

Discussion of “Till debt do us part:
strategic divorces and a test of moral
hazard”

by Yeorim Kim, Mauro Mastrogiamomo, Stefan
Hochguertel, and Hans Bloemen

Michaela Pagel – Columbia GSB, NBER, and CEPR

Motivation

- ▶ This is a very interesting paper! Unpacking the household instead of treating it as a unit

Motivation

- ▶ This is a very interesting paper! Unpacking the household instead of treating it as a unit
- ▶ We also improve our understanding of what drives strategic default

Motivation

- ▶ This is a very interesting paper! Unpacking the household instead of treating it as a unit
- ▶ We also improve our understanding of what drives strategic default
- ▶ But the empirical design faces some limitations

Motivation

- ▶ This is a very interesting paper! Unpacking the household instead of treating it as a unit
- ▶ We also improve our understanding of what drives strategic default
- ▶ But the empirical design faces some limitations
- ▶ External validity? Private mortgage insurance in the US? Insurance using the Case-Shiller index?

Summary

- ▶ The authors compare homeowners that were eligible (and likely bought) insurance against underwater foreclosures in extinguishing circumstances (among other things, divorce)

Summary

- ▶ The authors compare homeowners that were eligible (and likely bought) insurance against underwater foreclosures in extinguishing circumstances (among other things, divorce)
- ▶ Findings: insured couples divorce and default more often than uninsured ones when underwater

Summary

- ▶ The authors compare homeowners that were eligible (and likely bought) insurance against underwater foreclosures in extinguishing circumstances (among other things, divorce)
- ▶ Findings: insured couples divorce and default more often than uninsured ones when underwater
- ▶ Pretty obvious complaint: in the regression discontinuity design, we want to compare couples just above with just below the threshold so that treatment is as good as randomly assigned

Summary

- ▶ The authors compare homeowners that were eligible (and likely bought) insurance against underwater foreclosures in extinguishing circumstances (among other things, divorce)
- ▶ Findings: insured couples divorce and default more often than uninsured ones when underwater
- ▶ Pretty obvious complaint: in the regression discontinuity design, we want to compare couples just above with just below the threshold so that treatment is as good as randomly assigned
 - ▶ Higher-income households could be less financially distressed when underwater and get divorced less

Summary

- ▶ The authors compare homeowners that were eligible (and likely bought) insurance against underwater foreclosures in extinguishing circumstances (among other things, divorce)
- ▶ Findings: insured couples divorce and default more often than uninsured ones when underwater
- ▶ Pretty obvious complaint: in the regression discontinuity design, we want to compare couples just above with just below the threshold so that treatment is as good as randomly assigned
 - ▶ Higher-income households could be less financially distressed when underwater and get divorced less
 - ▶ Couples less worried about divorcing in the face of financial difficulties could not choose to stay below the threshold

Empirical specifications

- ▶ Individuals know about the threshold at the time of buying their house: “the people who have tried to buy the house right below the threshold in order to be qualified for the insurance”

Empirical specifications

- ▶ Individuals know about the threshold at the time of buying their house: “the people who have tried to buy the house right below the threshold in order to be qualified for the insurance”
 - ▶ The baseline specification does not restrict households to be close to the threshold (median house price: 240,000€): 6,341 couples

Empirical specifications

- ▶ Individuals know about the threshold at the time of buying their house: “the people who have tried to buy the house right below the threshold in order to be qualified for the insurance”
 - ▶ The baseline specification does not restrict households to be close to the threshold (median house price: 240,000€): 6,341 couples
 - ▶ The authors' results go through for a specification restricting the house price from 50% to 150% of the threshold: 4,883 couples

Empirical specifications

- ▶ Individuals know about the threshold at the time of buying their house: “the people who have tried to buy the house right below the threshold in order to be qualified for the insurance”
 - ▶ The baseline specification does not restrict households to be close to the threshold (median house price: 240,000€): 6,341 couples
 - ▶ The authors' results go through for a specification restricting the house price from 50% to 150% of the threshold: 4,883 couples
 - ▶ The authors show insignificant results for the specification restricting the house price from 70% to 95% versus 105% to 130% of the threshold: 2,853 couples, how many underwater and divorcing?

Suggestions for additional analyses

- ▶ Have a graph with estimated coefficient on the y-axis (with confidence intervals) and the restriction (from 100% to 5%) on the x-axis

Suggestions for additional analyses

- ▶ Have a graph with estimated coefficient on the y-axis (with confidence intervals) and the restriction (from 100% to 5%) on the x-axis
- ▶ Have a graph with estimated coefficient on the y-axis (with confidence intervals) and the placebo threshold (from 0% to 50% and then 150% to 300%) on the x-axis

Suggestions for additional analyses

- ▶ Have a graph with estimated coefficient on the y-axis (with confidence intervals) and the restriction (from 100% to 5%) on the x-axis
- ▶ Have a graph with estimated coefficient on the y-axis (with confidence intervals) and the placebo threshold (from 0% to 50% and then 150% to 300%) on the x-axis
- ▶ Show covariate balance for house prices from 50% to 150% of the threshold:

Suggestions for additional analyses

- ▶ Have a graph with estimated coefficient on the y-axis (with confidence intervals) and the restriction (from 100% to 5%) on the x-axis
- ▶ Have a graph with estimated coefficient on the y-axis (with confidence intervals) and the placebo threshold (from 0% to 50% and then 150% to 300%) on the x-axis
- ▶ Show covariate balance for house prices from 50% to 150% of the threshold:
 - ▶ Report p-values of mean differences (not only standard errors)

Suggestions for additional analyses

- ▶ Have a graph with estimated coefficient on the y-axis (with confidence intervals) and the restriction (from 100% to 5%) on the x-axis
- ▶ Have a graph with estimated coefficient on the y-axis (with confidence intervals) and the placebo threshold (from 0% to 50% and then 150% to 300%) on the x-axis
- ▶ Show covariate balance for house prices from 50% to 150% of the threshold:
 - ▶ Report p-values of mean differences (not only standard errors)
 - ▶ Run kitchen-sink regression of treatment status on characteristics and report Wald test and F-test results

Some more quibbles

- ▶ Tables should be self-explanatory, include information on specification, sample restriction, number of couples, computation of standard errors, restrict them to one page, ...

Some more quibbles

- ▶ Tables should be self-explanatory, include information on specification, sample restriction, number of couples, computation of standard errors, restrict them to one page, ...
- ▶ Regression discontinuity design assumes that treatment assignment at the threshold is as good as random
 - ▶ Discuss more selection, manipulation, and bunching that would be problematic

Some more quibbles

- ▶ Tables should be self-explanatory, include information on specification, sample restriction, number of couples, computation of standard errors, restrict them to one page, ...
- ▶ Regression discontinuity design assumes that treatment assignment at the threshold is as good as random
 - ▶ Discuss more selection, manipulation, and bunching that would be problematic
 - ▶ Show trends of all variables in figures for the range of values around threshold used for estimation sample

What do we want to understand ultimately?

- ▶ Insurance causes divorce:



What do we want to understand ultimately?

- ▶ Insurance causes divorce:
 - ▶ Is this purely strategic?
I liked the results on reunions



What do we want to understand ultimately?

- ▶ Insurance causes divorce:
 - ▶ Is this purely strategic?
I liked the results on reunions
 - ▶ What are the welfare implications if not?



What do we want to understand ultimately?

- ▶ Insurance causes divorce:
 - ▶ Is this purely strategic?
I liked the results on reunions
 - ▶ What are the welfare implications if not?
- ▶ External validity? Private mortgage insurance in the US? Insurance using the Case-Shiller index? Any type of insurance that provides more financial independence for household members?



Conclusion

- * Interesting paper

Conclusion

- * Interesting paper
- * I am wondering whether having insurance or not would be a reason for me to divorce (or not), purely strategic divorce is interesting! In the US: couples do not get married due to tax penalty

Conclusion

- * Interesting paper
- * I am wondering whether having insurance or not would be a reason for me to divorce (or not), purely strategic divorce is interesting! In the US: couples do not get married due to tax penalty
- * I do believe some individuals (but probably not many) default strategically, additional evidence is here