married Parents



LOUISIANA

81.3	48.4%	1.83	51.8%
Index Score	Prime-Aged Adults Married	Fertility Rate	Teens with Married Parents

48
RANK

44
RANK

NEW YORK

83.4	48.9%	1.53	62.1%
Index Score	Prime-Aged Adults Married	Fertility Rate	Teens with Married Parents



RHODE ISLAND

80.8	49.4%	1.37	60.1%
Index Score	Prime-Aged Adults Married	Fertility Rate	Teens with Married Parents

49
RANK

45
RANK

MISSISSIPPI

82.9	52.3%	1.81	51.1%
Index Score	Prime-Aged Adults Married	Fertility Rate	Teens with Married Parents



NEW MEXICO

78.4	46.9%	1.59	52.5%
Index Score	Prime-Aged Adults Married	Fertility Rate	Teens with Married Parents

50
RANK



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