

Parental Consent Requirements

Marriage

- Alabama: With parental consent, a person can marry at sixteen.
- Alaska: With parental consent, a person can marry at sixteen. EXCEPTION: parties under the age of eighteen who are members of the U.S. armed forces are not required to provide parental consent (while on active duty). Also, marriage under the age of sixteen is possible if there's a court order.
- Arizona: A person can marry at sixteen, as long as one party isn't more than three years older than the minor, and 1) their parent consents, or 2) they are emancipated.
- Arkansas: With parental consent, a person can marry at seventeen.
- California: With parental consent, there are no age limits regarding the minimum age for a couple to marry, but the partners and the minor's parents have to meet with court officials who must rule out abuse or coercion. There is a 30-day waiting period for minors unless they are seventeen and have graduated high school or one of the partners is pregnant.
- Colorado: With parental consent and a court order based on "the best interest of the child," and no more than a three year age gap, a child can marry at sixteen
- Connecticut: With parental consent, a person can marry at sixteen.
- Delaware: Minors cannot get married.
- District of Columbia: With parental consent, a person can marry at sixteen.
- Florida: With parental consent and judicial approval, a person can marry at seventeen as long as one party isn't more than two years older than the minor.
- Georgia: Emancipated minors who are seventeen can marry after completing a premarital education course but not to someone more than four years older.
- Hawaii: With parental consent, a person can marry at sixteen. A person who is fifteen can marry with parental consent and judicial approval.
- Idaho: With parental consent, a person can marry at sixteen or seventeen, but only if there is no more than a three-year age gap between the two parties.
- Illinois: With parental consent, a person can marry at sixteen.
- Indiana: 16- or 17-year-olds can marry someone no more than four years older with approval from a juvenile court judge.
- Iowa: With parental consent, a person can marry at sixteen.

- Kansas: With parental consent, a person can marry at sixteen. With judicial approval, a person can marry at age fifteen.
- Kentucky: With judicial approval, a person can marry at seventeen.
- Louisiana: With parental consent and judicial approval, a minor who is sixteen or seventeen can marry a person less than three years older. No one under sixteen can marry.
- Maine: With parental consent, a person can marry at sixteen. A person who is under sixteen cannot marry.
- Maryland: With parental consent or proof of pregnancy/birth of a child, parties can marry at sixteen. A person can marry at fifteen with parental consent and there's proof the female is pregnant or has given birth to a child.
- Massachusetts: With parental consent and judicial approval, a person can marry under the age of eighteen.
- Michigan: With parental consent, a person can marry at sixteen.
- Minnesota: Minors cannot get married.
- Mississippi: With parental consent, males can marry at seventeen and females can marry at fifteen.
- Missouri: With parental consent, a person can marry at sixteen. A person over twenty-one cannot marry someone under the age of eighteen.
- Montana: With parental consent and after at least two separate counseling sessions, a person can marry at sixteen.
- Nebraska: The age of consent is nineteen. With parental consent, a person can marry at seventeen.
- Nevada: A person can marry at seventeen with: (1) parental or guardian consent; (2) proof of Nevada residence; (3) a court order.
- New Hampshire: With parental consent and the consent of the judge, a person can marry at sixteen.
- New Jersey: Minors cannot get married.
- New Mexico: With parental consent, a person can marry at sixteen. A person under sixteen can marry by order of a children's or family division of district court.
- New York: With parental and judicial consent, a person can marry at seventeen.
- North Carolina: With parental consent, a person can marry at sixteen. A person can marry at fourteen with judicial consent, which is given if the person is pregnant or has given birth to a child.
- North Dakota: With parental consent, a person can marry at sixteen.
- Ohio: With judicial consent, and so long as the parties are less than four years apart, minors can marry at age seventeen.

- Oklahoma: With parental consent, a person can marry at sixteen. A person under sixteen may marry if authorized by the court.
- Oregon: With parental consent, a person can marry at seventeen.
- Pennsylvania: Minors cannot legally marry.
- Rhode Island: With parental consent, a person can marry at sixteen. A person can marry under the age of sixteen if approved by the family court.
- South Carolina: With parental consent, a person can marry at sixteen.
- South Dakota: With parental consent, a person can marry at sixteen.
- Tennessee: With parental consent, a person can marry at seventeen; however, one party cannot be more than four years older than the minor.
- Texas: Emancipated minors who are sixteen or seventeen can legally marry.
- Utah: With parental consent, a person can marry at sixteen. A person can marry at age fifteen with parental consent and judicial approval or court commissioner.
- Vermont: With parental consent, a person can marry at sixteen.
- Virginia: Minors can marry at sixteen with court approval in special cases.
- Washington: With judicial approval, a person can marry at seventeen.
- West Virginia: With parental consent, a person can marry at sixteen. A person under sixteen can marry with parental consent and judicial approval.
- Wisconsin: With parental consent, a person can marry at age sixteen.
- Wyoming: With parental consent, a person can marry at sixteen. A person under the age of sixteen can marry with judicial approval.