Divorce Rates Among Young Adults With Divorced Parents

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For many people the“ideal” life is to have a happy marriage, a house, children and a well paying job. However, marriages can fall apart. In a divorce several parties can be affected, from the parents involved to the children they had. Children can have an extremely hard time with divorce especially if they happen to lose connections with their parents as a result. The question I am investigating is: Are young adults with divorced parents less likely than those with non-divorced parents to become divorced themselves? I want to look into what makes a couple more likely to have their marriage results in a divorce? Is it because of outside influences, personal preference, or is it the fact that they have seen their parents get into a divorce so they see nothing wrong with getting into a divorce when they are unhappy. When you become married, one of the vows you read off to make a continuous promise to one’s partner, is, in sickness and in health, till death do us part. So if death does not do you part, what influenced you to get into a divorce?

Children are the closest people to the divorce while it is taking place. Some parents try to hide their fighting and divorce from their children, but most kids know when their parent’s relationship is stressed. Although not every divorce is damaging to a family, I want to see how divorces affects the children of the family. Does seeing divorce in your family, influence you to never get into a divorce as the children grow up and get married, or does it give them the gateway to thinking that it is okay to get into a divorce and that it is completely normal?

LITERATURE REVIEW

A factor that can affect children is how many times their parents get into a divorce, that can influence their own personal feelings of divorce. The next section of my literature review will look into how parents maintain good relationships with their children. My hypothesis can be viewed as, that if children do not have good relationships with their parents, especially after something tragic in their life, it can play a huge role in their emotional well being of their early adulthood and relationships. For my last theme, I look at the children themselves to see how they are affected and how they feel and if their mental and emotional state of well being is affected due to their parents divorce. Looking at the overall view of this topic, it is important to see how children of divorce parents maintain a steady well-being over their years of growing into adulthood and to see how it affects their own beliefs in divorce. If people continue to keep becoming married, have children then become divorced anymore than they already are, it will continue to grow the United States overall population. I seek to find out what are people's beliefs on divorce, and to see what are the differences in the adult relationship patterns between young adults whose parent's status is married versus divorced.

How Divorce Affects Children's Perspectives

Divorce affects children in many different ways and not all children react or respond the same way as others. Young children especially react differently in life and in school. Children from the ages six to nine have shown a negative decline in their academic performance through their time of school (Molepo et al. 2010). Molepo looked at the difference between children with nuclear and non-nuclear families while going to school. Children of divorced families also have a more difficult time in school, including emotions, focusing and falling behind on work within

their class. One thing that can be extremely hard on children is the timing of the divorce (Bulcroft 1991). If the children are going through a rough time in school or life, or the opposite, they may be going through life happily, a divorce can harm a child's mental state and well being. Surprisingly, male children are more likely to fall into a state of depression after a parental divorce (Wauterickx, Gouwy, and Bracke 2006). Although looking at depression in girls differed every time depending on the time and age of the divorce (Wauterickx et al. 2006). Some children may be more vulnerable than others in the timing that divorce may happen in their life. Over a seventeen year long data collection looking at two generations, Amato (2001) found that divorced parents affect their children by having lower levels of psychological well-being of children going into their adulthood (Amato 2001). This supports how people who come from divorced parents have a different mental state and well being versus other children. A common example of how this affects children is how many people try to place children in the same learning environment and expect to see the same results from everyone but it can be seen through children who have had parental divorce in their childhood, it affects them in a negative way (Amato 2001).

Children of divorce also differently handle how they cope. Finding ways to cope is a big factor in making sure that the children of the divorced families come at peace with their situation and are able to accept the divorce better, rather than rejecting it. It can be supported that the most positive way to help children cope is to have a supportive family environment (Kot 1999). Finding ways to cope can help make children feel safer and more comfortable in a situation that can be seen as very uncomfortable for several people. When situations become more difficult for children, or when there is family conflict and the family is disconnected, the children after the

divorce can feel that they do not have any support or someone to talk to about their feelings (Valle 2012). Another effect that can take place on children, as they grow older into teen years, is that they engage into relationships quicker than expected when they are raised in non traditional families, such as living with only one parent due to parental divorce as a child (Valle 2012). This can be seen as a way of coping or just an altered way of thinking about relationships..

Race/ethnicity is another factor that influences how children handle their parents' divorce (Hummer and Hamilton 2010). Looking at the difference between, African American, Mexican and White families, it can be seen that African American mothers have the lowest rates of marriage but the highest rates of break ups. Mexican women have the highest rates of marriage and the lowest rates of break ups, while white women remain in the middle (Hummer and Hamilton 2010). This can support how certain children of different racial/ethnic groups, can perceive marriage and break ups differently. In an African American standpoint, Hummer explains, children are normalized to seeing their parents break up and get back together all the time so they are raised to think the same, while Mexican children are unlikely to think this way. Hummer (2010) explains how children of all different races preserve their parents divorce differently and why some individuals are normalized to it and some are traumatized by it. There are many feelings that can go into a divorce because every child or young adult is affected differently. Some may be happy it had happened, or for some it may be the worst thing to ever happen to them.

Divorce Shapes Relationships with Parents

After children have settled with the facts that their parents have become divorced, it sometimes changes their views on their parents and often changes their relationships with their

parents. Rootalu (2016), studies two generations of children from 14- to 17-year-olds and finds that the relationship the child has with their parents has a significant influence on their view on divorce. This can be seen by looking at differences between boys and girls and how some of the results explained how attitudes about divorce followed from mothers to their daughters but not to their sons. Rootalu explains how the relationships children have with their parents after the divorce is a strong indicator of how they will perceive divorce. Divorce may shape relationships with parents just due to the fact that once a child's parents become divorced, they may not see one of the parents for an extended period of time. Relationships with parents and their children play a factor in the children's mindset of how they will perceive relationships in the future. Timing of the divorce is crucial to the relationships that the parents can maintain with their children. Looking at the National Survey of Families and Households, Bulcroft (1991) finds that men are more likely to lose relationships with their children when their children are younger while the divorce is taking place. Although this literature is dated it is important to see the evolution of families and how some aspects change and some stay the same. We can see this effect particularly when the mother has taken custody of the children and the fathers do not get to see their children as much or the children do not want to see the father, so the father loses that relationship with their children. When children lose the connection with one or both parents after it can be seen that the children will have a harder time with the divorce. When children have more difficult times with divorce, it can affect the children's future relationships with people due to the fact that they do not have their parents around after the divorce. Keeping the strong connection between parent and child after a divorce can help the children's overall mental wellbeing (Amato 2001). It seems when children are younger and lose connection with one

parent, is when they begin to have the lowest rates of interaction and connection with sed parents. This can be an example of how children's childhood experiences shape their views as they become young adults and enter into the world of relationships.

On the positive side of divorce, children have been found to have a higher well-being when they live with a single mother and stepfather household than with a mother only (Musick 2010). When looking at the difference, children who lived with both biological parents but lived in a high-conflict household were more damaged as children/young adults, and these individuals had worse relationships with their parents, than their peers with divorced parents. Children who grew up with highly conflicted biological parents had higher instances of substance abuse, poor academic performance, and got into relationships at a young age than their peers with stable parents. But when looking at children who lived with their biological mother and stepfather, they were more often than not able to have a positive wellbeing and create a better connection with their parents due to the intact families household that they lived under. Although Musick explains that it can be better, it is not the same for every child who lives with one biological parent and one step parent. Divorce shapes parent-child relationships in many different ways but one way that parent-child relationships are weakened is when there is marital conflict throughout the homelive before a divorce (Yu et al. 2010). Yu et al.'s work supports this finding; their longitudinal study of a community sample finds that when children experience marital conflict and divorce, it leads to extremely poor quality in child and parent relationships. One way to keep relationships strong with children after divorce is to keep a strong connection with their children and to make them feel they are in a safe place and to feel heard. Children who have grown into adulthood learn to develop different views on family members and of their parents throughout

the divorce and after. Over 500 university students showed how after growing up and viewing different factors of their own family structure allowed young adults to view their parents and family members differently (Ortega et al. 2018). Once children grow up, they are able to see things in a different way which allows them to make their own perceptions of their parents and family members. Divorces allow them to see their families in different perspectives and allow them to create their own perspective about what they perceived to have happened to their parents' relationship.

Parental Divorce Shapes Young Adults Views on Future Relationships

There is no uniform response when someone's parents divorce. Looking at a study on college students, Barkley (1989) finds a slim difference between the students who grew up with intact families and those who grow up with non-intact families. Even looking at relationships with family and friends, as well as dating, the students who came from non-intact families showed no difference from the student who grew up with nuclear families in terms of relationships with friends or families(Barkley 1989). A more recent study shows the same similarities in child relationship development coming from intact families to non-intact families. Children who lived with single mothers performed just as well as an intact family child would, but a child living with a single father is where the disadvantage comes into play (Zhang 2020). Looking at how parents and family members or friends can help the children who come from divorced family backgrounds is actually done by parents and siblings talking about the divorce.

Talking about the divorce can be a healing process for children as well as parents, because it allows them to talk about issues on change, as well as their personal emotions and behaviors (Oren 2019). Open communication helps the children to learn what has happened and

to not have this event in their life be an unspeakable tragedy. Talking about the divorce leads to long term positive effects within children and allows them to be comfortable with relationships. Communication can avoid negative stigma with relationships due to a divorce within their parents from a young age (Oren 2019). It is still different for every child who grew up experiencing divorce. Shimkowski (2017) studied young adults with divorced parents that had a direct impact on their own relationships in their current adulthood. Shimkowski (2017) found that every student had different expectations regarding the meaning of love, romance as well as marriage in their own personal life (Shimkowski et al. 2017). Some children of divorce were actually able to benefit from their situation because it can play as a learning opportunity for them and their future relationships to come in their lifetime (McDermott, Fowler, and Christakis 2013). McDermott (2013) explains how friends can benefit from witnessing a divorce of a friend as well as children within the divorce, because it can almost be a learning opportunity and opportunity for discussion in both families. Another similar study found that adult children who grew up in high conflict households benefit from the situation by being able to clearly define their future relationships (Gager, Yabiku, and Linver 2016). Gager et al. explain that when adult children observe high conflict families that are together, and they end up becoming divorced, that can actually lower the likelihood of the adult children dissolving their own romantic relationships with their partners. Another view that can be taken on children and how they are affected by their views of relationships while transitioning into adulthood is looking at how many divorces they experienced as a child. Looking at children who witnessed one divorce versus multiple divorces, there is really no difference in their perspectives on adult relationships (South 2013). The only difference is that the children who experienced multiple divorces explain

that they are tougher on their intimate partner. In the instance of making sure that they make their relationship work because they've seen how negative relationships can turn out (South 2013).

Some children, though, will have negative views on marriage due to their parents divorce as a child. Looking at over 285 young adult relationships, Cui (2010) found that parental divorce as a child leads the child to having low relationship qualities as well as negative views and attitudes towards marriage. Beyond divorce, we also see how marital conflict takes a role in children's current adult relationships as creating lack of commitment within their current relationships. Another long term instance that can hurt one's mental state and well-being about relationships in the future is the closeness of their families after the divorce occurs (Holdnack 1992; Roper, Fife, and Seedall 2019). In a sample of 147 subjects from a northeastern university, shows that adults who experienced family separation as a child see their family as emotionally distant and disorganized compared to their peers who do not have divorced families. The lack of family relations correlates with the childrens long term relations as an adult (Barkley 1989). Another study showed how parental divorce is correlated with negative marital beliefs which include seeing the importance of marriage overall (Willoughby et al. 2019). This study supports how through quantitative research they were able to assess and find out that there were several key elements that took place in children who have grown into their adulthood years. They see that marriage is less important, they don't see the value in marriage as well as seeing the impact that parental divorce took on their family that they do not want to repeat with their parents. The negative marital views came from their own parental role models. When one is a child they see their parents as mentors and they want to follow in their footsteps. When the parents fail, the stigma for the children to not repeat that action.

With what we know there is no conclusion other than that every child is different in how they perceive their parents divorce and how they want to view their future relationships. Parents and siblings can try to ease the pain of a diovrce by staying together and remaining close but not all families are intact in such a way and the children of the divorced marriages can suffer from this act if there is little support or help for the children.

METHODS

To answer my question: Are young adults with divorced parents less likely than those with non-divorced parents to become divorced themselves?, I conducted secondary data analysis to look at the widest range of answers and data possible in order to answer my research question in the best possible way. Secondary data analysis allows me to analyze richer data with a much larger sample than I could collect myself. I used data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth in order to look into this question. My sample is 8,984 participants, who are 51% male and 49% female. Being able to use a large survey size that was collected and processed over the years, it allows me to see how variables change overtime. I took a subsample from this large sample because I only picked out the variables that were related to divorce and involving the family, because some of the participants did not fit my criteria, in the sense that they did not have a divorce or they did not have children or they did not simply answer all the questions. Some limitations that occurred was not being able to have very specific survey questions and answers that fit my topic. Independent variables are the respondent's age at parental divorce, or how old respondents were when their parents were divorced, and the respondent's parents overall number of marriages. This allowed me to see at what age exactly the children experienced their parents divorce and also how many times they experienced divorce. My dependent variable is, ranges

from the young adults who experienced childhood parental divorce and if they expect to have children or be married within a year up to five, of themselves going into their adulthood years.

Using the SPSS Statistical Analysis software, I created a subsample based on the years 2001 to 2018 because these were most relevant to my topic. Being able to see in a specific year and specific month and how many people were married, divorce, separated, never married and cohabiting allowed myself to create chi square tests as well as independent sample T tests, to see how children and their parents were in their homelife each year. I used NLSY97 data to find the differences in young adults' relationships and how they are affected due to their parental divorce status. Also once I cleaned the variables, I was able to run crosstabs with my independent variables as well as my dependent variables. This allowed me to find the results I have concluded. Being able to see the most relevant data allows me to conduct any type of test needed in order to show what I am researching. The testing that worked best for me was being able to run cross tabs to see how one aspect of the participants life affects another aspect. Being able to use such a wide range of data allowed me to see the overall population and to have a better understanding of marriages and divorce, within how it can affect children's adulthood relationships.

FINDINGS

Each variable that I picked examined my research question, Are young adults with divorced parents less likely than those with non-divorced parents to become divorced themselves? Looking at this question I use the number of marriages a parent had while their children lived with them and also the age of the children at the time of the parent’s divorce. These two are my independent variables and looking at the number of marriages it can be seen

that the range was 5.0 with the mean of 0.60 and the standard deviation (STD) as .64. Child's age at parental divorce, my other independent variable, has a range of 7.0, with a mean of 17 and an STD of 1.9. I present descriptive findings in Table 1. My first dependent variable is the respondent's self-identified chance to be married in 5 years. The standard deviation is 0.5 which means that it is an even split between all the participants that half of them see themselves married within 5 years. The respondent's mean age was17 when their parents were divorced.

Table 1

I present descriptive findings in Table 1. This table shows how close each finding is. What I mean by that is looking at how expected to be married in one year has a mean of 12.3% which shows that little to no one expects to be married in a year but asked the same question but to be married in five years the participants feel they will be more likely to be married in five years with a mean of answers of 50%. Also another one which stands out is the fact that the average age of the child whose parents were divorced is age 17 which was answered in 2002. But when looking at a question answered in 2013, when the majority of respondents were in their upper 20s, asking if their parents divorced in the last six years, the mean was .049 which means most all of their parents have not divorced in the last six years. This can show that within the participants most of their parents were divorced at a younger age of their life and not as often later in their life.

Table 2

In Table 2, I have conducted a chi-square test to test to see if the age of parental divorce and expecting to be married in one year are associated in the population. Looking at this test it is

significant which indicates that there is a strong association between these two in the population. This can be identified by seeing the P value at .250

Table 3

Table 3 illustrates how there is an association between age of parent divorce and chance of having children in one's lifetime. Looking at the outcome of running a chi-squared test to see if these two are associated came back positive. It can be seen that there is a strong association within the population between the age of parent divorce and expecting to have children. Being able to see how this is done is looking at the P value within the chi square table. This table indicated that it is .232.

Table 4

Looking into table 4, this table looks into to see if age of parent divorce and current marriage status is associated. Looking at this table it can be seen by the P value of .892 that the age of parental divrce and current marriage states is strongly associated in the population. Looking into the crosstab, it can also be seen that 55.8% have never been married, 10.2% have been divorced and only 33.9% are currently married. Seeing these numbers can illustrate that the age of the child's divorce can alter their activiness to become married based off of this table.

Table 5

Looking at the correlations table, I decided to run a test to see if having your parents become divorced in the last six year is correlated with expecting to be married in a year, the chance of having kids in your lifetime, and expected to be married in five years. Looking at this table you can see that there is a perfect correlation with 1.00 between expected to be married in one year and one's parents becoming divorced in six years. While there is a weak, negative,

significant correlation between the chance of having children over one's lifetime and having one's parents be divorced in 6 years with a correlation of -0.08. Lastly you can also see that there is a weak, negative, significant correlation between expecting to be married in 5 years and having one's parents be divorced in 6 years with a correlation of .355.

Overall looking at the findings from each table, it can be seen that there is an extremely large amount of significant associations between the dependent variables along with the independent variables. Looking at the research question of, Are young adults with divorced parents less likely than those with non-divorced parents to become divorced themselves? This shows that there is a very strong association with young adults' futures and their childhood past of parental divorce and what age it happened.

CONCLUSION

I argued that that parental divorce affects children differently in many ways. Some children work better with parental connections throughout the divorce and some struggle a lot due to the lack of support that the children have with them. But the overall look into the research question, Are young adults with divorced parents less likely than those with non-divorced parents to become divorced themselves? Using the NLS97, I do not find that young adults with divorced parents are more likely to become divorced than those with non divorced parents. The data shows a very strong association between one's age of parental divorce and their current marriage status. At the current moment in table 4, 55.8% of people are not married and 10.2% are divorced. A limitation that can come from this state is looking at the people who are not married, because we may not know why they are not married. Are they not married due to their parents or is it just their choice. Although there are more married participants at the moment with

33.9% and only 10.2% divorced, what makes this data interesting is that there is 55.8% not married. It raises the question of why they aren't married. Looking at some of the scholars in the literature review they agree that parental divorce can skew one's view of marriage. Shimkowski (2017) explains how each participant explained how they viewed love and each one of them defined it differently. This can support how 55.8% of people from the study are not married because it can be due to their different perspectives of love. Elaborate on this.

Identifying the views of one's feelings can be difficult and is often beyond the scope of quantitative literature. Looking at how people's expectations of becoming married within one year and five years, remains different. I find a significant relationship between the age of a respondent at parents divorce and their expectation of becoming married shows an interview's view into one's thoughts. Looking at expecting to be married in one year after their parents divorce 88.5% of participants said no and that they do not expect to be married. But asking them the same question but expecting to be married in five years, it changes their answer. Looking at the change it shows that only 61.8% say no, that is over a 20% decrease in people's views. This can support children who have been through parental divorce, and see some hope in the future of becoming married within the next five year even though their parents are divorced.

My findings suggest that people with one parent who’s divorced, does not make them less likely to have a divorce, it makes them just as likely as any other person. Trying to understand why a lot of people have not been married since their parents divorce in the question that stems from the findings and should be a focus of future research. Trying to figure out why people are not married versus being married/being divorced combined. This is an important topic due to the fact of divorce. In popular culture and media portrayals, people associate divorce with

unhappiness and marriage with happiness. The general population takes interest in marriages and divorces because that is why we have set up marriage counselors and other things to help a marriage. More often than not one does not enter a marriage to become divorced.

Now knowing what I have found today, one question that can stem from the data is why are people not married? Going back to the very beginning of marriage status and the age that one was when their parents became divorced. Looking at that data more than half of the respondents were not married and also did not expect to be married in the next 5 years. But what can be found from the data support given here is that young adults with intact families are not less likely to become divorced than those who have non intact families. This can break the stereotype, that if one's parents are divorced that they are more likely to become divorced themselves. This can help some people in the sense of giving them hope that they will not be like their parents if their parents are divorced. Some young adults may struggle with the idea of their parents being divorced and that may stop them from marrying because they may not want to risk becoming divorced as well. This can affect their life greatly because it can stop them from finding happiness if they struggle with this idea in their head. Stereotypes can be tough on people and the data here supports that if one's parents are divorced that they are not any less or more likely to become divorced as people with intact families.

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Appendix

Table 1

Descriptive Statistics								
	N	Range	Min	Max	Mean		Std. Deviation	Variance
						Std. Error		
Marriage Status	6831	2.00	1.00	3.00	1.5671	.00775	.64085	.411
Expected to be married in 1 year	1967	1.00	.00	1.00	.1230	.00741	.32856	.108
Expected to be Married in 5 years	1905	1.00	.00	1.00	.5066	.01146	.50009	.250
Chance to have 2 kids over lifetime	1950	10.00	.00	10.00	5.2600	.06977	3.08085	9.492
Chance to have kids over lifetime	1977	10.00	.00	10.00	7.9585	.06793	3.02056	9.124
Age of parental divorce	363	7.00	13.00	20.00	17.0358	.10419	1.98512	3.941
Parents divorce in 6 years	7086	1.00	.00	1.00	.0498	.00258	.21758	.047
Number of Marriages	8981	5.00	.00	5.00	.6018	.00674	.63912	.408
Valid N (listwise)	59							

Table 2

Crosstab											
	Age of parental divorce	% within Age of parental divorce									
			13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20 +	Total
Expected to be married in 1 year	No	Count	5	7	3	14	11	15	6	8	69
			83.3 %	100. 0%	100. 0%	100 .0 %	91.7 %	88.2 %	85. 7%	66.7 %	88.5 %
	Yes	Count	1	0	0	0	1	2	1	4	9
			16.7 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	8.3%	11.8 %	14. 3%	33.3 %	11.5 %
Total	Count	6	7	3	14	12	17	7	12	78	
	% within Age of parental divorce	100.0%	100.0 %	100. 0%	100. 0%	100 .0 %	100.0 %	100. 0%	10 0.0 %	100.0 %	

Chi-Square Tests			
	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	9.043[a]	7	.250
Likelihood Ratio	10.166	7	.179
Linear-by-Linear Association	3.964	1	.046
N of Valid Cases	78		

Table 3

Crosstab											
	Age of parental divorce	% within Age of parental divorce									
			13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20 +	Total
Chance to have kids over lifetime	0%	Count	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	4
			0.0%	0.0 %	25.0 %	0.0 %	16.7 %	5.9 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	5.1%
	1%-10%	Count	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
			0.0%	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	5.9 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	1.3%
	11%-20%	Count	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	4
			0.0%	0.0 %	0.0 %	14.3 %	0.0 %	5.9 %	14. 3 %	0.0 %	5.1%
	21%-30%	Count	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	3
			0.0%	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	16.7 %	5.9 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	3.8%
	41%-50%	Count	1	2	0	1	1	1	1	5	12
			16.7 %	28.6 %	0.0 %	7.1 %	8.3 %	5.9 %	14. 3 %	41.7 %	15.2 %
	61%-70%	Count	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	4
			0.0%	14.3 %	25.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	5.9 %	14. 3 %	0.0 %	5.1%
	71%-80%	Count	0	1	0	3	4	0	1	0	9

			0.0%	14.3%	0.0%	21.4%	33.3%	0.0%	14.3%	0.0%	11.4%
	81%-90%	Count	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	1	5
			0.0%	14.3%	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%	11.8%	0.0%	8.3%	6.3%
	91%-100%	Count	5	2	1	8	3	9	3	6	37
			83.3%	28.6%	25.0%	57.1%	25.0%	52.9%	42.9%	50.0%	46.8%
Total	Count	6	7	4	14	12	17	7	12	79	
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Chi-Square Tests			
	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	69.542[a]	70	.493
Likelihood Ratio	78.615	70	.225
Linear-by-Linear Association	.053	1	.818
N of Valid Cases	78		

Table 4

Crosstab											
	Age of parental divorce	% within Age of parental divorce									
			13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20 +	Total
Marriage Status	Never Married	Count	9	18	14	20	32	34	15	16	158
			60.0 %	69.2 %	56. 0%	55.6 %	56. 1%	51. 5%	60. 0 %	48 .5 %	55.8 %
	Married	Count	4	7	9	11	20	27	6	12	96
			26.7 %	26.9 %	36. 0%	30.6 %	35. 1%	40. 9%	24. 0 %	36 .4 %	33.9 %
	Divorced	Count	2	1	2	5	5	5	4	5	29
			13.3 %	3.8%	8.0 %	13.9 %	8.8 %	7.6 %	16. 0 %	15 .2 %	10.2 %
Total	Count	15	26	25	36	57	66	25	33	28 3	
	% within Age of parental divorce	100.0%	100.0 %	100.0 %	100 .0 %	100. 0%	100 .0 %	100 .0 %	10 0.0 %	10 0. 0 %	

Chi-Square Tests			
	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	7.949[a]	14	.892
Likelihood Ratio	8.093	14	.884
Linear-by-Linear Association	1.833	1	.176
N of Valid Cases	283		

Table 5

Correlations					
Control Variables			Expected to be married in 1 year	Chance to have kids over lifetime	Expected to be Married in 5 years
Parents divorce in 6 years	Expected to be married in 1 year	Correlation	1.000	-.008	.355
		Significance (2-tailed)	.	.751	.000
		df	0	1564	1564
	Chance to have kids over lifetime	Correlation	-.008	1.000	.179
		Significance (2-tailed)	.751	.	.000
		df	1564	0	1564
	Expected to be Married in 5 years	Correlation	.355	.179	1.000
		Significance (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.
		df	1564	1564	0

Descriptive Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
Expected to be married in 1 year	.1289	.33521	1567
Chance to have kids over lifetime	7.9496	3.03355	1567
Expected to be Married in 5 years	.5137	.49997	1567
Parents divorce in 6 years	.0581	.23396	1567

Table 6

Crosstab		% within Age of parental divorce									
	Age of parental divorce	Total									
			13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20 +	Total
Expected to be Married in 5 years	No	Count	4	5	1	10	7	11	5	4	47
			66.7%	83.3%	33.3%	76.9%	53.8%	68.8%	71.4%	33.3%	61.8%
	Yes	Count	2	1	2	3	6	5	2	8	29
			33.3%	16.7%	66.7%	23.1%	46.2%	31.3%	28.6%	66.7%	38.2%
Total	Count	6	6	3	13	13	16	7	12	76	
	% within Age of parental divorce	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	