

ASSESS WHETHER THE CHANGES IN DIVORCE

correspond to the proportion of marriages ending in divorce if the marriage .. The difficulty in empirically assessing the effects of changes in labor markets on.

If your body feels open, expansive, like you have room to breathe, then your marriage may have a lot going for it that you can build on. In line with these considerations, studies of European countries have shown that women are more likely than men to lose homeownership after divorce Feijten ; Herbers et al. This context of a conservative male breadwinner model appears conducive to gender inequality in the effects of divorce, particularly regarding economic consequences for women. In the US, these reforms affect no small number of people, as forty percent of married couples and about one-third of all people over their lifetimes are divorced. Does your body contract, feel tight, close in? Electronic supplementary material The online version of this article The year of divorce was defined as the year of separation, although change of the legal status from married to divorced is often delayed by an obligatory year of separation before divorce. Given that divorce constitutes a major life course risk of losing homeownership, a number of housing studies have examined gender inequality in this risk. This reallocation within marriage could result in changes in private consumption, savings, and labor supply. There are at least two ways in which we might expect the reforms to affect household behavior. A title-based regime grants more flexibility to the household. According to the isolation hypothesis Kalmijn and Broese van Groenou , divorce entails not only the loss of a partner but also disruption of a shared social network and shared activities Broese van Groenou as well as the loss of neighborhood ties in cases of residential moves. An important benefit of these data is the large array of subjective and objective outcome measures combined with an extensive window of observation, allowing me to assess short-term and medium-term consequences of divorce as well as gender differences therein. Second, savings decisions vary across regimes. Evidence for other countries, such as the UK and Sweden, also did not point to major gender differences in the risk of moving out after separation Feijten and Mulder ; Mulder and Malmberg After separation, women experience a sharper decline in household income and a greater poverty risk Smock ; Smock and Manning Does your head hurt, or your stomach? Sometimes divorce is a selfish and short-sighted choice. This restriction to West German natives ensured that the sample was selected on comparable sociohistorical conditions as well as legal regulations surrounding divorce, eliminating heterogeneity in these contextual characteristics pertaining to the oversamples of East Germans and immigrants. First, people with resident children are less likely to repartner, and women more often get custody Ivanova et al. Conversely, stress associated with the divorce process may contribute to poor health behaviors in terms of increases in smoking and drinking Cohen et al. Some studies have reported the opposite pattern Aseltine and Kessler ; Simon and Marcussen , and others have found no gender differences Horwitz et al. To obtain a fuller picture, an analyst has to piece together evidence from a large literature that varies in terms of sampling frames, longitudinal scope, methods of analysis, and the societal and historical context from which the data were drawn. Another line of research on how divorce affects health and well-being has focused on mediating factors, such as changes in drinking, smoking, and body weight. To gain more insight into these issues, it is useful to complement objective measures of hours spent on routine housework by subjective measures, such as satisfaction with performing these tasks. Potential reasons for the gender difference in repartnering are threefold. Two-wave panel studies have shown that men substantially increased their time spent on routine housework after separation, whereas women moderately reduced their housework hours Baxter et al. First, when spouses can divorce without the consent of their partner, the threat of divorce can prompt one party to appropriate more resources inside the marriage whenever her divorce allocation exceeds that in the marriage but there is still an overall gain from the marriage to be shared. Your inner guidance will know the difference if you take a little time to get quiet and honest with yourself. Health and Well-being Outcomes of Divorce Early studies that compared divorced men with divorced women concluded that postdivorce adaptation in health and well-being favors women Stack and Eshleman, ; Wallerstein A second explanation highlights behavioral differences in the predivorce period. Because this decision often takes men by surprise Thomas , they might become more distressed when their marriage breaks down. Gray, Jeffrey. A guiding idea behind these studies is that women are, on average, more dependent on their partners and

ASSESS WHETHER THE CHANGES IN DIVORCE

therefore at a higher risk of losses in terms of quality and security of housing after divorce. The reason is that wives need to accumulate more savings than husbands during marriage in anticipation of a divorce if they have lower income. Read it, and answer the questions. Different ways of dividing property can affect the insurance role of savings. Theoretical models of the divorce process— notably, the crisis model and the chronic strain model Johnson and Wu ; McLanahan and Sandefur — have stressed the importance of how individuals subjectively experience changes in their economic status.