

## Background

- There is a large contribution of the literature on how **union dissolutions increase the risk of depression** (Naess et al., 2015; Rhoades et al., 2011; Switek, Easterlin, 2018)
- Separation is often accompanied with a **rise in depressive symptoms** before the separation and remains high after the separation (For people aged 50 and more: Tosi and van den Broek, 2020).
- **Residential mobilities** imply breaks in social ties and request changes that can damage mental health (Magdol, 2002; Oishi, 2010)

## Aim

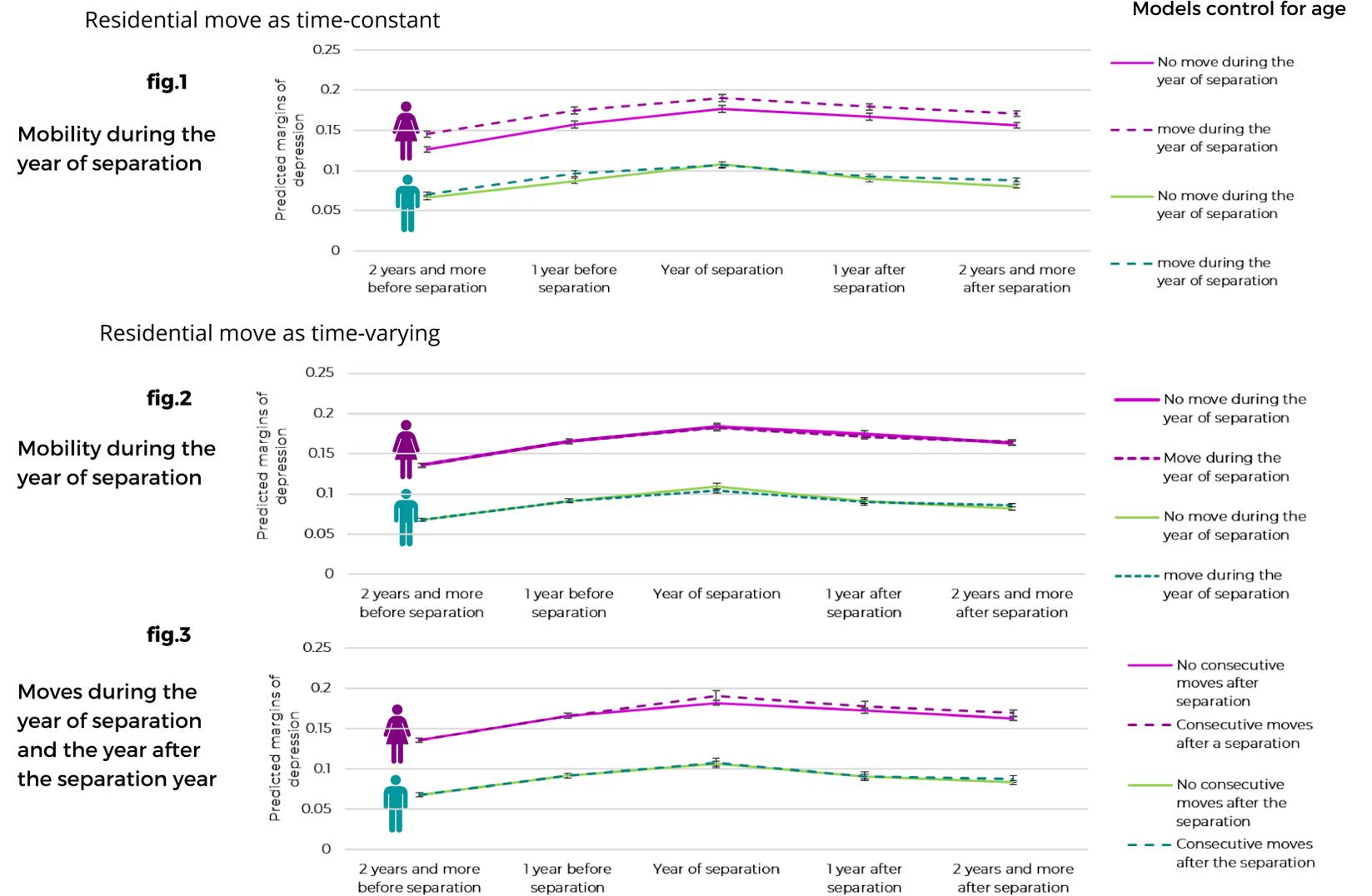
This research aims to

- see how depression risk varies before, during and after the separation in the Belgian context  
**Does this follows the same pattern as other contexts?**
- question the little studied relation between depression risk and residential mobility in a context of separation.  
**Does moving at the moment and/or just after the separation change the relation between union dissolution and depression?**

## Data and Methods

- **Data from the Socialist Belgian health insurance**
  - Yearly observations on the period 2009-2018.
- Population: **20 to 64 year-old adults** who were in a married or unmarried coresidential relationship on January 1st 2009.
- Outcome: **Depression risk measured by antidepressants consumption**
  - Depression is clinically declared above 90 Defined Daily Doses (DDD).
- Methods : **Random-effect logit models**
  - Results are shown in Predicted margins
- **Covariates:** age, sex, couple status, parental status, (long-term) unemployment, access to preferential fees (proxy for low-income households), (long-term) work incapacity, change of antidepressant prescriber, partner's antidepressants consumption.

## Results



## Conclusion

- Results indicate that the relation between depression and separation in the Belgian context includes **an anticipation effect and short-term consequences.**
- **Women who move during their separation year show a higher risk of depression on the whole period**
  - Possible selection effect or reversed causality
- Women who cumulate two moves during the separation year and the following year show a short-term increase in their depression risk.
  - Higher risk of deprivation for women after a separation.
- Possible underestimation
  - Antidepressants intake depend on access to medical care and adherence to treatment.