Online Appendix Tables and Figures for

Stability and Change in Predictors of Marital Dissolution in the US 1950-2017

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Appendix Table 1a with Cox models baseline hazard (marital duration) stratified by marriage cohort decade.

Predictor	Baseline effect	Form of Interaction with marriage cohort	hazard ratio interactions w time	t or F stat	statistic	P value of T or F tests	Significant evidence for Divergence or Convergence
Premarital Cohabitation	1.31***	Linear	1.0005	t	0.18	0.86	
Wife Black	1.54***	decade dummy var	1950s: 1.48*** 2000s: 1.44***	F	19.75***	7.6×10^{-10}	Convergence, then Divergence
Wife Hispanic	0.82***	decade dummy var	1950s: 1.36 1960s 1.27	F	2.39	0.09	
Wife without BA	1.62***	Linear	1.015***	t	3.35***	4.1×10^{-4}	Divergence
Wife non-intact family of origin	1.49***	Linear	1.005***	t	3.29***	5.0×10^{-4}	Divergence
Interracial	1.30***	Linear	0.998	t	-0.29	0.77	
Interethnic	1.45***	Linear	0.991	t	-1.39	0.16	
Married as teen	1.68***	Linear	1.002	t	0.91	0.36	

Source: NSFG all waves 1973- 2015, except Interracial include waves since 1995, and premarital cohabitation includes waves since 1988. N of couples is 47,390 and N of marital dissolution events is 14,236 for all categories except premarital cohabitation (N= 27,550 couples and 9,392 marital dissolutions) and interraciality (N= 22,077 couples and 7,544 marital dissolutions) and wife with BA (18,575 cases and 6,562 marital dissolutions). Interracial means spouses differ based on Black identity, White identity or other racial identity; Interethnic means spouses differ based on Hispanic identity. Controls include age at marriage, minor children in the household (time varying), respondent educational attainment (time varying), stable family of origin, and respondent race. Interraciality (1995 wave and after) has premarital cohabitation as an additional control, and both interraciality and premarital cohabitation (1988 wave and after) have mother's educational attainment as an additional control. Baseline effect is effect of predictor, with other controls but with no interactions with time. All models account for weights and complex sampling. *** P<0.001; ** P<0.01; * P<0.05

Appendix Table 1b: with discrete time event history models in logistic form instead of Cox models. Significant values highlighted in red.

Predictor	Baseline effect (Odds Ratio)	Form of Interaction with marriage cohort	odds ratio interactions w time	t or F stat	statistic	P value of T or F tests	Significant evidence for Divergence or Convergence
Premarital Cohabitation	1.32***	Linear year	0.996	t	-1.28	0.20	
Wife Black	1.56***	decade dummy var	1950s: 1.50*** 2000s: 1.46***	F	19.45***	3.8×10^{-9}	Convergence, then Divergence
Wife Hispanic	0.82***	decade dummy var	1950s: 1.38 1960s 1.32*	F	2.65	0.07	
Wife without BA	1.61***	Linear	1.015***	t	3.37***	3.8×10^{-4}	Divergence
Wife non-intact family of origin	1.52***	Linear	1.0041**	t	2.66**	0.008	Divergence
Interracial	1.33***	Linear	0.998	t	-0.29	0.77	
Interethnic	1.48***	Linear	0.991	t	-1.44	0.15	
Married as teen	1.73***	Linear	1.009***	t	4.88***	5.4×10^{-7}	Divergence

Source: NSFG all waves 1973- 2015, except Interracial include waves since 1995, and premarital cohabitation includes waves since 1988. N of couples is 47,390 and N of marital dissolution events is 14,236 for all categories except premarital cohabitation (N= 27,550 couples and 9,392 marital dissolutions) and interraciality (N= 22,077 couples and 7,544 marital dissolutions) and wife with BA (18,575 cases and 6,562 marital dissolutions). Interracial means spouses differ based on Black identity, White identity or other racial identity; Interethnic means spouses differ based on Hispanic identity. Controls include age at marriage, minor children in the household (time varying), respondent educational attainment (time varying), stable family of origin, and respondent race. Interraciality (1995 wave and after) has premarital cohabitation as an additional control, and both interraciality and premarital cohabitation (1988 wave and after) have mother's educational attainment as an additional control. Baseline effect is effect of predictor, with other controls but with no interactions with time. All models account for weights and complex sampling. *** P<0.001; ** P<0.01; * P<0.05

Appendix Table 1c with Cox models but unweighted and not accounting for clusters or strata.

Predictor	Baseline effect	Form of Interaction with marriage cohort	odds ratio interactions w time	t or χ^2	statistic	P value of T or F tests	Significant evidence for Divergence or Convergence
Premarital Cohabitation	1.31***	Linear year	0.997	t	-1.62	0.11	
Wife Black	1.63***	decade dummy var	1950s: 1.32*** 2000s: 1.19**	χ^2	29.2*** (2df)	4.6×10^{-7}	Convergence, then Divergence
Wife Hispanic	0.83***	decade dummy var	1950s: 1.48** 1960s 1.35***	χ^2	14.58*** (2df)	0.0007	Convergence
Wife without BA	1.65***	Linear	1.015***	t	4.28***	9.4×10^{-6}	Divergence
Wife non-intact family of origin	1.43***	Linear	1.003**	t	3.05***	0.002	Divergence
Interracial	1.35***	Linear	0.996	t	-1.04	0.30	
Interethnic	1.52***	Linear	0.985***	t	-4.11***	2.0×10^{-5}	Convergence
Married as teen	1.59***	Linear	1.005***	t	4.59***	2.2×10^{-6}	Divergence

Source: NSFG all waves 1973- 2015, except Interracial include waves since 1995, and premarital cohabitation includes waves since 1988. N of couples is 47,390 and N of marital dissolution events is 14,236 for all categories except premarital cohabitation (N= 27,550 couples and 9,392 marital dissolutions) and interraciality (N= 22,077 couples and 7,544 marital dissolutions) and wife with BA (18,575 cases and 6,562 marital dissolutions). Interracial means spouses differ based on Black identity, White identity or other racial identity; Interethnic means spouses differ based on Hispanic identity. Controls include age at marriage, minor children in the household (time varying), respondent educational attainment (time varying), stable family of origin, and respondent race. Interraciality (1995 wave and after) has premarital cohabitation as an additional control, and both interraciality and premarital cohabitation (1988 wave and after) have mother's educational attainment as an additional control. Baseline effect is effect of predictor, with other controls but with no interactions with time. *** P<0.001; ** P<0.01; * P<0.05

Appendix Table 1d: same as 1c but with BIC tests.

Predictor	Baseline effect	Form of Interaction with marriage cohort	odds ratio interactions w time	BIC statistic for interaction w time	Significant evidence of Divergence or Convergence
Premarital Cohabitation	1.31***	Linear year	0.997	6.53	
Wife Black	1.63***	decade dummy var	1950s: 1.32 2000s: 1.19	-9.87	
Wife Hispanic	0.83***	decade dummy var	1950s: 1.48 1960s 1.35	2.15	
Wife without BA	1.65***	Linear	1.015	-9.19	
Wife from Unstable family of origin	1.43***	Linear	1.003	0.24	
Interracial	1.35***	Linear	0.996	7.86	
Interethnic	1.52***	Linear	0.985	-7.78	
Married as teen	1.59***	Linear	1.005	-11.34	Divergence

Source: NSFG all waves 1973- 2015, except Interracial include waves since 1995, and premarital cohabitation includes waves since 1988. N of couples is 47,390 and N of marital dissolution events is 14,236 for all categories except premarital cohabitation (N= 27,550 couples and 9,392 marital dissolutions) and interraciality (N= 22,077 couples and 7,544 marital dissolutions) and wife with BA (18,575 cases and 6,562 marital dissolutions). Interracial means spouses differ based on Black identity, White identity or other racial identity; Interethnic means spouses differ based on Hispanic identity. Controls include age at marriage, minor children in the household (time varying), respondent educational attainment (time varying), stable family of origin, and respondent race. Interraciality (1995 wave and after) has premarital cohabitation as an additional control, and both interraciality and premarital cohabitation (1988 wave and after) have mother's educational attainment as an additional control. Baseline effect is effect of predictor, with other controls but with no interactions with time. BIC <-10 is considered significant (Raftery 1995).
*** P<0.001; ** P<0.01; * P<0.05

Appendix Table 1e with weighted Cox models, time interactions with calendar time instead of marriage cohort.

Predictor	Baseline effect	Form of Interaction with calendar time	hazard ratio interactions w time	t or F stat	statistic	P value of T or F tests	Significant evidence for Divergence or Convergence
Premarital Cohabitation	1.31***	Linear	0.999	t	-0.40	0.69	
Wife Black	1.54***	decade dummy var	1950s+1960s: 1.39*** 2000s: 1.23***	F	14.1***	$7.6{\times}10^{-7}$	Convergence, then Divergence
Wife Hispanic	0.82***	decade dummy var	1950s: 1.38 1960s 1.27	F	1.78	0.17	
Wife without BA	1.62***	Linear	0.995	t	-0.90	0.37	
Wife non-intact family of origin	1.49***	Linear	1.002	t	1.52	0.13	
Interracial	1.30***	Linear	0.998	t	-0.34	0.74	
Interethnic	1.45***	Linear	0.989	t	-1.88	0.06	
Married as teen	1.70***	Linear	1.005**	t	2.85**	0.004	Divergence

Source: NSFG all waves 1973- 2015, except Interracial include waves since 1995, and premarital cohabitation includes waves since 1988. N of couples is 47,390 and N of marital dissolution events is 14,236 for all categories except premarital cohabitation (N= 27,550 couples and 9,392 marital dissolutions) and interraciality (N= 22,077 couples and 7,544 marital dissolutions) and wife with BA (18,575 cases and 6,562 marital dissolutions). Interracial means spouses differ based on Black identity, White identity or other racial identity; Interethnic means spouses differ based on Hispanic identity. Controls include age at marriage, minor children in the household (time varying), respondent educational attainment (time varying), stable family of origin, and respondent race. Interraciality (1995 wave and after) has premarital cohabitation as an additional control, and both interraciality and premarital cohabitation (1988 wave and after) have mother's educational attainment as an additional control. Baseline effect is effect of predictor, with other controls but with no interactions with time. All models account for weights and complex sampling. *** P<0.001; ** P<0.01; * P<0.05

Appendix Table 1f: Restricting the sample to couples married within 15 years of each NSFG survey. Interactions between predictors of marital dissolution and marriage cohort, from Cox proportional hazard regressions.

Predictor	Baseline effect	Form of Interaction with marriage cohort	hazard ratio interactions w time	t or F stat	statistic	P value of T or F tests	Significant evidence of Divergence or Convergence
Premarital Cohabitation	1.34***	Linear	0.999	t	-0.06	0.95	
Wife Black	1.69***	decade dummy var	1950s: 1.60*** 2000s: 1.36***	F	8.81***	1.5×10^{-4}	Convergence, then Divergence
Wife Hispanic	0.84**	decade dummy var	1950s: 2.01* 1960s 1.18	F	1.14	0.29	
Wife without BA	1.63***	Linear	1.01	t	1.80	0.072	
Wife non-intact family of origin	1.55***	Linear	1.004	t	1.69	0.09	
Interracial	1.39***	Linear	0.993	t	-0.86	0.39	
Interethnic	1.42***	Linear	0.975**	t	-2.96**	0.003	Convergence
Married as teen	1.80***	Linear	1.006*	t	2.60**	0.009	Divergence

Source: NSFG all waves 1973- 2015, except Interracial include waves since 1995, and premarital cohabitation includes waves since 1988. Sample size: 33,374 marriages with 8,048 marital dissolutions. For premarital cohabitation (waves 1988 and later) 19,150 subjects and 5,025 marital dissolutions; for interracial and interethnic marriage: 15,713 marriages and 4,098 marital dissolutions. Interracial means spouses differ based on Black identity, White identity or other racial identity; Interethnic means spouses differ based on Hispanic identity. Controls include age at marriage, minor children in the household (time varying), respondent educational attainment (time varying), stable family of origin, and respondent race. Interraciality (1995 wave and after) has premarital cohabitation as an additional control, and both interraciality and premarital cohabitation (1988 wave and after) have mother's educational attainment as an additional control. Baseline effect is effect of predictor, with other controls but with no interactions with time. All models account for weights and complex sampling. *** P<0.001; ** P<0.01; * P<0.05

Appendix Table 1g: Revisiting Table 1 but eliminating subjects who were older than age 44 at time of survey in 2015-17. Interactions between predictors of marital dissolution and marriage cohort, from Cox proportional hazard regressions.

Predictor	Baseline effect	Form of Interaction with marriage cohort	hazard ratio interactions w time	t or F stat	statistic	P value of T or F tests	Significant evidence of Divergence or Convergence
Premarital Cohabitation	1.35***	Linear	0.998	t	-0.74	0.46	
Wife Black	1.54***	decade dummy var	1950s: 1.46*** 2000s: 1.38***	F	17.50***	2.7×10^{-8}	Convergence, then Divergence
Wife Hispanic	0.82***	decade dummy var	1950s: 1.31 1960s 1.24	F	1.86	0.16	
Wife without BA	1.68***	Linear	1.013**	t	3.17**	0.002	Divergence
Wife non-intact family of origin	1.50***	Linear	1.004**	t	2.85**	0.004	Divergence
Interracial	1.34***	Linear	0.998	t	-0.31	0.76	
Interethnic	1.45***	Linear	0.991	t	-1.55	0.12	
Married as teen	1.69***	Linear	1.008***	t	4.43***	4.8×10^{-6}	Divergence

Source: NSFG all waves 1973- 2015, except Interracial include waves since 1995, and premarital cohabitation includes waves since 1988. N of couples is 46,630 and N of marital dissolution events is 13,837 for all categories except premarital cohabitation, interracial, and interethnic marriages. Interracial means spouses differ based on Black identity, White identity or other racial identity; Interethnic means spouses differ based on Hispanic identity. Controls include age at marriage, minor children in the household (time varying), respondent educational attainment (time varying), stable family of origin, and respondent race. Interraciality (1995 wave and after) has premarital cohabitation as an additional control, and both interraciality and premarital cohabitation (1988 wave and after) have mother's educational attainment as an additional control. Baseline effect is effect of predictor, with other controls but with no interactions with time. All models account for weights and complex sampling. *** P<0.001; ** P<0.01; * P<0.05

Appendix Table 1h: Revisiting Table 1 with weights but without complex sampling. Interactions between predictors of marital dissolution and marriage cohort, from Cox proportional hazard regressions.

Predictor	Baseline effect	Form of Interaction with marriage cohort	hazard ratio interactions w time	t or F stat	statistic	P value of T or F tests	Significant evidence for Divergence or Convergence
Premarital Cohabitation	1.31***	Linear	0.997	t	-1.12	0.26	
Wife Black	1.54***	decade dummy var	1950s: 1.52*** 2000s: 1.40***	F	17.25***	3.2×10^{-8}	Convergence, then Divergence
Wife Hispanic	0.80***	decade dummy var	1950s: 1.44* 1960s 1.31*	F	3.60*	0.028	Convergence
Wife without BA	1.62***	Linear	1.015***	t	3.20***	6.8×10^{-4}	Divergence
Wife non-intact family of origin	1.49***	Linear	1.004**	t	2.56*	0.01	Divergence
Interracial	1.31***	Linear	0.998	t	-0.28	0.78	
Interethnic	1.45***	Linear	0.992	t	-1.38	0.17	
Married as teen	1.68***	Linear	1.008***	t	4.66***	1.6×10^{-6}	Divergence

Source: NSFG all waves 1973- 2015, except Interracial include waves since 1995, and premarital cohabitation includes waves since 1988. N of couples is 47,390 and N of marital dissolution events is 14,236 for all categories except premarital cohabitation (N= 27,550 couples and 9,392 marital dissolutions) and interraciality (N= 22,077 couples and 7,544 marital dissolutions) and wife with BA (18,575 cases and 6,562 marital dissolutions). Interracial means spouses differ based on Black identity, White identity or other racial identity; Interethnic means spouses differ based on Hispanic identity. Controls include age at marriage, minor children in the household (time varying), respondent educational attainment (time varying), stable family of origin, and respondent race. Interraciality (1995 wave and after) has premarital cohabitation as an additional control, and both interraciality and premarital cohabitation (1988 wave and after) have mother's educational attainment as an additional control. Baseline effect is effect of predictor, with other controls but with no interactions with time. *** P<0.001; ** P<0.01; * P<0.05

Appendix Table 2: Cox Proportional Hazard Models Predicting Marital Dissolution: Models with accurate age at BA attainment fit the data better.

Predictors	Model 1: subject time-varying ed with accurate age at BA Hazard Ratio	Model 2: subject time-varying ed with BA assumed at 22 years of age Hazard Ratio	BIC difference in Goodness of Fit
Respondent has a BA, actual year of BA	1.16		
Respondent has a BA, assumed achieved at 22		0.94	
marriage year (continuous)	0.99	0.99**	
Respondent has a BA, actual year of BA X marriage year	1.015***		
Respondent has a BA, assumed achieved at 22 x marriage year		1.019***	
premarital cohabitation			
Couple Interracial			
Age at marriage (ref: <18)			
18-19	0.86**	0.86**	
20-24	0.61***	0.60***	
25+	0.41***	0.40***	
Children in the HH, time varying	0.88***	0.89***	
From non-Intact fam of origin	1.40***	1.41***	
Race (ref wife White)			
Wife Black	1.49***	1.50***	
Wife Other	0.73***	0.73***	
Interracial	1.38***	1.39***	
Premarital Cohabitation	1.29***	1.29***	
Mother's education (ref <HS)			
HS	1.14***	1.13***	
Some Col	1.15***	1.14***	
BA+	1.19***	1.17***	
N of subjects	18,575	18,575	
N of marital dissolutions	6,562	6,562	
LR Chi-square compared to constant-only model (df)	1593.04 (19)	1539.90 (19)	-53.14

Source: unweighted NSFG data from waves 1995 and 2006 and later, in order to test accurate age at BA versus age at BA assumed at age 22. Unweighted data are used in order to preserve likelihood maximization and the BIC test. BIC favors the more accurate BA variable. Unweighted models include NSFG wave as an additional control, here accounting for 4 df.

Appendix Table 3: Measures of the marital dissolution gap with and without controls: Hazard Ratios of marital dissolution, higher marital dissolution groups compared to lower dissolution groups, hazard ratios from Cox regressions

Predictors of marital dissolution examined in the paper (from strongest with controls, to weakest)	Hazard Ratio no controls (95% CI)	Hazard Ratio with controls (95% CI)
Premarital Cohabitation (compared to noncohabiters)	1.23 (1.15, 1.31)	1.31 (1.21, 1.41)
Respondent Black	1.63 (1.53, 1.75)	1.54 (1.43, 1.66)
Wife Hispanic (compared to non-Hispanic)	0.98 (0.90, 1.07)	0.82 (0.74, 0.90)
Respondent less than BA (compared to with BA)	2.10 (1.90, 2.33)	1.62 (1.45, 1.81)
Non-intact family of origin (compared to family of origin intact)	1.70 (1.61, 1.80)	1.50 (1.41, 1.59)
Couple Interracial (compared to same-race)	1.27 (1.13, 1.43)	1.31 (1.14, 1.49)
Interethnic (compared to same-Hispanicity)	1.47 (1.30, 1.67)	1.45 (1.28, 1.66)
Wife married as teen	1.61 (1.54, 1.70)	1.68 (1.58, 1.79)

Source: Hazard Ratios from Cox Proportional Hazard Regressions using NSFG data taking complex survey structure into account. Measures of Interraciality as a predictor include waves since 1995, and premarital cohabitation includes waves since 1988, and wife with BA (time varying) includes waves 1995 and 2006-2015. N of couples is 47,390 and N of marital dissolution events is 14,236 for all categories except premarital cohabitation (N= 27,550 couples and 9,392 marital dissolutions) and interraciality (N= 22,077 couples and 7,544 marital dissolutions) and wife with BA (18,575 cases and 6,562 marital dissolutions). Interracial means spouses differ based on Black identity, White identity or other racial identity; Interethnic means spouses differ based on Hispanic identity. Controls include age at marriage, minor children in the household (time varying), respondent educational attainment (time varying), intact family of origin, respondent race, and NSFG wave. Interraciality (1995 wave and after) has premarital cohabitation as an additional control, and both interraciality and premarital cohabitation (1988 wave and after) have mother's educational attainment as an additional control. The additional controls were not available in all earlier waves. All models account for weights and complex sampling.

Appendix Table 4: Kaplan-Meier weighted marriage survival in the 5th and 10th calendar year of marriage by marriage cohort decade

	at year	1950s	1960s	1970s	1980s	1990s	2000s	2010s
Wife Black	5	0.84	0.79	0.76	0.73	0.81	0.68	--
	10	0.70	0.62	0.57	0.54	0.64	0.48	--
Wife White	5	0.93	0.88	0.82	0.80	0.83	0.84	0.83
	10	0.87	0.78	0.69	0.67	0.70	0.71	--
Wife Other	5	--	0.93	0.88	0.85	0.89	0.87	--
	10	--	0.87	0.74	0.74	0.78	0.78	--
Interracial	5	--	--	0.66	0.71	0.78	0.75	--
	10	--	--	0.54	0.52	0.65	0.62	--
Non-interracial	5	--	--	0.79	0.80	0.84	0.84	0.83
	10	--	--	0.65	0.67	0.70	0.72	--
Wife Hispanic	5	0.91	0.85	0.82	0.82	0.87	0.82	--
	10	0.81	0.75	0.69	0.71	0.74	0.71	--
non-Hispanic	5	0.92	0.88	0.82	0.80	0.83	0.82	0.82
	10	0.86	0.77	0.67	0.65	0.69	0.69	--
Interethnic	5	--	--	0.76	0.70	0.72	0.74	--
	10	--	--	0.50	0.49	0.60	0.61	--
Not interethnic	5	--	--	0.78	0.80	0.84	0.83	0.82
	10	--	--	0.65	0.67	0.71	0.70	--
Premarital cohabitation	5	--	--	0.76	0.78	0.82	0.82	0.80
	10	--	--	0.61	0.62	0.65	0.67	--
non cohab	5	--	--	0.81	0.81	0.85	0.84	--
	10	--	--	0.68	0.68	0.75	0.73	--
Wife < BA	5	--	--	0.77	0.77	0.78	0.77	0.74
	10	--	--	0.64	0.62	0.62	0.62	--
Wife BA+	5	--	--	0.88	0.90	0.92	0.91	0.92
	10	--	--	0.78	0.81	0.83	0.82	--
parents divorced	5	0.87	0.79	0.73	--	--	--	--
	10	0.78	0.64	0.58	--	--	--	--
non-intact fam origin	5	0.89	0.82	0.74	0.71	0.78	0.74	--
	10	0.81	0.69	0.57	0.51	0.60	0.57	--
intact fam origin	5	0.93	0.89	0.84	0.83	0.86	0.87	0.85
	10	0.87	0.79	0.71	0.71	0.74	0.75	--
wife marry at age <18	5	0.84	0.77	0.71	0.65	0.70	--	--
	10	0.73	0.60	0.51	0.48	0.54	--	--
at 18-19	5	0.93	0.85	0.78	0.73	0.73	0.65	--
	10	0.85	0.72	0.63	0.58	0.53	0.47	--
at 20-24	5	0.95	0.91	0.85	0.82	0.82	0.79	0.88
	10	0.91	0.83	0.73	0.69	0.69	0.64	--
at 25+	5	0.97	0.95	0.87	0.86	0.90	0.89	0.90
	10	0.93	0.87	0.79	0.73	0.80	0.79	--

Note: parents divorced (includes parents separated) is a subset of non-intact family of origin, consistently identifiable in waves 1973-1988. This table is constructed from a couple-year dataset that allows for time-varying predictors but measures time in calendar years since the calendar year of marriage, rather than in months since marriage (as in Table 2 in the text). Interracial means spouses differ based on Black identity, White identity or other racial identity; Interethnic means spouses differ based on Hispanic identity.

Appendix Table 5: Interactions between predictors of marital dissolution and marriage cohort, from weighted Cox proportional hazard regressions. Revised to include (SE) with and without accounting for clustering and strata. Lower SE highlighted in red.

		With weights and Accounting for clusters and Strata (Table 1)		With weights but NOT accounting for clusters and strata (Appendix Tab 1h)	
Predictor	Baseline	marriage cohort interaction	interaction (hazard ratio)	Baseline	Interaction (hazard ratio)
Premarital Cohabitation	1.31*** (0.050)	Linear	0.997 (0.0027)	1.31*** (0.049)	0.997 (0.0027)
Wife Black	1.54*** (0.057)	decade dummy var	1950s: 1.48*** (0.11) 2000s: 1.44*** (0.12)	1.54*** (0.056)	1950s: 1.52*** (0.12) 2000s: 1.40*** (0.13)
Wife Hispanic	0.82*** (0.039)	decade dummy var	1950s: 1.37 (0.24) 1960s: 1.30* (0.17)	0.80*** (0.037)	1950s: 1.44* (0.24) 1960s 1.31* (0.17)
Wife without BA	1.62*** (0.092)	Linear	1.015*** (0.0043)	1.62*** (0.099)	1.015*** (0.0046)
Wife non-intact family of origin	1.50*** (0.044)	Linear	1.004** (0.0015)	1.49*** (0.045)	1.004** (0.0016)
Interracial	1.31*** (0.088)	Linear	0.999 (0.0053)	1.31*** (0.085)	0.998 (0.0057)
Interethnic	1.45*** (0.097)	Linear	0.992 (0.0061)	1.45*** (0.095)	0.992 (0.0055)
Married as teen	1.68*** (0.055)	Linear	1.008*** (0.0017)	1.68*** (0.054)	1.008*** (0.0017)

Note: this table shows the standard errors for the coefficients accounting for weights, clusters and strata (from Table 2) and the SE for the coefficients accounting for the weights but without accounting for strata or clusters (from Appendix Table 1h). Interracial means spouses differ based on Black identity, White identity or other racial identity; Interethnic means spouses differ based on Hispanic identity.

Appendix Table 6: Design effects total, and partitioned to weights and complex sampling, excluding the 1988 wave

	Full design effect		Weights design effect		Complex sampling design effect	
Predictor of marital dissolution × marriage cohort	DEFF	DEFT	DEFF	DEFT	DEFF	DEFT
Premarital cohabitation × year	1.74	1.32	1.71	1.31	1.02	1.01
wife Black × 1950s	0.53	0.73	0.61	0.78	0.87	0.93
wife Black × 2000s	1.90	1.38	2.41	1.55	0.79	0.89
Wife Hispanic × 1950s	1.08	1.04	1.01	1.01	1.07	1.03
Wife Hispanic × 1960s	1.43	1.20	1.44	1.20	1.00	1.00
wife without BA × year	1.41	1.19	1.61	1.27	0.87	0.93
wife non-Intact Family of origin × year	1.77	1.33	1.91	1.38	0.92	0.96
Interracial × year	1.42	1.19	1.62	1.27	0.88	0.94
Hisp-NH × year	1.99	1.41	1.62	1.27	1.23	1.11
Married as teen × year	2.23	1.49	2.20	1.48	1.01	1.01

Source: NSFG harmonized data, and Table 2, interactions between predictors of marital dissolution and marriage cohort. These analyses exclude the 1988 NSFG wave which did not report complex sampling parameters. Note that

DEFF(full)=DEFF(weights) × DEFF(complex sampling)

DEFF(complex sampling)=DEFF(clusters) × DEFF (strata)

$DEFT^2$=DEFF

Appendix Table 7: Comparing interactions with marriage cohort to each predictor's contribution to goodness of fit, from Cox Regressions.

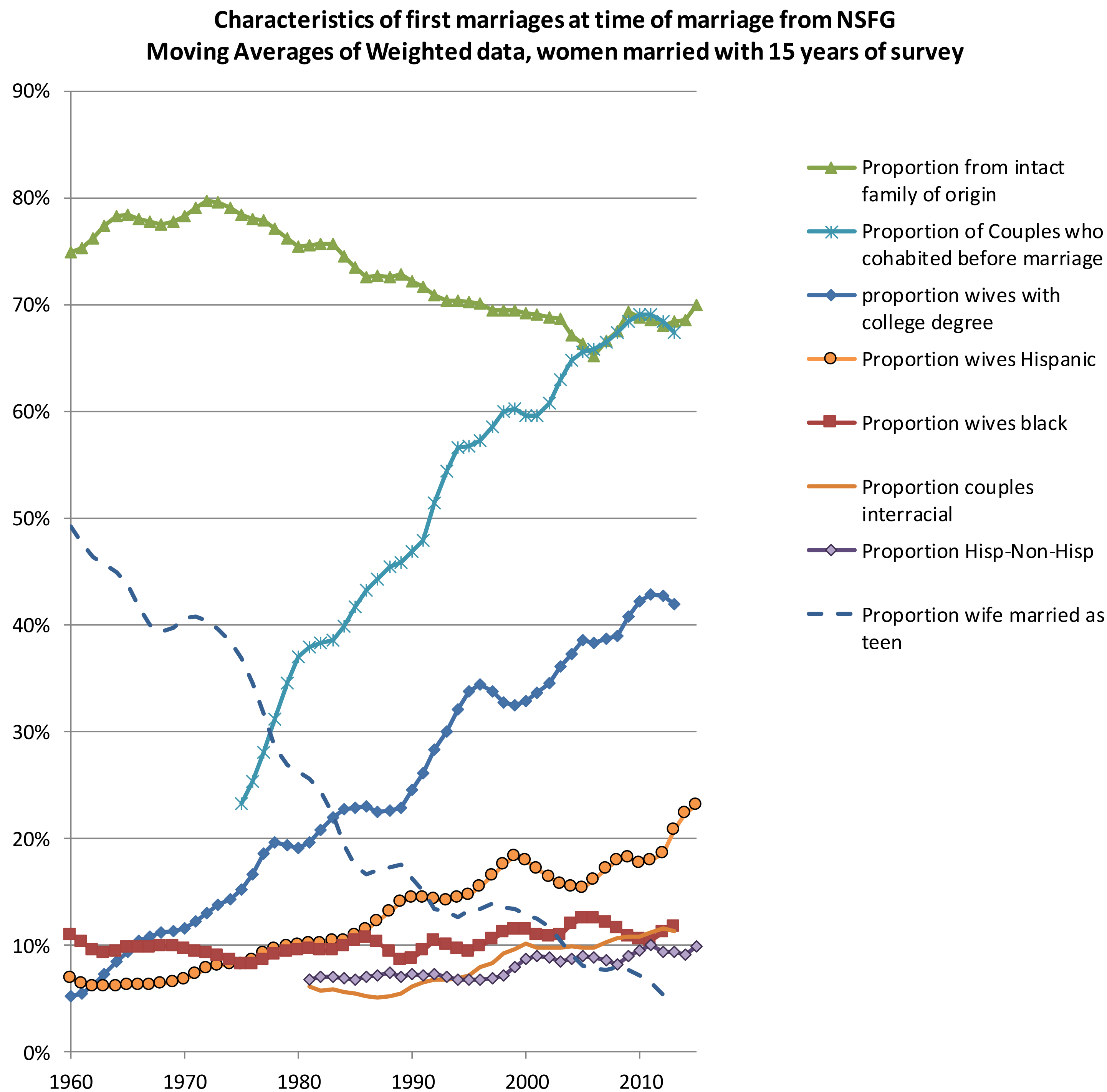
Predictor	Each Predictor's contribution to goodness of fit by BIC, without any interactions with marriage cohort	Additional goodness of fit for Interaction with marriage cohort by BIC
Premarital Cohabitation	-125.88	6.53
Race	-581.50	-9.87
Wife Hispanic	-38.00	2.15
Wife without BA	-175.46	-9.19
Wife from unstable family	-386.48	0.24
Interracial	-40.98	7.86
Interethnic	-86.23	-7.78
Married as Teen	-554.08	-11.34

Source: unweighted NSFG first marriage data from all waves 1973- 2015, except Interracial include waves since 1995, and premarital cohabitation includes waves since 1988, and wife with BA (time varying) includes waves 1995 and 2006-2015. N of couples is 47,390 and N of marital dissolution events is 14,236 for all categories except premarital cohabitation (N= 27,550 couples and 9,392 marital dissolutions) and interraciality (N= 22,077 couples and 7,544 marital dissolutions) and wife with BA (18,575 cases and 6,562 marital dissolutions). Interracial means spouses differ based on Black identity, White identity or other racial identity; Interethnic means spouses differ based on Hispanic identity. Controls include age at marriage, minor children in the household (time varying), respondent educational attainment (time varying), intact family of origin, respondent race, and NSFG wave. Interraciality (1995 wave and after) has premarital cohabitation as an additional control, and both interraciality and premarital cohabitation (1988 wave and after) have mother's educational attainment as an additional control. The additional controls were not available in all earlier waves. BIC values <-10 are considered significant.

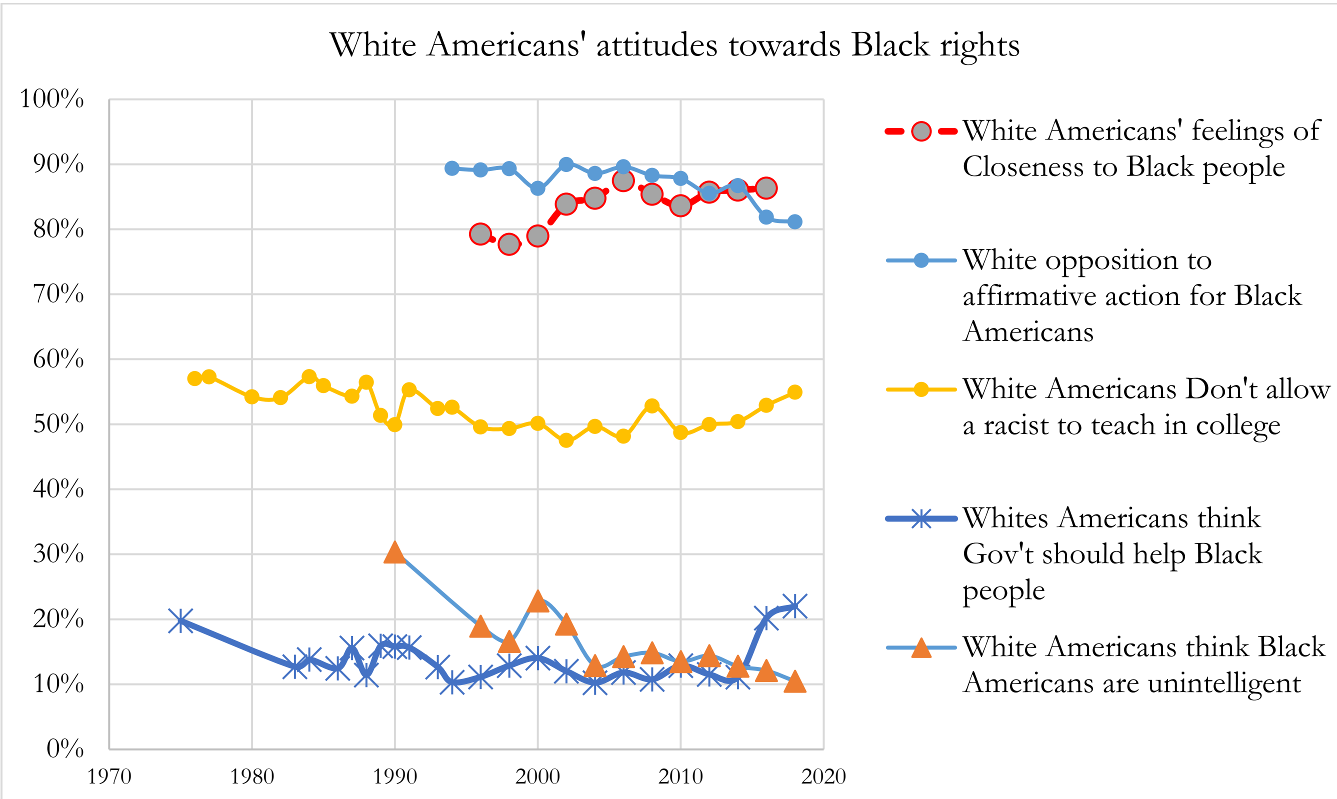
Appendix Table 8: Prevalence of Predictors of marital dissolution at time of first marriage by wife's race (SE)

	1950s	1960s	1970s	1980s	1990s	2000s	2010s
Married as teen							
Wife NH White	0.57 (0.01)	0.46 (0.01)	0.41 (0.01)	0.28 (0.01)	0.17 (0.01)	0.10 (0.01)	0.06 (0.01)
Wife NH Black	0.58 (0.02)	0.48 (0.01)	0.40 (0.01)	0.22 (0.02)	0.10 (0.02)	0.04 (0.01)	0.01 (0.01)
Wife Hispanic	0.59 (0.04)	0.48 (0.03)	0.46 (0.02)	0.43 (0.02)	0.29 (0.02)	0.18 (0.02)	0.10 (0.02)
From Non-intact family of origin							
Wife NH White	0.21 (0.01)	0.20 (0.01)	0.20 (0.01)	0.25 (0.01)	0.29 (0.01)	0.30 (0.01)	0.28 (0.02)
Wife NH Black	0.45 (0.02)	0.39 (0.01)	0.41 (0.01)	0.45 (0.02)	0.50 (0.03)	0.49 (0.03)	0.57 (0.05)
Wife Hispanic	0.31 (0.03)	0.30 (0.02)	0.24 (0.02)	0.24 (0.02)	0.26 (0.02)	0.30 (0.02)	0.37 (0.04)
Premarital Cohabitation							
Wife NH White	--	0.05 (0.01)	0.21 (0.01)	0.39 (0.01)	0.58 (0.01)	0.66 (0.02)	0.71 (0.03)
Wife NH Black	--	0.07 (0.02)	0.27 (0.02)	0.42 (0.02)	0.57 (0.03)	0.64 (0.03)	0.77 (0.03)
Wife Hispanic	--	--	0.18 (0.02)	0.34 (0.02)	0.42 (0.02)	0.58 (0.02)	0.67 (0.04)
Wife without a BA degree							
Wife NH White	--	--	--	--	0.72 (0.01)	0.60 (0.02)	0.49 (0.03)
Wife NH Black	--	--	--	--	0.84 (0.02)	0.76 (0.02)	0.70 (0.05)
Wife Hispanic	--	--	--	--	0.91 (0.02)	0.86 (0.02)	0.77 (0.04)

Source: Harmonized NSFG data of first marriages, weighted and accounting for complex sampling.

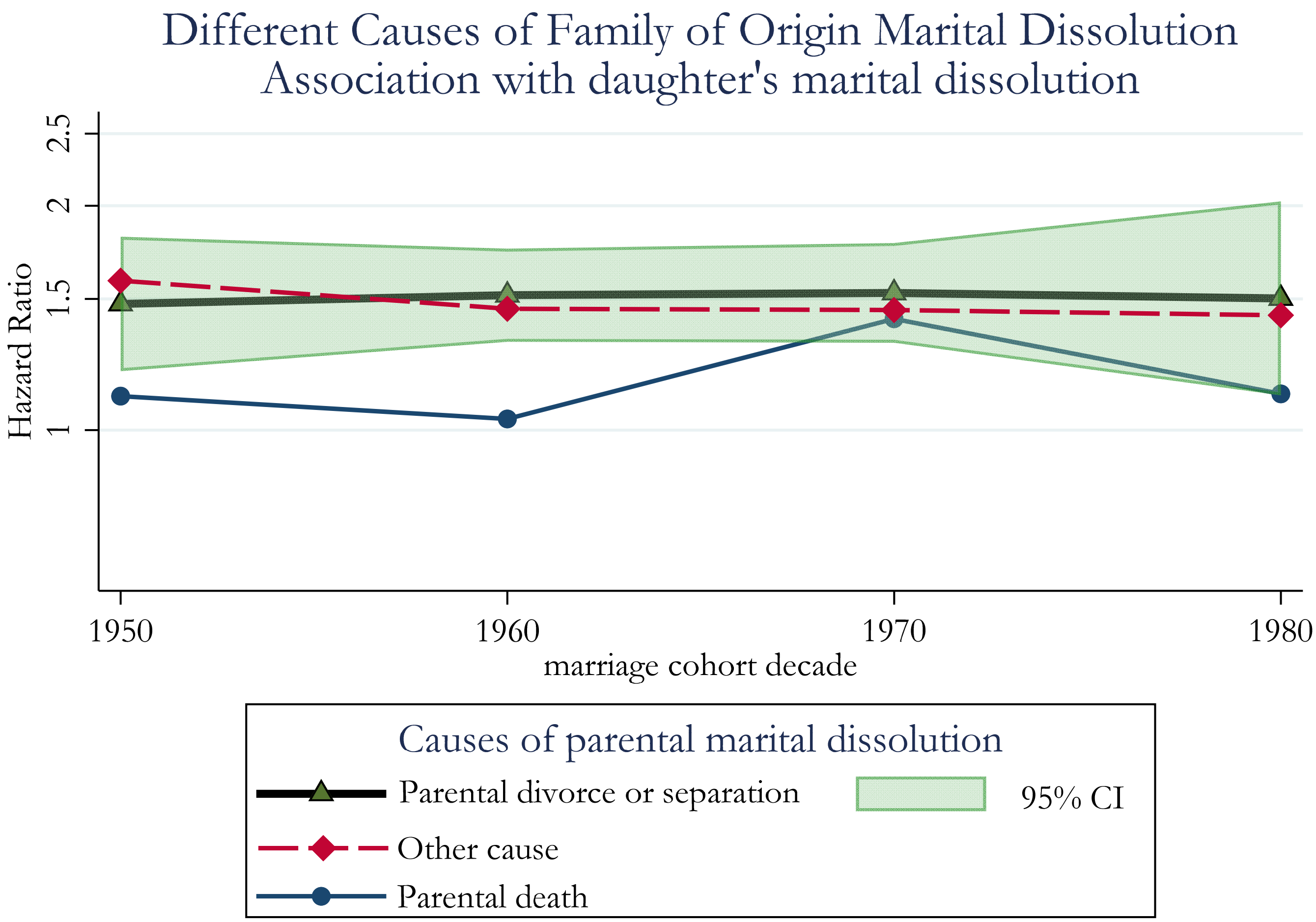


Appendix Figure 1: Weighted NSFG data on first marriages, smoothed with 5 year moving average. This figure replicates Figure 1 except here only couples married within 15 years of their NSFG survey are included, reducing N from 48,816 to 34,334. Data points for 2016 and 2017 not shown because there were too few new first marriages reported in NSFG for 2016 and 2017.



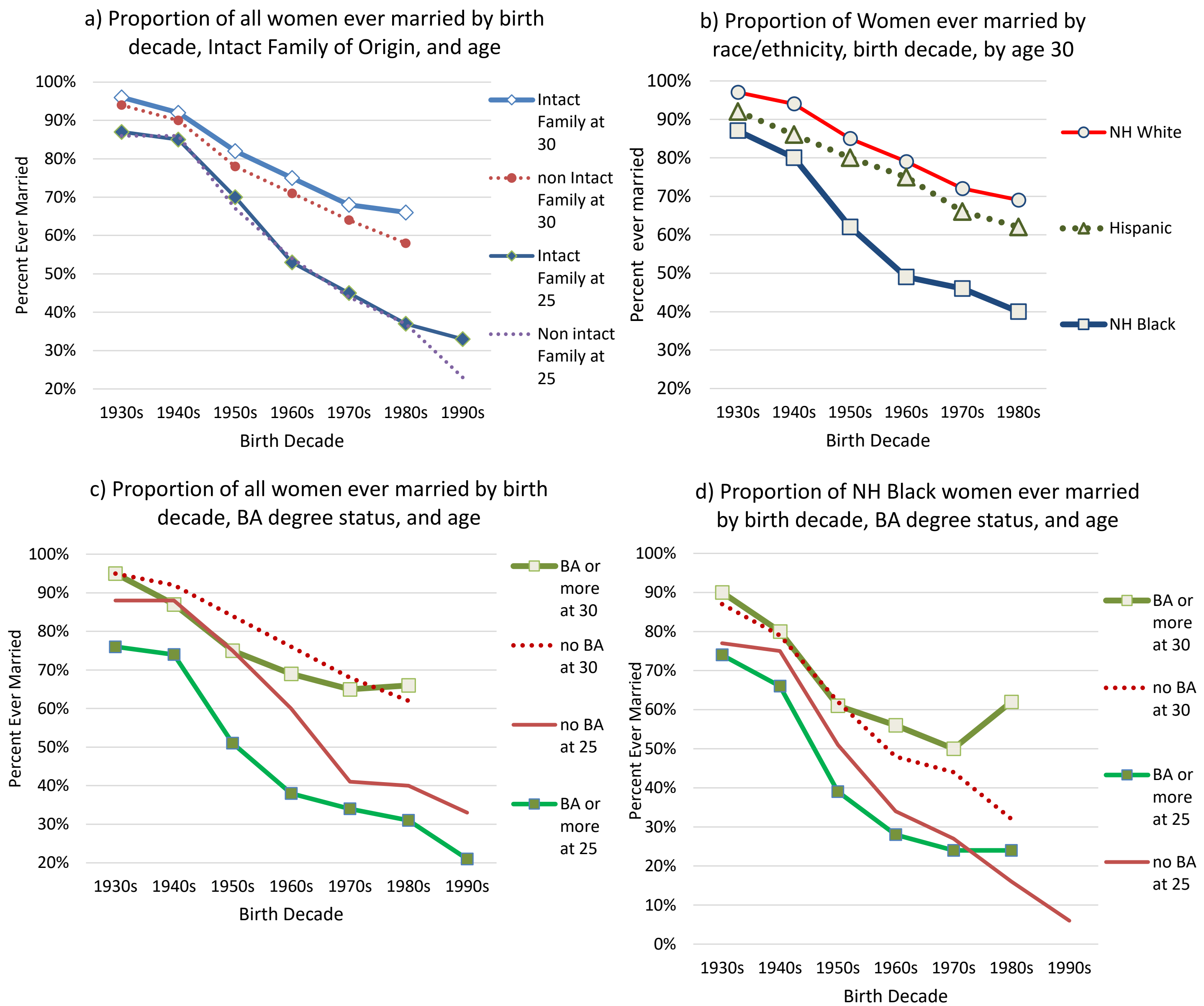
Appendix Figure 2: Some White attitudes towards Black Americans

Source: Weighted data from the General Social Survey



Appendix Figure 3: Stability of parental divorce predicting daughter’s chance of marital dissolution

Note: Derived from weighted Cox Proportion Hazard regressions, NSFG 1973-1988 waves, with all available controls. All hazard ratios are compared to family of origin intact at subject’s age 14.



Appendix Figure 4: The retreat from marriage by Family of origin intactness, BA degree, and race/ethnicity

Source: weighted NSFG data. Intact family of origin is intact family when subject was 14 years of age. Ever married at age 25 and age 30 include NSFG subjects who were at least age 25 or 30, respectively, at the time of survey.