Matrimony Has Its Benefits, and Divorce Has a Lot to Do With That

In fact, the divorce rate for married couples peaked in the United States in 1979, when it was 8.8 per thousand married couples per year. Since then it has continued to decline, reaching 6.7 divorces per thousand married couples in 2005.

If matrimony as an institution has declined, it is because fewer people are marrying in the first place. Marriage is at its lowest rate in recorded American history, and marriages are shorter than before. If fewer weddings mean fewer divorces, individuals are probably making better matches. Perhaps there should have been fewer marriages in the first place.

One group more likely to be married today than ever before is Americans over age 65. Men are closing the life expectancy gap with women, and that means fewer widows, a comforting thought. The elderly are the most likely to require marriage for assistance with medical problems, not to mention sex and companionship.

Consistent with economic reasoning, matrimony is growing among groups who benefit from marriage the most. Furthermore, the women least likely to remarry are highly educated, with a high income, namely those who are best able to handle single life. Women with the least resources are the most likely to remarry.

Unilateral divorce does not make for less committed marriages. In states that allow unilateral divorce, a spouse has 10 percent less likely to be putting the partner through school. The obvious fear is that once the costly education is over, the beneficiary will leave the marriage. In states with unilateral divorce, adjusting for the relevant demographics, a couple is 6 percent less likely to have a child. Again, couples seem to be making decisions with the prospect of divorce in the back (or the front) of their minds. That may be one reason for the surge of female interest in higher education and advanced degrees.

Often, earlier approaches to marriage were based on the idea of a division of labor; the man would earn the income and the woman would take care of the household. But as female earning power increases, this arrangement makes less sense. Men and women are more likely to pair off on the basis of similar education, similar interests and similar tastes in consumption. In other words, modern marriage is more fun.

And what about the children? Don't they suffer in happiness and future prospects from divorce? Maybe so, but Mr. Wolters and Ms. Stevenson do not think the question has received a final answer. To be sure, it is better for a child to have happily married parents, but when the family is dysfunctional anyway, we don't know whether divorce harms the children. In any case, the number of children in a given divorce is, on average, declining. In 1988, the average divorce involved 1.34 children. By the 1990s, this had fallen to an average of less than one child per divorce. Since many people put off having children, and the average marriage is shorter, many divorces arrive before the children are old.

By the way, Mr. Wolters and Ms. Stevenson met in a labor economics seminar in graduate school and have been a couple for almost 15 years. They've yet to marry.