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12/8/16

Longitudinal Effects of Divorce on ACOD’s

Many researchers have studied the effect divorce has on children whether it be education, behavior, and emotion stability. Many of these researchers agree that the effects divorce has on children for the most part is negative. However, many researchers have left the study of the effects of divorce on children solely in childhood and have not explored the possibility that this negative effect carries on through adulthood. This study is researching the long-term effects that divorce has on children in their adult stages of life.

Divorce effects all stages of a child’s life and particularly their emotional state, and relationships such as marital, romantic and even friendships. According to a 16 year follow-up study published in 2011, “Results showed that women and men from divorced families were more often divorced or separated at the age of 32 years than those from non-divorced families” (Mustonen, Ulla, & Huurre, 2011). Ultimately, going through a parental divorce as a child brought many difficulties in the child’s marriage as an adult.

Studies are commonly conducted on children of divorce, however this kind of study is short-term compared to the long-term effects that divorce had on the child, shown through their adulthood. “Nearly three decades of research evaluating the impact of family structure on the health and well-being of children demonstrates that children living with their married, biological parents consistently have better physical, emotional, and academic well-being” (Anderson, 2014). It is easy to suggest that children in a two-parent household are more successful, however it is the outcome of divorce on their adulthood that is the most detrimental, especially to female children of divorce. According to the 16 year follow-up study done by Mustonen, Ulla, and Huurre (2011), “parental divorce was associated with poorer intimate relationship quality only among women. Women from divorced families also had poorer relationships with their father and mother in adolescence, and they had lower self-esteem and satisfaction with social support in adulthood than women from intact families.” Although no such traits were found in men, it was common in research done by Erole, Harkonen and Dronkers (2012) that stated, “our findings suggest that children of divorce carry with them traits and behaviors that make them less marriageable candidates in the marriage market.” Although few studies can determine the effect divorce has on children in the long-term sense, the purpose of this study would be to systematically examine the detrimental effects divorce has on the children’s adult lives.

There are several studies on the effects of parental divorce on children, however many of them only focus on the next two years after the divorce. The purpose of my study is the long-term effects that divorce has on children. In a study over the longitudinal effect of divorce on children conducted by Weaver & Schofield (2014), mothers of the children were reported on their current living and marital statuses when their children were 1 month old until the children were 15. Many of the children involved in the experience of divorce show troubling signs in functioning, including behavior problems and lack in academic performance even years following the event. Considering the fact that some children do make it out of a parental-divorce unaffected, there are a substantial amount of children who are. While divorce did not lead to fast behavioral problems, the behavioral problem did indeed increase significantly over time post-divorce. “Our study suggests that divorce effects can be quite persistent, consistent with findings from two other longitudinal studies of children’s adjustment trajectories,” (Cherlin, 1998; VanderValk, Sprijut, de Goede, Maas, & Meeus, 2005). Furthermore, the study found that “although individual and family characteristics may indeed be protective earlier in a child’s life, the effects of divorce may still remain years following the event.” (Weaver, Schofield, 2014.) This study shows there is a longitudinal effect on children of parental-divorce up to 15 years. After reading a second study conducted by Jane Anderson in 2014, and acknowledging the fact that every family handles divorce differently, “divorce has been shown to diminish a child’s future competence in all areas of life including family relationships, education, emotional well-being, and future earning power.” While some children handle and can cope with divorce, many are left with damaging effects such as these, and are even less likely to view marriage as permanent and less likely to view (marriage) as a lifelong commitment (Weigel 2007) and instead see it as something more “temporary” being a consequence in their adulthood relationships.

These factors of parental divorce consequently have enormously negative effects on the children. Leading deeper into the longitudinal effect of divorce on children, a study conducted by Mustonen, Huurre, Kiviruusu, Haukkala, and Aro in 2011 in Finland, showed the negative effects. The main purpose of the study was to find if there is an effect on the relationship quality in adulthood from the children of parental divorce. Although there are different factors like sociodemographic and similar patterns, there is a significant association between the negative intimate relationships between children of parental divorce and their partners. “…parental divorce relates to relationship satisfaction and less optimism, trust, and commitment in offspring’s intimate relationships (Franklin, Janoffbulman, & Roberts, 1990; Whitton Rhoades, Stanley, & Makrman, 2008), especially among women (Jacquet & Surra, 2001).”

The purpose of my study on the relationships between the longitudinal effects on children due to divorce is because there are very few of these studies actually done. Many studies on the effect of divorce on children and how it affects them directly after the divorce and how the children cope. However, it is the children who experienced divorce that ultimately end up going through divorce themselves in their adulthood, or face issues in intimate relationships regarding trust, social relationships, and self-esteem and do not see marriage as anything permanent. In the study conducted by Mustonen, Huurre, Kiviruusu, Haukkala, and Aro over the longitudinal effects of divorce on children, they found a significant relationship between the quality and satisfaction in intimate relationships and parental divorce to have the most negative effect on women, and little to no significance among men who were children of parental-divorce. Their results also found that “as expected, the impact of parental divorce under the age of 16 years on the quality of intimate relationships at the age of 32 years was stronger among women than men.”

Methods Section

In studying the longitudinal effects of parental divorce on children and how it correlates to the children’s adulthood marital status, I have concluded to three hypothesis to verify the importance of this study. First, does the effect of parental divorce have a significant long-term effect on the children’s adulthood marital outcome? Secondly, is the health of the children compromised from divorced families rather than traditional families? Lastly, is the effect of parental divorce gender specific? Meaning, is the outcome of divorce on children stronger among women or men in their adulthood marriages?

The GSS variables I found useful for my hypotheses were collected in several surveys. Respondents were asked questions about where they lived at the age of 16 and if they lived with both parents, and if they did not live with both parents, what happened. This study had a sample size of (N) 858 valid cases. Other variables included a study where respondents were asked their marital status (N = 1859), marital satisfaction (N = 2538), general overall health (N = 1710), and their sex (N = 2538). These case total numbers were achieved after the year 2014 was applied to the case studies which lowered the studies to the most recent and the missing cases were also removed, leaving the total numbers listed above.

For my first hypothesis I collected variables off GSS to closely resemble my study. To show if there was a significant longitudinal effect of parental divorce on children, I chose two variables, the Reason Not Living with Parents, and Marital Status. My first variable included the results of a survey where respondents were asked at the age of 16 where they were living if not with both their mother and father and what happened. Looking at the answer choices, Divorced was most applicable to my study, thus I recoded the results so that 1 = divorced/separated and 0 = parent died, armed forces, institution, other and the last three options such as, don’t know, no answer, and not applicable were valued as missing. The question was open-ended with “what happened” so that the respondent had an easy way to answer the question if their parents were not together if they lived with one parent. My second variable covering marital status, respondents were asked if they were currently married, widowed, divorced, separated, or if they had ever been married. I recoded this so that 2 = divorced/separated, and 1 = married, and widowed. The last two answers, “never married” or “not applicable” were labeled as missing values. In another variable, respondents were asked their sex male or female, and had 0 missing cases. This variable already was coded to list 1 as male and 2 as female. Overall general health was measured by asking respondents how they would rate their own health, in terms of excellent, good, fair, or poor. I found this variable to be useful in correlating if there is a significance in the health of a child due to parental divorce. The last variable I chose was marital satisfaction. In this study respondents were asked, “Taking things all together, how would you describe your marriage? Would you say that your marriage is very happy, pretty happy, or not too happy?” The way the question was asked left the respondent to think about the entire marriage and was open-ended to let the respondent give an accurate answer. The response category was nominal and will be useful in correlating if the effect of divorce on children affects the children’s marital satisfaction as adults.

Due to the fact that several of my variables are categorical, ordinal, and nominal, I believe running cross-tabs would be the most beneficial, as well as chi-squares. For my first hypothesis, I plan to run a cross-tab correlation between the happiness of marriage and marital status layering with the respondent’s sex. This cross tabulation will show if there is a significant difference between the variables and if there is a correlation or difference between the genders. For my second hypothesis, I will run two cross-tabs. To see if there is a correlation between the health of children in traditional homes versus children of divorced families, inputting divorced outcome children and children of traditional homes with the condition of health as the independent variable, it will show if there is a significant difference. For my last hypothesis, I plan to run a cross-tab with the children of divorced or without divorced families as the dependent variable with the respondent’s own marital status as the independent variable with a layer of sex. This correlation will show the longitudinal effects of divorce by showing if the outcome children of divorce are still married or divorced themselves. By adding a layer to differentiate gender, I will be able to see if divorce has a stronger effect on women or men’s marital status in their future after living in a divorced home.

Results

In studying the longitudinal effect of divorce on the children’s own adulthood marital status, I conducted a cross-tabulation with Reason Not Living with Parents and Marital Status. In this table, I discovered there was no significant evidence that children who had divorced parents were now divorced themselves (chi-square = .704, p = .401).

In studying if there is a correlation between children’s health between those who live in traditional family homes and those who’s parents are divorced, the results showed that contrary to belief that children with divorced parents are unhealthy and unhappy, there was no significant difference between health and the children’s parental marital status (chi-square= 2.639, p= .451).

In studying if divorce was gender specific to children who grew up in a divorced family home, according to previous studies done, and researchers claim that there is a significant difference in that women are more likely to divorce in their adulthood marriages. However, according to the chi-square test I performed, it shows that there is a significant difference in that men are more likely to go through divorce if they themselves are children of divorce (chi-square= 10.380, p= .034) rather than women (chi-square= 3.793, p=.435). Although many studies suggest that women undergo the vast majority of marital divorce and unhappiness, I found otherwise. Men who lived in divorced homes underwent divorce themselves in their own marriages in their adulthood.

Although divorce does has many negative effects on children short-term, it appears as though according to my study that these effects are not long term in their impact on the children.

Anderson, Jane. 2014. "The impact of family structure on the health of children: Effects of divorce \*." The Linacre Quarterly 81(4):378–387.

Weaver, J. M., & Schofield, T. J. (2015). Mediation and moderation of divorce effects on children’s behavior problems. Journal of Family Psychology, 29(1), 39–48.

Elam, K. K., Sandler, I., Wolchik, S., & Tein, J.-Y. (2015). Non-residential Father–Child involvement, Interparental conflict and mental health of children following divorce: A person-focused approach. Journal of Youth and Adolescence, 45(3), 581–593.

Gustavsen, G. W., Nayga, R. M., & Wu, X. (2015). Effects of parental divorce on teenage children’s risk behaviors: Incidence and persistence. Journal of Family and Economic Issues, 37(3), 474–487.

Mustonen, Ulla, Taina Huurre, Olli Kiviruusu, Ari Haukkala, and Hillevi Aro. 2011. "Long-term impact of parental divorce on intimate relationship quality in adulthood and the mediating role of psychosocial resources." Journal of Family Psychology 25(4):615–619.

Gager, Constance T., Scott T. Yabiku, and Miriam R. Linver. 2015. "Conflict or divorce? Does parental conflict and/or divorce increase the likelihood of adult children’s Cohabiting and marital dissolution?" Marriage & Family Review 52(3):243–261.

CODEBOOK marital [n]

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/OPTIONS VARORDER=VARLIST SORT=ASCENDING MAXCATS=200

/STATISTICS COUNT PERCENT MEAN STDDEV QUARTILES.

**Codebook**

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| Input | Data | C:\Users\mng29\AppData\Local\Temp\GSS2014-1.sav |
| Active Dataset | DataSet1 |
| Filter | <none> |
| Weight | <none> |
| Split File | <none> |
| N of Rows in Working Data File | 2538 |
| Syntax | | CODEBOOK marital [n]  /VARINFO POSITION LABEL TYPE FORMAT MEASURE ROLE VALUELABELS MISSING ATTRIBUTES  /OPTIONS VARORDER=VARLIST SORT=ASCENDING MAXCATS=200  /STATISTICS COUNT PERCENT MEAN STDDEV QUARTILES. |
| Resources | Processor Time | 00:00:00.02 |
| Elapsed Time | 00:00:00.06 |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **marital** | | | | |
|  | | Value | Count | Percent |
| Standard Attributes | Position | 399 |  |  |
| Label | MARITAL STATUS |  |  |
| Type | Numeric |  |  |
| Format | F1 |  |  |
| Measurement | Nominal |  |  |
| Role | Input |  |  |
| Valid Values | 1 | MARRIED | 1158 | 45.6% |
| 2 | WIDOWED | 209 | 8.2% |
| 3 | DIVORCED | 411 | 16.2% |
| 4 | SEPARATED | 81 | 3.2% |
| 5 | NEVER MARRIED | 675 | 26.6% |
| Missing Values | 9 | NA | 4 | 0.2% |

RECODE famdif16 (1=0) (2=1) (3=0) (5=0) (SYSMIS=SYSMIS) (4=0) INTO FamilyDivorce.

VARIABLE LABELS FamilyDivorce 'Reason not living with parents-divorced'.

EXECUTE.

FREQUENCIES VARIABLES=year id divorce

/ORDER=ANALYSIS.

11

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Statistics** | | | | |
|  | | GSS YEAR FOR THIS RESPONDENT | RESPONDNT ID NUMBER | EVER BEEN DIVORCED OR SEPARATED |
| N | Valid | 2538 | 2538 | 1365 |
| Missing | 0 | 0 | 1173 |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **GSS YEAR FOR THIS RESPONDENT** | | | | | |
|  | | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
| Valid | 2014 | 2538 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **EVER BEEN DIVORCED OR SEPARATED** | | | | | |
|  | | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
| Valid | YES | 346 | 13.6 | 25.3 | 25.3 |
| NO | 1019 | 40.1 | 74.7 | 100.0 |
| Total | 1365 | 53.8 | 100.0 |  |
| Missing | IAP | 1167 | 46.0 |  |  |
| NA | 6 | .2 |  |  |
| Total | 1173 | 46.2 |  |  |
| Total | | 2538 | 100.0 |  |  |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Statistics** | | | |
|  | | EVER BEEN DIVORCED OR SEPARATED | Reason not living with parents-divorced |
| N | Valid | 1365 | 858 |
| Missing | 1173 | 1680 |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **EVER BEEN DIVORCED OR SEPARATED** | | | | | |
|  | | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
| Valid | YES | 346 | 13.6 | 25.3 | 25.3 |
| NO | 1019 | 40.1 | 74.7 | 100.0 |
| Total | 1365 | 53.8 | 100.0 |  |
| Missing | IAP | 1167 | 46.0 |  |  |
| NA | 6 | .2 |  |  |
| Total | 1173 | 46.2 |  |  |
| Total | | 2538 | 100.0 |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Statistics** | | | |
|  | | Reason not living with parents-divorced | MARITAL STATUS |
| N | Valid | 858 | 2534 |
| Missing | 1680 | 4 |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **MARITAL STATUS** | | | | | |
|  | | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
| Valid | MARRIED | 1158 | 45.6 | 45.7 | 45.7 |
| WIDOWED | 209 | 8.2 | 8.2 | 53.9 |
| DIVORCED | 411 | 16.2 | 16.2 | 70.2 |
| SEPARATED | 81 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 73.4 |
| NEVER MARRIED | 675 | 26.6 | 26.6 | 100.0 |
| Total | 2534 | 99.8 | 100.0 |  |
| Missing | NA | 4 | .2 |  |  |
| Total | | 2538 | 100.0 |  |  |

RECODE marital (1=1) (2=1) (3=2) (4=2) (SYSMIS=SYSMIS) INTO MaritalStatus.

VARIABLE LABELS MaritalStatus 'MaritalStatus-Divorced'.

EXECUTE.

FREQUENCIES VARIABLES=MaritalStatus

/ORDER=ANALYSIS.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Statistics** | | |
| MaritalStatus-Divorced | | |
| N | Valid | 1859 |
| Missing | 679 |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **MaritalStatus-Divorced** | | | | | |
|  | | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
| Valid | 1.00 | 1367 | 53.9 | 73.5 | 73.5 |
| 2.00 | 492 | 19.4 | 26.5 | 100.0 |
| Total | 1859 | 73.2 | 100.0 |  |
| Missing | System | 679 | 26.8 |  |  |
| Total | | 2538 | 100.0 |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Reason not living with parents-divorced** | | | | | |
|  | | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
| Valid | .00 | 344 | 13.6 | 40.1 | 40.1 |
| 1.00 | 514 | 20.3 | 59.9 | 100.0 |
| Total | 858 | 33.8 | 100.0 |  |
| Missing | System | 1680 | 66.2 |  |  |
| Total | | 2538 | 100.0 |  |  |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **MaritalStatus-Divorced \* Reason not living with parents-divorced Crosstabulation** | | | | |
| Count | | | | |
|  | | Reason not living with parents-divorced | | Total |
| .00 | 1.00 |
| MaritalStatus-Divorced | 1.00 | 161 | 222 | 383 |
| 2.00 | 65 | 105 | 170 |
| Total | | 226 | 327 | 553 |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Chi-Square Tests** | | | | | |
|  | Value | df | Asymptotic Significance (2-sided) | Exact Sig. (2-sided) | Exact Sig. (1-sided) |
| Pearson Chi-Square | .704a | 1 | .401 |  |  |
| Continuity Correctionb | .555 | 1 | .456 |  |  |
| Likelihood Ratio | .707 | 1 | .400 |  |  |
| Fisher's Exact Test |  |  |  | .453 | .228 |
| Linear-by-Linear Association | .703 | 1 | .402 |  |  |
| N of Valid Cases | 553 |  |  |  |  |
| a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 69.48. | | | | | |
| b. Computed only for a 2x2 table | | | | | |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Reason not living with parents-divorced \* CONDITION OF HEALTH Crosstabulation** | | | | | | |
| Count | | | | | | |
|  | | CONDITION OF HEALTH | | | | Total |
| EXCELLENT | GOOD | FAIR | POOR |
| Reason not living with parents-divorced | .00 | 47 | 106 | 54 | 18 | 225 |
| 1.00 | 90 | 157 | 69 | 26 | 342 |
| Total | | 137 | 263 | 123 | 44 | 567 |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Reason not living with parents-divorced \* GENERAL HAPPINESS Crosstabulation** | | | | | |
| Count | | | | | |
|  | | GENERAL HAPPINESS | | | Total |
| VERY HAPPY | PRETTY HAPPY | NOT TOO HAPPY |
| Reason not living with parents-divorced | .00 | 91 | 192 | 59 | 342 |
| 1.00 | 156 | 276 | 79 | 511 |
| Total | | 247 | 468 | 138 | 853 |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Reason not living with parents-divorced \* MaritalStatus-Divorced \* RESPONDENTS SEX Crosstabulation** | | | | | |
| Count | | | | | |
| RESPONDENTS SEX | | | MaritalStatus-Divorced | | Total |
| 1.00 | 2.00 |
| MALE | Reason not living with parents-divorced | .00 | 68 | 23 | 91 |
| 1.00 | 95 | 37 | 132 |
| Total | | 163 | 60 | 223 |
| FEMALE | Reason not living with parents-divorced | .00 | 93 | 42 | 135 |
| 1.00 | 127 | 68 | 195 |
| Total | | 220 | 110 | 330 |
| Total | Reason not living with parents-divorced | .00 | 161 | 65 | 226 |
| 1.00 | 222 | 105 | 327 |
| Total | | 383 | 170 | 553 |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Statistics** | | |
| MaritalStatus-Divorced | | |
| N | Valid | 1859 |
| Missing | 679 |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **MaritalStatus-Divorced** | | | | | |
|  | | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
| Valid | 1.00 | 1367 | 53.9 | 73.5 | 73.5 |
| 2.00 | 492 | 19.4 | 26.5 | 100.0 |
| Total | 1859 | 73.2 | 100.0 |  |
| Missing | System | 679 | 26.8 |  |  |
| Total | | 2538 | 100.0 |  |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Statistics** | | |
| MaritalStatus-Divorced | | |
| N | Valid | 1859 |
| Missing | 679 |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **MaritalStatus-Divorced** | | | | | |
|  | | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
| Valid | 1.00 | 1367 | 53.9 | 73.5 | 73.5 |
| 2.00 | 492 | 19.4 | 26.5 | 100.0 |
| Total | 1859 | 73.2 | 100.0 |  |
| Missing | System | 679 | 26.8 |  |  |
| Total | | 2538 | 100.0 |  |  |

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Statistics** | | |
| RESPONDENTS SEX | | |
| N | Valid | 2538 |
| Missing | 0 |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **RESPONDENTS SEX** | | | | | | | |
|  | | | Frequency | | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
| Valid | MALE | | 1141 | | 45.0 | 45.0 | 45.0 |
| FEMALE | | 1397 | | 55.0 | 55.0 | 100.0 |
| Total | | 2538 | | 100.0 | 100.0 |  |
| **Statistics** | | | |
| CONDITION OF HEALTH | | | |
| N | | Valid | 1710 |
| Missing | 828 |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **CONDITION OF HEALTH** | | | | | |
|  | | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
| Valid | EXCELLENT | 441 | 17.4 | 25.8 | 25.8 |
| GOOD | 802 | 31.6 | 46.9 | 72.7 |
| FAIR | 340 | 13.4 | 19.9 | 92.6 |
| POOR | 127 | 5.0 | 7.4 | 100.0 |
| Total | 1710 | 67.4 | 100.0 |  |
| Missing | IAP | 824 | 32.5 |  |  |
| DK | 4 | .2 |  |  |
| Total | 828 | 32.6 |  |  |
| Total | | 2538 | 100.0 |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **HAPPINESS OF MARRIAGE \* MARITAL STATUS \* RESPONDENTS SEX Crosstabulation** | | | | |
| Count | | | | |
| RESPONDENTS SEX | | | MARITAL STATUS | Total |
| MARRIED |
| MALE | HAPPINESS OF MARRIAGE | VERY HAPPY | 342 | 342 |
| PRETTY HAPPY | 197 | 197 |
| NOT TOO HAPPY | 13 | 13 |
| Total | | 552 | 552 |
| FEMALE | HAPPINESS OF MARRIAGE | VERY HAPPY | 349 | 349 |
| PRETTY HAPPY | 228 | 228 |
| NOT TOO HAPPY | 26 | 26 |
| Total | | 603 | 603 |
| Total | HAPPINESS OF MARRIAGE | VERY HAPPY | 691 | 691 |
| PRETTY HAPPY | 425 | 425 |
| NOT TOO HAPPY | 39 | 39 |
| Total | | 1155 | 1155 |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **HAPPINESS OF MARRIAGE \* MARITAL STATUS \* RESPONDENTS SEX Crosstabulation** | | | | |
| Count | | | | |
| RESPONDENTS SEX | | | MARITAL STATUS | Total |
| MARRIED |
| MALE | HAPPINESS OF MARRIAGE | VERY HAPPY | 342 | 342 |
| PRETTY HAPPY | 197 | 197 |
| NOT TOO HAPPY | 13 | 13 |
| Total | | 552 | 552 |
| FEMALE | HAPPINESS OF MARRIAGE | VERY HAPPY | 349 | 349 |
| PRETTY HAPPY | 228 | 228 |
| NOT TOO HAPPY | 26 | 26 |
| Total | | 603 | 603 |
| Total | HAPPINESS OF MARRIAGE | VERY HAPPY | 691 | 691 |
| PRETTY HAPPY | 425 | 425 |
| NOT TOO HAPPY | 39 | 39 |
| Total | | 1155 | 1155 |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **HAPPINESS OF MARRIAGE \* MaritalStatus-Divorced \* RESPONDENTS SEX Crosstabulation** | | | | |
| Count | | | | |
| RESPONDENTS SEX | | | MaritalStatus-Divorced | Total |
| 1.00 |
| MALE | HAPPINESS OF MARRIAGE | VERY HAPPY | 342 | 342 |
| PRETTY HAPPY | 197 | 197 |
| NOT TOO HAPPY | 13 | 13 |
| Total | | 552 | 552 |
| FEMALE | HAPPINESS OF MARRIAGE | VERY HAPPY | 349 | 349 |
| PRETTY HAPPY | 228 | 228 |
| NOT TOO HAPPY | 26 | 26 |
| Total | | 603 | 603 |
| Total | HAPPINESS OF MARRIAGE | VERY HAPPY | 691 | 691 |
| PRETTY HAPPY | 425 | 425 |
| NOT TOO HAPPY | 39 | 39 |
| Total | | 1155 | 1155 |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **HAPPINESS OF MARRIAGE \* MARITAL STATUS \* RESPONDENTS SEX Crosstabulation** | | | | |
| Count | | | | |
| RESPONDENTS SEX | | | MARITAL STATUS | Total |
| MARRIED |
| MALE | HAPPINESS OF MARRIAGE | VERY HAPPY | 342 | 342 |
| PRETTY HAPPY | 197 | 197 |
| NOT TOO HAPPY | 13 | 13 |
| Total | | 552 | 552 |
| FEMALE | HAPPINESS OF MARRIAGE | VERY HAPPY | 349 | 349 |
| PRETTY HAPPY | 228 | 228 |
| NOT TOO HAPPY | 26 | 26 |
| Total | | 603 | 603 |
| Total | HAPPINESS OF MARRIAGE | VERY HAPPY | 691 | 691 |
| PRETTY HAPPY | 425 | 425 |
| NOT TOO HAPPY | 39 | 39 |
| Total | | 1155 | 1155 |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **HAPPINESS OF MARRIAGE \* EVER BEEN DIVORCED OR SEPARATED \* RESPONDENTS SEX Crosstabulation** | | | | | |
| Count | | | | | |
| RESPONDENTS SEX | | | EVER BEEN DIVORCED OR SEPARATED | | Total |
| YES | NO |
| MALE | HAPPINESS OF MARRIAGE | VERY HAPPY | 74 | 267 | 341 |
| PRETTY HAPPY | 54 | 143 | 197 |
| NOT TOO HAPPY | 3 | 10 | 13 |
| Total | | 131 | 420 | 551 |
| FEMALE | HAPPINESS OF MARRIAGE | VERY HAPPY | 83 | 266 | 349 |
| PRETTY HAPPY | 51 | 177 | 228 |
| NOT TOO HAPPY | 8 | 18 | 26 |
| Total | | 142 | 461 | 603 |
| Total | HAPPINESS OF MARRIAGE | VERY HAPPY | 157 | 533 | 690 |
| PRETTY HAPPY | 105 | 320 | 425 |
| NOT TOO HAPPY | 11 | 28 | 39 |
| Total | | 273 | 881 | 1154 |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Case Processing Summary** | | | | | | |
|  | Cases | | | | | |
| Valid | | Missing | | Total | |
| N | Percent | N | Percent | N | Percent |
| Reason not living with parents-divorced \* CONDITION OF HEALTH | 567 | 22.3% | 1971 | 77.7% | 2538 | 100.0% |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Reason not living with parents-divorced \* CONDITION OF HEALTH Crosstabulation** | | | | | | |
| Count | | | | | | |
|  | | CONDITION OF HEALTH | | | | Total |
| EXCELLENT | GOOD | FAIR | POOR |
| Reason not living with parents-divorced | .00 | 47 | 106 | 54 | 18 | 225 |
| 1.00 | 90 | 157 | 69 | 26 | 342 |
| Total | | 137 | 263 | 123 | 44 | 567 |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Case Processing Summary** | | | | | | |
|  | Cases | | | | | |
| Valid | | Missing | | Total | |
| N | Percent | N | Percent | N | Percent |
| Reason not living with parents-divorced \* MARITAL STATUS \* RESPONDENTS SEX | 857 | 33.8% | 1681 | 66.2% | 2538 | 100.0% |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Reason not living with parents-divorced \* MARITAL STATUS \* RESPONDENTS SEX Crosstabulation** | | | | | | | | |
| Count | | | | | | | | |
| RESPONDENTS SEX | | | MARITAL STATUS | | | | | Total |
| MARRIED | WIDOWED | DIVORCED | SEPARATED | NEVER MARRIED |
| MALE | Reason not living with parents-divorced | .00 | 54 | 14 | 15 | 8 | 49 | 140 |
| 1.00 | 89 | 6 | 30 | 7 | 85 | 217 |
| Total | | 143 | 20 | 45 | 15 | 134 | 357 |
| FEMALE | Reason not living with parents-divorced | .00 | 71 | 22 | 32 | 10 | 69 | 204 |
| 1.00 | 109 | 18 | 52 | 16 | 101 | 296 |
| Total | | 180 | 40 | 84 | 26 | 170 | 500 |
| Total | Reason not living with parents-divorced | .00 | 125 | 36 | 47 | 18 | 118 | 344 |
| 1.00 | 198 | 24 | 82 | 23 | 186 | 513 |
| Total | | 323 | 60 | 129 | 41 | 304 | 857 |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Chi-Square Tests** | | | | |
| RESPONDENTS SEX | | Value | df | Asymptotic Significance (2-sided) |
| MALE | Pearson Chi-Square | 10.380b | 4 | .034 |
| Likelihood Ratio | 10.161 | 4 | .038 |
| Linear-by-Linear Association | .179 | 1 | .673 |
| N of Valid Cases | 357 |  |  |
| FEMALE | Pearson Chi-Square | 3.793c | 4 | .435 |
| Likelihood Ratio | 3.723 | 4 | .445 |
| Linear-by-Linear Association | .013 | 1 | .910 |
| N of Valid Cases | 500 |  |  |
| Total | Pearson Chi-Square | 11.329a | 4 | .023 |
| Likelihood Ratio | 11.079 | 4 | .026 |
| Linear-by-Linear Association | .133 | 1 | .716 |
| N of Valid Cases | 857 |  |  |
| a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 16.46. | | | | |
| b. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 5.88. | | | | |
| c. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 10.61. | | | | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Case Processing Summary** | | | | | | |
|  | Cases | | | | | |
| Valid | | Missing | | Total | |
| N | Percent | N | Percent | N | Percent |
| Reason not living with parents-divorced \* marital\_1 | 553 | 21.8% | 1985 | 78.2% | 2538 | 100.0% |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Reason not living with parents-divorced \* marital\_1 Crosstabulation** | | | | |
| Count | | | | |
|  | | marital\_1 | | Total |
| 1.00 | 2.00 |
| Reason not living with parents-divorced | .00 | 161 | 65 | 226 |
| 1.00 | 222 | 105 | 327 |
| Total | | 383 | 170 | 553 |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Chi-Square Tests** | | | | | |
|  | Value | df | Asymptotic Significance (2-sided) | Exact Sig. (2-sided) | Exact Sig. (1-sided) |
| Pearson Chi-Square | .704a | 1 | .401 |  |  |
| Continuity Correctionb | .555 | 1 | .456 |  |  |
| Likelihood Ratio | .707 | 1 | .400 |  |  |
| Fisher's Exact Test |  |  |  | .453 | .228 |
| Linear-by-Linear Association | .703 | 1 | .402 |  |  |
| N of Valid Cases | 553 |  |  |  |  |
| a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 69.48. | | | | | |
| b. Computed only for a 2x2 table | | | | | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Case Processing Summary** | | | | | | |
|  | Cases | | | | | |
| Valid | | Missing | | Total | |
| N | Percent | N | Percent | N | Percent |
| Reason not living with parents-divorced \* CONDITION OF HEALTH | 567 | 22.3% | 1971 | 77.7% | 2538 | 100.0% |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Reason not living with parents-divorced \* CONDITION OF HEALTH Crosstabulation** | | | | | | |
| Count | | | | | | |
|  | | CONDITION OF HEALTH | | | | Total |
| EXCELLENT | GOOD | FAIR | POOR |
| Reason not living with parents-divorced | .00 | 47 | 106 | 54 | 18 | 225 |
| 1.00 | 90 | 157 | 69 | 26 | 342 |
| Total | | 137 | 263 | 123 | 44 | 567 |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Chi-Square Tests** | | | |
|  | Value | df | Asymptotic Significance (2-sided) |
| Pearson Chi-Square | 2.639a | 3 | .451 |
| Likelihood Ratio | 2.659 | 3 | .447 |
| Linear-by-Linear Association | 1.819 | 1 | .177 |
| N of Valid Cases | 567 |  |  |
| a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 17.46. | | | |