Over time more women’s labor force participation patterns increased cross-nationally, and there have been dramatic changes in marriage formation; both can be seen as a sign of growing gender equality. This study increases our understanding how gender equality in the labor market has shaped marriage formation and dissolution patterns cross-nationally. I focus specifically on crude divorce and marriage rates, mean age at first marriage of men and women, total first marriage rates, and their relationship to female and male labor force participation, employment to population ratio, unemployment, employment, and GDP. Findings indicate that men’s workforce trends are associated with decreases in crude divorce rates, while increasing female labor force participation is associated decreasing crude marriage rates. These findings possibly allude that gender equality has created a norm in marriage formation and females effect on marriage formation is decreasing.