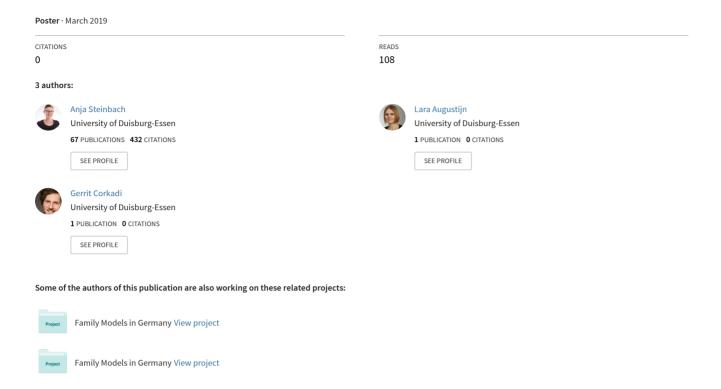
The Prevalence of Joint Physical Custody Arrangements in Post-Separation Families in 38 Western Societies



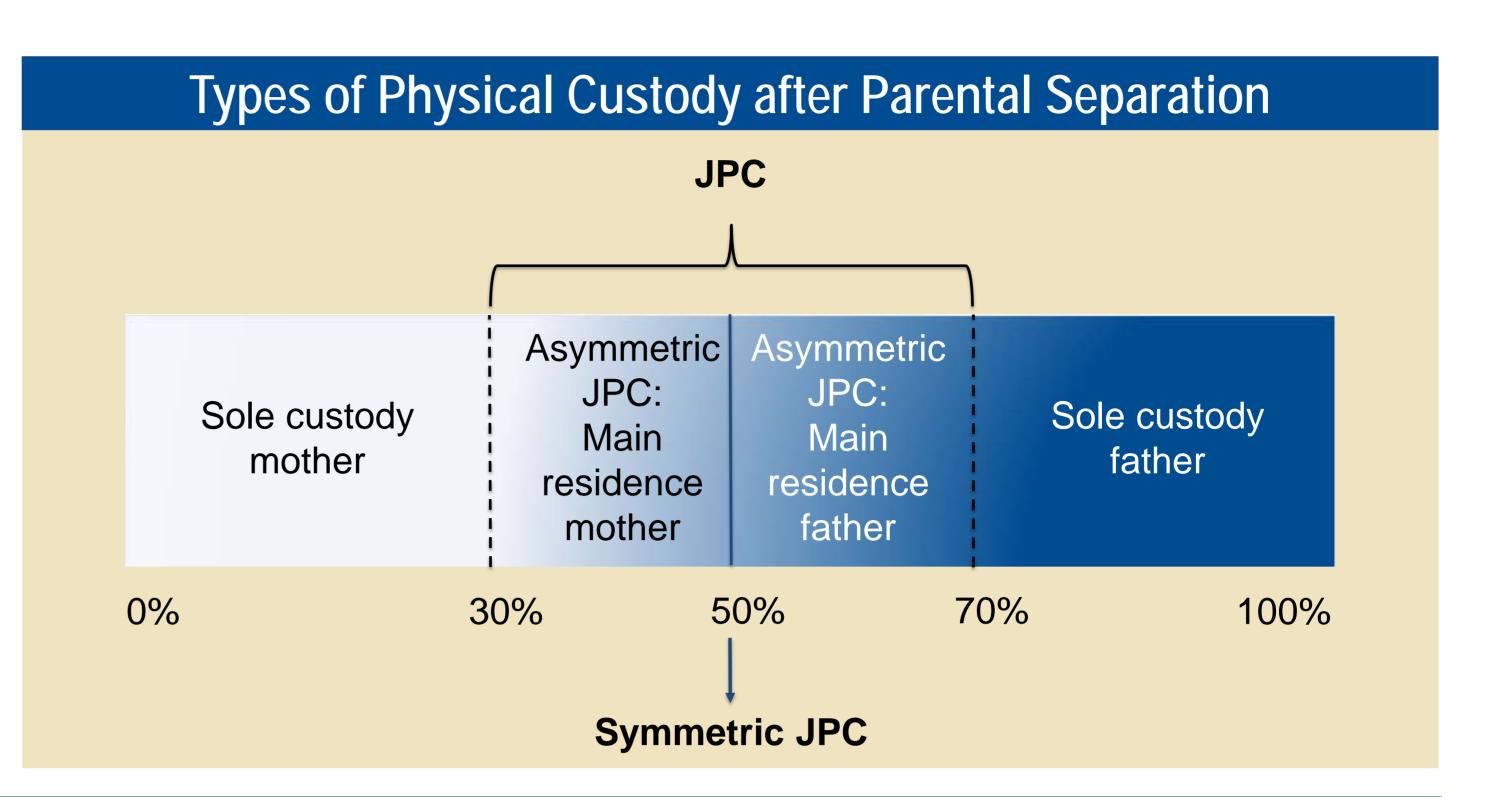


Open-Minded

The Prevalence of Joint Physical Custody Arrangements in Post-Separation Families in 38 Western Societies

Background

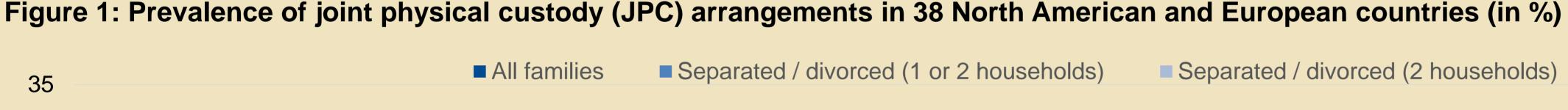
- Highly stable separation and divorce rates: More non-traditional family forms in Western societies with two parental households.
- New parental care arrangement: Joint physical custody (JPC), where a child lives with each parent about equally after separation or divorce, is an increasingly common phenomenon.
- Lack of information: The numbers on the prevalence of JPC for most countries are still missing because data on care arrangements across households after a parental break-up are very scarce.
- Objective: Estimating the proportion of JPC in different countries and assessing the complexity of family constellations in different care arrangements.

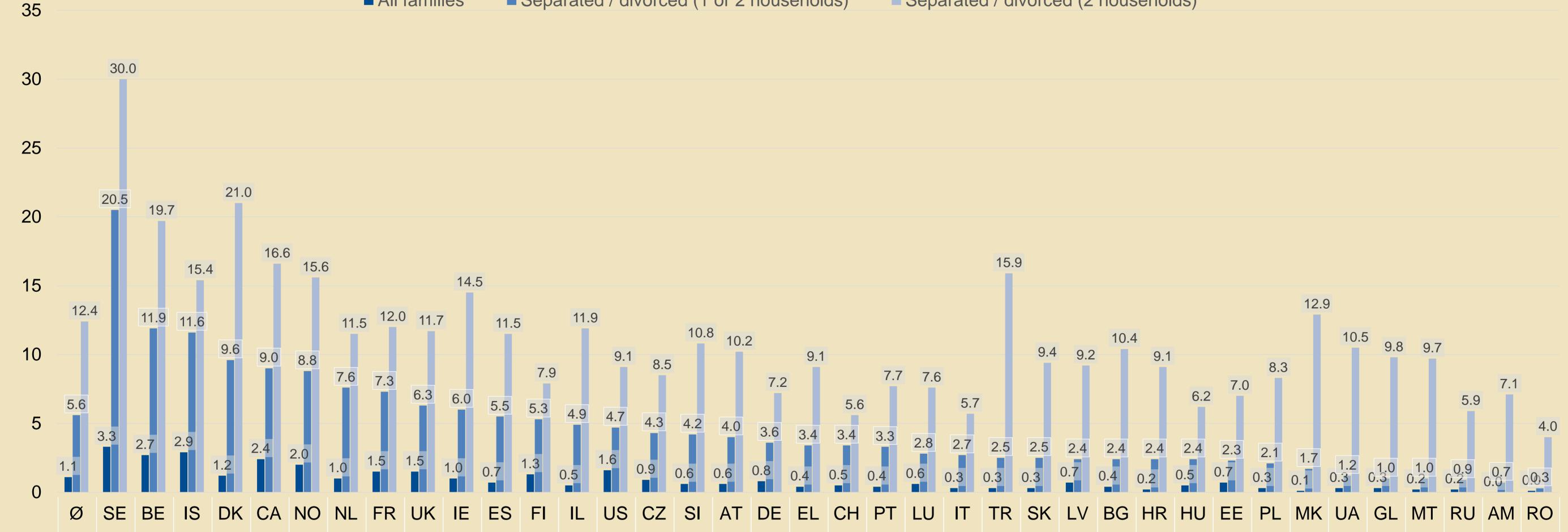


Data & Sample

- Health Behaviour in School-aged Children (HBSC) study, conducted by an international multidisciplinary network of research teams in cooperation with the World Health Organization (WHO) Regional Office of Europe (http://www.hbsc.org/).
- Data: Survey years 2001, 2006, and 2010
 38 countries
 Cross-national and cross-sectional Includes information on first and second home
- Operationalization of JPC: Care arrangement after separation/divorce, in which a child reports to stay "half of the time" with each biological parent (symmetrical JPC).
- The final analytic sample consisted of 539,756 children living in various family configurations.

Results





0.17 0.05 0.08 0.09 0.05 0.12 0.07 0.05 0.12 0.17 0.16 0.10 0.07 0.14 0.24 0.14 0.13 0.10 0.09 0.15 0.06 0.13 0.12 0.12 0.12 0.20 0.20 0.23 0.14 0.26 0.16 0.17 N/A 0.33 N/A 0.27 0.31 0.34 0.36

Note: Own calculations based on Health Behaviour in School-aged Children (HBSC) (2001, 2006, 2010) & Gender Inequality Index (GII) (2010)

Table 1: Prevalence of stepparents and siblings in post-separation families (mean & percentage)

| | Joint physical custody | Separated / divorced (1 or 2 households) | Separated / divorced (2 households) |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|--|---|
| Number of stepparents | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.9 |
| No stepmother or stepfather | 38.3% | 56.4% | 34.4% |
| Stepmother or stepfather | 37.0% | 32.1% | 38.8% |
| Stepmother and stepfather | 24.7% | 11.5% | 26.6% |
| n | 5,483 | 96,742 | 41,167 |
| Number of siblings | 2.6 | 1.9 | 2.3 |
| n | 5,715 | 92,067 | 40,321 |

Note: Own calculations based on Health Behaviour in School-aged Children (HBSC) (2001,

2006, 2010)

Conclusion

- Results show that there are at least some JPC families in all countries, even though the distribution varies widely between countries.
- A higher prevalence of JPC in Northern and Western European countries (e.g., Belgium, Denmark, Norway, France) as well as in North American countries (Canada, USA), a lower prevalence of JPC in Eastern and Southern European countries (e.g., Greece, Italy, Poland, Bulgaria).
- JPC seems to be a result of an increasing gender equality (increasing participation of mothers in the labor force and involvement of fathers in their children's lives), as the Gender Inequality Index (GII) is lower in countries with a higher prevalence of JPC.
- Complexity of post-separation family constellations: Children with two parental homes, independent of the time they spend in each household, have more stepparents and more siblings, including half- and stepsiblings.
- With increasing numbers of post-separation and post-divorce families with two homes, family complexity also increases.