

CLOSE RELATIONSHIPS DIVORCE

For the last 50 years in the United States, marriage rates have declined while divorce rates have increased (Teachman, Tedrow, & Crowder, 2000).

Again, in the United States, it is estimated that about half of all first marriages will end in divorce, one in six adults will experience two or more divorces, and one in three children will live in a household with stepparents during childhood or adolescence (Amato, 2000).

It is natural to wonder what has led to such a dramatic increase in divorce rates, but there is no single answer.

CLOSE RELATIONSHIPS DIVORCE

- While the number of divorced couples in Turkey was 182 thousand 437 in 2022, it will be 171 thousand 881 in 2023.
- While the number of married couples was 575 thousand 891 in 2022, it is announced as 565 thousand 435 in 2023.

CLOSE RELATIONSHIPS DIVORCE

The reasons for divorce reveals the following results:

1. More women in working life— more freedom from complete dependence on the man.
2. Couples who marry young are more likely to separate than those who marry later in life (S.S.Hendrick and C.Hendrick, 1992a).
3. Divorce is more common in the early years, especially in the first few years of marriage (Bumpass, Sweet, & Castro Martin, 1990).
4. Reasons such as incompatibility, jealousy and infidelity that lead to the end of romantic relationships also lead to divorce.

CLOSE RELATIONSHIPS DIVORCE

Gottman (1993) identifies four conflict behaviors that are corrosive for couples:

- Humiliation
- Criticism
- Permanent Defense
- Wall Covering

These behaviors occur in a spiral of negativity or, as Gottman puts it, a process waterfall.

Gottman has argued that opposition is a specifically male reaction and is particularly frustrating for both partners.

CLOSE RELATIONSHIPS DIVORCE

Other models have been proposed to explain the path to divorce.


Huston, Coughlin, Houts, Smith, and George (2001) describe a few of these models:

- (1) people get married “wearing rose-colored glasses” and come out of this illusion as the relationship continues;**
- (2) people are unable to cope adequately with the stresses that arise over the years and the quality of their relationship deteriorates;**
- (3) couples exhibit positive and negative personal and interpersonal behaviors during the courtship phase that will characterize their relationship.**

CLOSE RELATIONSHIPS DIVORCE

Separation Warning Signs

Although it cannot predict with certainty whether a couple will stay together or break up, research has shown that there are some specific risks for separation.

- Excessive jealousy
 - Infidelity or other betrayals
 - Lack of love
 - Incompatible couples
 - Nagging; trying to control
 - Ignoring the spouse
- 

CLOSE RELATIONSHIPS DIVORCE

Separation Warning Signs

Although it cannot be predicted with certainty whether a couple will stay together or separate, research has shown that there are some specific risks for separation.

- Defensiveness
- Not communicating
- Criticism
- Sexual incompatibility
- Dissenting or being grumpy or evasive
- Too many negatives relative to the positives
- Too many negative emotions; too few positive emotions - Not respecting the partner

CLOSE RELATIONSHIPS DIVORCE

Theoretical Approaches to Divorce

Bohannon (1970, 1984) developed a conceptual framework for divorce that illustrates the complexity of divorce by including **six different types of divorce**.

1. **Legal divorce:** Divorce that corresponds to the formal process of dealing with lawyers and courts.
2. **Economic divorce:** Covers areas such as division of assets, decisions regarding real estate, support payments. Economic divorce is intertwined with the first one.
3. **Emotional divorce:** A divorce that involves sadness and letting go of a once beloved person.

!!!! Sometimes emotional and economic divorce can become intertwined when spouses begin to separate their joint property and give up the memories and relationship history that some of this property represents.

CLOSE RELATIONSHIPS DIVORCE

4. Community divorce: A situation involving friends, family and coworkers. In addition to informing them about the impending divorce, it is necessary to learn how to relate to them not as a couple but as separate individuals.

5. Parental divorce: Occurs in couples who have children. Here, couples who no longer have a relationship in the sense of marriage have to establish a relationship as parents.

6. Spiritual divorce: This occurs many years after the other types of divorce have been finalized or at least set in motion. The final goodbyes have been said, the accounts have been settled and an emotional resolution has been reached.

!!! The most important aspect of Bohannon's approach is that he recognizes that divorce is not a single event, but multi-dimensional and multi-layered.

CLOSE RELATIONSHIPS DIVORCE

DIVORCEın yetişkinler için sonuçları neler olabilir?

Consequences of Divorce for Children

- Children are strongly affected by parental divorce, but they may react differently depending on their age at the time of divorce (Santrock & Sitterle, 1987).
- For example, preschool and primary school children may be scared, confused and blame themselves for the divorce.
- Older children and adolescents may feel less fear but more anger and may feel a fraying of attachment to their parents.

CLOSE RELATIONSHIPS DIVORCE

- Whether divorce occurs in early childhood or later in life does not seem to lead to significant differences in terms of later outcomes for children (Santrock & Sitterle, 1987).
- Children from divorced families appear to have more behavioral problems, lower academic achievement, lower social skills and lower self-esteem compared to children from non-divorced families, but the difference is not significant (Amato, 2000).
- Simons and colleagues examined adjustment problems in boys and girls from divorced and non-divorced families. The results show the following:
- After divorce, when the father was less involved in parenting and the mother was depressed, aggression and violent behaviors were more common in boys.