

# SOC606: Sociologie rozvodu

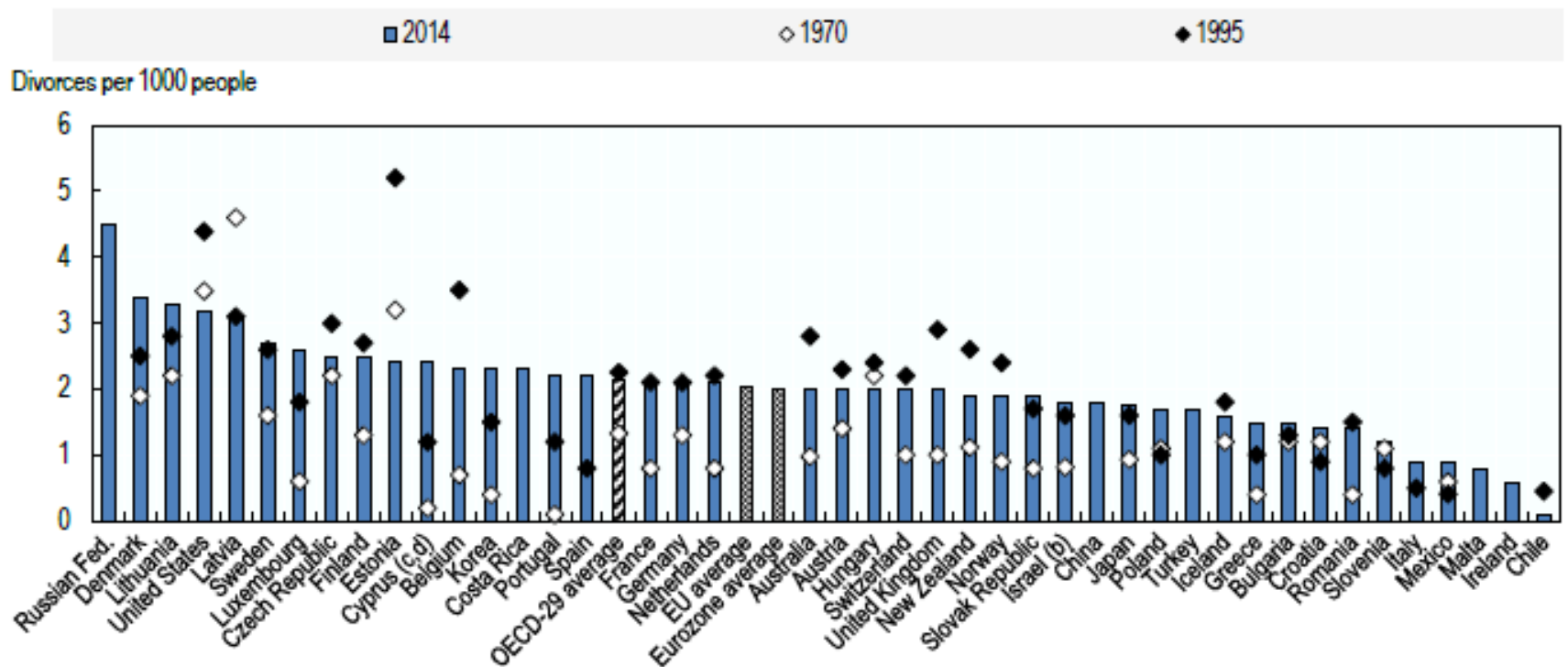
Martin Kreidl

17/4/2018

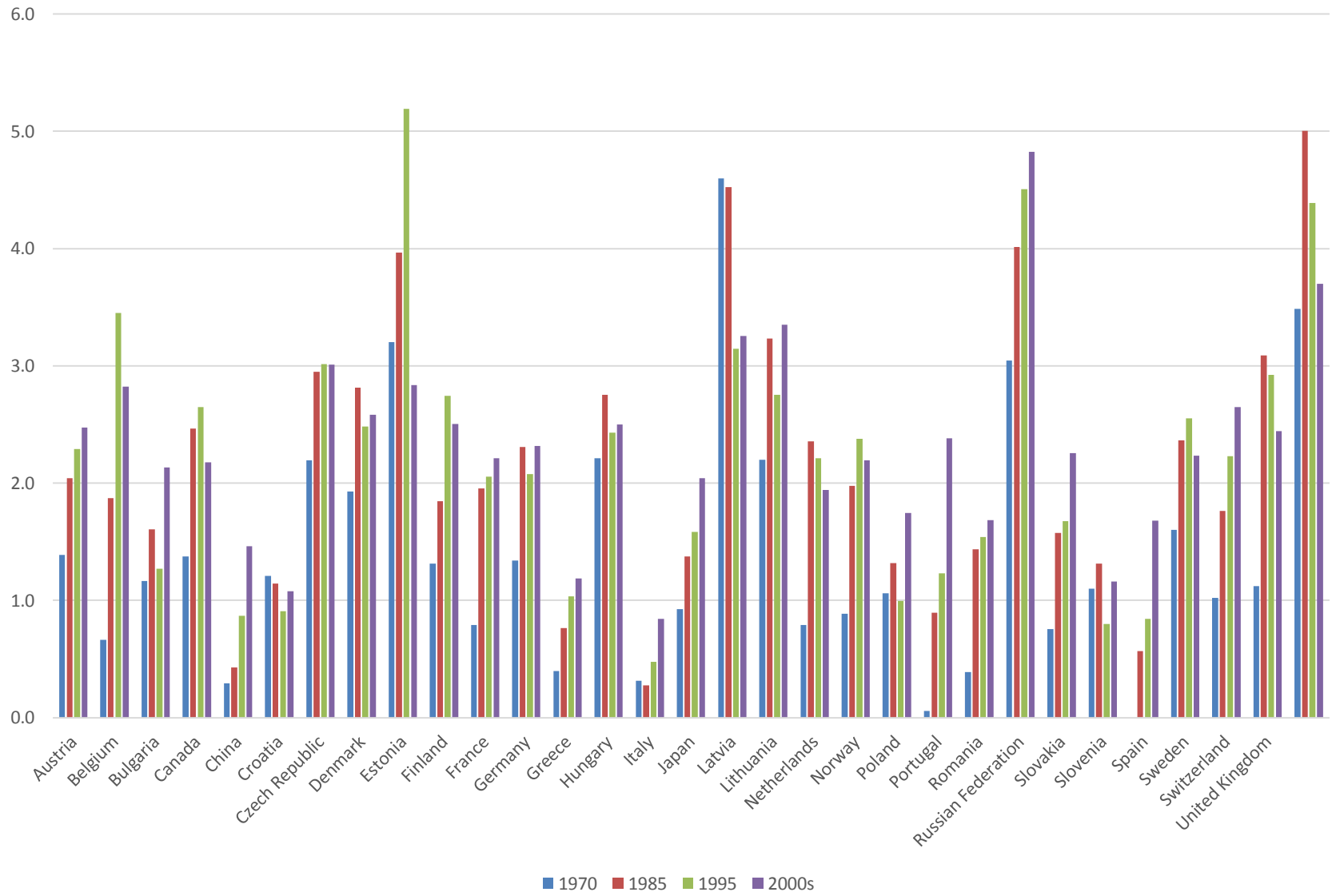
# Rozvod

- Emocionální vs. právní
- Právní – existuje je většině západních zemí (Belgie 1804, Francie 1804, Německo 1900, Česko 1919, Itálie 1970, Malta 2011; Vatikán)
  - Regulace se mění, výskyt roste
  - Rozvod s určením viníka (at fault): až do konce 1960s (Rusko 1917, Kalifornie 1969)
  - Bez určení viníka (nenapravitelný rozvrat)
  - Na žádost

**Chart SF3.1.C. Crude divorce rate, 1970, 1995 and 2014 or latest available year<sup>c</sup>**  
Divorces per 1000 people

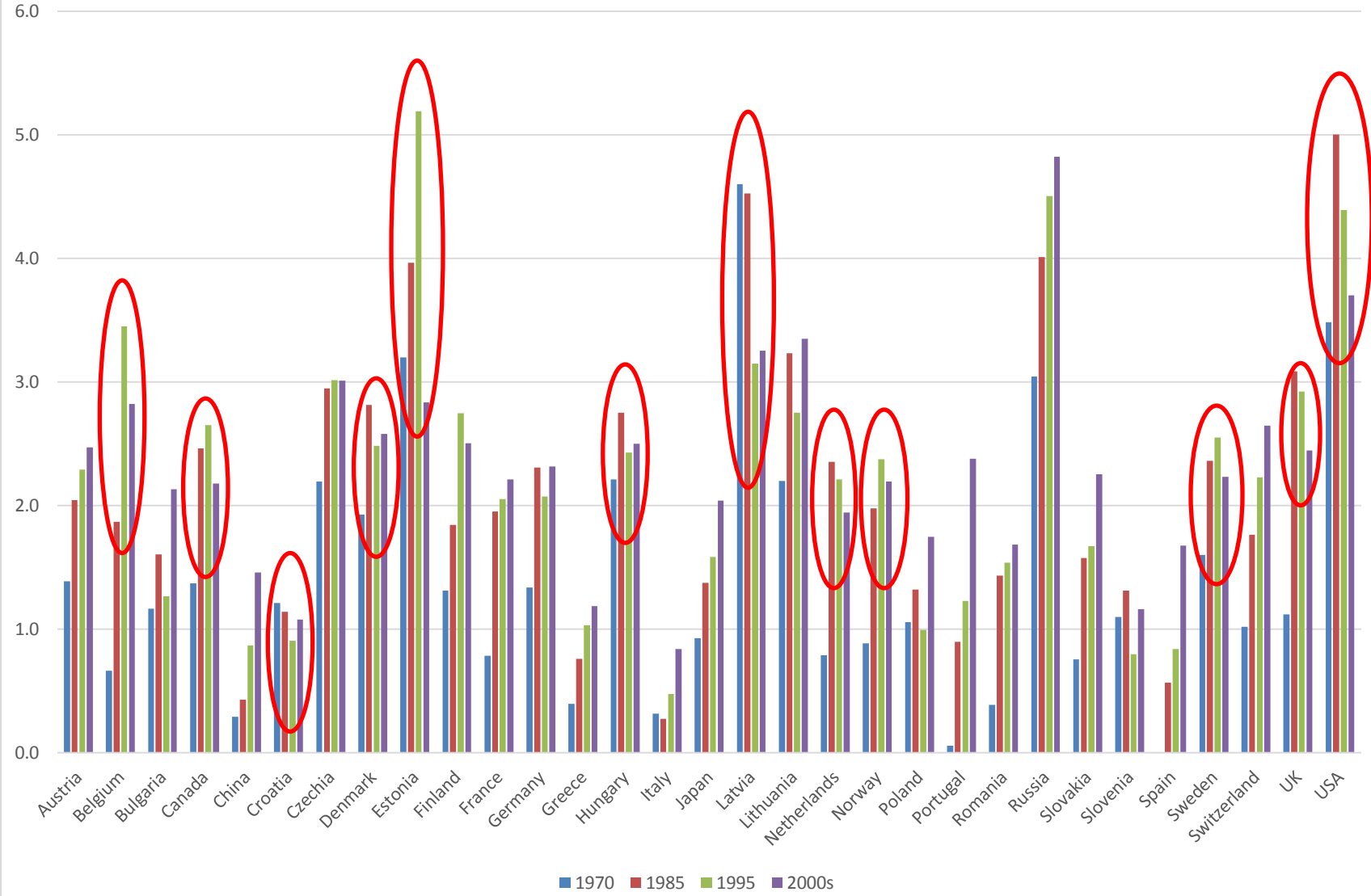


## Trends in CDR by country



Source: UN, [World Marriage Data 2008](#)

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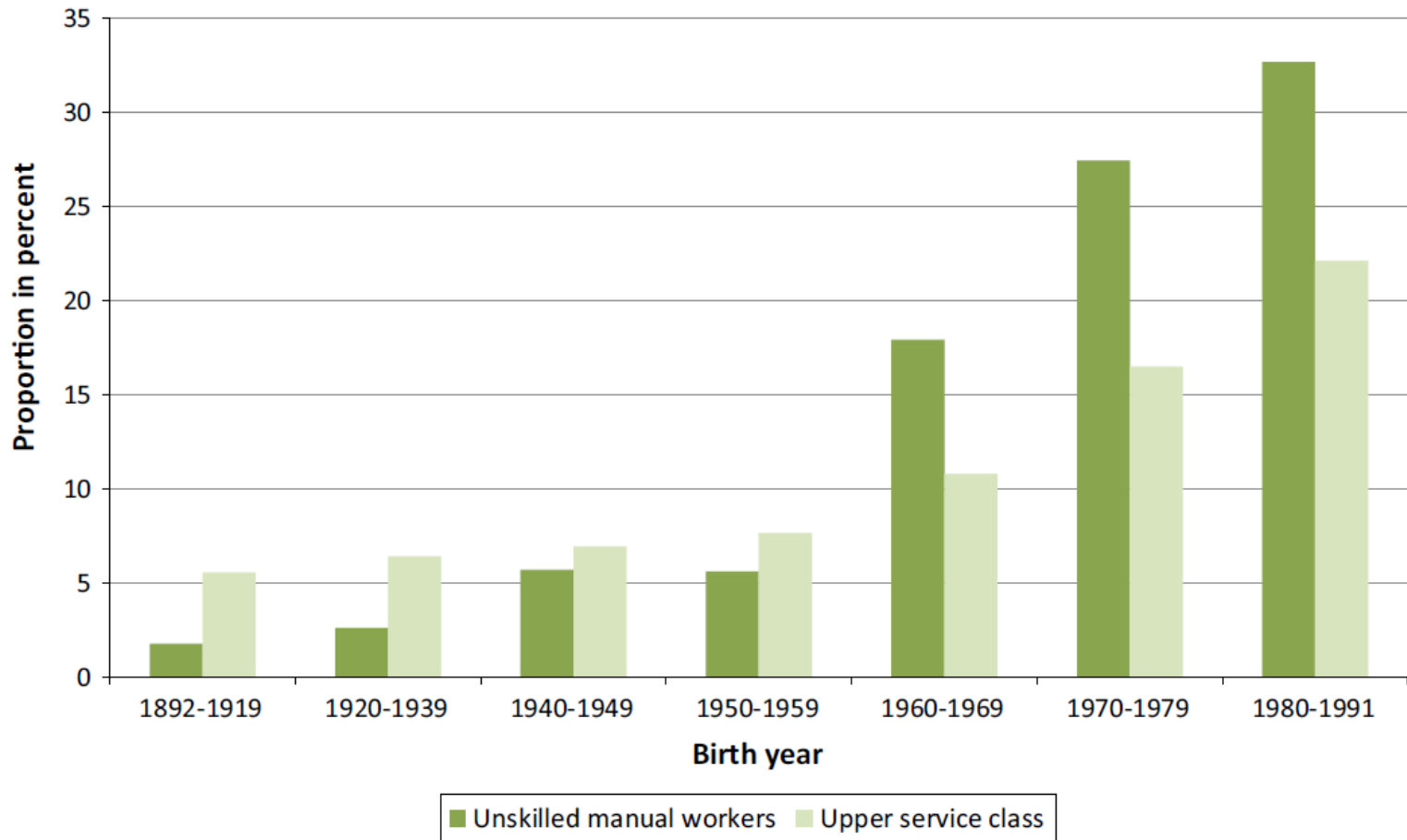
# Sociologický model rozvodu

- George Levinger: model of divorce
- 3 proměnné
  - Zisky (Rewards)
  - Překážky (Barriers)
  - Alternativy (Alternatives)

# SES a rozvod

- Šířil se z elity (W. Goode)
  - Náklady na rozvod klesají v čase time
- Obrácený/nulový SES gradient při nízkých nákladech rozvodu
- Nedávný test: Härkönen and Dronkers (ESR 2006)

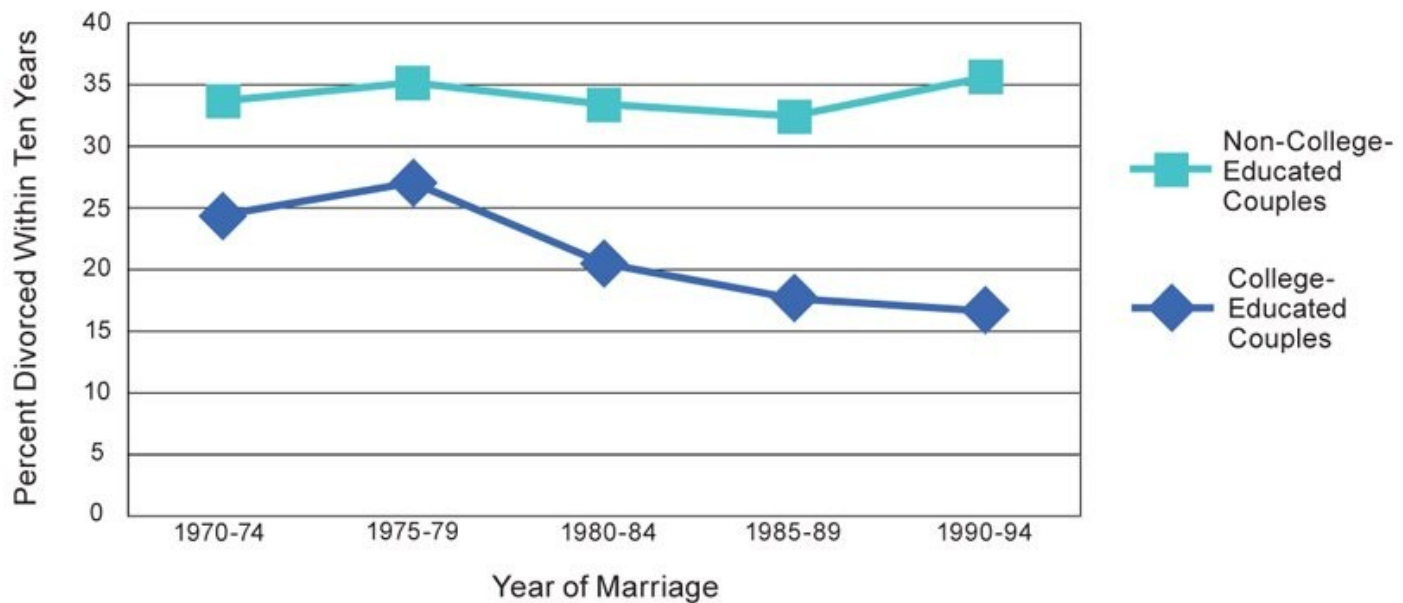
# SES gradient



**Fig. 4** Experience of parental divorce during childhood by parental social class and birth year (1892–1991)



## The Growing Divorce Divide

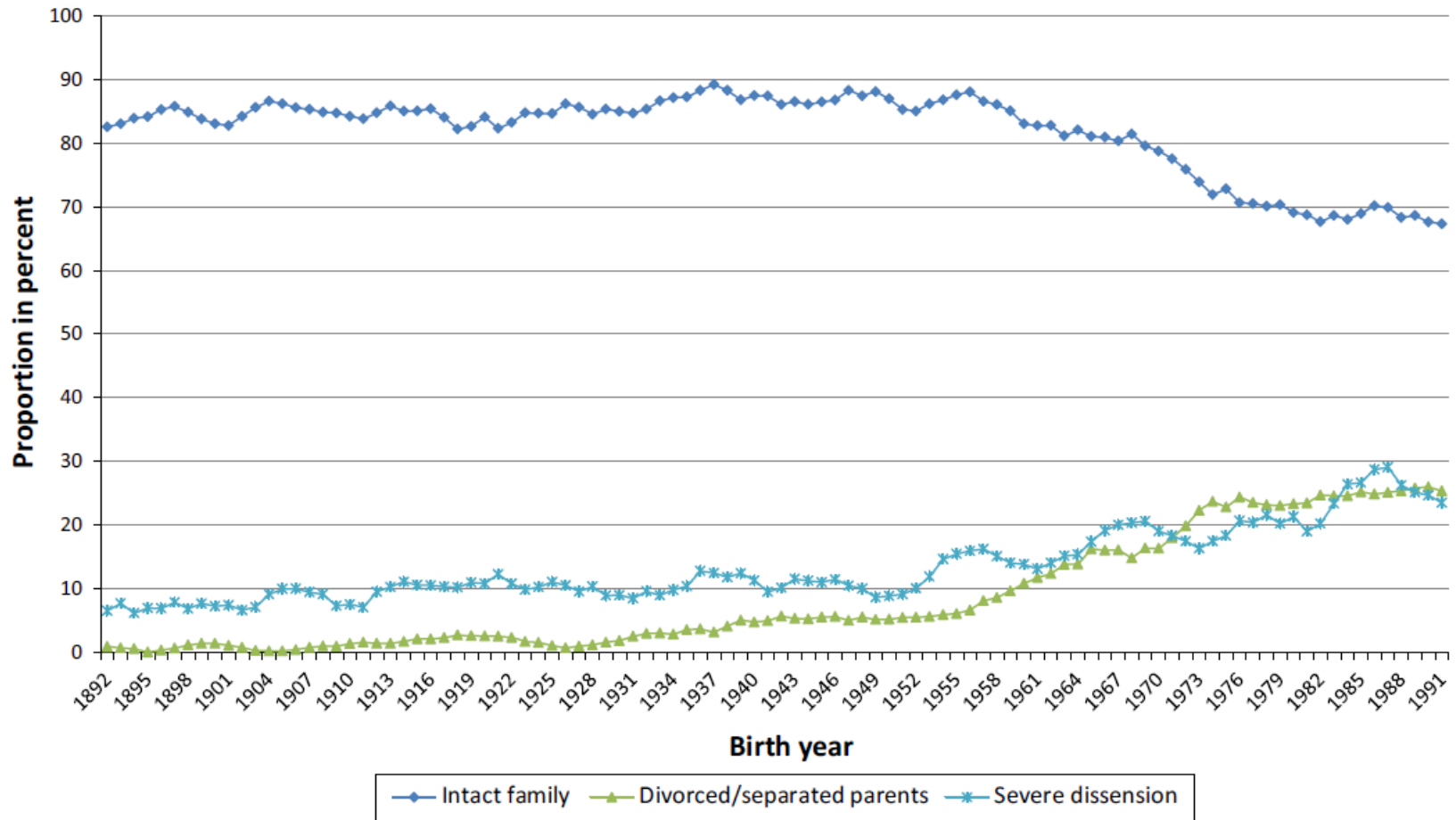


Source: Steven Martin. 2004. "Growing Evidence for a Divorce Divide?" New York: Russell Sage Foundation Working Paper.

# Vysvětlení trendů

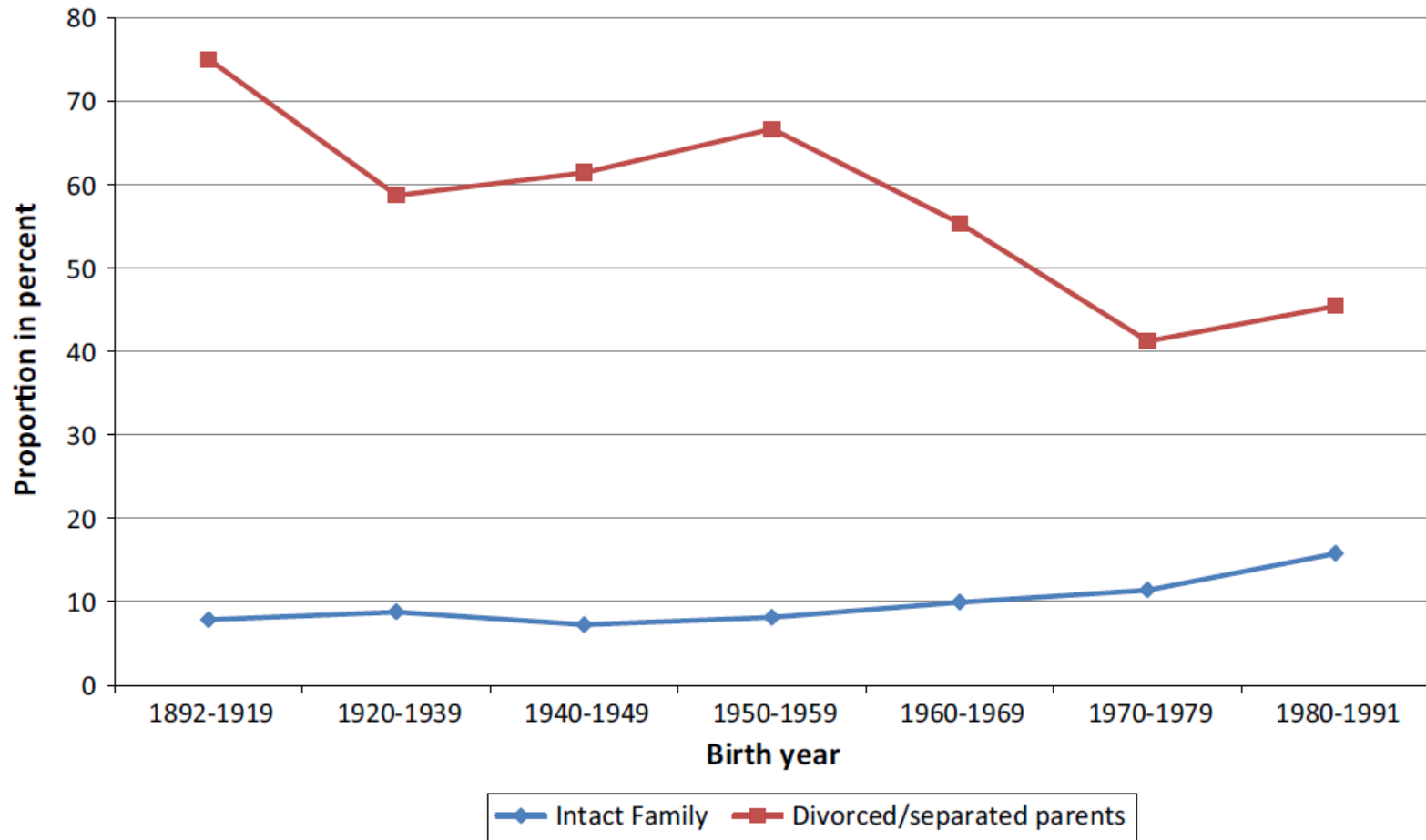
- Hodnotová změna -> akceptace rozvodu (2DT)
- Rostoucí ekonomická nezávislost žen (G. Becker)
- Rostoucí ekonomická zranitelnost nekvalifikovaných mužů
- Rostoucí očekávání
- Klesající úroveň před-rozvodového konfliktu

# Rodina původu a rozvod



**Fig. 1** Childhood family type and severe dissension in the childhood family by birth year (1892–1991). 5 years moving averages

# Konflikt a rozvod



**Fig. 2** Severe dissension in childhood family by childhood family type and birth year (1892–1991)

# Po rozvodu

- Opakovaná manželství (partnerství) jsou častá
- CCA 50 % současných manželství involve at least one re-married partner
- About 50 % od divorcing marriages involve children (1 mil children experience divorce in the US each year)
- 40 % of children experience parental divorce before reaching adulthood
- 1 in 7 lives with a step-parent currently, 1 in 3 will live with SP before age 19

# Consequences

## For divorcees

- Declining HH income, lower wealth
- Lower happiness
- Higher stress
- Higher mortality
- Lower health (e.g. 188 % increase in depression)
- Social isolation
- Less sex, lower sexual satisfaction
- Different parenting practices
- Higher residential mobility

## Children

- Earlier romantic engagements
- Earlier sexual debut, more unprotected sex
- Earlier nest leaving
- School achievement+conduct
- More likely to cohabit
- Higher odds of divorce

# Other consequences

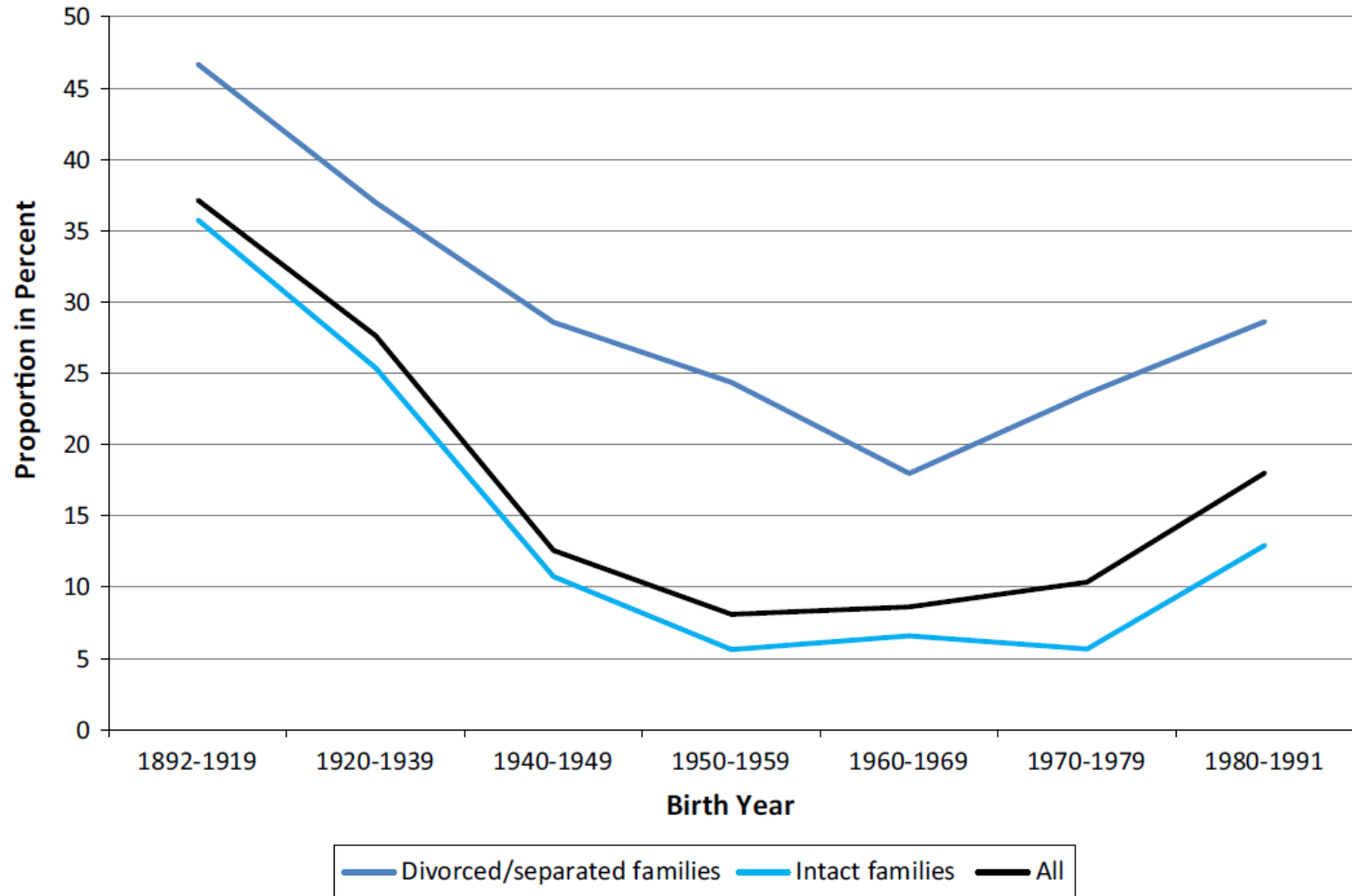
## Schoolmates

- test scores negatively impacted by % divorced kids in classroom (even when student lives with undivorced parents)

## Intergenerational relations

- Grandparents (grandfathers) live farther away after divorce, have less frequent contact with children/grandchildren

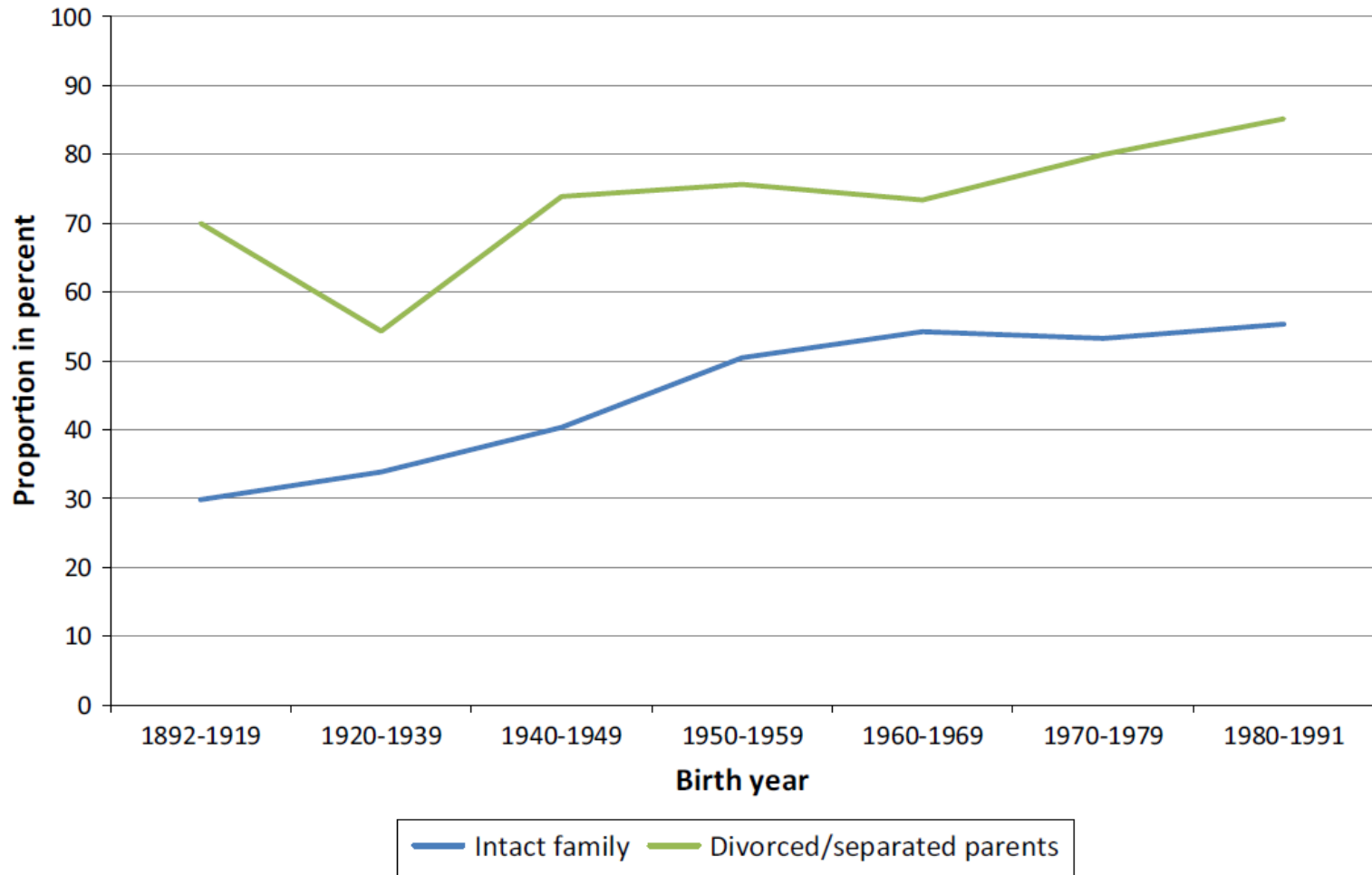
# After divorce



**Fig. 3** Economic difficulties in childhood family by family type and birth year (1892–1991)

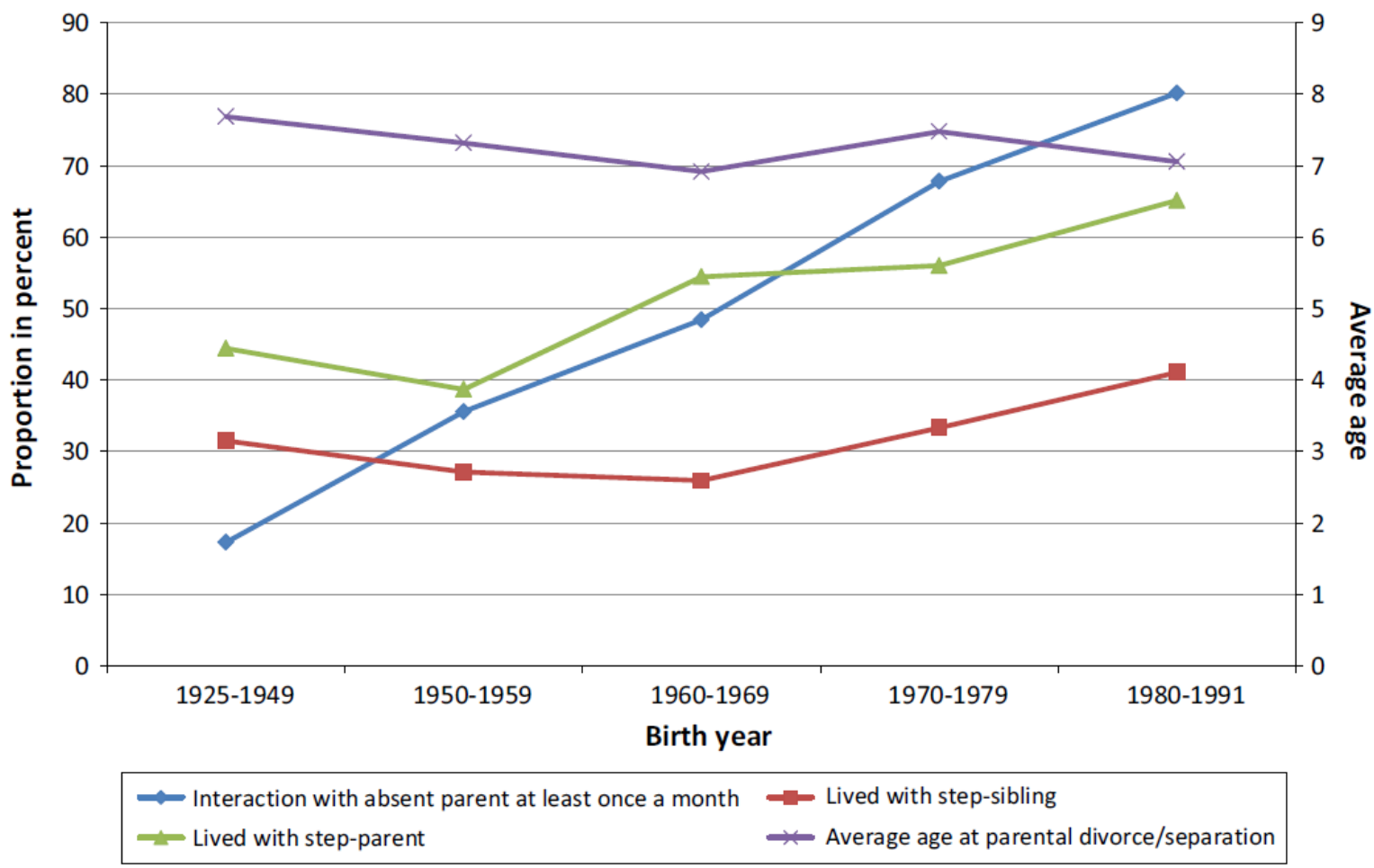


# Residential mobility and divorce



**Fig. 5** Any residential move in childhood by family type and birth year (1892–1991)

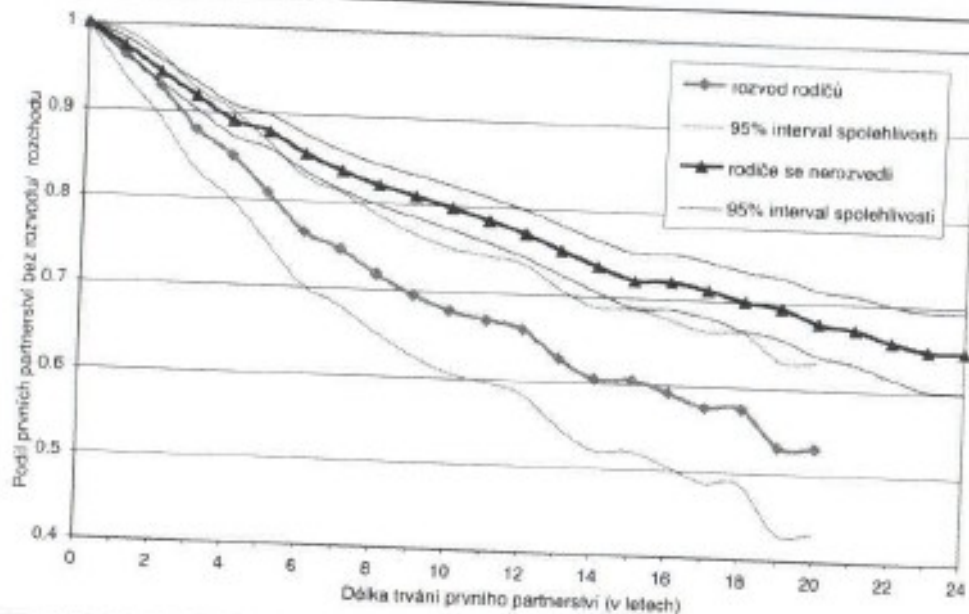
# Family complexity after divorce



**Fig. 6** Other conditions among children with divorced/separated parents by birth year (1925–1991)

# Divorce –inheritance across generations

Graf 4: Vliv rozvodu rodičů na rozpad prvního partnerství, ženy, ČR, FFS 1997 (analýza přežití)



Zdroj: Šťastná 2004.

Pozn.: Test rozdílnosti průběhu křivek funkce přežití je statisticky signifikantní,  $p = 0,001$  (Wilcoxonův test).

# Consequences: Theories

- Economic hardship
- Parenting practices, social control/supervision
- Missing role model
- Conflict + Stress
- Selection: communication skills, parenting practices, values...

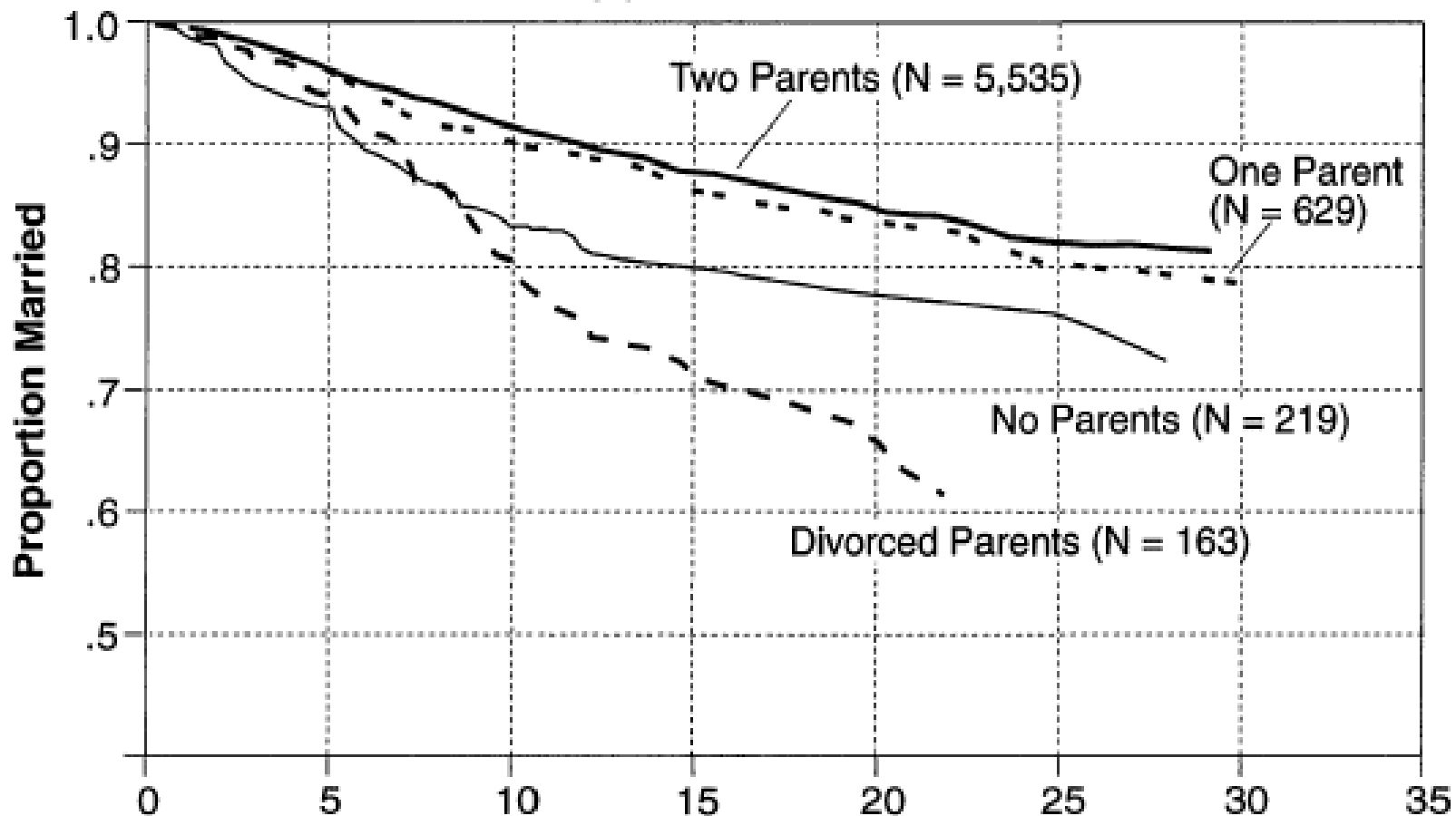
# Causation vs. selection?

- Does divorce lower people's outcomes, or are poorly functioning people more likely to divorce?
  - Spurious association
  - Strategies: Panel data,...

# Research: current trends

- Comparative: institutions, policies, transfers
- Mediating variables: resistance, parenting strategies...
  - Post-divorce/step-family become institutionalized (people learn how to divorce in a civilized manner...)

(a) All Birth Cohorts



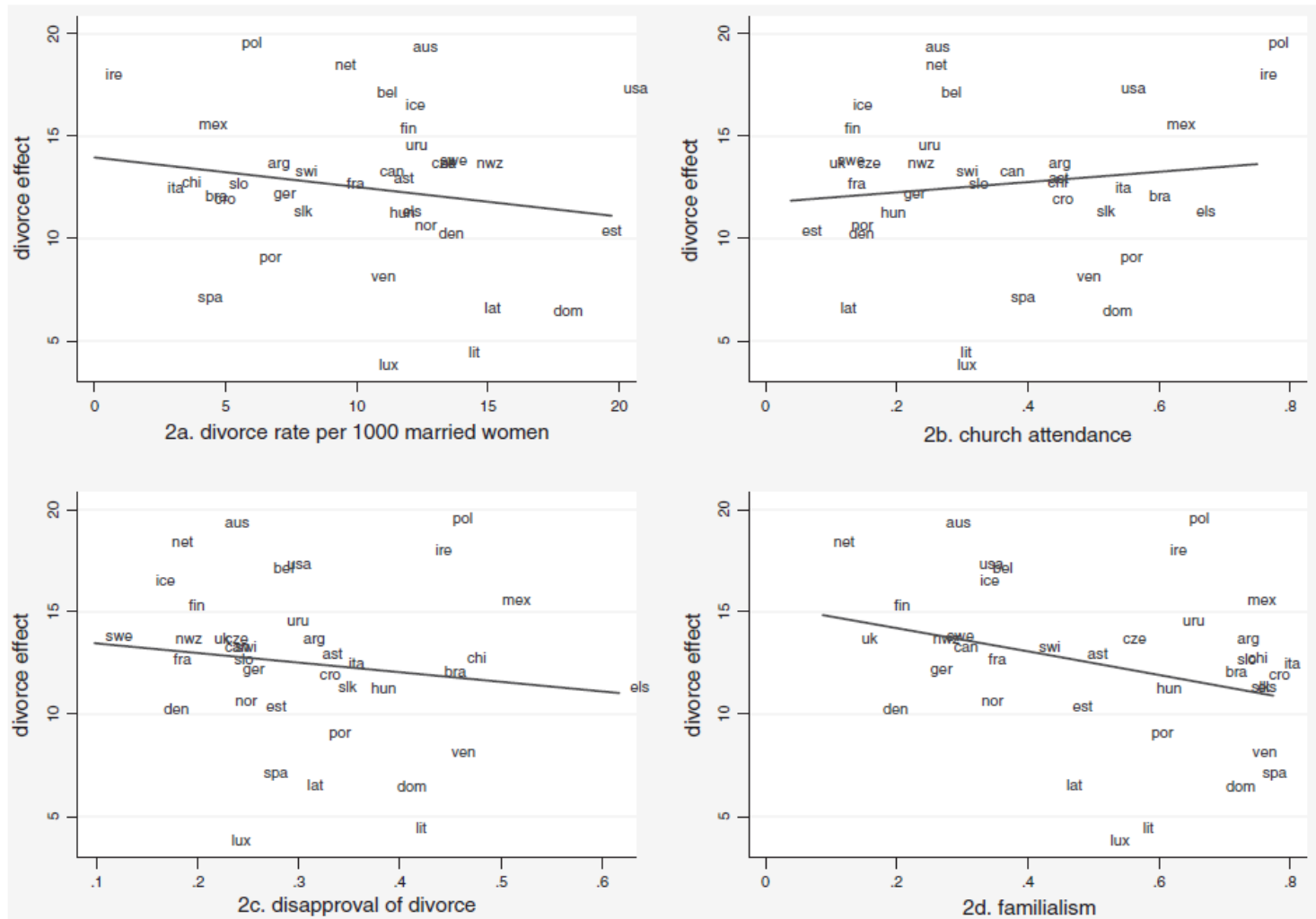


Figure 2 The association between four macro-level indicators and the divorce effect on well being