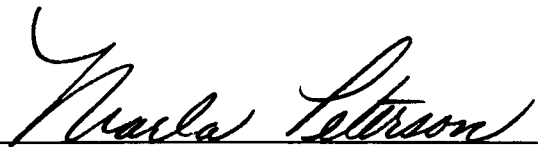
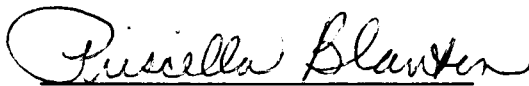


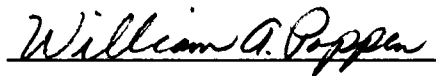
To the Graduate Council:

I am submitting herewith a dissertation written by Ronna Reneé Zavoina entitled "A Study of Social Support, Socioeconomic Well-Being, Attitudes Toward Women's Roles, Self-Efficacy, and Women's Psychological Adjustment After Divorce." I have examined the final copy of this dissertation for form and content and recommend that it be accepted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, with a major in Education.


Marla Peterson, Major Professor

We have read this dissertation
and recommend its acceptance:







Accepted for the council:


Associate Vice Chancellor and
Dean of The Graduate School

A STUDY OF SOCIAL SUPPORT, SOCIOECONOMIC WELL-BEING,
ATTITUDES TOWARD WOMEN'S ROLES, SELF-EFFICACY,
AND WOMEN'S PSYCHOLOGICAL ADJUSTMENT AFTER DIVORCE

A Dissertation
Presented for the
Doctor of Philosophy
Degree
The University of Tennessee, Knoxville

Ronna René Zavoina
August 1996

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

There are numerous people whom I would like to thank for their participation in and support of this project. First, I would like to thank the women who participated in the study who were willing to share their stories and perspectives. My chairperson, Dr. Marla Peterson provided invaluable wisdom and guidance through the difficulties of carrying out research. Dr. Mike Smith made the statistical conceptualization of this project possible for me, and his friendship and support are greatly appreciated. Dr. Priscilla Blanton's expertise in this area helped shape and guide the project. Thanks go also to my fourth committee member, Dr. William Poppen.

This dissertation is the culminating aspect of my doctoral experience. A great deal of work has gone into the past 6 years, and there are several people who have in many ways made this journey possible. I thank my friends, Katie Rea and Elizabeth Krause, for their endless listening and supportive words, and my mother, Sandy Steele, for her unwavering belief in my ability. I appreciate my father's influence in my life and wish he could be here to be a part of this. I also appreciate the encouraging words I have received from my extended family and family-in-law throughout this process. Foremost, I thank my husband, Mike. He has been here day in and day out, and with his patience and caring has given me the courage and the strength to meet each new challenge. I thank him for his belief in me.

ABSTRACT

Three variables that the literature supports as affecting women's psychological adjustment after divorce are: (a) social support, (b) socioeconomic well-being, and (c) attitudes toward women's roles. While there is empirical data in each of these areas, systematic data about the way self-efficacy affects how the other variables predict adjustment experiences of women following divorce are virtually nonexistent. The sample consisted of 103 women legally divorced for 0-5 years. The purpose of the present study was (1) to investigate the effects of four variables on women's psychological adjustment after divorce: social support (SS), socioeconomic well-being (SEWB), attitudes toward women's roles (ATWR), and self-efficacy (SE), and (2) to investigate the interaction between SE and each of the other variables (SS, SEWB, ATWR) in predicting women's psychological adjustment after divorce. This study began to consider the role that each of these four variables plays in the divorce adjustment process. SS, SEWB, and ATWR were examined as protective resources against the stress of divorce for women. Women's self-efficacy beliefs regarding their ability to adjust after divorce were examined as a moderator in these relationships. The measures included: (a) Demographic Material, (b) the Social Provisions Scale (SS), (c) the Socioeconomic Well-Being Measure (SEWB), (d) the Attitudes Toward Women Scale (ATWR), (e) the Self-Efficacy Scale (SE), and (f) the General Well Being Schedule (Psychological Adjustment). Multiple regression analysis was used to study the relationships among these variables. Social support, socioeconomic well-being,

and self-efficacy were found to contribute significantly to the prediction of psychological adjustment after divorce; however, neither attitudes toward women's roles nor the interactions of the other variables with self-efficacy were found to do so.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION	1
Divorce in the United States	1
Women's Reactions After Divorce	3
Social Support	3
Socioeconomic Well-Being	4
Attitudes Toward Women's Roles	5
Theoretical Basis for This Study	6
Rationale for This Study	6
Purpose of This Study	9
Research Questions	10
Research Hypotheses	11
Definition of Terms	12
CHAPTER II: REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE	14
Adjustment	14
Psychological Factors Associated with Divorce Adjustment	15
Additional Difficulties with the Adjustment Literature	19
Social Support	20
Socioeconomic Well-Being	32
Attitudes Toward Women's Roles	36
Self-Efficacy	40
CHAPTER III: METHODS AND PROCEDURES	44
Methods	44
Subjects	44
Measures	45
Demographic Material	45
<u>Social Provisions Scale</u>	45
<u>Socioeconomic Well-Being Measure</u>	46
<u>Attitudes Toward Women Scale</u>	46
<u>Self-Efficacy Scale</u>	47
<u>General Well Being Schedule</u>	49
Procedures	49
Data Collection Procedures	49
Statistical Procedures	51

CHAPTER IV: RESULTS	53
Demographic Data	53
Descriptive Statistics	55
<u>Socioeconomic Well-Being Measure</u> Analysis	56
Correlation Results	56
Regression Results	57
Research Hypotheses	59
CHAPTER V: SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS	61
Limitations of the Study	64
REFERENCES	66
APPENDICES	82
Appendix A Figures	83
Appendix B Informed Consent Form	86
Appendix C Demographic Form and Measures	87
Demographic Information	88
<u>Social Provisions Scale</u>	91
<u>Socioeconomic Well-Being Measure</u>	93
<u>Attitudes Toward Women Scale</u>	95
<u>Self-Efficacy Scale</u>	98
<u>General Well-Being Schedule</u>	101
Appendix D Debriefing Form	106
Appendix E Tables	107
Appendix H Raw Data	120
VITA	133

LIST OF TABLES

	PAGE
Table 1 Sample Demographics	108
Table 2 Intercorrelations, Ranges, Means, and Standard Deviations of the Variables	111
Table 3 Summary of Hierarchical Regression Analysis for Variables Predicting Women's Adjustment After Divorce	112
Table 4 Hierarchical Regression Analysis of the Original Model with the SEWB X SE Interaction Term Added	113
Table 5 Hierarchical Regression Analysis of the Original and Full Models Predicting Positive Well-Being	114
Table 6 Hierarchical Regression Analysis of the Original and Full Models Predicting Anxiety	115
Table 7 Hierarchical Regression Analysis of the Original and Full Models Predicting Depression	116
Table 8 Hierarchical Regression Analysis of the Original and Full Models Predicting Self-Control	117
Table 9 Hierarchical Regression Analysis of the Original and Full Models Predicting Vitality	118
Table 10 Hierarchical Regression Analysis of the Original and Full Models Predicting General Health	119

LIST OF FIGURES

	PAGE
Figure 1. Self-efficacy as a Moderating Variable	84
Figure 2. Social Support, Socioeconomic Well-being, and Self-efficacy as Predictor Variables	85

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Although traditionally considered to be the prototype for "normal" family life and child development, the nuclear family, defined as two biological parents and their children, is quickly becoming less representative of modern American living (Carter & McGoldrick, 1989). The idealized version of this family is Euro-American and middle-class, balanced around a powerful and economically-secure father and complemented by a mother who is responsible for the children and the family's emotional environment. This image, however, denies the significant transformation that has taken place in the structure of the American family over the last twenty years.

Divorce in the United States

The decline in the number of families that meets the requirements of the traditional family form is largely attributable to the persistent fact of divorce in American marital and family life (Furstenberg & Cherlin, 1991). Although divorce began to lose some of its stigma of immorality during the early 1960s, many social case workers and counselors viewed marital dissolution as harmful to the traditional family and encouraged spouses to work towards reconciliation (Gordon, 1988). However, the mid-1960s brought a surge in divorce rates that did not level off until the 1990s. In 1974, history was made when more marriages ended by divorce than by death (Martin & Bumpass, 1989). Today, 50-60% of all new marriages are likely to end in divorce, a major shift from the less than 10%

statistic at the beginning of the twentieth century (Martin & Bumpass, 1989; Strong & De Vault, 1992).

Multiple factors are involved in the continuing increase in divorce rates. There seems to be a decreasing salience of marriage and the family in the life choices of women. Women are postponing marriage. The median age at first marriage for women has risen from 20.3 in 1950 to 21.1 in 1974 and 23.9 in 1990 (U.S. Department of Commerce, 1974; U.S. Department of Commerce, 1990). In addition, women are reducing family size expectations. This is evidenced by the decrease in the percentage of women aged 18-24 expecting to have four or more children--38% in 1955; 26% in 1967; and 8% in 1974 (U.S. Department of Commerce, 1975). Women are also postponing childbearing within marriage via contraceptive efficiency. The traditional family arrangement is becoming but one of a number of choices a woman has for her life (Van Dusen & Sheldon, 1976).

The expansion of educational opportunities for women has also provided them with alternatives to their traditional life choices, and they are postponing (sometimes indefinitely) parental roles in favor of educational and occupational opportunities. The percentage of female high school graduates 20 and 21 years old who had completed at least some college rose from 24% in 1940 to 46% in 1974 (U.S. Department of Commerce, 1974). Today, women represent over half of all college students, 37% of graduate business students, and roughly 40% of law students (Fierman, 1990). Fully 70% of all American women aged 25-54 are today at work for pay or actively seeking jobs (Taylor, 1986). It has also been

predicted that by the year 2000, women will make up nearly half of the labor force (Fierman, 1990). These changes are no less than revolutionary, creating profound shifts in the traditional family structure.

Although studies conflict as to whether employed wives are more likely than unemployed wives to divorce, several studies have shown a relationship between female labor force participation and increases in divorce (Rank, 1987; Spitze & South, 1985). Other studies show that female labor force participation is associated with marital stability (Greenstein, 1990; Spitze & South, 1985). It is likely, however, that female employment contributes to a higher likelihood of divorce (White, 1991). Perhaps conflict about the traditional division of household labor (Shelton & Firestone, 1988; Voydanoff, 1988), paid labor (Rosen, 1987; Zavella, 1987), child-care stress (Lamb, 1987), and other work spill-over problems create or exacerbate marital distress.

Women's Reactions After Divorce

Multiple factors seem to contribute to women's reactions after divorce. These include their available social support, socioeconomic well-being, and attitudes toward women's roles.

Social Support

The first of these factors found to contribute to women's reactions after divorce is the degree of social support available. However, the way social support is defined varies throughout the literature. Although many researchers share a sense of what constitutes social support, specific conceptual and operational

definitions vary widely. Some view it as an emotional aspect--information that reassures a woman that she is loved and valued (i.e., resources that protect the ego from the negative effects of stressful situations). Other theorists conceive of social support more broadly, including in their definitions resources such as direct services, guidance, and access to new information. Still others define it as helpseeking behavior. Hughes (1988) points out, however, that there has been a failure to distinguish between support itself and the social environment (i.e. social network) that provides support. Network characteristics are not always related to well-being in the same way as support itself (Belle, 1982). In the midst of this confusion, there is general agreement that social support has beneficial effects (Chiriboga, Coho, Stein, & Roberts, 1979; Pett, 1982; Raschke, 1977).

Socioeconomic Well-Being

An additional factor that contributes to women's reactions after divorce is economics. Divorced women must deal not only with overcoming traditionally socialized attitudes toward women's roles, but also with what are often great changes in economic standing. Women have traditionally served to fill instrumental needs in marriage, making it possible for men to increase their earning capacity (Lips, 1988). In contrast, the earning capacity of wives often decreases because of limited participation in the work force due to family demands. The presence of small children is closely connected with women's reduced participation in paid work (Mauldin, 1991; Moen, 1985). Many forms of statistical data indicate that women of divorce receive none or only a percentage

of awarded child support (Garfinkel & McLanahan, 1986) and earn significantly lower wages than their male counterparts in the workplace (Saltzman, 1991).

Despite the longstanding assumption that gender differences in economic resources are reduced by alimony and child support income, statistics indicate that this pattern of gender differences in economic stability persists even when these types of financial remuneration are considered.

Attitudes Toward Women's Roles

The third factor involves identity development as fostered by the socialization of traditional attitudes toward women's roles. Society has been oriented to uphold a particular sexual division of labor that has been considered normative for family life since approximately the eighteenth century (Abramowitz, 1985; McIntosh, 1979). This division assigns women the responsibility for child rearing and for the emotional and social well-being of the entire family, regardless of other burdens. Society rewards male children for being independent, aggressive, controlling, and unemotional. Conversely, female children have traditionally been rewarded for dependency, passivity, emotionality, and compliance (Maccoby, 1990; Rheingold & Cook, 1975; White & Brinkerhoff, 1981). Additionally, women have been socialized to be the emotional center of the family, other-focused, and responsible for maintaining family relationships. These responsibilities are not limited to the emotional arena of family life; women are also taught to perform almost all other instrumental functions and yet to make it appear as though they remain dependent on men (Leupnitz, 1988). How a

woman views her role in the family and society has been found to influence her post-divorce adjustment.

Theoretical Basis for This Study

The theoretical basis for this study is Bandura's self-efficacy theory. In his original formulation, Bandura (1977) defined self-efficacy expectations as beliefs about one's own ability to successfully perform a given behavior. Efficacy expectations were hypothesized as helping to determine whether behavior will be initiated, how much effort will be expended, and how long it will be maintained in the face of obstacles or aversive experiences. Personal efficacy, in his view, is not a passive trait or characteristic, but a dynamic aspect of the self-system that interacts complexly with the environment as well as with other motivational and self-regulatory mechanisms (i.e., outcome expectations), and with personal capabilities and performance accomplishments (Bandura, 1986).

Rationale for This Study

Three variables that the literature supports as affecting women's psychological adjustment after divorce are: (a) social support, (b) economic well-being, and (c) attitudes toward women's roles. While there is empirical data in each of these areas, systematic data about the way self-efficacy affects how the other variables predict adjustment experiences of women following divorce are virtually nonexistent. Bandura's (1977) concept of perceived self-efficacy is concerned with judgments of how well one expects to cope with upcoming situations. According to Bandura (1982) perceptions of self-efficacy affect how

much effort people will expend and how long they will persist in the face of obstacles or aversive experiences. Self-efficacy judgments also affect cognitive and affective reactions to stress. When faced with stress, those with lower estimations of their own efficacy tend to give up easily, make internal attributions for failure, and experience high levels of anxiety and/or depression. By contrast, individuals with high self-efficacy beliefs are persistent, avoid self-denigrating attributions, and experience less anxiety and depression.

It has been suggested that self-efficacy is an important mediator with regard to social participation (Lewinsohn, Mischel, Chaplin, & Barton, 1980; Moe & Zeiss, 1982; Zeiss, et al., 1980). Major, Cozzarelli, Sciacchitano, Cooper, Testa, and Mueller (1990) found that perceived social support enhanced adjustment to abortion indirectly through its effects on self-efficacy. Women who perceived high support from their family, friends, and partners had higher self-efficacy for coping. Higher self-efficacy, in turn, predicted better adjustment on psychological measures. No direct path between social support and adjustment was observed.

That relationships with others can affect perceived self-efficacy is consistent with Bandura's theory. Bandura (1977, 1982) lists four sources of self-efficacy beliefs: performance attainments, physiological states, vicarious learning, and verbal persuasion. Clearly the latter two originate in interactions with others. Watching the adjustment of other women after divorce may shape expectations for one's own performance, and direct statements from others concerning one's

competence can clearly influence self-efficacy beliefs. This study attempted to determine whether social support is a direct predictor of psychological adjustment to divorce and if social support is moderated by self-efficacy.

Bould (1977) reported a positive relationship between control over family income and feelings of perceived personal efficacy, finding that significantly more women who were economically dependent on AFDC, child support and alimony, felt they had less control over the direction of their lives than did women who were more economically self-sufficient. Source of family income also seems to be related to socioeconomic well-being (Pett, 1982). Weiss (1984) reported that higher-income families relied primarily on earnings, alimony, and child support while lower-income families relied more on public assistance. This tendency for lower-income families to rely heavily on public assistance remained consistent over a 5 year period while those middle- and higher-income divorced families increasingly relied upon the personal earnings of family members. Parental feelings of security regarding the stability of their income source have also been suggested as an important factor in post-divorce adjustment. Bould (1977) points out that insecure income sources may contribute to a woman's weakened sense of control over her life and increased sense of insecurity about being able to provide for her family. Equivalent family incomes have been found to have differential impacts on a family depending on the source and stability of the income. These findings suggest that persons who seek welfare following a divorce may possess less confidence in themselves, have a more negative self-concept, and have lower

self-efficacy beliefs in their ability to adjust to divorce than do those individuals who choose to seek employment in equivalent low-paying jobs (Bould, 1977; Pett & Vaughan-Cole, 1986; Rein & Rainwater, 1976).

Pett and Vaughn-Cole (1986) suggest that while economic stress is a significant predictor of divorced women's social and emotional well-being, such stressors do not act in isolation but are mediated by internal and external forces in the environment that have yet to be specifically delineated. It makes sense that factors like adequacy and predictability of income would contribute to one's self-efficacy in divorce adjustment. This study explored whether self-efficacy plays a moderating role between socioeconomic factors and adjustment after divorce.

There is less evidence in the literature to support self-efficacy playing a moderating role between attitudes toward women's roles and psychological adjustment after divorce. This study attempted to determine whether attitudes toward women's roles directly predicts adjustment and whether it is moderated by perceived self-efficacy in the adjustment process.

Purpose of This Study

The purpose of the present study was (1) to investigate the effects of four variables on women's psychological adjustment after divorce: social support (SS), socioeconomic well-being (SEWB), attitudes toward women's roles (ATWR), and self-efficacy (SE), and (2) to investigate the interaction between SE and each of the other variables (SS, SEWB, and ATWS) in predicting women's psychological adjustment after divorce.

Rather than simply proving that SS, SEWB, ATWR, and SE are related to divorce adjustment, this study began to consider the role that each plays in this process. SS, SEWB, and ATWR were examined as protective resources against the stress of divorce for women. Women's self-efficacy beliefs regarding their ability to adjust after divorce were examined as a moderator in these relationships. It was hypothesized that poor adjustment after divorce would be correlated with low SEWB, traditional ATWR, and low SS, but that high levels of post-divorce self-efficacy would serve a protective function, lessening the impact of low SEWB standing, nontraditional ATWR, and low SS on divorce adjustment.

Research Questions

The research questions were:

1. Do the variables of social support, socioeconomic well-being, attitudes toward women's roles, and self-efficacy predict the psychological adjustment of women during the first 5 years following legal divorce?
2. If so, what aspects of general well-being (anxiety, positive well-being, depression, self-control, general health, vitality) are being predicted?
3. Does self-efficacy interact with the variables of social support, socioeconomic well-being, and attitudes toward women's roles to affect the prediction of psychological adjustment of women during the first 5 years following legal divorce?

Research Hypotheses (See Figure 1, Appendix A).

1. Higher levels of social support predict women's positive adjustment after divorce.
2. Higher levels of socioeconomic well-being predict women's positive adjustment after divorce.
3. Nontraditional attitudes toward women's roles predict women's positive adjustment after divorce.
4. Higher levels of self-efficacy predict women's positive adjustment after divorce.
5. When low levels of social support are present, a high level of self-efficacy serves as a moderating factor in predicting women's positive adjustment 0-5 years after legal divorce.
6. When traditional attitudes toward women's roles are present, a high level of self-efficacy serves as a moderating factor in predicting women's positive adjustment 0-5 years after legal divorce.
7. When low levels of socioeconomic well-being are present, a high level of self-efficacy serves as a moderating factor in predicting women's positive adjustment 0-5 years after legal divorce.
8. When high levels of social support are present, a low level of self-efficacy serves as a moderating factor in predicting women's positive adjustment 0-5 years after legal divorce.
9. When nontraditional attitudes toward women's roles are present, a low level

of self-efficacy serves as a moderating factor in predicting women's positive adjustment 0-5 years after legal divorce.

10. When high levels of socioeconomic well-being are present, a low level of self-efficacy serves as a moderating factor in predicting women's positive adjustment 0-5 years after legal divorce.

Definition of Terms

Social Support

Social support is defined as a woman's beliefs about her level of perceived support in the areas of guidance, reliable alliance, attachment, social integration, reassurance of worth, and nurturance.

Socioeconomic Well-Being

Socioeconomic well-being is defined as a woman's belief about the predictability and adequacy of her income sources.

Attitudes Toward Women's Roles

Attitudes toward women's roles are defined as attitudes held about the role of women in society, specifically the degree to which these attitudes reflect traditional or nontraditional values. These values include vocational, educational, and intellectual roles of women, their freedom and independence, dating, courtship, etiquette, sexual behavior, and marital relationships and obligations.

Self-Efficacy

Self-efficacy is defined as a woman's beliefs about her own ability to successfully perform a given behavior.

Psychological Adjustment

Psychological adjustment is defined as subjective feelings of psychological well-being and distress along six dimensions: anxiety, depression, general health, positive well-being, self-control, and vitality.

Divorced Women

Divorced women is defined as women who have been legally divorced from 0-5 years and who have not remarried.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

A review of the literature on women's psychological adjustment after divorce and how social support, socioeconomic well-being, attitudes towards women's roles, and self-efficacy relate to this issue will be presented in this chapter. A summary of salient points will provide a foundation for understanding their relationship to one another.

Adjustment

One difficulty with working in the area of divorce adjustment is the wide range of conceptual definitions for what "adjustment" means. Goode (1956) defined the postdivorce adjustment process as one in which the disruption of existing roles and social relations is incorporated into one's life pattern in such a way that the new roles and patterns do not use the prior divorce as the primary point of reference. Weiss (1975) describes adjustment as a developmental process taking from 2-5 years. Raschke (1977) defines it as having few problems and low stress in incorporating the new roles required in the transition from a married to a separated or divorced status (where stress is conceptualized as having a negative connotation and being associated with individuals who perceive themselves as having problems relating to their separation and/or divorce). Kitson, Znaniecka-Lopata, Holmes, and Meyering (1980) define adjustment after divorce as "being relatively free of signs and symptoms of physical or mental illness; being able to function adequately in the daily role responsibilities of home, family, work, and

leisure; and having developed an independent identity that is not tied to the status of being married or the ex-spouse" (p. 3). Pett's (1982) definition assumes the divorced person is also a parent--"He/she must be able to satisfactorily function in his/her roles both as a parent and as an adult. The roles are carried out within numerous spheres of responsibility: parental care-giving and nurturance; satisfaction of the family's economic needs; household maintenance and domestic responsibilities; engagement in leisure time activities; and involvement with extended family and other interpersonal relationships" (p. 3). These definitions vary in terms of what they emphasize, and some would be very difficult to operationalize.

Psychological Factors Associated with Divorce Adjustment

Wise (1980) states that "Divorce is, for most, a hazardous psychological journey, and this population is a population at risk." "Successful divorce is...the emotional acceptance of the permanent separation, the giving up of emotional involvement with the spouse and the relegation of the marital relationship to memories, a redefinition and acceptance of oneself as a single person, and the psychological capacity to find a new love object" (p. 149). Because affiliation plays a central role in women's lives, the disruption of a significant relationship frequently is perceived not just as a loss of a relationship but as something closer to a sense of failure and a total loss of self. Some of the associated feelings are anger, bitterness, hurt, humiliation, loneliness, and depression. Anger is a natural and expected reaction to divorce. However, women have been discouraged or

even punished for aggression, and thus may not be able to work through or even identify their anger (Rawlings & Carter, 1979).

In a ten-year longitudinal study of 52 divorced families (recently divorced when the study began), Wallerstein (1986) reports finding that 64% of women improved their psychological functioning, 20% deteriorated, and 16% remained essentially the same. This contrasts sharply with only 16% of the men who improved. Wallerstein also found that intense anger and bitterness appeared not to have faded much over a decade since the divorce. Anger rooted in the sense of having been exploited and rejected remained high in 40% of the women. Feelings of hurt and humiliation remained capable, a full decade later, of evoking vivid memories and obsessive thoughts. Fierce anger continued to be played out over the entire decade through competition for the loyalty of children and ongoing stress over the children's contact with the other parent. Loneliness is significantly linked to persisting anger, as is the stress of being a single parent and continued anxiety about living alone. Unrelenting anger among women was linked to economic issues, although not as strongly as to psychological issues. Wallerstein also found that almost 90% of the women over 40 years of age at the time of the divorce experienced greater stress as a single parent and a higher level of psychosomatic symptoms than the younger women. Also, 50% of them were clinically depressed during the separation period. This figure remained the same a decade later. Finally, few people seemed to have recognized their own

contribution to the failure of the marriage, or to have accepted responsibility for the divorce.

Pett (1982) found that in a sample of single custodial parents who had been divorced for less than two years women reported feeling significantly less in firm control of their thoughts and feelings than did men. Briscoe and Smith (1975) studied the relationship between divorce and depression. Two independent groups of adults--divorced and psychiatric inpatients--both meeting the same research criteria for definite unipolar affective disease, were matched and compared. The divorced sample had had an episode of depression temporally associated with the separation and had never been hospitalized for depression, and the hospitalized inpatients had no preceding or coincidental life stress. The divorced depressives reported weight loss, somatic complaints, self-pity, blaming others for feelings of depression, and death wishes significantly more frequently than did the hospitalized group. The hospitalized depressives reported suicidal communication, suicidal plans, inability to express emotion, phobias, obsessions, and anxiety attacks significantly more frequently. Nelson (1989) found that separated women reported higher levels of depression than married women.

Chiriboga and Cutler (1977) interviewed 96 men and 156 women who were separated from their spouses and involved in some stage of the legal process of divorce with both structured and unstructured questions. They found the process of separation highly traumatic, generally more so than the stress associated with the marriage from which the respondents sought to escape. Shifting from the

state of marriage to being single was exceedingly difficult and created a demand for much new learning, and relearning, of appropriate behaviors.

Caldwell, Bloom and Hodges (1983) report that problems with loss of appetite and health interfering with work continued in at least half their subjects at 6 months post-separation. However, by 18 months significant improvement had taken place. In a project that interviewed widows and divorcees (matched on age, race and median income when possible) approximately 3 months after the death or filing for divorce, Kitson and Zyzanski (1987) found that there are certain common reactions of grief that both widows and divorcees feel at the end of their marriages: numbness, disbelief, rumination, yearning, and a break in the pattern of usual behavior. Widows were found to have significantly higher scores on a measure of grief than do divorcees. However, even though the general view is that people who divorce are glad to be rid of their spouse, slightly over half of the divorced women expressed some feelings of grief. It is the ambivalence of the situation at the end of the marriage--to be simultaneously glad and sad to be out of the relationship--that has been hypothesized as a reason for the high distress many divorced persons experience initially and even after some time has passed. Grief and anger were strongly correlated with symptoms of psychological distress. Divorcees who had been treated for depression, had attempted suicide, had been hospitalized for mental illness, or indicated that they were alcoholics had significantly higher scores on an anger measure than those without such a psychiatric history. Divorcees who felt that their spouses met their marital

expectations well, who had a history of serious psychological problems, and who had psychotherapy prior to the last year of the marriage had higher scores on the grief and anger scales (perhaps it is that those who sought help were the ones who fought harder to save their marriages).

Additional Difficulties with the Adjustment Literature

An additional problem with divorce adjustment research is the limited description or cloudy definition of the samples studied. Some studies provide almost no information about the demographics of their sample. In other cases where sample description are reported, there are significant differences in the populations under investigation despite the general statements that the authors intended to study recently divorced individuals. For example Spanier and Thompson (1984) included separated and divorced persons in their sample. On the other hand, Spanier and Casto (1979) include some remarried individuals, but the sample is only vaguely described. Lin, Woelffel, and Light (1985) examined the impact of social ties on depression. They found that recently separated people had the highest levels of depression, followed by the already separated, already divorced, and recently divorced. Each group received help from different social network members. The recently separated and already divorced were most often helped by close friends. Already separated persons received assistance from spouse/lovers, while recently divorced obtain the most help from relatives. This study demonstrates the confusion that can be caused by grouping separated and

divorced persons together. Not only were levels of depression different for each group, but the patterns of support were different.

Another methodological weakness has been the failure of most studies to include information about the length of time since separation and/or divorce. Although limited, the information gathered from longitudinal studies (Chiriboga & Thurner, 1980; Wallerstein & Kelly, 1980) has indicated that both divorce adjustment and social networks change over time. Without information on the length of time since divorce (or when subjects include people divorced from 6 months to 20 years), it becomes impossible to compare results across studies.

In summary, what appear to be differences from study to study in regard to divorce adjustment may actually be due to differences in definitions of adjustment and social support, in characteristics of samples, and in the length of time since the divorce. What follows is a discussion of several factors linked to psychological adjustment: social support, socioeconomic well-being, attitudes toward women's roles, and self efficacy.

Social Support

One of the major predictors of divorce adjustment is the degree of social support available. However, the way social support is defined also varies throughout the literature. Although many researchers share a sense of what constitutes social support, specific conceptual and operational definitions vary widely. Some view it as an emotional aspect--information which reassures a woman that she is loved and valued (i.e., resources that protect the ego from the

negative effects of stressful situations). Other theorists conceive of social support more broadly, including in their definitions resources such as direct services, guidance, and access to new information. Still others define it as helpseeking behavior. Chiriboga, Coho, Stein, and Roberts (1979) used regression to study this phenomenon with the number of different categories of helper that had been sought out as their dependent variable. One of the most inclusive views found was that of Walker, MacBride, and Vachon (1977) who define the support network as "a set of personal contacts through which the individual maintains [her] social identity and receives emotional supports, material aid and services, information and new social contacts" (p. 35). Hughes (1988) points out, however, that there has been a failure to distinguish between support itself and the social environment (i.e. social network) that provides support. There seems to be an emerging consensus about what types of assistance constitute support. Three major categories emerge: 1) psychological support--knowing one is valued, cared for, and part of a community; 2) instrumental support--the provision of goods and services; 3) informational support--all forms of advice and knowledge that may be offered. He further notes that researchers have sometimes used social network characteristics (e.g., number of friends, membership in organizations) as a measure of social support. This operational definition has created a confused theoretical position because social support has sometimes been viewed as the specific types of assistance and sometimes as the social network itself. Network characteristics are not always related to well-being in the same way as support itself (Belle, 1982).

Tardy (1985) emphasized the need to clearly distinguish the structure of the social network (size, density, etc.) from the functions of the social network (psychological, instrumental, informational). Maintaining this distinction provides a clearer understanding of how the structure and functions of the network impact well-being.

Raschke (1977) administered a 273-item questionnaire, which included a stress scale designed for the study (the Postdivorce Problems and Stress Scale (PPSS)), to 277 Parents without Partners (white, middle-class women were overrepresented). There was no reliability or validity data presented for the questionnaire. The independent variable, social participation outside the home, was composed of participation with friends, activity in community organizations, level of dating activity and number of people dated, and level of religious activity participation. She found that the more separated or divorced individuals participated in social interaction and/or were involved in relationships or organizations outside the home, the lower the stress level they had associated with the separation and/or divorce. In the crisis period of the first six months after separation, social participation seems to hold little importance in alleviating stress for females, but becomes extremely important in the second six months. Thus, social participation changed over time and the correlations among participation and adjustment varied over time suggesting that participation may be more effective at certain times during divorce adjustment. It is possible that the direction of the relationship between the independent and dependent variables

could be opposite of that posited. In other words, lower stress may make it easier for individuals to participate in activities outside the home, rather than social participation lowering the stress.

Chiriboga, Coho, Stein, and Roberts (1979) define social support as helpseeking behavior (their dependent variable in their regression equation was the number of different categories of helper that had been sought out).

Participants (125 men and 185 women) who were separated from their spouse and had filed the first papers in the divorce process were given structured interview questions and instruments. The researchers found that friends were most commonly turned to for help, followed by the spouse, counselors, relatives and parents. Women were more likely than men to turn to someone for help. Older respondents were generally less likely to seek out social supports. The greater the upset reported, the more likely the respondent was to seek out social support.

In an attempt to identify factors related to satisfactory social adjustment of single parents who have custody of their dependent children, Pett (1982) used a randomly selected group of 206 (185 women, 21 men) divorced custodial parents from Salt Lake County, Utah, whose divorce had taken place within the previous two year period and who had at least one child between the ages of 2 and 18 residing in the home. Predictor variables from six areas of interest (economic factors, personal characteristics of the custodial parent, circumstances surrounding the divorce, quality of the family's relationships with the non-custodial parent, quantity and quality of the custodial parent's social network system, and children's

adjustment) were identified through the use of a step-wise multiple regression analysis in an effort to identify the best set of overall predictors of social adjustment of the custodial parents. The research instruments used were the SAS-SR (Weissman & Paykel, 1974) (a measure of postdivorce adjustment), selected subscales of the General Well-Being Schedule (Fazio, 1977) (a measure intended to assess parental feelings of personal adequacy), and an interview schedule designed to obtain information. The participants scored significantly lower in overall adjustment than did a randomly selected community population, but higher than an ambulatory schizophrenic sample, a group of alcoholics, and a diagnosed acute depressive population. The strongest single predictor of SAS-SR scores was overall sense of well-being and absence of distress, with the source of family income and the family's social status position also emerging as significant. The size of the respondents' social network was an additional significant contributor to the parents' adjustment scores; however, the source of that support and the number of times the support was used were not. The more people that the respondent thought would maintain contact if he/she were to move from the area, the more satisfactory was his/her social adjustment. Contrary to previous findings, the respondents' age, length of time divorced, and stability of family income were not found to be significant contributors to social adjustment. A possible explanation for the absence of time as a significant predictor is that the time frame for the research may have been too narrow (all respondents had been

divorced for less than two years) to identify significant differences in the study population.

The above studies seem to show general agreement that social support has beneficial effects. There seems to be less agreement about how social support influences psychological adjustment. The relationship may not be as simple or as linear as previously assumed.

McLanahan, Wedemeyer, and Adelberg (1981) focused on three kinds of support: 1) direct services (material aids and information relevant to the solution of a specific problem), 2) emotional supports (relationships which provide security, intimacy, and reassurance of worth), and 3) social integration (integration into community activities as well as access to new information and social contacts). They asked 45 divorced Caucasian women with incomes ranging from \$4,500 to \$50,000 draw a map of their support network and describe their relationship with each member, including the kind of support they gave or received. As a check, the women were contacted by phone twice weekly for 6 weeks and asked to discuss their current reliance on their support networks. At the end of 2 months, the women were interviewed again. No attempt was made to interview other network members.

The principle network types found were: 1) a family of origin network, 2) an extended network, and 3) a conjugal network consisting of two subtypes. The family of origin network is composed almost entirely of kinship ties within the woman's original family, is relatively small, and has support functions distributed

according to a traditional sex-role division of labor. The relationships in this network type tend to be asymmetrical, meaning the woman is typically receiving rather than giving support. These networks provide direct service and emotional support, but are less able to insure intimacy and social integration.

The extended network is composed primarily of new friendship ties, especially with other single mothers. This network type often includes ties with various women's support and community action groups. Typically, different individuals are called upon to provide distinctly different kinds of support. The relationships developed tend to be reciprocal and symmetrical. Unlike the family of origin model, support functions are not distributed according to a traditional sex-role division of labor. This network is capable of supplying direct service, emotional support and intimacy/social integration; it is less able to provide network security because of the mobility of its members.

The conjugal network is distinguished by the presence of a key male or spouse-equivalent who is seen by the woman as the major provider of support. The two subtypes mentioned resemble each of the networks discussed above. Which of the network types proved to be most predictive of psychological adjustment was found to depend on the role orientation of the mother. Women who were classified as "stabilizers" (those attempting to maintain their existing identities) found more support in the close-knit family of origin networks, while "changers" (those attempting to establish a new identity) found more support in

the loose-knit extended networks. Because divorce adjustment is a process, the role orientation, and thus the preferred network type, may change over time.

Hughes (1988) suggested two problems with this study. First, the researchers examined networks of women who had been separated from four months to 20 years. Others (Wilcox, 1981) have noted that social networks are dynamic rather static. By ignoring the length of time since separation, the authors may obscure some very relevant features of the networks of single parents. Secondly, there was no comparison of these network patterns with those of other family types (i.e., nonparent).

Caldwell and Bloom (1982) discuss two models which have been proposed. The first suggests that social support has a direct effect on adjustment-- that is, the more social support available to people the better their psychological adjustment will be. The second model suggests that social support mediates the relationship between stress and adjustment. Caldwell and Bloom looked at 50 newly separated persons (22 males and 28 females; 26 parents and 24 nonparents) who participated in the Separation and Divorce Research Project at the University of Colorado. The participants were interviewed and given the Social Readjustment Rating Scale (SRRS) (Holmes & Rahe, 1967) (a measure of the occurrence of 43 stressful life events during the previous 6 months), a separation stress measure, and the Composite Symptom Checklist (CSC) which was developed for the Separation and Divorce Project and measures psychological and psychosomatic symptoms. The participants were again interviewed again six

months later. The results seemed to support the second model discussed above in which social support mediates the relationship between stress and adjustment rather than supporting the relationship more commonly reported in the literature.

Leslie and Grady (1988) suggest that the apparent discrepancies in the social support literature may result from two sources. First, because postdivorce adjustment is a process, what is helpful for positive adjustment may not remain constant over time. Thus during the initial time of crisis, the close-knit dense network may be more helpful. However, as a woman moves into a stage in which she must acquire new roles, this type of network may lead to poorer adaptation. Thus, in some stages of postdivorce adjustment, support may mediate stress yet at the same time, slow the development of independence.

The second source that may account for some of the discrepancy of results is that previously discussed--the inconsistencies in how social support is conceptualized and operationalized. For their research, Leslie and Grady (1988) followed Barrera's (1986) suggestion and focused on more narrow concepts of support: 1) perceived support--an individual's confidence that he/she has sufficient support should it be needed, 2) enacted support--assistance or support that has actually been received by and given to the network (both of these aspects were assessed based on the idea that bidirectionality of support may effect adjustment), and 3) social embeddedness--the interactional and psychological bonds of individuals with those in their social sphere (assessed by density of network,

number of kin in network, and number of divorced network members). All 3 of these aspects have been studied under the general label of "social support."

The primary goal of Leslie and Grady's (1988) research was to attempt to clarify the relationship between social support and mothers' adjustment following divorce by examining these 3 facets of support and by approaching the question longitudinally to account for the process of adjustment. The secondary goal was to consider the effect of these aspects on the traditionality of a divorced mother's attitudes towards women in light of the recent research linking women's sex-role attitudes to their adjustment following divorce. Non-traditional, as opposed to traditional, sex-role attitudes have repeatedly been found to be associated with good adjustment after divorce (Bloom & Clement, 1984; Granvold, Pedler, & Schellie, 1979). Leslie and Grady (1988) solicited 38 women via phone contact and a follow-up letter who had been separated for less than one year prior to the divorce, were able to be interviewed within three months of divorce, and were not planning to remarry within three months. They interviewed these 38 women and then did a follow-up interview with 30 of them 10 to 12 months later. Only the data from these 30 were reported. Each participant was asked to identify 10 people who were important to them and discuss her relationship with each, including demographic data, how they met, activities they shared, frequency of contact, and her feelings for the other person. The participants' adjustment or psychological well-being was assessed in two ways--the Zung Depression Scale (Zung, 1965) and the Quality of Life Scale (Campbell, Converse, & Rodgers,

1976). The traditionality of the respondents' beliefs about women's roles was assessed using the Attitudes Towards Women Scale (Spence, Helmreich, & Stapp, 1973).

Dense kin-filled networks were associated with lower feelings of well-being, with women in these networks reporting more conservative attitudes. There was no significant relationship found between the level of support received by mothers and their well-being in the months following their divorce. However, mothers who were giving higher levels of support to their network reported a lower quality of life. The more support a mother received and gave, or the more highly integrated she was in her network, the more traditional her views about women's roles in society. One year later, those mothers who have fewer kin in the network still have lower levels of depression and more liberal or non-traditional beliefs about women's roles. However, significant positive relationships were found for the level of support received from network members and well-being; and a trend was seen with the mother's level of giving to the network being positively associated with mother's quality of life rating. Thus, one year after their divorces, mothers who were highly involved in their network, both as a provider and a recipient of support, were faring better psychologically than mothers who were not as integrated. This pattern suggests that a more open network with higher numbers of divorced individuals may be beneficial one year post divorce.

A paradox appears to be developing for newly divorced mothers. The number of kin in the network seems to be associated with poor psychological well-

being and traditionality, while the high level of support which such networks provide seems to be associated with psychological well-being. It may be that single mothers very much need the physical, emotional, and material support provided by such networks, but they find themselves paying a high price psychologically with higher depression and lower autonomy. This research suggests that successful coping does not seem to be dependent on the presence of highly interrelated networks of kin, but on the pragmatic issue of provision of support.

Spanier and Thompson (1984) studied 50 separated and 155 white divorced men and women between 20 and 67 years of age who had been separated between 1 and 26 months. They found that frequency of contact with one's three closest friends or relatives did not change following separation. However, there was some change in the amount of help offered by this group. About 25% found people more helpful, 25% felt people were less helpful and about 50% noticed no change in offers to help, discussions of personal problems, or visiting. About 70% reported seeing less of friends they shared with a former spouse. Women who shared many friends with their former spouse were more likely to wish they had more friends. Of the entire sample 43% expressed a desire for more friends.

While the above studies support the fact that social support positively affects divorce adjustment and well-being, they also show numerous qualifications of this relationship. Rather than posit social support as a universal contributor to

adjustment, it seems more appropriate to suggest that some kinds of support, for some individuals, at particular points in time impact adjustment.

Socioeconomic Well-Being

The stability of the economic environment of the United States today is of vital concern to families. Few families experience economic strain at a greater level than do newly-divorced, female-headed households. Weiss (1984), in a longitudinal study of 173 separated and divorced households, reported that at every socioeconomic level, marital dissolution drastically reduced the single parent family's available household income. This income reduction remained stable over a 5-year period. In comparison, for married families, the average income increased steadily during this same period, while divorced family income remained at about half that of married families. These families must deal not only with the emotional and social grief of divorce, but also with what are often great changes in economic standing. This difficulty is exacerbated by job discrimination, lack of prior employment experience, lack of reliable child support, and the increasing cost of child care (Pett & Vaughan-Cole, 1986).

Research that is available concerning the effect that such altered socioeconomic status has on a family's post-divorce adjustment reports many disadvantages and few benefits. Lowered socioeconomic status is reported to reduce the family's access to material and social rewards, and to influence the family's area of residence, credit availability, choice of friends and parental self-image (Blechman & Manning, 1976). In female-headed households, women who

previously had occupations as homemakers and wives of their employed husbands and were assigned by society to *his* social status position must seek employment in traditionally lower-paying, lower-status positions.

Despite changing attitudes about women in the work force, significant differences still exist in the salaries of men and women (Borman & Guido-DiBrito, 1986). In 1981, women earned 64 cents for every dollar a man took home, and 1991 found an increase to only 72 cents for each of those male dollars earned (Saltzman, 1991; U.S. Department of Commerce, 1987). In addition, many employers justify offering women lower paying jobs because they perceive women as unreliable workers who are committed first to their families and only secondarily to their jobs (Kessler-Harris, 1987). This lack of full participation limits their earning capacity when they are forced to reenter the work force after a divorce.

Loss of the husband from the household influences family income, per capita income, and the income vs. needs ratio. Upon a husband's leaving, these three statistics decrease by 37%, 21%, and 26%, respectively (U.S. Census Bureau, 1990). Similarly, the percentage of female-headed families in poverty doubles after separation, from 19% to 38%. For example, according to Duncan and Hoffman (1985), approximately 16 months after a woman becomes separated or divorced, family income is only 59% of what it was just prior to separation. The per capita income is only 74% of that prior to divorce, and the income/need ratio is 71%. In contrast, a man's income after divorce is about 90% of his pre-divorce

income. These figures suggest that women whose status changes from that of married to divorced or separated face formidable economic stressors.

One of single women's greatest difficulties is the arranging of childcare, a dilemma compounded by the issues of child support. Although 5.7 million women were awarded child support in 1990, only about 50% received full payment of the amount due, while the others received partial payment or nothing. Although health care benefits were included in the child support awards of 40% of mothers, only two-thirds of the absent fathers required to do so actually provided them. Additionally, of the 20.6 million ever-divorced or currently-separated women in 1990, only 15% were awarded alimony payments and only 32% received a property settlement (U. S. Census Bureau, 1989). Thus, not only are 50% of female-headed households not receiving the child support due them, but also many (approximately 70%) of these mothers have the additional responsibility of providing for their children's health care (Garfinkel & McLanahan, 1986). The combined problem of women's lower earning capacity and lack of adequate child care is particularly severe for divorced mothers with primary or sole responsibility for children. In turn, these conflicts are exacerbated by the fact that women are much less likely to remarry than their male counterparts (McGoldrick & Carter, 1989). Women who do not remarry or reconcile quickly following separation may have a particularly difficult time recouping the level of economic well-being that was established prior to divorce.

Pett and Vaughan-Cole (1986) looked at the effect of economic stressors (amount, source, and stability of post-divorce family income; change in social status; and feelings of parental security regarding the source of future income) on 256 (235 women, 21 men) single custodial parent's post-divorce social and emotional functioning. The greatest positive change in social status occurred for the higher-income, higher-status respondents, while the greatest loss in social status occurred for the lower-income respondents. Higher-status respondents also scored significantly higher in satisfactory social and emotional adjustment than did the lower status respondents. Women experienced significantly more negative fluctuations in their income level following divorce than did men. Nearly one-third of the women (32.8%) experienced a loss of more than \$8,000/year. If anything, the fathers' incomes improved following divorce. The stress from this economic upheaval has an impact on post-divorce psychological adjustment. For example, Wallerstein (1986) found that divorced women for whom economic worries were an intrinsic part of daily life were significantly more likely to remain deeply resentful over the decade, especially if their former husbands were financially very successful.

To summarize, previous research suggests that there are a number of economic stressors that exist for a divorced family which have the potential for disrupting its satisfactory adjustment after divorce.

Attitudes Toward Women's Roles

Brown, Perry, and Harburg (1977) define attitudes toward women's roles as internalized values or beliefs about what behaviors are appropriate and satisfying for each sex. These attitudes among married women have been conceptualized to vary along a continuum from traditional to nontraditional. "Traditional" women derive their basic satisfactions and sense of identity from the roles of wife and mother, feeling that the woman's role is subordinate to the man's and that family responsibilities should take precedence over personal fulfillment outside the family. "Nontraditional" women consider maximization of their own potential equally important as family duties and acknowledge their need for individual achievement and autonomy. Thus, it is thought that in marital dissolution women with more nontraditional attitudes will have a belief system that guides and supports their actions as single, autonomous women who can develop new identities separate from their roles as wife or ex-wife.

Women have traditionally established their self-image and identity in terms of their relationships to significant others (Gilligan, 1982; Hagemeyer, 1986; Uroda, 1977). Gilligan (1982) argues that more women than men tend to satisfy their achievement needs vicariously, through the successes of their spouses, children, or bosses, rather than directly, through their own achievements. The difference in emphasis, she suggests, is due to the different goals of development for women and men: attachment and relationship for women, separation and achievement for men. The goals are different because the problems and

challenges faced by females are different than those faced by men, partly because society expects different things from them, and partly because their biological differences make them vulnerable to different experiences in the area of reproduction. These traditional roles enacted by women are modified by divorce; they not only lose their husband and their primary attachment and relationship, but an essential part of themselves. That is, separation alters the identity and the sense of security associated with the institution of marriage. Rather than regaining the former self, a new identity must slowly be developed. Women who have internalized the traditional values of society are more likely to encounter barriers to forging alternative identities and relationships (Bloom & Clement, 1984; Chiriboga & Thurnher, 1980), thus making the psychosocial adjustment to divorce and being alone even more difficult.

As a part of the traditional roles discussed above, society largely expects children to remain with their mother in a divorce situation (Caldwell, Bloom, & Hodges, 1983). The dominant custodial arrangement in over 80% of postdivorce families is that of a custodial mother with whom the children reside and a father who has visitation rights (Wallerstein & Kelly, 1980). The parenting role of women becomes more significant and all-encompassing while a man's often fades (Strong & De Vault, 1992). Huddleston & Hawkins (1991) found that after divorce, nearly half the women (40%) in their study had more childcare responsibilities, while a similar proportion of the men had less responsibility. In their study of sixty divorcing families over a five-year period, Wallerstein and Kelly

(1980) found that by and large, child-care responsibilities belonged entirely to the mother. Within six months of separation, 25% of the mothers interviewed judged themselves to be substantially less available to their children due directly to expanded work schedules and/or new educational demands.

Brown, Perry, and Harburg (1977) found traditional attitudes to be related to older age and less education. Traditional women reported significantly less internal control, more distress and less personal growth during the process of marital dissolution than nontraditional women. More highly educated women held less traditional attitudes and had more positive psychological outcomes during marital dissolution. Women in general became significantly less traditional in their attitudes during the four months post divorce.

Brown and Manela (1978) examined the relationship between attitudes toward women's roles and psychological adjustment following divorce in a sample of 253 divorcing women all of whom had at least one minor child. They found that there was a significant relationship between these attitudes and adjustment after divorce, specifically, that adjustment was superior among women whose attitudes were nontraditional.

Chiriboga and Thurnher (1980) studied a sample of 298 persons who had filed for divorce in two counties in California. No one in the study had been separated for longer than 8 months. Included among the items in the interview were a number of questions regarding former marital lifestyle--division of labor, authority relationships, use of leisure time, and reliance on the spouse.

Adjustment at the time of the interview was significantly associated with many aspects of reported former marital lifestyle. For men under age 40, better adjustment was associated with an egalitarian relationship with the wife and at the same time, with a strong social network outside the marriage. In the case of women under age 40, better adjustment was found among those who had been more pragmatic, assertive, and independent during their marriages. In the case of persons above age 40, adjustment among men was better in the case of those who had been nonauthoritarian, helpful around the house, and somewhat passive. Among older women, adjustment was better in the case of those who had found ways of achieving a balance of dependence and control via traditional attitudes and behaviors.

Caldwell, Bloom, and Hodges (1983) interviewed 49 subjects (28 women and 21 men) 2 months after their separation, 6 months later, and 1 year later. Endorsement of traditional attitudes was related to more symptomatology at 18 months. Quality of Life scores were higher for younger women, for women who displayed nontraditional sex-role attitudes, and for women whose income had increased.

Kurdek and Blisk (1983) studied 25 white, upper middle class mothers who had been separated an average of 5.73 years. Their results showed mothers' divorce adjustment as positively related to nontraditional attitudes toward women's roles.

Bloom and Clement (1984) studied 154 recently separated (less than six months) but still married men and women. Approximately 2/3 were randomly assigned to a 6-month long intervention program, while the remaining 1/3 served as a control group. The participants were interviewed at the beginning of the study and at 6, 18, and 30 months after entrance in to the program. Parents were found to have significantly lower self-orientation scores than nonparents. Family orientation was significantly related to postseparation measures of adjustment, even as long as 18 months after separation, with adjustment being poorer in those women with higher traditional family orientation scores. This result clearly corroborates what has been found in previous investigations. To a lesser extent, higher self-orientation was associated with better postseparation adjustment. Neither of these relationships has been found in the case of men.

Bloom and Clement (1984) interviewed 143 21-58 year-old subjects 2 months after their marital separation and 6, 18, and 30 months later to investigate the relationship between attitudes toward women's roles and adjustment to marital disruption. One hundred and one subjects were randomly assigned to a six-month long intervention program, while 52 subjects served as a control group. Results showed that in females, high family orientation, and to a lesser extent, low self-orientation were associated with poor postseparation adjustment.

Self-Efficacy

In his original formulation, Bandura (1977) defined self-efficacy expectations as beliefs about one's own ability to successfully perform a given

behavior. Efficacy expectations were hypothesized as helping to determine whether behavior will be initiated, how much effort will be expended, and how long it will be maintained in the face of obstacles or aversive experiences.

Personal efficacy, in his view, is not a passive trait or characteristic, but a dynamic aspect of the self-system that interacts complexly with the environment as well as with other motivational and self-regulatory mechanisms (i.e., outcome expectations), and with personal capabilities and performance accomplishments (Bandura, 1986). Perceived self-efficacy is a judgment about personal capabilities that is influenced by and, in turn, influences performance, but is not reducible to objective skills. Rather, self-efficacy determines what we do with the skills we have.

Efficacy expectations are hypothesized to be acquired via four major routes: enactive attainment (performance accomplishments); vicarious experiences (including observational learning through modeling); verbal persuasion; and one's physiological state (Bandura, 1986). These four sources of efficacy information continually and reciprocally interact to affect performance judgments which, in turn, influence human action.

Bandura conceptualized self-efficacy as varying along three dimensions: level, strength, and generality. Level refers to the degree of difficulty of the tasks or behaviors that an individual feels capable of performing. Strength refers to the confidence a person has in his or her performance estimates. Weak self-efficacy expectations are easily modified by disconfirming experiences, while strong self-

efficacy percepts are robust, promoting persistence in the face of obstacles.

Generality of self-efficacy concerns the range of situations in which a person considers him or herself efficacious.

Another component of the social cognitive model interacting with self-efficacy judgments is outcome expectations, referring to personal beliefs about the results of performance. Whereas self-efficacy beliefs are concerned with "can I do this?", outcome expectations address "if I do this, what will happen?" In other outcome/expectancy frameworks (i.e., Rotter, 1966; Vroom, 1964), a heavy emphasis is placed on estimates of outcomes or potential consequences in the determination of behavior. Bandura (1986), while acknowledging the role of outcome expectations in performance, argues that expected outcomes usually depend to a great extent on self-perceptions of performance capabilities and are generally less important in determining behavior.

According to the theory, accurate and strong expectations of personal efficacy are crucial to the initiation and persistence of behavioral performance in all aspects of human development. Self-efficacy theory has been applied to diverse areas of psychosocial functioning, such as anxiety and phobias (Bandura, 1986), depressive affect (Davies & Yates, 1982), health behaviors (O'Leary, 1985), athletic attainments (Feltz, 1982), and school achievement (Schunk, 1984), with largely supportive results.

Self-efficacy has been related to adjustment in the areas of adjustment to aging (Holahan, Holahan, & Belk, 1984), inmate adjustment to prison (Goodstein,

MacKenzie, & Shotland, 1984), and coping with abortion (Cozzarelli, 1993; Major, Cozzarelli, Sciacchitano, Cooper, Testa, & Mueller 1990; Mueller & Major, 1989). As part of a larger study, Hicks (1984) investigated the relationship between efficacy estimates and measures of adjustment. She concluded that "subjects reporting low efficacy tended to be more depressed and anxious, and to experience a greater number of psychophysiological stress symptoms" (1984, p. 128).

The research on psychological adjustment, social support, socioeconomic well-being, attitudes toward women's roles, and self-efficacy which was summarized in this chapter provides the context for examining the research questions presented in Chapter I. The methods and procedures which were used in the study will be presented in Chapter III.

CHAPTER III

METHODS AND PROCEDURES

This chapter includes a description of the subjects and how they were recruited; the measures that were used to obtain information on socioeconomic well-being, social support, attitudes toward women's roles, self-efficacy, and psychological adjustment; and the procedures which were followed.

Methods

Subjects

The sample consisted of 103 women legally divorced for 0-5 years who had not remarried and who volunteered to participate in a study of women's adjustment after divorce. Adjustment after divorce represents a process lasting up to five years (Ahrons, 1980; Hetherington, Cox, & Cox 1978; Wallerstein & Kelly, 1980). Thus, in hopes of identifying variables that make adjustment more or less difficult, this study focused on women divorced no longer than 5 years.

Of the 103 women, 94 (91.2%) were White, Non-Hispanic, 6 (5.8 %) were Black, Non-Hispanic, 1 (1.0%) was American Indian or Alaskan Native, 1 (1%) was Asian or Pacific Islander, and 1 was Hispanic. Their ages ranged from 21 - 61 with a mean of 37.54 (SD 8.79). They had from 0 - 5 children with an average of 1.45 (SD 1.12). The women had been divorced 1 - 60 months with an average length of time since their most recent divorce of 18.75 months (SD 14.11).

Measures

Multiple scores and demographic information were gathered from each subject. The measures included: (a) Demographic Material, (b) Social Provisions Scale (SS), (c) Socioeconomic Well-Being Measure (SEWB), (d) Attitudes Toward Women Scale (ATWR), (e) Self-Efficacy Scale (SE), and (f) General Well Being Schedule (Psychological Adjustment, PA) (See Appendix C).

Demographic Material

Information was obtained on: sex, age, race, and details about the divorce. These questions were answered either by circling a correct answer, filling in a blank, or marking a Likert-type scale. This data was gathered in order to describe the sample and to allow comparison with other samples and/or the study population.

Social Provisions Scale

The Social Provisions Scale (SPS) (Cutrona & Russell, 1987; Russell & Cutrona, 1984) is a general measure of perceived social support designed to tap the six provisions of social relationships identified by Weiss (1974). The six provisions assessed are guidance (advice, information), reliable alliance (tangible assistance), attachment (caring), social integration (belonging to a group of similar others), reassurance of worth (positive evaluation), and opportunity to provide nurturance (providing support to others). Subjects are asked to consider their entire support network in assessing the extent to which they feel that each of the six provisions is currently available to them. Each provision is assessed by 4 items,

two that describe the presence and two that describe the absence of the provision, for a total of 24 items. Scores range from 24-96 with higher scores representing better perceived social support. Reliability for the scale ranges from .87 to .91 across a range of samples (Cutrona & Russell, 1987). Extensive validity evidence for this scale has been found among both adult and adolescent populations.

Alpha coefficients for the individual subscales have ranged from .64 to .76 and factor analysis has confirmed a six-factor structure corresponding to the six provision subscales (Cutrona & Russell, 1987; Russell & Cutrona, 1984).

Socioeconomic Well-Being Measure

Eleven author-developed, likert-type questions were asked to assess the predictability and adequacy of the woman's income sources. The scores on all 11 questions were summed. Scores ranged from 0 - 33 with lower scores representing more positive socioeconomic well-being. (For purposes of this study, the scores were inverted so that higher scores represented more positive socioeconomic well-being. This allowed high scores on all the measures to predict adjustment in the direction supported by the literature.)

Attitudes Toward Women Scale

The Attitudes Toward Women Scale (ATWS) (Spence & Helmreich, 1972) is a 25-item scale designed to test a respondent's attitudes about the role of women in society, specifically the degree to which these attitudes reflect traditional or nontraditional values. Each item contains four response alternatives bearing on the vocational, educational, and intellectual roles of women, their

freedom and independence, dating, courtship, etiquette, sexual behavior, and marital relationships and obligations. Scores range from 0 to 75 with higher scores representing more egalitarian attitudes and lower scores representing more traditional attitudes. McKinney (1987) found the scale to be quite reliable with a Cronbach Alpha of .90 and a Guttman split-half coefficient of .87. Kilpatrick and Smith (1974) found the scale valid and able to significantly differentiate female members of the National Organization of Women (NOW) from college students and parents of college students. Members of NOW had significantly higher scores (more egalitarian attitudes) than the other two groups.

Self-Efficacy Scale

The Self-Efficacy Scale (SES) (Sherer, Maddux, Merdante, Prentice-Dunn, Jacobs, & Rogers; 1982) is designed to measure one's expectations of personal mastery and success in both social circumstances and day to day life (Bandura, 1977; Sherer et al., 1982). The scale contains thirty items, seven of which are filler items (e.g., "I like to grow houseplants"). The response format used in this instrument is a five-point scale from "disagree strongly" to "agree strongly." Possible scores range from 23 to 92 points. An example of a question is "When I make plans, I am certain I can make them work."

The SES has two subscales: Social Self-Efficacy (i.e., interpersonal abilities) containing 6 items and General Self-Efficacy (i.e., general day-to-day abilities) containing 17 items. Individuals who score high on the SES typically have characteristics that are correlated positively with ego strength, self-esteem,

and interpersonal competency (Sherer et al., 1982). Although the test-retest reliability has not been reported for the SES, a high internal consistency is reported for both subscales (Sherer, et al, 1982). Using Cronbach's Alpha, an internal consistency of .86 is reported for the subscale of General Self-Efficacy (GSE) and .71 for the subscale of Social Self-Efficacy (SSE) (Sherer et al., 1982). Such results compare favorably with the alpha value of .60 recommended by Nunnally (1978) for scales to be used in basic research.

In the normative sample, the mean and standard deviation were 64.31 and 8.58, respectively, for the General Self-Efficacy Subscale (N=101) (Sherer & Adams, 1983). The mean and standard deviation of the Social Self-Efficacy subscale were 21.20 and 3.63, respectively, (Sherer & Adams, 1983). Evaluation of both subscales resulted in a conclusion that the General Self-Efficacy subscale is more useful than the Social Self-Efficacy subscale (Sherer & Adams, 1983).

Concurrent validity of the SES subscales appears to be moderately strong (Sherer et al., 1982). The subscales are positively correlated with personality characteristics such as personal control, interpersonal competency, self-esteem, and an internal (as opposed to an external) locus-of-control (Sherer et al., 1982). The characteristics of both General Self-Efficacy and Social Self-Efficacy seem essential for personal, as well as occupational, success, as both subscales have been negatively correlated with quitting and being fired from jobs ($r = -.24$ and $-.22$, respectively, $p < .05$) (Sherer et al., 1982).

General Well Being Schedule

The General Well Being Schedule (GWB)(Fazio, 1977) is an 18-item self-report instrument that assesses respondent's subjective feelings of well-being and distress. The scale reflects both positive and negative feelings: six dimensions cover anxiety, depression, general health, positive well-being, self-control, and vitality. The GWB schedule has been examined for its concurrent validity (DuPuy, 1978; Fazio, 1977). The scale performed slightly better than other assessment tools in predicting interviewers' ratings of depression ($r = .47, p < .01$) and did equally well in assessing depressive mood ($r = .69, p < .01$) and anxiety states ($r = .64, p < .01$). Extensive analyses of the scale's validity indicates that it appears to measure the relevant properties of the psychological states or conditions for which it was designed, and has high test-retest reliability ($r = .85$) (Fazio, 1977). An additional advantage is that the instrument is an easily understood and completed scale that emphasizes health rather than illness. Scores range from 0 to 110, with higher scores indicating more satisfactory emotional adjustment. A score of 0-60 reflects "severe distress"; 61-72 reflects "moderate distress"; and 73-110 represents "positive well-being."

Procedures

Data Collection Procedures

Two methods of solicitation of subjects were used. Names and last known addresses of women who had divorced in the last five years were obtained from divorce court records accessible to the public at a county courthouse in Eastern

Tennessee. Using city directories and phone books, current addresses and phone numbers were located. If the women were not listed, attempts were made to contact family members or previous in-laws to obtain current information.

Potential subjects were contacted by phone to determine whether they met the requirements of the study and would be interested in participating. Additionally, women contacted via this first source were asked to identify other women they knew who met the requirements of the study and might be interested in participating. During the solicitation of these subjects, the researcher informed them that participation involved filling out multiple confidential questionnaires. No offer of repayment for participation in the study was made.

Once a subject was identified and agreed to participate in the study, their mailing address was obtained. The researcher mailed each subject a packet containing two copies of the Informed Consent Form (see Appendix B), all of the questionnaires (see Appendix C), a debriefing form (see Appendix D), and a self-addressed, stamped envelope. One copy of the informed consent form was signed and returned to the researcher; the other copy and the debriefing form were retained by the participant for perusal at her leisure. The participants were requested to complete the items in the order they were presented. The order of administration was as follows: (a) Demographic Material, (b) Social Provisions Scale, (c) Socioeconomic Well-Being Measure, (d) Attitudes Toward Women Scale, (e) Self-Efficacy Scale, and (f) General Well Being Schedule.

The participants were asked to return the packet of questionnaires to the researcher in about a week's time. Once two weeks had passed since the packet had been mailed out, the participants were reminded by phone to return the packets at their earliest convenience. 150 packets were mailed out and 103 were returned, resulting in a return rate of 68.7%.

Statistical Procedures

The measures used in this study produce data that are ordinal in nature. Statisticians differ in their opinions about whether measurement scales used in the social sciences and education should be treated as ordinal or interval. "There is a growing tendency to consider such data as though they were somewhere *between* ordinal and interval scales" (Popham & Sirotnik, 1992, p. 250). Traditional statistical views require the use of nonparametric statistics with ordinal data; however, this view has been rejected by many statisticians. "Parametric procedures can be computed as long as the data are represented in numerical form" (p. 250). Empirical studies have shown that the use of parametric procedures with *ordinal* data rarely distorts the results. Popham and Sirotnik (1992) go on to state:

More often than not, such parametric analysis results are nearly identical to those yielded by nonparametric procedures. Because the majority of data encountered in educational investigations probably falls somewhere between ordinal and interval strength, the educational investigator is usually on safe ground in applying parametric tests to numerical (ordinal or interval) data. (p. 50)

With this in mind, hierarchical regression analysis was the statistical procedure used in this study. SS, SEWB, ATWR, and the interaction of each with SE were used to predict psychological adjustment.

This chapter included a description of the subjects, measures, and procedures. The statistical analysis and results will be presented in Chapter IV.

CHAPTER IV

RESULTS

This chapter is divided into 5 sections and describes the results of this study. First, demographic characteristics of the sample are discussed. Second, the descriptive statistics for the variables examined in the study are reviewed. Third, the reliability analysis of the Socioeconomic Well-Being measure is examined. Fourth, correlation results are presented. Fifth, results from the regression analyses are discussed. The tables describing the data and results of the study are listed in Appendix E. See Appendix F for the raw data.

Demographic Data

Table 1 (Appendix E) presents demographic data for the 103 women who filled out questionnaires in this study. Of the 103 women, 94 (91.2%) were White, Non-Hispanic; 6 (5.8 %) were Black, Non-Hispanic; 1 (1.0%) was American Indian or Alaskan Native; 1 (1.0%) was Asian or Pacific Islander; and 1 (1.0%) was Hispanic. These percentages are fairly representative of the East Tennessee area in which the data were collected (U.S. Department of Commerce, 1992). In the East Tennessee area, the Census Bureau reports the following percentages: White, Non-Hispanic (89.4%); Black, Non-Hispanic (8.78%); Asian or Pacific Islander (0.97%); Hispanic (0.62%); and American Indian or Alaskan Native (0.23%). However, as compared to the 1990 U.S. census data, the percentages found in this study are not very representative (U.S. Department of Commerce, 1992). The Census Bureau reports the following percentages in the United States:

White, Non-Hispanic (75.72%); Black, Non-Hispanic (11.76%); Hispanic (9.00%); Asian or Pacific Islander (2.80%); and American Indian or Alaskan Native (0.72%).

The women's ages ranged from 21 - 61 with a mean of 37.54 (SD 8.79). They had from 0 - 5 children with an average of 1.45 (SD 1.12). The women had been divorced 1 - 60 months with an average length of time since their most recent divorce of 18.75 months (SD 14.11), suggesting that the desired range was represented. For 66% of the sample, this represented their first divorce and almost half (46.5%) had been married at least 11 years.

As supported by the literature (Wallerstein, 1986; Zeiss, Zeiss, & Johnson, 1980), the women in this sample were much more likely (72.8% of the time) to have initiated their divorce; initiating the divorce has been correlated with better adjustment (Wallerstein, 1986). Though men are more likely than women to remarry after a divorce (U. S. Department of Commerce, 1990), 65% of these not-yet remarried women described their ex-husbands as also still single. Over half of the sample (75.7%) were at least fairly aware the divorce was coming, with only 11.7% depicting themselves as being shocked by the news. Only 31.1% of these women characterized themselves as angry with their ex-husbands, with only 9.8% having much difficulty with child custody issues. Unfortunately, Wallerstein and Blakeslee (1989), in their ten-year longitudinal study of divorced people, found that women's intense anger and bitterness had not faded much in the decade since their divorce.

These subjects were most likely to see their ex-husbands either rarely (31.1%) or weekly (25.2%). The latter may be the result of seeing the ex-husband due to joint custody or visitation of children. This is supported by the number of children described as seeing their fathers weekly (31.1). A small, but disturbing, percentage of mothers in this study (12.8%) reported that their children rarely or never saw their father.

Religiosity is influential for many women in this sample. Kitson (1992) found that increased influence placed on religion and greater church attendance were related to more adjustment difficulties. About 3/4 (73.9%) of this sample stated that religion is "very" or "pretty" important in their lives, and 82.6% attend church at least one time per month. Almost half (45.7%) stated that religion is very important to their understanding of marriage.

Descriptive Statistics

Table 2 (Appendix E) lists the ranges, means, and standard deviations of the variables. The range of scores achieved on several of the measures is less than desirable. The Social Provisions Scale (Cutrona & Russell, 1987) has a possible range of 24-96. The range achieved with this sample was 50-95, with a mean of 77.85. Likewise, the scores on the Attitudes Toward Women Scale (Spence & Helmreich, 1972) and Self-Efficacy Scale (Shearer, et. al., 1982) failed to adequately represent the possible range. This result is likely due to one or both of the following: 1) the sample is not representative of the population on which the measure was normed, or 2) the norms are outdated. The latter is most likely

true of the Attitudes Toward Women Scale. The scores are highly skewed toward the nontraditional end. This scale was normed in the early 70s, and attitudes toward women's roles have changed considerably since that time.

Socioeconomic Well-Being Measure Analysis

The Socioeconomic Well-Being measure (see Appendix C), consisting of 11 author-developed questions was tested for reliability using Cronbach's Alpha ($r = .87$). This suggests that the measure is reliable and the items are measuring a single construct.

Correlation Results

Table 2 (Appendix E) also lists the intercorrelations of the variables. Social Support was significantly correlated with all four of the other variables (PA, $r = .51$; SE, $r = .45$; ATWR, $r = .22$; and SEWB, $r = .31$), suggesting that as a woman's degree of social support increases, her psychological adjustment, self-efficacy, and socioeconomic well-being are apt to increase, and her attitudes toward women's roles tend to be more nontraditional. Additionally, psychological adjustment was significantly correlated with three of the four (SS (see above); SEWB, $r = .39$; and SE, $r = .41$). Psychological adjustment increases as social support, socioeconomic well-being, and self-efficacy increase. These results support those suggested in the literature.

Because social support and self-efficacy were as highly correlated as they were ($r = .45$), tolerance and VIF values were calculated to assess multicollinearity effects. Tolerance levels approaching zero indicate that the

variable is almost totally accounted for by the other variables. Tolerance levels approaching 1.00 indicate little collinearity. The tolerance value for social support was .70 ($VIF = 1.43$) and the tolerance value for self-efficacy was .80 ($VIF = 1.26$). The values found are not small enough to indicate a multicollinearity effect.

Regression Results

Hierarchical multiple regression analysis was used to answer the research questions. In the first step, the independent variables of social support (SS), socioeconomic well-being (SEWB), attitudes toward women's roles (ATWR), and self-efficacy (SE) were used to predict the dependent variable of psychological adjustment (see Table 3, Appendix E). This first step, or block, represents the most important first predictors. These variables are seen as important, or as making a joint contribution to the prediction of psychological adjustment after divorce, and thus no theoretical rationale was used for the order in which they were entered. The overall multiple regression analysis was significant $F(4, 90) = 13.55, p < .001, R^2 = .38$. The variables SEWB, SS, and SE contributed significantly to the model: for SEWB, $\beta = 0.29, t(94) = 3.21, p = .002$; for SS, $\beta = 0.32, t(94) = 3.26, p = .002$; and for SE, $\beta = 0.21, t(94) = 2.27, p = .03$. ATWR did not contribute to the model.

In the second step, a second level of interaction terms above the main effects (SS X SE, SEWB X SE, and ATWR X SE) were added to the model, first together and then individually. The model with the four original variables plus the

three interaction terms was significant, but not significantly different from the original (according to Cohen and Cohen's (1983) General F Test for an Increment, $p = .145$), suggesting that the addition of the three interaction terms together is not productive (see Table 3, Appendix E). When the interaction terms were added to the original model one at a time, none of the models was found to be significantly different from the original. Only the interaction of socioeconomic well-being and self-efficacy contributed significantly to the model: $\beta = 1.00$, $t(94) = 2.00$, $p = .05$ (see Table 4, Appendix E). This suggests that self-efficacy and socioeconomic well-being may vary together in a predictable way: when low levels of socioeconomic well-being are present, a high level of self-efficacy serves as a moderating factor in predicting psychological adjustment after divorce.

Because the original model was significant, the subscales of the dependent variable (psychological adjustment) were analyzed separately to better understand which aspects of psychological adjustment (positive well-being, anxiety, depression, general health, self-control, vitality) were being predicted. Using each of the subscales as the dependent variable, the original model (four variables) and the full model (four variables plus the three interaction terms) were tested. In each case the models were significant with R^2 's ranging from .17 to .46 (see Tables 5-10, Appendix E). However, the only subscale which showed a somewhat significant difference between the two models was Positive Well-being (see Table 10, Appendix E). Even though at a far from an appropriate significance level ($p = .25$), this is interesting to note.

Research Hypotheses

Hypotheses 1 (higher levels of social support predict women's positive adjustment after divorce), 2 (higher levels of socioeconomic well-being predict women's positive adjustment after divorce), and 4 (higher levels of self-efficacy predict women's positive adjustment after divorce) were supported. Social support, socioeconomic well-being, and self-efficacy were found to predict psychological adjustment after divorce. Hypothesis 3 (nontraditional attitudes toward women's roles predict women's positive adjustment after divorce) was not supported.

Hypotheses 5 (when low levels of social support are present, a high level of self-efficacy serves as a moderating factor in predicting women's positive adjustment 0-5 years after legal divorce), 6 (when traditional attitudes toward women's roles are present, a high level of self-efficacy serves as a moderating factor in predicting women's positive adjustment 0-5 years after legal divorce), 8 (when high levels of social support are present, a low level of self-efficacy serves as a moderating factor in predicting women's positive adjustment 0-5 years after legal divorce), and 9 (when nontraditional attitudes toward women's roles are present, a low level of self-efficacy serves as a moderating factor in predicting women's positive adjustment 0-5 years after legal divorce) were not supported.

When only the interaction term SEWB X SE was added to the original model, hypotheses 7 (when low levels of socioeconomic well-being are present, a high level of self-efficacy serves as a moderating factor in predicting women's positive adjustment 0-5 years after legal divorce) and 10 (when high levels of

socioeconomic well-being are present, a low level of self-efficacy serves as a moderating factor in predicting women's positive adjustment 0-5 years after legal divorce) were supported. When SEWB X SE, ATWR X SE, and SS X SE were all added to the original model, hypotheses 7 and 10 were not supported.

As described above, the model proposed in this study (see Figure 1, Appendix A) was not supported by the data. Figure 2 (Appendix A) summarizes the results found.

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Until 1973 only five major works dealing specifically with postseparation and postdivorce adjustment had been done, and only four had been published (Raschke, 1977). Waller's (1930) study was the initial pioneering work, which was followed by Goode's (1956) large-scale random survey of divorced mothers in Detroit in 1948. Hunt's (1966) World of the Formerly Married was written for popular consumption, but was based on questionnaires, interviews, and participant observation. Bohannon (1970) edited After Divorce in which he contributed three of its chapters based on questionnaires. These were the major postdivorce adjustment studies until Barringer's (1973) large-scale questionnaire study of members of Parents Without Partners organizations. Each of these studies, in its own way, found that postseparation and postdivorce periods are problematic for the individuals involved as well as for society. Over the last 20 years, researchers have attempted to take this a step further and determine what specific factors affect post-divorce adjustment. Numerous contributors have been found. This study looked at four: social support, socioeconomic well-being, attitudes toward women's roles, and self-efficacy.

One hypothesis suggested that women with higher levels of social support adjust better after divorce. In this study, social support was measured by the Social Provisions Scale and included advice, tangible assistance, caring, being valued, and having a chance to provide support to others. Much research has

been done to support this idea (Chiriboga, et al., 1979; Hughes, 1988; Pett, 1982; Raschke, 1977; Spanier & Thompson, 1984). The results of this study provide further support for this hypothesis.

A second hypothesis suggested that women with better socioeconomic well-being would adjust better after divorce. In this study, socioeconomic well-being was measured by an author-developed scale and was defined as a woman's beliefs about the predictability and adequacy of her income sources, including her salary, child support, alimony, governmental support, etc. There is support for this idea, as well (Bould, 1977; Pett & Vaughan-Cole, 1986; Wallerstein, 1986; Weiss, 1984). This hypothesis is further supported by the results of this study.

A third hypothesis was that having higher levels of self-efficacy would help women adjust better after divorce. Self-efficacy is one's belief about one's own ability to successfully perform a given behavior, in this case adjusting after divorce, and was measured by the Self-Efficacy Scale. Researchers have not looked at self-efficacy as it relates to post-divorce adjustment, but have found increased levels of self-efficacy to be helpful in adjusting to other difficult situations: aging (Holahan, et al., 1984), prison life (Goodstein, et al., 1984), and abortion (Cozzarelli, 1993; Major, et al., 1990). This study is one of the first in supporting the idea that increased levels of self-efficacy help women adjust better after divorce.

A fourth hypothesis stated that a woman's attitudes about women's roles in the home and in society affect her adjustment after divorce, specifically that

traditional attitudes predict worse and nontraditional attitudes predict better adjustment after divorce. These attitudes were measured by the Attitudes Toward Women Scale. There are numerous studies which support this hypothesis (i.e., Bloom & Clement, 1984; Brown, et al., 1977; Caldwell, et al., 1983). The results from this study do not support this hypothesis. Absence of support for this idea may be the result of several factors. The possible range for the Attitudes Toward Women Scale is 0-75. The range for this sample was 30-75 with a mean of 61, suggesting a largely non-traditional group. However, the scale was created in 1972; therefore, a skew in the general population toward more non-traditional attitudes is also possible. A further consideration is that these results may actually challenge the preponderance of existing literature. The fact that the subjects live in a southern state may play a role. Perhaps women with nontraditional sex-role attitudes are perceived as deviant in southern culture. Women may internalize this belief and have lower psychological adjustment/general well-being than they would in a more accepting culture. Obviously, further research would be needed to test this idea. Also, a renorming of the Attitudes Toward Women Scale would be helpful.

The remaining hypotheses in this study were related to whether the level of a woman's self-efficacy would affect the other variables already discussed (social support, socioeconomic well-being, and attitudes toward women's roles) and how they relate to adjustment after divorce. Even if a woman has little social support, could a high level of self-efficacy make up for it? If she has nontraditional

attitudes toward women's roles, could low self-efficacy increase the difficulty of her adjustment? Even though her income sources are inadequate and unpredictable, could her belief that she will get through this difficult experience make a difference? These are good questions, but the latter is the only one for which the results of this study were able to provide some support.

Researchers have come a long way since the earliest studies on post-divorce adjustment. We not only know that the period after a divorce is difficult, but that there are certain factors that typically make it better or worse (whether children are involved, the length of the marriage, the degree of anger between separating partners, and on and on). However, all these factors, when looked at separately, cannot explain the differences in how divorce affects unique individuals. It was clear from this study that there is much variation in divorced women. The 103 respondents were quite diversified both in terms of their life experiences and their post-divorce adjustment needs. Counseling professionals need to constantly maintain this perspective when helping each woman they work with to identify those strengths and needs unique to her and to locate sources of support in fulfilling those needs.

Limitations of the Study

Data for this study were collected in East Tennessee. Subjects were recruited from divorce court records and by word of mouth. These factors make the sample nonrandom. This fact, the relatively small number of subjects used, and the issues of sampling and volunteer bias limit generalization of the results.

An additional limitation of this study is that it examined the experiences of the divorced woman at only one point in time. The use of a longitudinal design would be helpful in future research. For example, what happens to women's self-efficacy across time? Is self-efficacy a stable component or do circumstances (such as a change to or continued low socioeconomic well-being) affect it? Also, a comparison sample of "happily married" and "unhappily married" women would be recommended.

This study used as its measures pencil and paper tests. It would be useful to compare these results with observations from "significant others" (e.g., other family or support group members) and with interview data directly from the women themselves. Using direct observation rather than reported behaviors would also contribute to the understanding of post-divorce adjustment.

Finally, it is important to note that while the model examined here has provided significant information about social support, socioeconomic well-being, and self-efficacy, these variables taken together accounted for only 38% of the explained variance in the psychological adjustment scores. What explains the remaining 62% of the variance in the women's scores? The research that is available is not definitive on the subject. It is clear, however, that while these variables are significant predictors of women's psychological adjustment after divorce, such stressors do not act in isolation but are affected by internal and external forces in the environment that have yet to be fully delineated.

REFERENCES

References

Abramowitz, M. (1985). The family ethic: The female pauper and public aid, pre-1900. Social Service Review, 59(1), 121-135.

Ahrons, C. R. (1980). Redefining the divorced family: A conceptual framework. Social Work, Nov.

Bandura, A. (1977). Self-efficacy: Toward a unifying theory of behavioral change. Psychological Review, 84, 191-215.

Bandura, A. (1982). Self-efficacy in human agency. American Psychologist, 37, 122-147.

Bandura, A. (1986). Social foundations of thought and action: A social cognitive theory. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall.

Barrera, M. (1986). Distinctions between social support concepts, measures, and models. American Journal of Community Psychology, 14, 413-445.

Barringer, K. D., (1973). Self perception of the quality of adjustment of single parents of divorce participating in Parents Without Partners organization. Unpublished doctoral dissertation, University of Iowa.

Belle, D. (1982). Lives in stress: Women and depression. Beverly Hills: Sage.

Blechman, E. A., & Manning, M. D. (1976). A reward-cost analysis of the single parent family. In E. J. Mash, L. A. Hamerlynch, & L. C. Handy (Eds.), Behavior modification and families. New York: Brunner/Mazel.

Bloom, B. L., & Clement, C. (1984). Marital sex role orientation and adjustment to separation and divorce. Journal of Divorce, 73, 87-98.

Borman, C. A., & Guido-DiBrito, F. (1986). The career development of women: Helping Cinderella lose her complex. Journal of Career Development, 12, 250-261.

Bohannon, P. (1970). (Ed.) After divorce. New York: Doubleday.

Bould, S. (1977). Female-headed families: Personal fate control and the provider role. Journal of Marriage and the Family, 39(2), 339-349.

Briscoe, C. W., & Smith, J. R. (1975). Depression in bereavement and divorce: Relationship to primary depressive illness: A study of 128 subjects. Archives of General Psychiatry, 32(4), 439-443.

Brown, P., & Manela, R. (1978). Changing family roles: Women and divorce. Journal of Divorce, 1(4), 315-328.

Brown, P., Perry, L., & Harburg, E. (1977). Sex role attitudes and psychological outcomes for Black and White women experiencing marital dissolution. Journal of Marriage and the Family, 39(3), 549-561.

Caldwell, R. A., & Bloom, B. L. (1982). Social support: Its structure and impact on marital disruption. American Journal of Community Psychology, 10(6), 647-667.

Caldwell, R. A., Bloom, B. L., & Hodges, W. F. (1983). Sex differences in separation and divorce: A longitudinal perspective. Issues in Mental Health Nursing, 5(1-4), 103-120.

Campbell, A., Converse, P. E., & Rodgers, W. L. (1976). The quality of American life: Perceptions, evaluations, and satisfactions. New York: Russell Sage Foundation.

Carter, B. & McGoldrick, M. (1989). Overview the changing family life cycle: A framework for family therapy. In Carter, B. & McGoldrick, M. (Eds.), The changing family life cycle, (2nd ed.). Boston: Allyn and Bacon.

Chiriboga, D. A., Coho, A., Stein, J. A., & Roberts, J. (1979). Divorce, stress, and social supports: A study in helpseeking behavior. Journal of Divorce, 3(2), 121-135.

Chiriboga, D. A., & Cutler, L. (1977). Stress responses among divorcing men and women. Journal of Divorce, 1(2), 95-106.

Chiriboga, D. A., & Thurnher, M. (1980). Marital lifestyles and adjustment to separation. Journal of Divorce, 3(4), 379-390.

Cohen, J., & Cohen, P. (1983). Applied multiple regression/correlational analysis for the behavioral sciences, (2nd ed.). Hillsdale, NJ: Erlbaum.

Cozzarelli, C. (1993). Personality and self-efficacy as predictors of coping with abortion. Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 65(6), 1224-1236.

Cutrona, C. E., & Russell, D. (1987). The provisions of social relationships and adaptation to stress. In W. H. Jones & D. Perlman (Eds.), Advanced in personal relationships (Vol. 1, pp. 37-68). Greenwich, CT: JAI Press.

Davies, F. W., & Yates, B. T. (1982). Self-efficacy expectancies versus outcome expectancies as determinants of performance deficits and depressive affect. Cognitive Therapy and Research, 6, 23-35.

Duncan, G., & Hoffman, S. (1985). A reconsideration of the economic consequences of divorce. Demography, 22, 485-498.

DuPuy, H. J. (1978). Self-representations of general psychological well-being of American adults. Unpublished manuscript, National Center for Health Statistics (DHEW).

Fazio, A. F. (1977). A concurrent validation study of the NCHS General Well-Being Schedule. (DHEW Publication No. (HRA) 78-1247) Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.

Feltz, D. L. (1982). Path analysis of the causal elements in Bandura's theory of self-efficacy and an anxiety-based model of avoidance behavior. Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 42, 764-781.

Fierman, J. (1990, July 30). Why women still don't hit the top. Forbes, 40-62.

Furstenberg, F. K., Jr., & Cherlin, A. (1991). Divided families. Cambridge, Mass: Harvard University Press.

Garfinkel, I., & McLanahan, S. (1986). Single mothers and their children: A new American Dilemma. Washington, D.C.: The Urban Institute Press.

Gilligan, C. (1982). In a different voice: Psychological theory and women's development. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.

Goode, W. J., (1956). Women in divorce. New York: Macmillan.

Goodstein, L., MacKenzie, D. L., & Shotland, R. L. (1984). Personal control and inmate adjustment to prison. Criminology, 22(3), 343-369.

Gordon, L. (1988). The frustrations of family violence social work: An historical critique. Journal of Sociology and Social Welfare, 15(4), 139-160.

Granvold, D. K., Pedler, L. M., & Schellie, S. G. (1979). A study of sex-role expectancy and female post-divorce adjustment. Journal of Divorce, 2, 383-393.

Greenstein, T. N. (1990). Marital disruption and the employment of married women. Journal of Marriage and the Family, 52, 657-676.

Hagemeyer, S. (1986). Making sense of divorce grief. Pastoral Psychology, 34(4) 237-250.

Hetherington, E. M., Cox, M., & Cox, R. (1978). The development of children in mother headed households. In H. Hoffman and D. Reis (Eds.) The American family: Dying or developing. New York: Plenum.

Hicks, M. (1984). The relationship of life changes, causal attribution, and self-efficacy to adjustment following marital separation and divorce. Unpublished doctoral dissertation. University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN.

Holahan, C. K., Holahan, C. J., & Belk, S. S. (1984). Adjustment in aging: The roles of life stress, hassles, and self-efficacy. Health Psychology, 3(4), 315-328.

Holmes, T. H., & Rahe, R. H. (1967). The Social Readjustment Rating Scale. Journal of Psychosomatic Research, 11, 213-218.

Huddleston, R. J., & Hawkings, L. D. (1991). The effect of divorce on daily routine. Family and Conciliation Courts Review, 29(2), 150-159.

Hughes, Jr., R. (1988). Divorce and social support: A review. Journal of Divorce, 11(3-4), 123-145.

Hunt, M. (1966). The world of the formerly married. New York: Fawcett World Library.

Kessler-Harris, A. (1987). The debate over equity for women in the workplace: Recognizing differences. In N. Gerstel and H. E. Gross (Eds.) Families and work. Philadelphia: Temple University Press.

Kilpatrick, D. G., & Smith, A. D. (1974). Validation of the Spence-Helmreich Attitudes Towards Women Scale. Psychological Reports, 35(1), 461-462.

Kitson, G. C. (1992). Portrait of divorce. New York: Guilford.

Kitson, G. C., & Raschke, H. (1981). Divorce research: What we know, what we need to know. Journal of Divorce, 5, 1-37.

Kitson, G. C., Znaniecka-Lopata, H., Holmes, W. M., & Meyering, S. M. (1980). Divorcees and widows: Similarities and differences. American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, 50(2), 291-301.

Kitson, G., & Zyzanski, S. (1987). Grief in widowhood and divorce. Psychiatric Clinics of North America, 10(3) 369-386.

Kurdek, L. A., & Blisk, D. (1983). Dimensions and correlates of mothers' divorce experiences. Journal of Divorce, 6(4), 1-24.

Lamb, M. E. (1987). The father's role: Cross-cultural perspectives. Hillsdale, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum.

Leslie, L. A., & Grady, K. ((1988). Social support for divorcing mothers: What seems to help? Journal of Divorce, 11(3-4), 147-165.

Leupnitz, D. (1988). The family interpreted: Feminist theory in clinical practice. New York: Basic Books.

Lewinsohn, P., Mischel, W., Chaplin, W., & Barton, R. (1980). Social competence and depression: The role of illusory self-perceptions. Journal of Abnormal Psychology, 89, 203-212.

Lin, N., Woelfel, M. W., & Light, S. C. (1985). The buffering effect of social support subsequent to an important life event. Journal of Health and Social Behavior, 26, 247-263.

Lips, H. M. (1988). Sex and gender: An introduction. Mountain View, CA: Mayfield Publishing Company.

Maccoby, E. E. (1990). Gender and relationships: A developmental account. American Psychologist, 45(4), 513-520.

Major, B., Cozzarelli, C., Sciacchitano, A. M., Cooper, M. L., Testa, M., & Mueller, P. M. (1990). Perceived social support, self-efficacy, and adjustment to abortion. Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 59(3), 452-463.

Martin, T. C., & Bumpass, L. L. (1989). Recent trends in marital disruption. Demography, 26, 37-51.

Mauldin, T. A. (1991). Economic consequences of divorce or separation among women in poverty. Journal of Divorce and Remarriage, 14(3-4), 163-177.

McGoldrick, M., & Carter B. (1989). Forming a remarried family. In Carter, B. & McGoldrick, M. (Eds.), The changing family life cycle, (2nd ed.). Boston: Allyn and Bacon.

McLanahan, S. S., Wedemeyer, N. V., & Adelberg, T. (1981). Network structure, social support, and psychological well-being in the single-parent family. Journal of Marriage and the Family, 43, 601-612.

McIntosh, M. (1979). The welfare state and the needs of the dependent family. In S. Burman (Ed.), Fit work for women (pp. 153-172). New York: St. Martin's Press.

McKinney, K. (1987). Age and gender differences in college students' attitudes toward women: A replication and extension. Sex Roles 17(5-6), 353-358.

Moe, K., & Zeiss, A. (1982). Measuring self-efficacy expectations for social skills: A methodological inquiry. Cognitive Therapy and Research, 6, 191-205.

Moen, P. (1985). Continuities and discontinuities in women's labor force activity. In G. H. Elder, Jr. (Ed.), Life course dynamics: Trajectories and transitions. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press.

Mueller, P., & Major, B. (1989). Self-blame, self-efficacy, and adjustment to abortion. Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 57(6), 1059-1068.

Nelson, G. (1989). Life strains, coping, and emotional well-being: A longitudinal study of recently separated and married women. American Journal of Community Psychology, 17(4), 459-483.

O'Leary, A. (1985). Self-efficacy and health. Behavior Research and Therapy, 23, 437-451.

Pett, M. A. (1982). Predictors of satisfactory social adjustment of divorced single parents. Journal of Divorce, 5(3), 1-17.

Pett, M. A., & Vaughan-Cole, B. (1986). The impact of income issues and social status on post-divorce adjustment of custodial parents. Family Relations Journal of Applied Family and Child Studies, 35(1), 103-111.

Popham, W. J., & Sirotnik, K. A. (1992). Understanding statistics in education. Itasca, IL: F. E. Peacock Publishers.

Rank, M. (1987). The formation and dissolution of marriages in the welfare population. Journal of Marriage and the Family, 49, 15-20.

Raschke, H. (1977). The role of social participation in postseparation and postdivorce adjustment. Journal of Divorce, 1(2), 129-140.

Rawlings, E. I. & Carter, D. K. (1979). Divorced women. Counseling Psychologist, 8(1), 27-28.

Rein, M., & Rainwater, L. (1976). Sources of family income and the determinants of welfare. Unpublished manuscript. Joint Center for Urban Studies, Cambridge, MA.

Rheingold, H., & Cook, K. (1975). The contents of boys' and girls' rooms as an index of parents' behaviors. Child Development, 46, 459-463.

Rosen, E. I. (1987). Bitter choices: Blue-collar women in and out of work. Chicago: University of Chicago press.

Rotter, J. B. (1966). Generalized expectancies for internal versus external control of reinforcement. Psychological Monographs, 80(1), 609.

Russell, D., & Cutrona, C. E. (1984, August). The provisions of social relationships and adaptation to stress. Paper presented at the 92nd annual meeting of the American Psychological Association, Toronto, Canada.

Saltzman, A. (1991). Trouble at the top. U.S. News and World Report, June 17, 1991.

Schunk, D. H. (1984). Self-efficacy perspective on achievement behavior. Educational Psychologist, 19, 48-58.

Shelton, B. A., & Firestone, L. (1988). Time constraints on men and women: Linking household labor to paid labor. Sociology and Social Research, 72, 102-105.

Sherer, M., & Adams, C. H. (1983). Construct validation of the Self-Efficacy Scale. Psychological Reports, 53, 899-902.

Sherer, M., Maddux, J. E., Merdante, B., Prentice-Dunn, S., Jacobs, B., & Rogers, R. W. (1982). The Self-Efficacy Scale: Construction and validation. Psychological Reports, 51, 663-671.

Spanier, G., & Casto, R., (1979). Adjustment to separation and divorce: A quantitative analysis. In G. Levinger and O. Moles (Eds.) Separation and Divorce. New York: Basic Books.

Spanier, G. B., & Thompson, L. (1984). Parting: The aftermath of separation and divorce. Beverly Hills: Sage.

Spence, J. T., & Helmreich, R. L. (1972). The Attitudes toward Women Scale: An objective instrument to measure attitudes toward the rights and roles of women in contemporary society. JSAS Catalog of Selected Documents in Psychology, 2, 66-67.

Spence, J. T., Helmreich, R., & Stapp, J. (1973). A short version of the attitudes towards women scale (AWS). Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society, 2, 219-220.

Spitze, G., & South, S. (1985). Women's employment, time expenditure, and divorce. Journal of Family Issues, 6, 307-329.

Strong, B. & DeVault, C. (1992). The Marriage and family experience (5th ed.). New York: West Publishing Company.

Tardy, C. H. (1985). Social support measurement. American Journal of Community Psychology, 13(2), 187-202.

Taylor, A. (1986, August 18). Why women managers are bailing out.
Fortune, 16-23.

U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Educational attainment in the United States: March 1973 and 1974 (series P20, No. 274).
Current Population Reports. Washington, D.C.: Author, December 1974.

U. S. Department of Commerce Bureau of the Census. Population profile of the United States; 1974 (P21, No. 279). Current Population Reports. Washington, D.C.: Author, March 1975.

U. S. Department of Commerce (1987). Male-female differences in work experience, occupation, and earnings (series P70, No. 10). Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office.

U.S. Department of Commerce. Economics and Statistics Administration. Bureau of the Census (1990). Marital Status and Living Arrangements: March 1990. Current Population Reports. Population Characteristics. Series P-20, No. 450.

U.S. Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census (1990). Family Disruption and Economic Hardship: The Short-Run Picture for children. Current Population Reports. Household Economic Studies. Series P-70, No. 23. U.S. SIPP (Survey of Income and Program Participation).

U.S. Department of Commerce. Economics and Statistics Administration. Bureau of the Census (1989). Child Support and Alimony: 1989. Current Population Reports. Consumer Income. Series P-60, No. 173.

U.S. Department of Commerce. Economics and Statistics Administration
(1992). General Population Characteristics of Tennessee. 1990 Census of
Population. Series CP-1-44.

U.S. Department of Commerce. Economics and Statistics Administration
(1992). General Population Characteristics of the United States. 1990 Census of
Population. Series CP-1-1.

Uroda, S. F. (1977). Counseling and bereaved. Counseling and Values,
21(3) 185-191.

Van Dusen, R. A., & Sheldon, E. B. (1976). The changing status of
American women: A life cycle perspective. American Psychologist, 31(2), 106-
116.

Voydanoff, P. (1988). Women, work, and family. Bernard's perspective on
the past, present, and future. Psychology of Women Quarterly, 12, 269-280.

Vroom, V. H. (1964). Work and motivation. New York: Wiley.

Walker, K. N., MacBride, A., & Vachon, M. L. S. (1977). Social support
networks and the crisis of bereavement. Social Science and Medicine, 11, 35-41.

Waller, W. (1930). The old love and the new: Divorce and readjustment.
New York: Horace Liveright.

Wallerstein, J. S. (1986). Women after divorce: Preliminary report from a
ten-year follow-up. American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, 56(1), 65-77.

Wallerstein, J. S., & Blakeslee, S. (1989). Second chances: Men, women,
and children a decade after divorce. New York: Ticknor & Fields.

Wallerstein, J. S., & Kelly, J. B. (1980). *Surviving the breakup: How children and parents cope with divorce*. New York: Basic Books.

Weiss R. (1974). The provisions of social relationships. In A. Rubin (Ed). Doing unto others (pp. 17-26). Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall.

Wiess, R. (1975). Marital Separation. New York: Basic Books.

Weiss, R. S. (1984). The impact of marital dissolution on income and consumption on single parent households. Journal of Marriage and the Family, 46(1), 115-127.

Weissman, M., & Paykel, E. (1974). *The depressed woman: A study of social relationships*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

White, L. (1991). Determinants of divorce. In Alan Booth (ed.) Contemporary families: Looking forward, looking back. Minneapolis: National Council on Family Relations.

White, L., & Brinkerhoff, D. (1981). The sexual division of labor: Evidence from childhood. Social Forces, 60, 170-181.

Wilcox, B. L. (1981). Social support in adjusting to marital disruption. In B. H. Gottlieb (Ed.), Social networks and social support, (pp. 97-115). Beverly Hills: Sage.

Wise, M. J. (1980). The aftermath of divorce. American Journal of Psychoanalysis, 40(2) 149-158.

Zavella, P. (1987). Women's work and Chicano families. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press.

Zeiss, A. M., Ziess, R. A., & Johnson, S. M. (1980). Sex differences in initiation of and adjustment to divorce. Journal of Divorce, 4(2), 21-33.

Zung, W. K. (1965). A self-rating depression scale. Archives of General Psychiatry, 12, 63-70.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

FIGURES

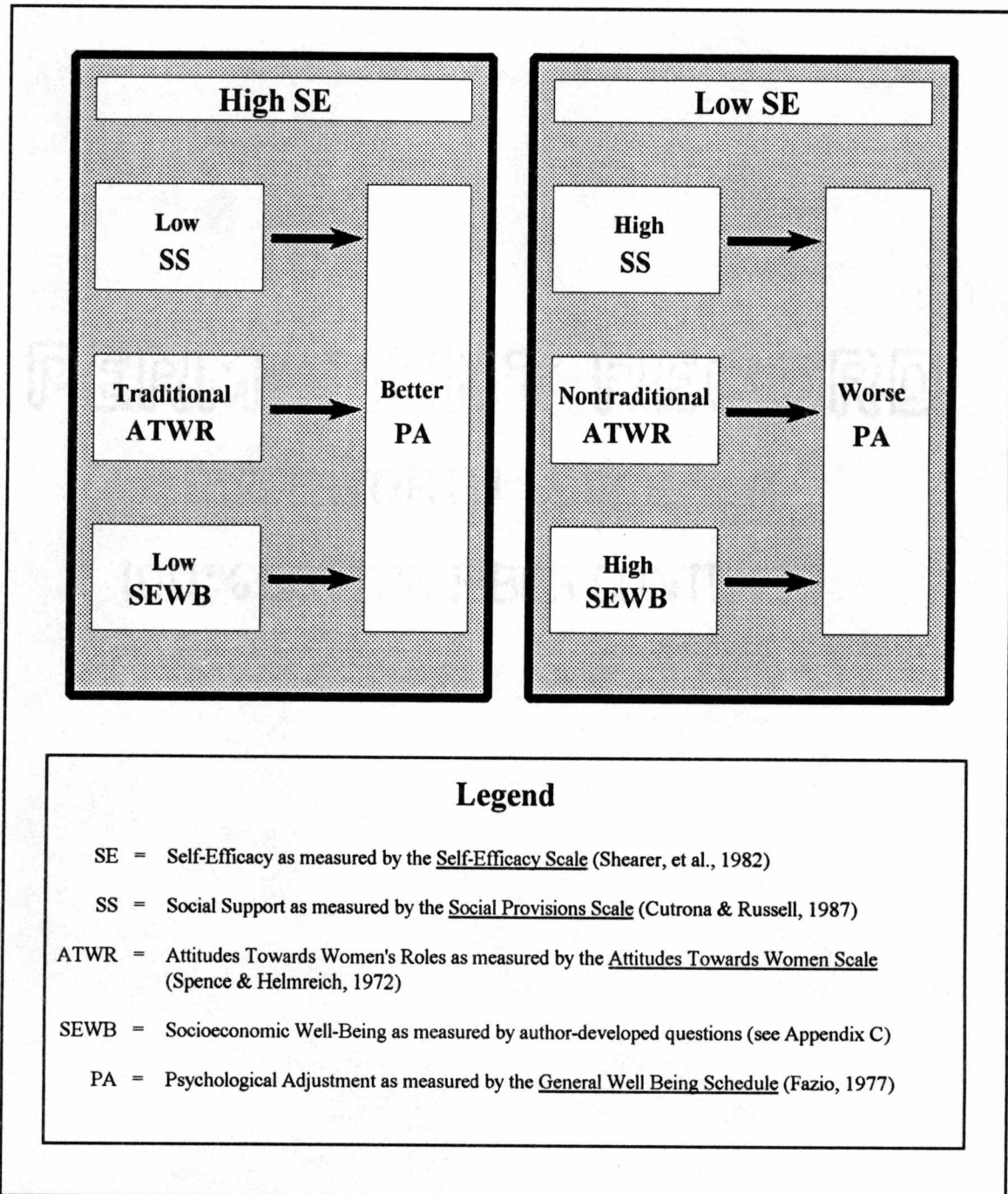


Figure 1. Self-efficacy as a moderating variable.

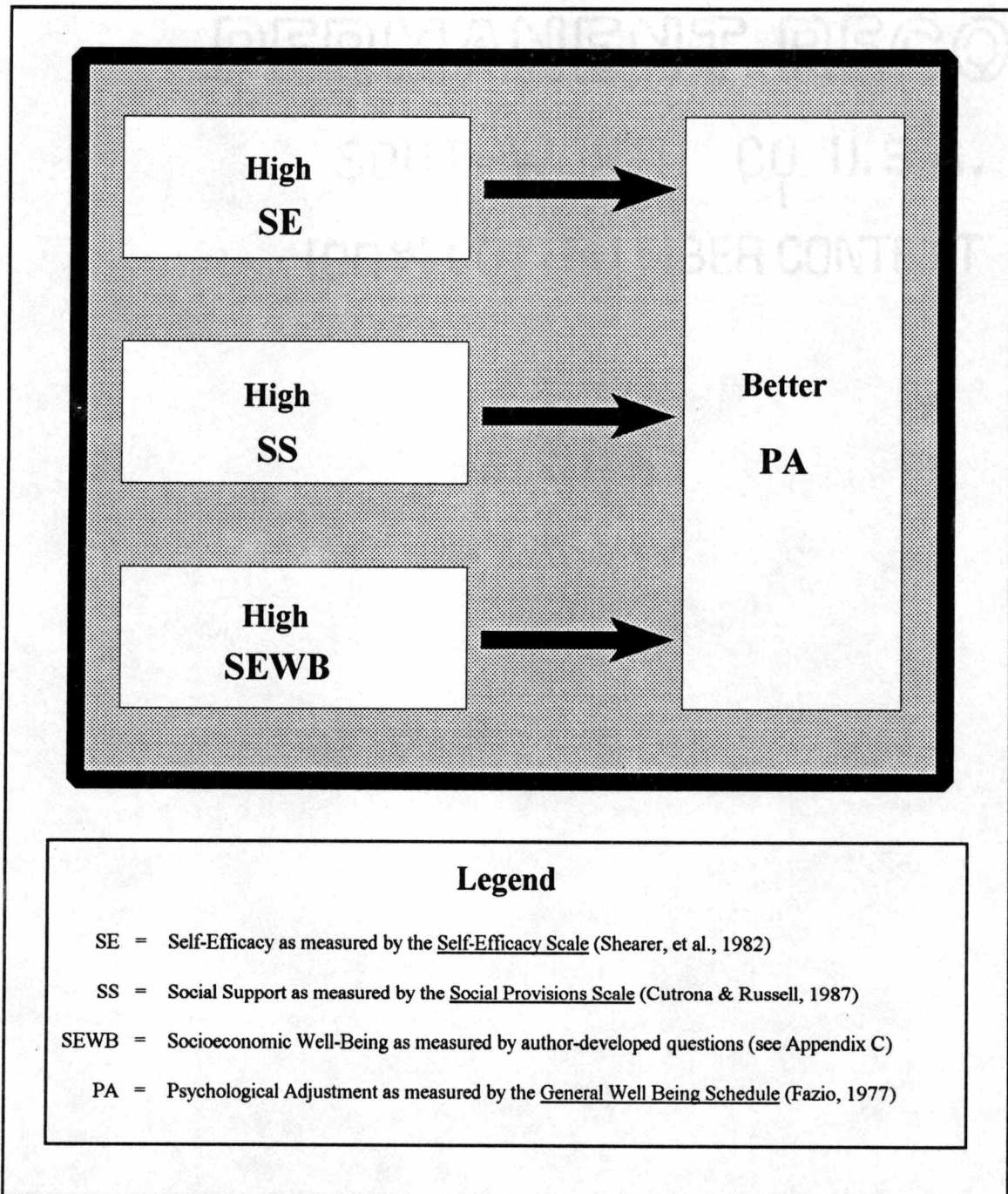


Figure 2. Social support, socioeconomic well-being, and self-efficacy as predictor variables.

APPENDIX B

INFORMED CONSENT FORM

You have been invited to participate in a study investigating women and divorce. Your task will be to fill out multiple confidential questionnaires. This participation will take approximately two hours. Since your participation in this research only involves filling out questionnaires and anonymity is guaranteed, there should be no risk or discomfort on your part. However, if you should feel uncomfortable, you are free to discontinue your participation at any time without penalty or loss of benefits.

By responding to these questionnaires, you can assist the psychological community in better understanding what factors seem to contribute to the way women adjust to divorce. This consent form will remain in a locked filing cabinet. At the end of your participation, you will be provided with a debriefing form that fully explains the nature of this research. Please feel free to contact the investigator with any questions you may have: Reneé Zavoina or Dr. Marla Peterson at (615) 974-5131, 108 Claxton Education Building, The University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN 37996.

Please sign below to verify that you understand the above, have had your questions answered, and give your consent for voluntary participation.

Name (Please Print)

Date

Signature

APPENDIX C
DEMOGRAPHIC FORM AND MEASURES

Demographic Information

1. Age: _____
2. Number of children: _____
3. Race: ____ American Indian or Alaskan Native ____ Asian or Pacific Islander
____ Black, Non-Hispanic ____ Hispanic ____ White, Non-Hispanic
4. Length of time since the legal divorce was final: _____ years _____ months
5. My most recent divorce was my: 1st 2nd 3rd 4th or greater
6. Who initiated the divorce? I did He did
7. I have remarried: yes no
8. My ex-husband has remarried? yes no
9. The length of my most recent marriage was:
 - a. less than 1 year c. 3-5 years e. 11-15 years
 - b. 1-2 years d. 6-10 years f. more than 15 years
10. The major reason(s) for the divorce was/were:

11. How prepared were you for the divorce?
 - a. It was a complete shock c. I was fairly prepared
 - b. I was somewhat prepared d. I knew it was coming

12. If you have children, how much conflict was there between you and your ex-husband over custody of the children?
- a. None c. Some e. A great deal
b. Very little d. Quite a bit
13. How angry are you with your ex-husband currently?
- a. Not at all angry c. Fairly angry
b. Somewhat angry d. Very angry
14. How often do you see your ex-husband?
- a. daily c. monthly e. rarely
b. weekly d. a few times a year f. never
15. If you have custody of you and your ex-husband's children, how often do they see their father?
- a. daily c. monthly e. rarely
b. weekly d. a few times a year f. never
16. How important are your religious beliefs in guiding how you live your life?
- a. Very important c. Not too important
b. Pretty important d. Not important at all
17. How much influence would you say religious teachings have on your understanding of marriage?
- a. Very much c. Not too much
b. Pretty much d. Not much at all

18. How often have you attended religious services in the past month?
- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| a. 1-2 times | c. 5-6 times |
| b. 3-4 times | d. 7+ times |

Social Provisions Scale

- | <u>Strongly Disagree</u> | <u>Disagree</u> | <u>Agree</u> | <u>Strongly Agree</u> |
|--------------------------|-----------------|---|-----------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| _____ | 1. | There are people I can depend on to help me if I really need it. | |
| _____ | 2. | I feel that I do not have any close personal relationships with other people. | |
| _____ | 3. | There is no one I can turn to for guidance in times of stress. | |
| _____ | 4. | There are people who depend on me for help. | |
| _____ | 5. | There are people who enjoy the same social activities I do. | |
| _____ | 6. | Other people do not view me as competent. | |
| _____ | 7. | I feel personally responsible for the well-being of another person. | |
| _____ | 8. | I feel part of a group of people who share my attitudes and beliefs. | |
| _____ | 9. | I do not think other people respect my skills and abilities. | |
| _____ | 10. | If something went wrong, no one would come to my assistance. | |
| _____ | 11. | I have close relationships that provide me with a sense of emotional security and well-being. | |
| _____ | 12. | There is someone I could talk to about important decisions in my life. | |
| _____ | 13. | I have relationships where my competence and skill are recognized. | |
| _____ | 14. | There is no one who shares my interests and concerns. | |
| _____ | 15. | There is no one who really relies on me for their well-being. | |

Strongly Disagree Disagree Agree Strongly Agree

1

2

3

4

- _____ 16. There is a trustworthy person I could turn to for advice if I were having problems.
- _____ 17. I feel a strong emotional bond with at least one other person.
- _____ 18. There is no one I can depend on for aid if I really need it.
- _____ 19. There is no one I feel comfortable talking about problems with.
- _____ 20. There are people who admire my talents and abilities.
- _____ 21. I lack a feeling of intimacy with another person.
- _____ 22. There is no one who likes to do the things I do.
- _____ 23. There are people I can count on in an emergency.
- _____ 24. No one needs me to care for them anymore.

Socioeconomic Well-Being Measure

1. How adequate is the total income available to your family in meeting your family's needs.
 - a. Totally adequate
 - b. Moderately adequate
 - c. Moderately inadequate
 - d. Totally inadequate
2. I know what my total monthly income will be one month from now.
 - a. Completely true
 - b. Somewhat true
 - c. Somewhat false
 - d. Completely false
3. I know what my total monthly income will be six months from now.
 - a. Completely true
 - b. Somewhat true
 - c. Somewhat false
 - d. Completely false
4. I know what my total monthly income will be one year from now.
 - a. Completely true
 - b. Somewhat true
 - c. Somewhat false
 - d. Completely false
5. In the foreseeable future, I do not expect the sources of my income to change.
 - a. Completely true
 - b. Somewhat true
 - c. Somewhat false
 - d. Completely false
6. In terms of paying next months bills, I typically feel
 - a. Very concerned
 - b. Moderately concerned
 - c. Slightly concerned
 - d. Not at all concerned

7. I can count on my ex-husband to provide my family with the financial support required by the divorce settlement.
- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| a. Completely true | c. Somewhat false |
| b. Somewhat true | d. Completely false |
8. In the foreseeable future, I do not expect my expenses to change.
- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| a. Completely true | c. Somewhat false |
| b. Somewhat true | d. Completely false |
9. My current financial situation enables me to lead the kind of lifestyle I led prior to my divorce.
- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| a. Completely true | c. Somewhat false |
| b. Somewhat true | d. Completely false |
10. I am comfortable with my present lifestyle.
- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| a. Completely true | c. Somewhat false |
| b. Somewhat true | d. Completely false |
11. If I had an unpredictable major expense, I could pay for it.
- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| a. Completely true | c. Somewhat false |
| b. Somewhat true | d. Completely false |

Attitudes Toward Women Scale

The statements listed below describe attitudes toward the role of women in society which different people have. There are no right or wrong answers, only opinions. You are asked to express your feelings about each statement by indicating whether you (A) Agree strongly, (B) Agree mildly, (C) Disagree mildly, or (D) Disagree strongly. Please indicate your opinion by marking the column on the answer sheet which corresponds to the alternative which best describes your personal attitude. Please respond to every item.

(A) Agree strongly (B) Agree mildly (C) Disagree mildly (D) Disagree strongly

- _____ 1. Swearing and obscenity is more repulsive in the speech of a woman than a man.
- _____ 2. Women should take increasing responsibility for leadership in solving the intellectual and social problems of the day.
- _____ 3. Both husband and wife should be allowed the same grounds for divorce.
- _____ 4. Telling dirty jokes should be mostly a masculine prerogative.
- _____ 5. Intoxication among women is worse than intoxication among men.
- _____ 6. Under modern economic conditions with women being active outside the home, men should share in household tasks such as washing dishes and doing the laundry.
- _____ 7. It is insulting to women to have the "obey" clause remain in the marriage service.
- _____ 8. There should be a strict merit system in job appointment and promotion without regard to sex.

- _____ 9. A woman should be as free as a man to propose marriage.
- _____ 10. Women should worry less about their rights and more about becoming good wives and mothers.
- _____ 11. Women earning as much as their dates should bear equally the expense when they go out together.
- _____ 12. Women should assume their rightful place in business and all the professions along with men.
- _____ 13. A woman should not expect to go to exactly the same places or to have quite the same freedom of action as a man.
- _____ 14. Sons in a family should be given more encouragement to go to college than daughters.
- _____ 15. It is ridiculous for a woman to run a locomotive and for a man to darn socks.
- _____ 16. In general, the father should have greater authority than the mother in the bringing up of children.
- _____ 17. Women should be encouraged not to become sexually intimate with anyone before marriage, even their fiancés.
- _____ 18. The husband should not be favored by law over the wife in the disposal of family property or income.
- _____ 19. Women should be concerned with their duties of childrearing and housetending, rather than with desires for professional and business careers.

- _____ 20. The intellectual leadership of a community should be largely in the hands of men.
- _____ 21. Economic and social freedom is worth far more to women than acceptance of the ideal of femininity which has been set by men.
- _____ 22. On the average, women should be regarded as less capable of contribution to economic production than are men.
- _____ 23. There are many jobs in which men should be given preference over women in being hired or promoted.
- _____ 24. Women should be given equal opportunity with men for apprenticeship in the various trades.
- _____ 25. The modern girl is entitled to the same freedom from regulation and control that is given to the modern boy.

Self-Efficacy Scale

Instructions: This questionnaire is a series of statements about your personal attitudes and traits. Each statement represents a commonly held belief. Read each statement and decide to what extent it describes you. There are no right or wrong answers. You will probably agree with some of the statements and disagree with others. Please indicate your own personal feelings about each statement below by writing the letter that best describes your attitude or feeling in the space beside each statement. Please be very truthful and describe yourself as you really are, not as you would like to be.

- Choices:** A I DISAGREE STRONGLY with this statement
B I DISAGREE MODERATELY with this statement
C I Neither Agree Nor Disagree with this statement
D I AGREE MODERATELY with this statement
E I AGREE STRONGLY with this statement

- _____ 1. I like to grow house plants
- _____ 2. When I make plans, I am certain I can make them work.
- _____ 3. One of my problems is that I cannot get down to work when I should.
- _____ 4. If I can't do a job the first time, I keep trying until I can.
- _____ 5. Heredity plays the major role in determining one's personality.
- _____ 6. It is difficult for me to make new friends.
- _____ 7. When I set important goals for myself, I rarely achieve them.
- _____ 8. I give up on things before completing them.
- _____ 9. I like to cook.
- _____ 10. If I see someone I would like to meet, I go to that person instead of waiting for him or her to come to me.
- _____ 11. I avoid facing difficulties.
- _____ 12. If something looks too complicated, I will not even bother to try it.

- Choices: A I DISAGREE STRONGLY with this statement
B I DISAGREE MODERATELY with this statement
C I Neither Agree Nor Disagree with this statement
D I AGREE MODERATELY with this statement
E I AGREE STRONGLY with this statement

- _____ 13. There is some good in everybody.
- _____ 14. If I meet someone interesting who is very hard to make friends with,
I'll soon stop trying to make friends with that person.
- _____ 15. When I have something unpleasant to do, I stick to it until I finish
it.
- _____ 16. When I decide to do something, I go right to work on it.
- _____ 17. I like science.
- _____ 18. When trying to learn something new, I soon give up if I am not
initially successful.
- _____ 19. When I'm trying to become friends with someone who seems
uninterested at first, I don't give up very easily.
- _____ 20. When unexpected problems occur, I don't handle them well.
- _____ 21. If I were an artist, I would like to draw children.
- _____ 22. I avoid trying to learn new things when they look too difficult for
me.
- _____ 23. Failure just makes me try harder.
- _____ 24. I do not handle myself well in social gatherings.
- _____ 25. I very much like to ride horses.

- Choices: A I DISAGREE STRONGLY with this statement
B I DISAGREE MODERATELY with this statement
C I Neither Agree Nor Disagree with this statement
D I AGREE MODERATELY with this statement
E I AGREE STRONGLY with this statement

- _____ 26. I feel insecure about my ability to do things.
- _____ 27. I am a self-reliant person.
- _____ 28. I have acquired my friends through my personal abilities at making
friends.
- _____ 29. I give up easily.
- _____ 30. I do not seem capable of dealing with most problems that come up
in life.

General Well-Being Schedule

This section of the examination contains questions about how you feel and how things have been going with you. For each question, mark (X) the answer which best applies to you.

1. How have you been feeling in general? (DURING THE PAST MONTH)
 1. ☐ In excellent spirits
 2. ☐ In very good spirits
 3. ☐ In good spirits mostly
 4. ☐ I have been up and down in spirits a lot
 5. ☐ In low spirits mostly
 6. ☐ In very low spirits

2. Have you been bothered by nervousness or you "nerves"? (DURING THE PAST MONTH)
 1. ☐ Extremely so--to the point where I could not work or take care things
 2. ☐ Very much so
 3. ☐ Quite a bit
 4. ☐ Some--enough to bother me
 5. ☐ A little
 6. ☐ Not at all

3. Have you been in firm control of your behavior, thoughts, emotions OR feelings? (DURING THE PAST MONTH)
 1. ☐ Yes, definitely so
 2. ☐ Yes, for the most part
 3. ☐ Generally so
 4. ☐ Not too well
 5. ☐ No, and I am somewhat disturbed
 6. ☐ No, and I am very disturbed

4. Have you felt so sad, discouraged, hopeless, or had so many problems that you wondered if anything was worthwhile? (DURING THE PAST MONTH)
 1. ☐ Extremely so--to the point that I have just about given up
 2. ☐ Very much so
 3. ☐ Quite a bit
 4. ☐ Some--enough to bother me
 5. ☐ A little bit
 6. ☐ Not at all

5. Have you been under or felt you were under any strain, stress, or pressure?
(DURING THE PAST MONTH)
 1. ☐ Yes--almost more than I could bear or stand
 2. ☐ Yes--quite a bit of pressure
 3. ☐ Yes--some, more than usual
 4. ☐ Yes--some, but about the usual
 5. ☐ Yes--a little
 6. ☐ Not at all
6. How happy, satisfied, or pleased have you been with your personal life?
(DURING THE PAST MONTH)
 1. ☐ Extremely happy--could not have been more satisfied or pleased
 2. ☐ Very happy
 3. ☐ Fairly happy
 4. ☐ Satisfied--pleased
 5. ☐ Somewhat dissatisfied
 6. ☐ Very dissatisfied
7. Have you had any reasons to wonder if you were losing your mind, or losing control over the way you act, talk, thing, feel, or of your memory? (DURING THE PAST MONTH)
 1. ☐ Not at all
 2. ☐ Only a little
 3. ☐ Some--but not enough to be concerned or worried about
 4. ☐ Some and I have been a little concerned
 5. ☐ Some and I am quite concerned
 6. ☐ Yes, very much so and I am very concerned
8. Have you been anxious, worried, or upset? (DURING THE PAST MONTH)
 1. ☐ Extremely so--to the point of being sick or almost sick
 2. ☐ Very much so
 3. ☐ Quite a bit
 4. ☐ Some--enough to bother me
 5. ☐ A little bit
 6. ☐ Not at all

9. Have you been waking up fresh and rested? (DURING THE PAST MONTH)
 1. ☐ Every day
 2. ☐ Most every day
 3. ☐ Fairly often
 4. ☐ Less than half the time
 5. ☐ Rarely
 6. ☐ None of the time
10. Have you been bothered by any illness, bodily disorder, pains, or fears about your health? (DURING THE PAST MONTH)
 1. ☐ All the time
 2. ☐ Most of the time
 3. ☐ A good bit of the time
 4. ☐ Some of the time
 5. ☐ A little of the time
 6. ☐ None of the time
11. Has your daily life been full of things that were interesting to you? (DURING THE PAST MONTH)
 1. ☐ All the time
 2. ☐ Most of the time
 3. ☐ A good bit of the time
 4. ☐ Some of the time
 5. ☐ A little of the time
 6. ☐ None of the time
12. Have you felt downhearted and blue? (DURING THE PAST MONTH)
 1. ☐ All the time
 2. ☐ Most of the time
 3. ☐ A good bit of the time
 4. ☐ Some of the time
 5. ☐ A little of the time
 6. ☐ None of the time

13. Have you been feeling emotionally stable and sure of yourself? (DURING THE PAST MONTH)

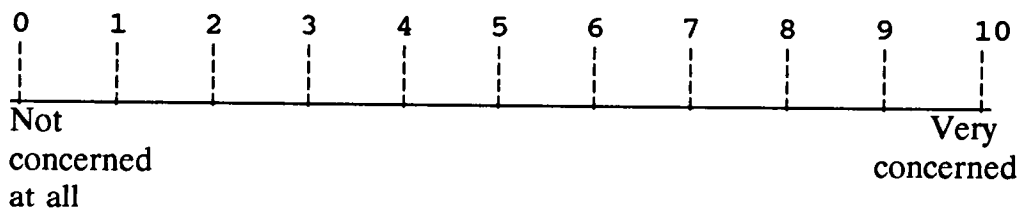
1. ☐ All the time
2. ☐ Most of the time
3. ☐ A good bit of the time
4. ☐ Some of the time
5. ☐ A little of the time
6. ☐ None of the time

14. Have you felt tired, worn out, used-up, or exhausted? (DURING THE PAST MONTH)

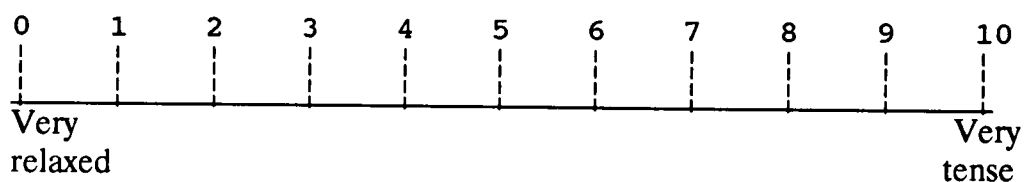
1. ☐ All the time
2. ☐ Most of the time
3. ☐ A good bit of the time
4. ☐ Some of the time
5. ☐ A little of the time
6. ☐ None of the time

For each of the scales below, note that the words at each end of the 0 to 10 scale describe opposite feelings. Circle any number along the bar which seems closest to how you have generally felt DURING THE PAST MONTH.

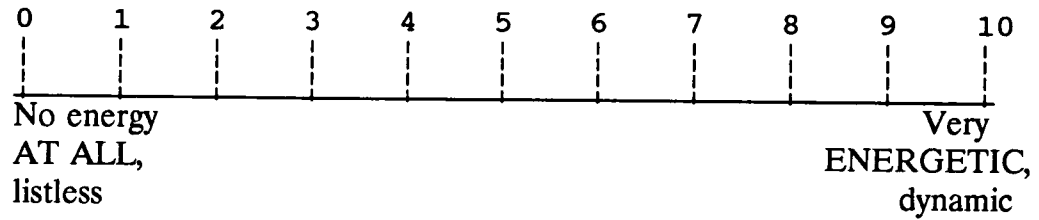
15. How concerned or worried about your HEALTH have you been? (DURING THE PAST MONTH)



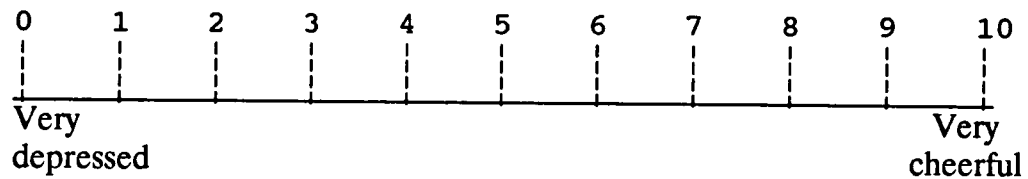
16. How RELAXED or TENSE have you been? (DURING THE PAST MONTH)



17. How much ENERGY, PEP, VITALITY have you felt? (DURING THE PAST MONTH)



18. How DEPRESSED or CHEERFUL have you been? (DURING THE PAST MONTH)



APPENDIX D
DEBRIEFING FORM

Thank you for helping me by participating in this study. I appreciate your assistance. I would like to give you some information about the study so that you will have a better idea of how your time and effort will contribute to our knowledge about women and divorce. It is known that many factors affect how well or how poorly women adjust to divorce. Some of these factors are social support, economic hardship, sex-role attitudes, and women's beliefs about their own ability to adjust. The questionnaires you filled out will help me to understand how these factors have combined to affect your adjustment to your divorce.

Sometimes people participate in studies like this to learn more about divorce or because they feel they need help with problems related to divorce. If this is true for you, there are several options. If you are a student at the University of Tennessee, services are available at the Student Counseling Center on campus. If you are not a student, you may contact the Psychology Clinic on campus which performs services on a sliding fee scale. In addition, or if you live outside this service area, the yellow pages of the phone book lists a number of psychologists and counselors whom you might call.

If you have any questions about this research you may contact: René Zavoina at (615) 974-5131 (work) or (615) 584-7441 (home). Thank you again for your participation.

APPENDIX E

TABLES

Table 1
Sample Demographics

<u>Category</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
<u>Race</u>		
White, Non-Hispanic	94	91.3
Black, Non-Hispanic	6	5.8
American Indian or Alaskan Native	1	1.0
Asian or Pacific Islander	1	1.0
Hispanic	1	1.0
<u>Divorce Number</u>		
First	68	66.0
Second	29	28.2
Third	5	4.9
Fourth or more	1	1.0
<u>Years Married</u>		
More than 15	27	27.3
11 - 15	19	19.2
6 - 10	17	17.2
3 - 5	25	25.3
1 - 2	9	9.1
Less than 1	2	2.0
<u>Initiator</u>		
Woman	75	72.8
Man	28	27.2
<u>Ex-Husband Remarried</u>		
No	67	65.0
Yes	29	28.2
Don't know/No answer	7	6.8
<u>How Prepared for the Divorce</u>		
Knew it was coming	57	55.3
Fairly prepared	21	20.4
Somewhat prepared	13	12.6
Shocked	12	11.7

(table continues)

Table 1 (Continued)
Sample Demographics

<u>Category</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
<u>How Angry with Ex-Husband</u>		
Not angry	36	35.0
Somewhat angry	37	35.9
Fairly angry	19	18.4
Very angry	11	10.7
<u>How Much Custody Conflict</u>		
None	41	39.8
Very Little	14	13.6
Some	6	5.8
Quite a bit	5	4.9
A great deal	5	4.9
NA	32	31.1
<u>How Often Do the Kids See Father</u>		
Daily	1	1.0
Weekly	32	31.1
Monthly	8	7.8
Few times per year	3	2.9
Rarely	7	6.8
Never	3	2.9
NA	49	47.6
<u>How Often Do You See Ex-Husband</u>		
Daily	4	3.9
Weekly	26	25.2
Monthly	12	11.7
Few times per year	10	9.7
Rarely	32	31.1
Never	19	18.4
<u>How Important is Religion to Your Life</u>		
Very	19	41.3
Pretty	15	32.6
Not too	10	21.7
Not at all	2	4.3

(table continues)

Table 1 (Continued)
Sample Demographics

<u>Category</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
<u>How Important is Religion in Your Understanding of Marriage</u>		
Very	21	45.7
Pretty	9	19.6
Not too	12	26.1
Not much at all	4	8.7
<u>How Frequently Attended Religious Services in Last Month</u>		
1-2	19	41.3
3-4	9	19.6
5-6	2	4.3
7+	8	17.4
NA	8	17.4

Table 2

Intercorrelations									
Variable	PA ^c	SE ^d	ATWR ^c	SEWB ^b	SS ^a	Possible Range	Achieved Range	M	SD
SS ^a	.51 [*]	.45 [*]	.22 [*]	.31 [*]	--	24 - 96	50 - 95	77.85	10.08
SEWB ^b	.39 [*]	.15	.09	--	--	0 - 33	0 - 33	15.12	7.11
ATWR ^c	.10	.14	--	--	--	0 - 75	30 - 75	61.06	9.28
SE ^d	.41 [*]	--	--	--	--	23 - 115	50 - 109	84.99	13.78
PA ^c	--	--	--	--	--	0 - 110	10 - 100	65.64	18.82

^a Social Support measured by the Social Provisions Scale (Cutrona & Russell, 1987)

^bSocio-Economic Well-Being measured by author-developed questions (see Appendix C)

Attitudes Toward Women's Roles measured by Attitudes Toward Women Scale (Spence & Helmreich, 1972)

^dSelf-Efficacy measured by the Self-Efficacy Scale (Shearer, et al., 1982)

^aPsychological Adjustment measured by General Well-Being Scale (Fazio, 1977) ^b $p < .03$.

Table 3
Summary of Hierarchical Regression Analysis for Variables Predicting Women's Adjustment After Divorce

<u>Variable</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>Beta</u>	<u>Probability Level</u>		
<u>Step 1</u>					
Social Support	.62	.32	.00		
Attitudes Toward Women's Roles	-.06	-.03	.74		
Socioeconomic Well-being	.76	.29	.00		
Self-efficacy	.29	.21	.03		
<u>Step 2</u>					
Social Support (SS)	-.83	-.43	.43		
Attitudes Toward Women's Roles (ATWR)	1.07	.52	.42		
Socioeconomic Well-being (SEWB)	4.29	1.61	.01		
Self-efficacy (SE)	.42	.31	.70		
SS X SE	.02	1.44	.16		
ATWR X SE	-.01	-.83	.73		
SEWB X SE	.04	-1.48	.02		
	<u>SS</u>	<u>MS</u>	<u>DF</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>Prob Level</u>
<u>Step 1</u>					
Regression	12915	3229	4	13.55	.00
Residual	21440	238	90		
<u>Step 2</u>					
Regression	14376	2054	7	8.94	.00
Residual	19980	230	87		

Note: $R^2 = .38$ for Step 1; $R^2 = .65$ for Step 2.

Table 4
Hierarchical Regression Analysis of the Original Model with the SEWB X SE Interaction Term Added

<u>Variable</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>Beta</u>	<u>Probability</u> <u>Level</u>		
<u>Step 1</u>					
Social Support	.62	.33	.00		
Attitudes Toward Women's Roles	-.04	-.02	.80		
Socioeconomic Well-being (SEWB)	3.37	1.26	.01		
Self-efficacy (SE)	.76	.55	.01		
SEWB X SE	-.03	-1.10	.05		
	<u>SS</u>	<u>MS</u>	<u>DF</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>Prob</u> <u>Level</u>
Model				12.00	.00
Regression	13832	2766	5		
Residual	20524	231	89		

Note: $R^2 = .40$.

Table 5
Hierarchical Regression Analysis of the Original and Full Models Predicting Positive Well-Being

<u>Variable</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>Beta</u>	<u>Probability Level</u>		
<u>Step 1</u>					
Social Support	.14	.45	.00		
Attitudes Toward Women's Roles	-.01	-.02	.80		
Socioeconomic Well-being	.09	.20	.03		
Self-efficacy	.04	.16	.09		
<u>Step 2</u>					
Social Support (SS)	-.33	-1.05	.05		
Attitudes Toward Women's Roles (ATWR)	.32	.95	.13		
Socioeconomic Well-being (SEWB)	.35	.81	.15		
Self-efficacy (SE)	-.20	-.90	.34		
SS X SE	.01	2.84	.01		
ATWR X SE	.00	-1.49	.12		
SEWB X SE	.00	.61	.28		
	<u>SS</u>	<u>MS</u>	<u>DF</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>Prob Level</u>
<u>Step 1</u>					
Regression	369	92	4	15.15	.00
Residual	548	6	90		
<u>Step 2</u>					
Regression	424	61	7	10.66	.00
Residual	494	6	87		

Note: $R^2 = .40$ for Step 1; $R^2 = .46$ for Step 2.

Table 6
Hierarchical Regression Analysis of the Original and Full Models Predicting Anxiety

<u>Variable</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>Beta</u>	<u>Probability Level</u>		
<u>Step 1</u>					
Social Support	.08	.15	.18		
Attitudes Toward Women's Roles	-.01	-.02	.85		
Socioeconomic Well-being	.24	.33	.00		
Self-efficacy	.05	.14	.19		
<u>Step 2</u>					
Social Support (SS)	-.41	-.78	.20		
Attitudes Toward Women's Roles (ATWR)	.36	.63	.37		
Socioeconomic Well-being (SEWB)	1.55	2.09	.00		
Self-efficacy (SE)	.10	.27	.76		
SS X SE	.01	1.77	.12		
ATWR X SE	-.01	-.98	.37		
SEWB X SE	-.02	-1.98	.01		
	<u>SS</u>	<u>MS</u>	<u>DF</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>Prob Level</u>
<u>Step 1</u>					
Regression	573	143	4	6.24	.00
Residual	2067	23	90		
<u>Step 2</u>					
Regression	767	110	7	5.09	.00
Residual	1873	22	87		

Note: $R^2 = .22$ for Step 1; $R^2 = .29$ for Step 2.

Table 7
Hierarchical Regression Analysis of the Original and Full Models Predicting Depression

<u>Variable</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>Beta</u>	<u>Probability Level</u>		
<u>Step 1</u>					
Social Support	.13	.32	.00		
Attitudes Toward Women's Roles	.01	.01	.87		
Socioeconomic Well-being	.16	.28	.00		
Self-efficacy	.07	.23	.02		
<u>Step 2</u>					
Social Support (SS)	-.06	-.14	.80		
Attitudes Toward Women's Roles (ATWR)	.49	1.14	.08		
Socioeconomic Well-being (SEWB)	.59	1.06	.07		
Self-efficacy (SE)	.32	1.10	.17		
SS X SE	.00	.86	.40		
ATWR X SE	-.01	-1.73	.08		
SEWB X SE	-.01	-.87	.18		
	<u>SS</u>	<u>MS</u>	<u>DF</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>Prob Level</u>
<u>Step 1</u>					
Regression	595	149	4	14.27	.00
Residual	937	10	90		
<u>Step 2</u>					
Regression	650	93	7	9.15	.00
Residual	882	10	87		

Note: $R^2 = .39$ for Step 1; $R^2 = .42$ for Step 2.

Table 8
Hierarchical Regression Analysis of the Original and Full Models Predicting Self-Control

<u>Variable</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>Beta</u>	<u>Probability Level</u>		
<u>Step 1</u>					
Social Support	.07	.21	.06		
Attitudes Toward Women's Roles	.02	.05	.58		
Socioeconomic Well-being	.11	.25	.01		
Self-efficacy	.05	.22	.04		
<u>Step 2</u>					
Social Support (SS)	.19	.58	.34		
Attitudes Toward Women's Roles (ATWR)	.09	.27	.71		
Socioeconomic Well-being (SEWB)	.50	1.09	.09		
Self-efficacy (SE)	.28	1.18	.18		
SS X SE	.00	-.70	.53		
ATWR X SE	.00	-.32	.77		
SEWB X SE	-.01	-.96	.18		
	<u>SS</u>	<u>MS</u>	<u>DF</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>Prob Level</u>
<u>Step 1</u>					
Regression	266	67	4	7.95	.00
Residual	753	8	90		
<u>Step 2</u>					
Regression	304	43	7	5.28	.00
Residual	716	8	87		

Note: $R^2 = .26$ for Step 1; $R^2 = .30$ for Step 2.

Table 9
Hierarchical Regression Analysis of the Original and Full Models Predicting Vitality

<u>Variable</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>Beta</u>	<u>Probability Level</u>		
<u>Step 1</u>					
Social Support	.10	.26	.02		
Attitudes Toward Women's Roles	-.06	-.13	.16		
Socioeconomic Well-being	.10	.19	.06		
Self-efficacy	.05	.18	.09		
<u>Step 2</u>					
Social Support (SS)	-.24	-.61	.33		
Attitudes Toward Women's Roles (ATWR)	.07	.16	.83		
Socioeconomic Well-being (SEWB)	.59	1.08	.10		
Self-efficacy (SE)	-.08	-.28	.76		
SS X SE	.00	1.66	.16		
ATWR X SE	.00	-.45	.69		
SEWB X SE	-.01	-1.00	.18		
	<u>SS</u>	<u>MS</u>	<u>DF</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>Prob Level</u>
<u>Step 1</u>					
Regression	316	79	4	6.32	.00
Residual	1126	13	90		
<u>Step 2</u>					
Regression	350	50	7	3.98	.00
Residual	1093	13	87		

Note: $R^2 = .22$ for Step 1; $R^2 = .24$ for Step 2.

Table 10
Hierarchical Regression Analysis of the Original and Full Models Predicting General Health

<u>Variable</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>Beta</u>	<u>Probability Level</u>		
<u>Step 1</u>					
Social Support	.10	.27	.02		
Attitudes Toward Women's Roles	-.01	-.02	.84		
Socioeconomic Well-being	.06	.12	.24		
Self-efficacy	.03	.13	.22		
<u>Step 2</u>					
Social Support (SS)	.02	.05	.94		
Attitudes Toward Women's Roles (ATWR)	-.26	-.68	.37		
Socioeconomic Well-being (SEWB)	.70	1.38	.04		
Self-efficacy (SE)	-.10	-.40	.67		
SS X SE	.00	.44	.71		
ATWR X SE	.00	1.02	.37		
SEWB X SE	-.01	-1.43	.06		
	<u>SS</u>	<u>MS</u>	<u>DF</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>Prob Level</u>
<u>Step 1</u>					
Regression	203	51	4	4.49	.00
Residual	1018	11	90		
<u>Step 2</u>					
Regression	252	36	7	3.24	.00
Residual	969	11	87		

Note: $R^2 = .17$ for Step 1; $R^2 = .21$ for Step 2.

APPENDIX F

RAW DATA

Women's Adjustment After Divorce

121

DISSDEMO - July 15, 1995

REC	AGE	NOC	RAC	TIME	NMB	WHO	IREM	HRE	LENG	Q10	Q11	Q12	Q13	Q14	Q15	Q16	Q17
1	34	0	5	11	1	1	2	NA	4	4	6	2	6	7	NA	NA	NA
2	21	0	5	6	1	2	2	2	3	3	6	2	5	7	NA	NA	NA
3	53	2	5	4	2	1	2	2	4	4	6	3	5	7	NA	NA	NA
4	32	2	5	36	2	1	2	2	NA	4	1	4	6	6	NA	NA	NA
5	53	2	5	16	1	2	2	2	6	2	1	2	2	7	NA	NA	NA
6	36	3	5	9	2	1	2	2	6	4	3	3	2	2	NA	NA	NA
7	40	3	5	9	2	1	2	2	3	4	1	1	5	5	NA	NA	NA
8	31	2	5	16	1	1	2	2	5	2	2	2	3	3	NA	NA	NA
9	35	0	5	20	1	2	2	1	3	1	6	3	6	7	NA	NA	NA
10	24	1	5	30	1	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	NA	NA	NA
11	33	2	5	12	1	1	2	2	5	4	1	2	2	7	NA	NA	NA
12	32	1	1	8	1	2	2	1	5	1	1	4	5	3	NA	NA	NA
13	44	2	5	12	1	1	2	2	6	4	2	1	5	5	NA	NA	NA
14	61	3	5	37	1	1	2	2	6	3	1	2	4	7	NA	NA	NA
15	40	2	5	20	1	1	2	2	6	4	3	2	5	5	NA	NA	NA
16	25	1	5	2	1	1	2	2	3	4	1	1	2	2	NA	NA	NA
17	31	0	5	19	2	1	2	NA	2	4	6	4	6	7	NA	NA	NA
18	49	2	5	27	1	1	2	2	6	4	1	3	5	7	NA	NA	NA
19	27	0	5	18	1	1	2	2	3	4	6	3	5	7	NA	NA	NA
20	44	3	5	4	3	2	2	2	4	3	1	2	5	2	NA	NA	NA
21	52	4	5	29	2	1	2	2	5	4	1	2	4	7	NA	NA	NA
22	36	2	5	17	1	2	2	1	5	4	1	1	4	4	NA	NA	NA
23	32	1	5	1	2	1	2	2	3	1	1	4	6	6	NA	NA	NA
24	36	1	5	8	2	1	2	NA	2	2	1	2	6	7	NA	NA	NA
25	24	2	5	13	1	1	2	2	3	4	2	3	5	5	NA	NA	NA
26	36	2	5	18	2	1	2	2	5	4	1	2	2	2	NA	NA	NA
27	27	0	5	33	1	1	2	1	2	4	6	2	6	7	NA	NA	NA
28	54	4	5	22	2	2	2	1	6	4	6	1	5	7	NA	NA	NA
29	48	2	5	20	1	1	2	2	6	3	1	1	4	7	NA	NA	NA
30	50	3	5	43	3	1	2	2	4	3	6	2	6	7	NA	NA	NA
31	34	2	5	26	1	2	2	1	5	2	2	4	5	5	NA	NA	NA
32	29	1	5	7	1	1	2	2	3	2	4	1	2	2	NA	NA	NA
33	44	1	5	38	1	1	2	2	6	2	2	1	5	2	NA	NA	NA
34	46	3	5	1	2	2	2	2	6	1	1	4	5	2	NA	NA	NA
35	30	1	5	7	1	1	2	2	4	3	1	2	3	3	NA	NA	NA
36	41	2	5	1	2	1	2	2	NA	3	1	1	2	7	NA	NA	NA
37	43	1	3	8	1	1	2	2	NA	4	2	3	2	2	NA	NA	NA
38	44	0	5	26	1	2	2	1	6	4	6	1	6	7	NA	NA	NA
39	46	1	5	22	1	1	2	1	3	3	2	2	5	5	NA	NA	NA
40	29	3	5	16	2	1	2	2	4	2	3	2	2	2	NA	NA	NA
41	33	1	5	19	2	1	2	NA	1	4	1	3	6	6	NA	NA	NA
42	41	0	5	16	1	1	2	2	6	4	6	2	1	7	NA	NA	NA
43	24	0	5	18	1	1	2	1	3	3	6	1	5	7	3	3	1
44	40	2	5	5	2	1	2	2	5	4	1	1	2	2	4	4	5
45	33	0	5	3	1	1	2	2	4	4	6	4	6	7	NA	NA	NA
46	30	0	5	32	1	2	2	1	3	4	6	1	6	7	NA	NA	NA
47	32	0	5	18	1	1	2	2	5	4	1	1	5	7	NA	NA	NA
48	30	2	5	11	1	1	2	2	4	3	3	3	2	2	NA	NA	NA
49	39	3	5	38	1	1	2	1	5	4	3	1	5	3	NA	NA	NA
50	32	0	5	21	2	1	2	1	2	3	6	1	5	7	NA	NA	NA
51	41	2	5	8	3	2	2	NA	1	1	6	4	6	7	3	3	1
52	28	2	5	6	1	2	2	2	4	2	2	3	2	2	2	3	1
53	28	0	3	4	1	1	2	2	3	3	6	1	3	7	2	3	2
54	61	3	5	60	2	1	2	2	5	4	1	2	6	4	3	3	5
55	27	0	5	8	1	1	2	2	3	4	6	2	5	7	2	2	5
56	48	2	5	9	3	2	2	1	6	4	6	2	5	7	NA	NA	NA
57	34	0	5	19	1	1	2	2	NA	3	6	1	4	7	NA	NA	NA
58	21	1	5	42	1	1	2	2	3	4	1	4	2	2	NA	NA	NA

DISSDEMO - July 15, 1995

59	49	2	5	59	1	1	2	1	6	4	2	1	3	7	1	1	2
60	38	3	3	8	4	1	2	2	2	4	6	2	2	7	1	1	4
61	41	1	5	24	2	1	2	1	5	4	1	2	2	2	1	1	4
62	42	0	5	37	1	2	2	1	4	1	6	1	6	7	NA	NA	NA
63	38	0	5	40	1	1	2	1	3	4	6	1	5	7	NA	NA	NA
64	30	2	3	9	1	1	2	2	4	3	1	2	1	1	NA	NA	NA
65	43	2	2	18	1	1	2	2	6	4	4	2	5	2	3	3	5
66	24	1	5	16	1	1	2	2	2	4	1	3	2	2	3	3	1
67	38	2	5	7	3	1	2	1	4	4	1	2	5	5	1	1	2
68	50	2	3	7	1	2	2	2	6	4	1	2	3	7	1	1	2
69	23	0	5	12	1	1	2	1	3	4	6	1	1	7	2	2	1
70	43	2	5	30	1	2	2	1	6	1	1	1	5	2	1	1	4
71	26	3	5	32	2	1	2	2	2	3	5	2	1	2	2	3	3
72	48	2	5	10	1	1	2	2	6	4	2	2	2	2	1	1	4
73	35	0	5	60	1	2	2	1	2	2	6	2	5	7	2	2	1
74	32	1	5	28	1	1	2	1	5	3	1	2	2	2	3	3	5
75	35	0	5	23	2	2	2	1	3	2	6	2	6	7	3	3	1
76	41	2	5	6	1	1	2	2	6	2	5	3	2	2	2	1	1
77	37	2	5	11	2	1	2	2	4	4	2	3	5	3	1	1	2
78	37	2	5	15	1	1	2	2	5	4	5	3	3	2	1	2	1
79	29	1	5	14	1	2	2	1	5	4	5	4	2	2	1	1	4
80	29	1	5	20	1	1	2	2	4	3	4	1	3	2	2	3	1
81	45	2	5	20	1	1	2	1	6	4	1	1	4	7	3	4	5
82	34	2	5	15	2	1	2	2	4	4	2	1	6	7	1	1	1
83	40	0	5	27	1	1	2	NA	5	4	5	3	5	7	NA	NA	NA
84	51	2	5	6	1	2	2	2	6	1	1	2	5	7	3	4	1
85	54	1	5	2	1	1	2	2	6	3	1	1	3	3	1	1	2
86	32	0	5	25	1	2	2	2	5	4	6	1	4	7	1	1	4
87	44	0	5	12	2	1	3	2	3	4	6	1	4	7	1	2	4
88	39	0	5	13	1	2	2	NA	5	1	6	1	6	7	3	2	5
89	40	5	5	13	1	1	2	2	6	4	1	2	3	2	1	1	4
90	36	2	5	18	2	1	2	2	3	2	6	1	4	7	2	1	1
91	33	2	5	17	1	2	2	1	4	1	4	3	3	3	1	1	2
92	37	3	5	11	2	1	2	2	3	4	1	1	5	4	1	1	5
93	38	1	5	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	1	2	2	2	2	2	1
94	45	1	5	51	1	1	2	2	6	3	1	2	4	7	1	1	2
95	41	2	5	1	2	1	2	2	5	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	1
96	51	0	3	24	2	1	2	2	6	4	6	1	3	7	NA	NA	NA
97	28	0	5	7	2	1	2	2	2	4	6	4	6	7	2	1	1
98	47	2	4	54	1	1	2	1	6	4	3	1	5	7	2	1	3
99	43	1	5	60	1	2	2	1	3	4	1	1	3	3	NA	NA	NA
100	31	2	5	22	2	1	2	2	3	2	1	1	2	2	2	3	1
101	30	1	5	6	1	2	2	2	3	1	1	3	2	2	4	4	1
102	39	2	5	8	1	1	2	1	6	4	1	3	5	2	2	2	1
103	33	2	5	23	1	2	2	2	4	1	2	3	2	2	1	1	2

Women's Adjustment After Divorce

123

DISSEI - July 15, 1995

REC	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8	Q9	Q10	Q11
1	0	0	1	1	2	3	3	0	0	0	0
2	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	0	3
3	3	3	3	3	1	0	3	3	3	3	3
4	1	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	3	1	3
5	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0
6	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	0	3	2	3
7	1	0	0	1	1	1	3	1	2	2	3
8	2	2	2	2	1	0	2	2	3	2	3
9	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	1	1
10	2	1	2	2	2	2	0	0	1	2	2
11	3	1	2	3	1	0	0	1	3	1	3
12	1	2	2	2	1	3	0	1	2	1	1
13	1	0	0	3	3	2	1	1	3	1	1
14	1	0	0	1	0	3	0	1	2	0	0
15	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	1	2	1	3
16	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
17	2	1	2	3	2	1	0	2	3	1	3
18	3	3	3	3	3	0	3	1	3	3	3
19	1	1	1	2	2	3	0	1	2	1	1
20	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	3	2	1	1
21	2	0	0	1	1	1	3	1	3	1	1
22	1	2	3	3	2	3	3	2	0	1	1
23	3	1	2	2	2	0	3	2	2	3	3
24	2	0	0	1	0	2	3	2	3	3	3
25	3	0	1	1	3	1	3	3	3	3	3
26	1	1	3	3	1	3	0	2	0	1	3
27	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	2
28	3	2	2	2	1	0	2	2	2	3	3
29	1	0	2	3	2	1	0	1	3	1	1
30	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	3	0	1
31	2	2	3	3	1	1	2	2	3	1	3
32	2	1	1	1	0	2	0	2	2	2	2
33	3	3	3	3	3	0	3	3	3	3	3
34	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	1	1	3	2
35	1	3	3	3	3	2	3	1	1	1	3
36	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	2	3
37	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	2	3
38	0	0	1	1	1	3	0	1	1	0	0
39	1	0	1	1	2	2	3	2	2	1	2
40	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	1	2	1	0
41	2	0	0	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	1
42	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	1	1
43	1	3	3	3	1	3	0	2	1	1	1
44	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
45	1	0	0	1	0	2	3	1	1	2	3
46	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	1	1	0	0
47	1	1	2	3	1	0	0	1	2	1	2
48	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	3	1	3
49	1	0	1	2	2	2	3	2	2	1	2
50	1	1	2	3	2	2	0	1	3	2	2
51	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	1	2	1	2
52	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
53	1	0	1	1	2	2	0	2	1	1	1
54	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	1	2	1	2
55	2	1	2	3	2	0	0	2	2	2	3
56	2	0	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	2	3
57	1	1	1	2	2	0	3	1	3	1	3
58	1	0	0	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2

Women's Adjustment After Divorce

124

DISSEI - July 15, 1995

59	NA	0	0	3	3	0	0	3	NA	NA	NA
60	1	1	3	3	3	3	0	3	3	3	3
61	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
62	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1
63	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	1	1
64	1	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	2	1	1
65	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1
66	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	3	2	3
67	1	1	1	1	1	3	0	1	1	1	3
68	1	0	1	1	2	2	0	2	2	2	1
69	0	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	2	1
70	0	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2
71	2	3	3	3	1	0	3	2	3	2	3
72	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3
73	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	1	1	1
74	2	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	3	2	2
75	2	0	1	1	2	1	3	2	3	1	3
76	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	2
77	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	1	1	1
78	0	1	1	2	3	2	3	1	0	0	1
79	2	0	1	2	2	0	1	2	3	2	3
80	2	1	2	2	2	2	0	1	2	1	2
81	1	0	0	0	1	2	3	1	2	0	3
82	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	1	3	1	1
83	1	0	0	1	1	3	0	1	1	1	1
84	1	1	1	2	1	2	0	1	3	1	1
85	3	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	3	3	2
86	2	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	3	2	3
87	0	0	1	1	1	3	0	1	0	0	0
88	1	0	1	1	0	2	0	1	3	1	0
89	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1
90	2	1	2	3	1	1	3	1	3	1	2
91	1	0	1	1	2	3	1	1	3	2	2
92	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	1	1
93	2	1	2	2	2	2	3	2	3	2	2
94	2	3	3	3	2	0	0	0	3	2	3
95	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	3
96	0	2	2	2	1	1	0	0	2	0	1
97	1	0	0	1	2	3	3	3	1	2	0
98	1	0	1	1	1	2	0	3	3	1	2
99	0	0	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
100	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	2
101	1	1	2	3	2	0	1	2	1	3	3
102	3	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3
103	1	0	0	2	0	2	0	3	3	1	2

DISSSPS - July 15, 1995

REC	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8	Q9	Q10	Q11	Q12	Q13	Q14	Q15	Q16	Q17	Q18	Q19	Q20	Q21	Q22	Q23	Q24
1	4	1	4	4	4	1	1	4	1	1	4	4	4	1	4	4	4	1	1	4	1	1	4	1
2	4	1	1	4	4	1	3	4	2	1	4	4	4	1	1	4	4	1	1	4	1	1	4	1
3	3	1	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	1	3	2	3	2	1	2	4	2	1	3	1	2	3	2
4	4	3	2	4	1	2	4	3	2	2	2	3	3	2	3	3	3	2	1	3	4	1	3	3
5	3	2	2	3	4	1	2	3	2	1	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	2	1	3	4	1	3	3
6	2	2	3	3	1	1	2	2	1	3	2	2	3	2	3	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2
7	3	2	2	3	3	1	4	3	1	1	3	2	2	3	2	2	3	2	3	2	2	3	3	2
8	3	2	2	3	2	3	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	3	2	3	2	2	3	3	2
9	4	1	1	3	3	2	2	4	2	1	4	4	3	2	3	4	4	1	2	3	3	2	4	2
10	3	2	2	2	3	NA	2	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	1	2	2	3	2	3	4	3	2	1
11	2	4	3	4	2	2	4	2	2	3	2	3	3	3	1	2	2	3	2	3	4	3	2	1
12	4	1	1	3	3	2	3	3	2	1	4	4	3	1	2	4	4	1	2	3	2	2	4	2
13	4	1	1	4	4	1	4	3	1	1	4	4	4	1	2	3	4	4	1	1	3	1	2	4
14	4	1	1	3	3	1	1	3	1	4	4	4	1	2	3	4	4	1	1	3	1	2	4	2
15	3	2	1	4	4	2	2	3	2	2	4	4	4	1	1	4	4	4	4	4	1	2	4	1
16	4	1	1	3	4	1	4	3	1	1	4	4	4	1	1	4	4	1	1	4	4	1	4	1
17	3	1	1	4	4	2	3	3	1	1	3	4	4	2	4	3	2	1	1	4	4	1	3	3
18	3	2	2	2	3	2	2	3	2	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	3	3
19	4	2	3	4	3	3	3	2	4	2	2	3	2	2	3	3	2	1	3	3	1	1	4	1
20	4	1	1	3	3	1	3	4	1	1	4	4	4	1	1	4	4	1	1	3	1	1	4	1
21	2	3	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	2	3	2	4	2
22	4	1	1	4	4	1	4	4	2	1	4	4	3	1	1	4	4	1	1	2	3	1	4	1
23	4	1	1	3	4	3	4	3	2	1	3	4	3	1	1	4	4	1	1	2	3	2	4	2
24	3	1	1	4	4	1	1	3	2	2	3	4	3	2	1	4	3	2	2	3	3	2	3	1
25	3	2	1	3	4	1	2	4	1	2	3	4	1	4	4	4	4	2	1	4	2	1	4	1
26	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	2	3	2	2	3	1
27	3	1	1	3	4	2	2	4	1	1	4	4	4	1	2	4	4	1	1	4	1	1	4	1
28	3	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	3	2	3	2	2	3	3	2	3	2
29	3	2	2	3	3	1	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	2	2	4	4	2	1	3	3	2	3	2
30	1	4	1	3	3	4	4	4	1	1	4	4	4	1	1	4	4	1	1	4	4	4	4	1
31	4	2	1	3	3	2	2	3	2	2	3	4	4	2	2	4	4	2	2	3	2	2	4	2
32	4	2	2	4	4	1	4	3	1	1	3	4	4	1	1	3	4	1	1	3	1	1	4	1
33	4	2	2	3	2	2	3	2	3	2	1	2	3	3	2	2	3	2	1	3	3	3	4	2
34	3	1	2	3	3	1	2	3	2	2	3	4	3	2	1	3	3	4	2	3	4	2	3	2
35	4	1	1	4	4	1	4	4	1	1	4	4	4	1	1	4	4	1	1	4	4	1	4	1
36	4	1	1	4	3	1	4	3	2	1	4	4	3	2	1	3	4	1	2	3	2	2	3	1
37	3	3	2	3	3	2	4	3	2	2	3	3	3	1	2	3	4	1	2	4	2	2	4	1
38	4	1	1	3	4	1	2	4	1	1	4	4	4	1	3	4	4	1	1	4	1	1	4	2
39	2	2	3	3	1	3	3	2	3	1	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	2
40	4	1	3	3	3	1	4	3	2	1	4	3	4	1	1	3	4	1	2	4	1	1	4	1
41	4	1	1	4	4	1	2	1	1	1	3	3	4	1	1	3	3	1	1	3	2	1	4	2
42	3	2	2	2	3	2	2	3	2	1	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	1	1	3	4	2	4	2
43	4	3	1	3	3	1	1	2	2	1	2	4	3	1	3	4	2	1	2	3	4	2	4	2
44	4	1	1	4	4	1	4	3	1	1	4	4	4	1	1	4	4	1	1	4	1	4	1	1
45	4	1	1	3	3	1	1	3	1	1	4	4	3	1	4	4	4	1	1	3	4	2	4	3
46	4	1	1	4	4	1	2	4	2	1	4	4	4	1	2	4	4	1	1	3	3	1	1	2
47	4	1	1	3	3	1	3	3	2	1	4	4	4	1	2	4	3	2	1	3	1	1	4	1
48	3	1	1	3	4	1	4	3	2	2	4	4	3	1	1	4	4	1	1	3	1	1	4	1
49	3	2	1	3	3	2	3	3	2	1	3	4	3	2	2	4	4	1	1	3	1	1	4	1
50	3	2	2	3	3	1	1	3	2	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	2	3	3	4	2	3	2
51	3	2	2	3	3	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	3	2
52	4	1	1	1	1	3	4	4	3	2	4	4	3	2	1	4	4	1	1	3	2	1	4	1
53	4	2	1	3	3	2	2	3	2	2	3	4	3	2	3	4	4	1	1	4	1	3	4	1
54	4	1	1	4	4	1	3	4	1	1	4	4	4	1	3	4	4	1	1	4	1	3	4	1
55	4	2	2	3	3	2	3	2	2	2	3	4	4	2	3	3	4	2	2	3	2	2	4	2
56	2	1	1	3	2	2	3	3	2	2	3	2	3	2	3	3	3	2	2	3	4	2	3	2
57	3	1	2	3	3	1	2	3	2	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	4	1	1	4	1	1	4	1
58	4	1	1	2	4	1	4	3	2	1	4	4	4	1	1	4	4	1	1	4	1	1	4	1
59	4	1	1	3	3	1	3	3	1	1	3	4	4	2	2	4	4	1	1	4	2	3	4	1
60	3	2	2	3	3	2	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	3	3	2	3	3	2
61	3	2	2	3	4	1	4	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	3
62	4	1	1	3	4	1	2	3	1	1	3	3	3	2	2	3	4	1	2	4	2	1	3	3
63	4	1	2	3	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	3	3	1	2	4	4	1	1	3	2	1	4	2
64	3	2	3	3	3	2	2	3	2	2	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	2	3	2	2	3	2

Women's Adjustment After Divorce

126

DISSSPS - July 15, 1995

65	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	2	3	2	2	3	2
66	3	2	2	4	3	2	4	3	2	2	3	3	3	2	1	3	3	2	2	3	2	2	3	1
67	1	3	2	3	3	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	3	2	4	4	2	2	2	3	2	3	2
68	3	2	2	4	3	3	2	3	2	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	2	2	3	2	2	3	2
69	4	1	1	4	3	2	3	3	4	1	3	4	3	2	2	4	4	1	1	3	2	2	4	2
70	3	1	1	3	3	NA	3	2	2	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	3	2	2
71	1	3	3	4	2	3	3	2	4	4	2	1	1	1	1	4	3	4	4	1	3	3	1	2
72	3	3	3	4	2	2	4	1	4	3	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	3	2	4	2	3	1
73	4	1	1	2	3	2	2	3	2	2	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	2	3	2	2	3	1
74	4	2	2	3	3	2	4	3	2	2	3	3	3	2	1	3	3	2	2	3	2	2	3	1
75	4	1	1	1	4	1	1	4	1	1	4	4	4	1	4	4	4	1	1	3	3	2	4	2
76	3	4	3	4	3	2	4	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	1	2	2	2	2	3	4	3	1	1
77	4	2	1	3	3	3	3	3	2	1	4	3	3	2	2	4	4	2	2	3	2	1	4	1
78	4	1	1	3	4	1	3	3	1	1	4	4	3	1	1	4	4	1	1	4	1	1	4	1
79	3	3	2	3	2	3	3	1	3	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	2	2	4	2	3	2	2
80	4	1	1	4	4	1	4	4	2	2	4	4	3	1	1	4	4	1	1	4	2	2	3	2
81	4	1	1	4	3	1	4	3	2	1	4	4	3	2	2	4	3	2	2	3	1	1	4	2
82	4	1	1	4	3	1	4	3	1	1	4	4	4	1	1	4	4	1	1	4	2	1	4	1
83	3	1	1	3	4	1	1	4	1	1	4	4	4	1	4	4	3	1	1	4	4	1	4	3
84	4	1	1	3	3	1	1	3	1	1	4	4	4	1	2	4	4	1	1	3	2	1	4	2
85	3	3	3	2	3	2	4	2	2	3	2	3	3	1	1	4	3	2	2	3	4	2	3	2
86	3	2	2	2	3	2	2	3	2	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	2	2	3	2	2	3	3
87	4	2	1	3	3	1	2	4	1	1	2	3	3	1	3	3	3	1	2	3	2	2	3	3
88	4	1	1	3	4	1	2	3	1	2	4	3	4	1	3	3	4	1	1	4	2	1	4	2
89	4	1	1	4	4	1	4	3	1	1	4	4	4	1	1	4	4	1	1	4	1	1	4	1
90	4	1	1	4	4	1	2	4	1	1	4	4	4	1	1	4	4	1	1	4	1	1	4	1
91	4	3	2	3	3	2	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	2	3	2	2	2	3	4	2	3	2
92	4	1	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	1	4	4	4	1	1	4	4	1	1	4	1	1	4	1
93	4	1	4	4	3	2	4	3	2	1	3	4	3	1	1	4	4	1	1	3	1	2	4	1
94	3	1	1	2	4	1	2	3	2	1	3	4	4	1	4	4	4	2	1	4	3	1	3	3
95	3	1	2	3	3	1	4	3	2	2	3	3	3	2	1	3	3	2	2	3	2	2	3	2
96	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	2	2	3	2	3	3	2	3	3	3	2
97	4	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	4	4	4	1	2	4	4	1	1	4	1	1	4	1
98	4	1	1	3	4	2	1	4	2	1	4	4	3	1	3	4	3	1	1	3	2	1	4	3
99	4	1	1	3	4	1	1	3	1	1	4	4	4	1	2	4	4	1	1	4	2	1	4	1
100	3	2	2	3	3	1	4	3	2	2	1	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	2	3	1	2	3	2
101	3	1	2	3	4	2	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	2	4	4	4	2	2	3	1	2	3	1
102	2	2	2	4	3	1	4	3	2	2	3	3	3	2	2	4	3	2	1	3	1	2	3	2
103	4	1	1	4	4	1	3	3	1	1	4	4	3	1	2	4	4	1	1	4	1	1	4	4

DISSATWS - July 15, 1995

REC	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8	Q9	Q10	Q11	Q12	Q13	Q14	Q15	Q16	Q17	Q18	Q19	Q20	Q21	Q22	Q23	Q24	Q25
1	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	0	3	3	0	3	3	3	3	3	0	3	3	0	3	3	0	0
2	0	0	0	2	3	0	3	0	1	0	3	0	3	3	3	3	1	0	1	3	2	3	1	0	0
3	2	0	0	3	2	0	1	0	1	3	1	0	3	3	3	3	2	0	3	3	0	3	3	0	0
4	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	1	3	2	1	3	3	3	3	3	0	0	3	2	3	1	0	0
5	3	0	0	3	3	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	3	3	3	3	3	0	3	3	0	3	3	0	0
6	2	2	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	1	3	3	0	0
7	3	0	0	3	3	0	2	0	0	3	1	0	3	3	3	2	3	0	3	3	0	3	2	0	1
8	1	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	2	3	3	2	1	0	2	3	0	3	3	0	2
9	2	1	0	3	3	0	3	0	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	0	0	2	3	1	2	2	1	1
10	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1
11	0	0	1	2	3	0	3	0	1	2	2	0	2	3	2	2	1	0	2	2	1	2	1	1	1
12	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	3	3	3	1	2	0	3	3	1	2	3	0	0
13	3	0	3	3	3	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	3	3	3	3	2	0	3	3	0	3	3	0	0
14	2	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	1
15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	3	3	3	0	3	3	2	3	3	0	0
16	1	1	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	3	3	3	3	0	3	3	0	3	3	0	0
17	1	1	0	2	2	0	2	1	1	2	2	0	2	3	3	3	2	0	3	3	0	2	2	1	2
18	1	0	0	3	1	0	1	0	1	2	2	0	2	3	3	3	1	0	2	3	1	3	3	0	0
19	2	1	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	3	2	1	3	3	3	3	1	0	3	3	1	2	2	0	0
20	1	0	0	3	3	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	3	3	3	3	0	0	2	2	0	3	3	0	1
21	0	0	1	2	3	1	0	1	1	2	2	0	3	3	3	3	3	0	1	3	0	3	3	0	3
22	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	0	0	1	NA	NA	0	NA	0	NA	NA	0	NA	3	0	0	NA
23	1	0	0	3	3	0	1	0	0	3	2	0	3	3	3	3	3	0	3	3	2	3	3	0	0
24	3	3	0	3	3	0	3	0	0	3	1	0	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	3	3	1	3	3	0
25	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	1	3	3	0	3	3	2	2	0	0	0	3	3	0	3	3	0
26	0	1	1	2	2	0	3	0	1	1	2	1	2	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
27	3	0	0	3	3	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	3	3	2	2	3	0	2	2	1	3	1	0	0
28	1	0	1	3	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	0	2	3	3	3	3	0	2	3	0	3	2	1	0
29	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	2	2	1	0	1	3	3	3	3	0	3	3	1	3	3	0	2
30	0	0	0	2	3	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	3	3	0	0	3	3	1	3	1	0	0
31	2	1	0	2	3	0	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	2	2	2	2	1	2
32	2	1	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	3	1	0	3	3	3	3	2	0	2	3	1	3	2	0	2
33	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	3	3	3	1	0	2	3	0	3	3	0	0
34	0	1	0	3	3	0	3	0	0	3	2	0	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	3	1	3	3	0	0
35	3	0	0	3	3	0	NA	0	0	3	1	0	3	3	3	3	2	0	2	3	0	3	3	0	0
36	3	0	0	3	3	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	3	3	3	3	2	0	2	3	2	3	3	0	0
37	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	1	2	2	2	0	1	3	3	2	3	2	1	1
38	3	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	3	3	3	3	3	0	3	3	0	3	3	0	0
39	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	3	3	2	3	3	0	2	2	0	3	2	1	0
40	3	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	3	3	3	3	3	0	3	3	0	3	3	0	0
41	1	0	1	3	2	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	3	3	3	2	1	3	3	0	3	3	1	1
42	1	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	3	3	3	3	0	3	3	0	3	2	0	0
43	1	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	2	3	1	1	3	3	2	2	2	0	3	3	1	3	2	1	2
44	3	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	0	3	3	0	0
45	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	0	3	3	0	3
46	3	0	0	3	3	0	2	0	3	0	2	1	1	3	3	0	0	0	1	NA	3	NA	3	0	0
47	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	3	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	0
48	3	0	0	3	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	3	0	0	1	2	1	3	3	0	0
49	1	2	1	2	2	0	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	3	2	3	3	1	2	2	2	3	2	1	1
50	3	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	1	3	1	0	3	3	3	2	0	3	2	2	3	3	0	2	2
51	2	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	3	3	3	3	1	0	2	3	1	3	3	0	0
52	0	0	0	NA	2	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	3	3	3	3	2	1	3	3	1	3	3	1	0
53	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	3	3	3	3	0	3	3	1	3	3	0	1
54	1	0	0	3	2	1	0	0	1	3	1	NA	0	3	3	3	1	0	2	2	0	3	3	0	0
55	1	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	3	3	3	3	3	0	3	3	1	3	3	0	0
56	2	0	0	3	2	0	1	1	1	3	3	0	3	3	3	3	2	0	3	3	0	3	2	0	0
57	1	1	1	2	2	0	1	0	1	3	2	1	3	2	3	2	2	0	3	3	1	3	3	0	2
58	1	0	2	2	3	0	0	0	2	3	1	0	3	3	3	3	1	0	1	3	1	3	3	0	2
59	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	NA	3	2	0	2	3	3	2	0	3	3	NA	3	2	1	1	1
60	3	0	0	3	3	1	2	0	2	3	3	0	3	3	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	3	3	0	0
61	0	1	1	0	1	1	2	0	3	2	2	1	1	3	2	3	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	2	2
62	3	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	3	3	3	3	0	3	3	0	3	3	0	0
63	3	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	3	3	3	3	0	3	3	0	3	3	0	0
64	2	1	0	2	1	0	2	3	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	0

Women's Adjustment After Divorce 128

DISSATWS - July 15, 1995

65	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	2	3	3	3	2	0	2	3	0	3	3	0	0
66	2	0	1	3	3	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	3	3	3	3	3	0	3	3	0	3	3	0	0
67	0	0	0	1	3	0	3	0	3	3	3	0	3	3	3	3	0	0	3	0	3	3	3	0	0
68	2	1	2	1	2	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	0	3	1	1	2	2	0	1
69	1	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	3	3	2	2	1	3	2	1	3	2	0	0
70	0	1	1	3	1	0	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	3	2	3	0	0	3	3	2	3	3	0	0
71	0	1	2	3	0	0	0	1	1	3	1	0	3	3	2	3	1	0	3	3	1	3	3	0	1
72	3	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	3	3	3	2	0	3	3	0	3	3	0	0
73	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	1	3	2	1	2	3	2	3	1	0	3	3	3	3	2	0	2
74	1	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	3	3	3	3	2	0	3	3	0	3	3	0	0
75	1	3	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	2	3	3	3	2	0	3	3	2	3	1	1	1
76	1	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	3	3	0	3	2	0	3	3	0	3	3	0	0
77	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	2	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	2	1	1	1
78	1	1	0	2	3	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	2	3	3	3	2	0	2	3	1	3	3	0	0
79	1	0	0	2	2	0	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	1	2	2	0	2	2	1	1
80	3	0	1	3	3	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	3	3	3	3	2	0	2	3	1	3	2	0	0
81	2	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	3	3	3	3	0	3	3	0	3	2	0	0
82	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	3	3	3	3	3	0	3	3	1	3	3	0	0
83	0	1	0	2	2	0	2	0	1	2	1	0	1	3	2	1	1	0	2	2	2	3	1	1	1
84	3	0	0	3	3	0	2	0	1	3	1	0	3	3	2	3	3	0	3	3	0	3	2	0	0
85	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	3	1	3	0	0	1	3	2	3	1	1	1
86	1	1	0	2	1	0	2	0	1	2	1	1	3	3	3	3	0	0	3	2	1	3	2	0	0
87	3	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	3	3	1	2	3	3	3	0	3	3	0	0
88	3	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	3	3	3	3	0	3	3	0	3	3	0	0
89	1	1	1	2	2	0	1	1	1	2	1	0	3	3	3	3	2	1	2	3	1	3	2	0	0
90	2	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	3	3	3	3	0	3	3	0	3	3	0	0
91	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	0	3	3	3	3	2	0	3	3	1	3	3	0	0
92	3	1	0	3	3	0	3	0	0	3	1	2	2	3	3	3	0	0	2	3	3	3	0	0	2
93	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	3	1	0	3	0	3	3	1	0	3	3	NA	3	1	0	0
94	3	0	0	2	3	0	3	0	1	0	2	1	3	3	1	1	0	0	1	1	2	1	1	2	1
95	1	0	1	2	2	0	1	0	1	2	1	1	2	3	3	3	1	0	2	3	1	3	3	0	0
96	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	2	2	1	3	3	3	2	3	3	0	0
97	1	1	1	2	2	0	2	0	1	2	1	2	2	3	3	2	3	1	3	2	1	3	3	0	0
98	2	1	0	2	3	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	3	3	3	3	1	0	0	2	2	3	3	0	0
99	3	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	3	3	3	2	0	3	3	0	3	3	0	0
100	1	1	0	2	2	0	1	1	1	3	2	1	3	3	3	3	1	0	3	3	1	3	2	0	1
101	3	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	3	3	3	3	0	3	3	0	3	3	0	0
102	1	0	0	2	3	0	2	1	1	3	0	0	3	3	3	3	2	0	3	3	1	3	2	0	0
103	1	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	1	1	1	0	2	3	3	3	3	1	2	3	0	3	3	0	0

DISSSES - July 15, 1995

REC	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q6	Q7	Q8	Q10	Q11	Q12	Q14	Q15	Q16	Q18	Q19	Q20	Q22	Q23	Q24	Q26	Q27	Q28	Q29	Q30
1	5	1	5	1	1	1	3	4	1	1	4	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	5	1	1
2	5	1	5	2	1	1	4	4	2	1	5	5	2	5	1	1	3	2	3	4	4	1	1
3	5	2	5	1	1	2	4	1	1	2	2	4	1	4	1	1	4	2	2	5	5	1	1
4	5	1	5	4	3	4	2	1	1	1	4	5	3	4	5	1	4	1	1	5	1	5	2
5	4	3	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	5	4	2	1
6	4	2	2	4	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	2
7	4	4	5	3	2	1	3	2	1	4	5	4	1	3	2	1	5	4	1	4	4	1	1
8	2	4	4	5	4	2	2	4	2	4	2	2	2	4	4	2	2	4	5	4	3	3	2
9	4	2	2	5	1	1	2	2	4	4	2	4	2	2	2	2	4	4	4	4	2	1	1
10	4	4	4	2	4	2	2	2	2	4	4	2	4	4	4	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	4
11	2	1	5	2	3	1	1	1	1	3	4	4	1	4	2	1	4	3	3	5	5	1	1
12	4	4	3	3	4	4	2	4	3	4	4	4	2	4	2	4	2	3	4	4	4	2	3
13	2	4	5	1	1	1	5	2	1	1	5	4	1	5	2	1	4	1	4	4	2	1	1
14	4	2	4	1	1	1	4	2	2	2	4	4	2	4	1	2	5	2	1	5	4	1	1
15	5	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	2	5	5	1	5	1	1	5	1	1	5	5	1	1
16	4	4	4	1	1	1	4	3	2	3	3	4	1	4	2	2	4	1	1	5	5	1	1
17	4	2	5	4	2	2	5	4	1	4	2	4	1	3	4	2	4	1	2	5	4	1	2
18	4	1	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	4	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	4	4	3	2	2	2
19	3	2	4	2	3	4	2	4	3	3	4	4	2	4	2	2	3	3	5	5	4	3	3
20	4	2	4	1	2	4	4	2	2	5	4	4	2	2	2	2	4	1	4	5	5	1	1
21	4	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	5	4	4	5	1	2	4	1	1	5	5	1	1
22	4	1	5	1	4	1	3	2	1	1	5	5	1	5	2	1	5	1	1	5	5	1	1
23	4	2	4	1	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	2	2	4	2	4	1	5	4	4	2	2
24	5	1	5	3	1	1	3	1	1	1	5	4	1	1	1	1	5	2	1	5	3	1	1
25	2	3	4	4	2	3	1	3	2	3	4	4	3	3	1	3	5	2	1	3	4	1	1
26	4	2	2	4	4	2	3	2	2	4	4	5	2	3	2	2	4	5	4	3	4	3	2
27	4	4	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	2	2
28	2	4	2	3	4	5	3	4	4	4	2	2	4	4	4	1	2	3	5	1	4	5	4
29	5	2	4	2	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	1	4	2	2	4	4	2	2	2
30	4	1	5	1	1	4	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	2	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4
31	2	4	4	4	4	4	2	4	4	4	2	4	4	4	5	4	2	5	4	4	4	4	4
32	2	1	5	2	1	1	4	2	2	2	5	4	1	4	2	1	4	2	1	5	4	1	1
33	4	2	4	3	1	2	2	2	1	5	4	4	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	5	4	1	1
34	4	3	4	2	2	2	2	5	2	4	5	4	2	3	2	2	4	2	1	4	4	1	2
35	4	2	4	2	2	3	4	4	2	2	4	5	2	4	1	2	4	1	1	1	4	1	1
36	4	1	4	1	1	1	4	4	4	4	5	4	NA	2	2	2	4	4	4	4	1	1	1
37	4	4	5	1	1	1	4	1	1	2	5	5	1	5	2	1	5	1	5	5	5	1	1
38	5	4	5	1	1	1	5	1	1	2	5	4	1	2	1	1	5	1	1	5	5	1	1
39	2	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	2	4	4	2	2	4	2	4	4	2	4	2	2
40	5	5	5	1	3	2	4	2	1	3	5	5	2	3	2	1	5	1	2	4	5	1	1
41	4	2	3	2	2	2	4	2	2	2	3	2	4	2	2	2	4	1	2	4	5	2	1
42	5	1	4	4	1	1	2	4	2	4	5	5	2	2	2	3	3	2	1	5	3	1	1
43	4	2	3	4	1	4	4	2	2	4	4	4	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	3	2	1
44	5	1	5	1	1	2	5	1	1	4	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	5	5	1	1
45	4	1	5	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	4	4	1	4	2	1	5	2	1	4	2	1	1
46	4	4	4	2	1	2	4	4	4	2	4	3	2	4	4	4	2	2	4	5	2	3	2
47	4	1	5	2	2	3	2	1	3	4	4	4	1	3	3	2	5	3	2	5	4	2	1
48	4	1	4	2	1	1	4	1	4	4	4	4	2	2	2	4	4	1	1	5	5	1	1
49	5	2	4	1	2	2	4	2	2	2	4	1	2	3	2	2	4	1	2	4	5	2	2
50	2	4	5	2	2	2	4	4	2	2	4	4	2	4	4	2	4	3	4	4	4	2	2
51	4	1	5	2	1	2	4	1	1	2	4	5	1	3	1	1	5	1	1	5	5	1	2
52	5	2	5	1	1	1	4	2	2	2	4	4	2	4	2	2	4	4	2	4	4	2	2
53	3	2	4	3	2	2	2	4	4	4	4	4	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	4	2	2
54	4	2	4	2	2	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	2	2	2	2	4	2	2	4	3	2	2
55	2	2	4	5	4	4	3	5	2	4	4	4	4	2	1	5	1	5	5	4	2	4	1
56	1	4	4	4	4	2	1	4	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	4	1	4	4	4	2	4	2
57	4	4	4	1	1	2	2	4	2	2	4	4	2	4	2	2	4	1	1	5	5	1	1
58	4	1	5	2	1	1	3	1	1	2	5	4	2	3	2	1	5	4	1	5	3	1	1
59	4	1	4	2	1	1	3	2	1	4	4	4	2	2	2	1	4	3	1	5	3	1	1
60	5	4	5	1	1	1	4	2	1	4	5	4	1	5	1	1	5	1	4	4	4	5	1
61	4	1	4	3	2	2	2	3	2	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	4	2	2	2
62	4	4	4	2	2	4	4	4	1	4	4	4	1	2	4	2	4	2	1	5	4	2	2
63	4	4	4	2	1	2	4	2	2	4	4	4	2	2	1	2	4	2	1	5	4	2	1
64	4	2	4	2	2	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	2	4	1	4

DISSSES - July 15, 1995

65	4	2	4	2	2	1	3	2	2	4	5	5	1	4	3	2	4	2	2	4	4	2	2
66	4	2	4	2	2	2	5	2	2	4	4	4	3	2	3	2	3	2	2	4	4	2	2
67	5	1	5	4	2	5	1	1	4	5	5	5	5	2	1	1	2	5	4	5	5	5	1
68	3	2	4	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	3	5	4	4	3	2	1	4	1	2	2
69	4	2	1	2	1	1	4	3	2	3	4	4	2	4	2	2	3	4	2	3	2	1	4
70	4	1	4	1	2	2	2	5	5	4	4	5	4	2	2	4	2	2	2	5	3	2	1
71	2	5	4	5	5	4	1	5	5	4	5	2	2	4	5	4	5	4	4	2	4	5	
72	4	1	5	4	1	1	2	5	2	1	5	2	4	4	4	1	2	2	2	5	3	1	1
73	4	2	5	3	2	3	4	2	2	2	4	4	2	2	2	2	4	2	2	5	4	1	1
74	4	2	4	2	2	1	4	2	2	3	4	4	2	2	2	2	4	2	2	5	5	1	1
75	3	5	2	3	4	4	4	4	4	3	1	1	4	4	4	5	1	3	5	3	2	5	2
76	3	1	4	5	2	3	2	4	2	5	4	4	2	5	3	2	4	5	3	3	1	2	2
77	4	2	5	1	2	1	4	2	2	4	2	5	1	3	2	2	4	2	1	4	4	1	2
78	4	4	4	2	2	2	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	2	2	2	4	2	2	5	4	2	1
79	2	1	2	4	4	4	2	4	4	4	2	4	2	5	3	2	3	5	2	4	4	4	
80	5	4	4	1	2	1	4	4	2	3	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	1	4	2	3	2	1
81	4	2	5	1	1	2	2	4	2	2	5	4	2	2	1	2	4	1	1	5	5	1	1
82	4	2	4	2	2	2	4	2	2	2	4	4	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	5	4	1	1
83	4	4	5	2	2	2	2	4	2	3	2	4	2	2	2	2	4	4	1	5	4	2	2
84	4	2	4	2	1	1	4	2	2	3	2	4	1	2	2	2	2	4	1	5	4	2	1
85	5	1	5	4	1	1	1	2	2	3	4	5	2	1	4	2	4	4	2	4	2	1	2
86	4	2	4	2	2	1	4	2	1	2	4	4	2	4	2	2	4	4	2	5	4	1	2
87	3	5	4	4	3	3	1	4	4	4	4	2	4	2	2	4	3	2	4	5	4	3	3
88	4	3	4	2	1	1	3	2	1	4	4	4	2	2	2	3	3	2	1	5	3	2	1
89	5	2	4	1	2	2	5	2	2	2	4	5	2	5	2	2	4	1	2	5	4	1	4
90	4	4	5	1	1	2	4	2	1	2	2	4	1	4	2	2	4	1	2	4	4	1	2
91	1	4	5	2	1	4	2	4	4	4	3	4	2	4	3	3	4	2	2	5	4	2	2
92	4	2	5	1	4	1	4	2	2	4	4	4	1	2	1	2	5	3	4	5	4	1	1
93	5	5	5	1	1	1	3	4	3	1	3	3	4	3	2	4	3	2	4	4	2	2	1
94	5	2	4	1	2	2	4	2	2	4	4	5	2	5	4	4	2	1	4	2	4	2	4
95	4	2	4	2	1	2	4	2	1	4	4	5	2	4	4	2	4	2	2	4	4	2	1
96	4	1	5	5	4	2	5	3	3	4	4	5	2	2	2	2	1	5	2	3	2	2	4
97	4	1	5	2	2	2	4	4	2	2	4	4	2	4	2	2	4	2	1	4	4	1	2
98	4	4	4	1	1	2	2	4	2	1	4	4	1	5	5	5	4	1	1	5	2	1	1
99	4	4	4	2	2	2	1	4	3	4	2	2	2	1	2	3	2	1	1	4	2	1	
100	4	2	4	2	2	2	4	2	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	4	4	2	5	1	2
101	4	4	4	2	2	2	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	2	2	3	2	4	4	5	2	2
102	4	3	5	3	1	1	4	1	2	2	4	3	1	4	2	1	4	3	1	5	5	1	1
103	4	2	4	2	1	2	2	2	2	5	4	4	2	1	4	2	2	2	2	3	1	2	

Women's Adjustment After Divorce
131

DISSGWB - July 15, 1995

REC	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8	Q9	Q10	Q11	Q12	Q13	Q14	Q15	Q16	Q17	Q18
1	1	6	1	6	6	2	1	6	2	1	2	4	1	4	10	4	0	7
2	1	5	1	6	5	2	1	6	2	6	1	6	1	6	0	3	8	9
3	4	5	4	4	2	5	2	3	5	5	5	4	4	3	4	5	2	3
4	4	2	3	5	2	5	4	3	4	4	5	4	4	3	4	7	3	3
5	3	6	2	6	5	3	1	6	2	6	2	5	1	5	1	2	8	8
6	4	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	5	2	4	5	4	2	7	8	3	6
7	3	5	3	4	3	5	2	4	2	5	2	5	2	5	4	3	7	8
8	4	1	5	2	1	5	5	1	5	1	5	3	5	2	7	10	3	2
9	2	5	1	6	2	5	1	4	4	5	3	5	1	5	2	4	6	4
10	4	2	4	3	5	5	5	3	3	6	6	2	5	6	0	5	2	0
11	5	4	3	1	1	5	3	1	5	5	3	3	3	2	5	7	1	5
12	3	4	4	5	4	2	3	4	3	5	2	5	3	5	1	5	8	8
13	3	5	2	6	2	4	4	3	3	5	2	5	3	5	1	5	8	8
14	1	6	1	6	5	2	1	5	2	6	2	5	1	5	0	1	9	9
15	3	4	2	5	1	2	3	4	4	4	2	4	2	4	4	6	8	6
16	2	5	2	6	3	3	1	5	2	6	3	4	2	4	1	3	8	6
17	2	6	2	6	4	5	1	5	2	4	1	6	1	6	1	0	9	9
18	4	6	2	5	2	5	1	4	3	6	4	4	3	5	1	6	5	4
19	3	4	3	4	3	2	3	4	3	4	5	4	4	4	2	6	5	8
20	4	4	4	3	2	5	4	4	3	4	4	3	4	3	3	8	4	5
21	4	4	1	5	3	5	1	6	2	2	4	5	1	3	9	5	3	5
22	1	5	2	6	2	2	1	5	3	5	3	6	2	2	8	6	5	7
23	5	2	6	2	1	6	5	1	4	5	4	3	4	4	3	8	5	1
24	3	5	3	5	2	3	1	5	4	6	2	5	2	5	0	2	8	8
25	4	4	2	6	3	3	3	3	5	6	3	5	4	3	2	7	4	5
26	4	4	3	5	3	4	3	3	3	5	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	4
27	4	4	3	6	2	2	1	4	3	6	2	5	2	4	2	5	5	7
28	4	5	4	5	2	5	4	3	5	2	4	4	5	3	8	8	2	4
29	3	5	2	6	3	2	1	5	2	6	2	5	1	5	0	3	8	8
30	4	4	3	5	5	3	2	5	4	5	5	4	4	3	3	6	3	3
31	5	2	4	4	2	5	2	1	5	4	4	2	6	3	5	10	7	2
32	2	5	2	6	4	2	1	6	3	6	3	5	2	5	1	2	7	9
33	4	4	3	4	2	5	2	4	4	4	4	3	4	3	5	8	2	3
34	4	6	4	3	1	6	5	2	4	3	4	3	4	5	6	7	5	2
35	3	5	2	6	2	3	1	3	2	6	2	5	1	5	0	4	6	8
36	3	3	3	6	2	2	1	4	3	4	3	4	2	3	8	7	5	5
37	4	3	3	5	2	4	4	4	4	3	2	4	4	3	7	9	7	7
38	3	5	3	6	3	3	1	3	3	3	1	5	3	5	3	7	5	6
39	3	4	3	4	4	5	3	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	6	3	4
40	2	5	2	6	5	2	2	5	4	5	2	5	2	4	2	5	6	8
41	2	5	2	6	5	2	1	5	2	5	1	5	1	5	0	2	10	9
42	3	5	2	6	3	3	1	5	2	6	3	6	2	5	0	5	7	6
43	2	3	1	6	2	5	1	3	4	5	3	6	2	5	2	5	3	7
44	1	3	2	6	4	2	2	4	3	6	2	6	3	6	2	8	8	8
45	4	3	4	6	2	5	1	2	4	6	5	3	5	3	0	9	5	3
46	4	4	2	4	2	5	4	4	5	3	3	4	4	3	6	7	3	5
47	3	5	2	5	4	4	2	5	4	6	2	5	2	3	10	5	9	9
48	1	6	1	6	5	1	1	6	2	5	2	6	1	5	2	1	9	9
49	2	4	2	5	3	3	2	5	3	6	4	5	4	4	3	5	5	7
50	3	5	4	6	3	5	2	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	3	6	5	4
51	3	5	2	6	4	5	1	5	3	6	5	4	3	4	2	4	6	5
52	2	2	3	4	2	2	5	2	4	6	5	5	1	2	0	8	5	7
53	4	5	3	5	4	5	3	5	3	6	4	5	3	5	1	3	5	6
54	3	5	3	6	3	2	2	5	5	5	1	5	2	5	2	5	9	8
55	3	5	3	5	4	2	1	5	3	5	4	5	2	5	7	9	2	2
56	3	5	2	5	2	5	3	4	3	5	5	4	4	4	2	7	5	3
57	2	6	1	6	5	2	1	5	3	5	2	5	2	4	1	3	10	9
58	2	5	2	6	4	1	1	5	3	5	3	5	2	4	1	3	6	8

Women's Adjustment After Divorce

132

DISSGWB - July 15, 1995

59	2	6	2	5	3	5	1	5	2	6	2	5	2	4	1	2	8	8
60	6	3	4	6	1	6	2	1	4	4	4	2	4	2	4	9	2	2
61	3	5	2	5	3	3	1	5	2	5	2	5	1	5	1	3	7	8
62	3	6	3	6	2	2	1	5	5	5	2	4	3	4	7	7	7	7
63	3	6	3	6	2	2	1	5	3	6	2	4	2	4	2	5	7	7
64	3	3	2	5	2	3	2	5	3	5	2	4	3	4	6	6	6	4
65	3	5	3	5	2	3	1	4	3	5	3	4	4	4	2	6	7	7
66	2	3	3	6	4	2	1	4	4	5	4	5	3	4	4	5	6	5
67	5	4	2	6	4	4	1	5	4	3	5	3	1	3	3	5	2	4
68	4	5	2	6	5	4	4	5	4	6	5	5	2	4	5	6	6	7
69	2	5	4	5	5	5	3	5	4	6	4	4	3	4	3	5	5	5
70	2	5	3	6	4	4	3	5	2	6	3	5	1	5	0	1	8	9
71	4	1	6	1	1	5	6	1	5	3	6	1	6	2	10	9	1	1
72	5	4	3	4	1	6	5	2	5	3	5	2	6	2	2	8	3	4
73	3	4	3	5	2	5	2	5	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	7	3	5
74	4	5	4	5	3	5	2	5	5	6	4	3	2	3	3	8	5	5
75	5	2	2	6	5	3	1	1	5	3	5	3	5	1	9	8	4	5
76	3	3	3	4	2	3	4	2	5	3	5	4	4	2	8	8	5	5
77	4	4	3	6	3	2	2	5	2	6	3	6	6	5	2	4	5	4
78	4	4	2	6	2	2	1	3	3	6	4	5	4	4	1	7	5	6
79	4	4	4	5	4	5	3	3	4	5	4	3	5	3	2	6	5	3
80	4	4	4	5	4	2	1	5	4	5	4	4	2	3	5	6	2	5
81	3	5	2	6	4	3	1	5	3	6	3	5	2	4	0	4	5	6
82	2	5	2	6	4	4	1	5	2	5	2	6	1	4	1	3	7	8
83	2	5	3	5	2	5	1	4	3	4	4	5	4	4	4	6	6	5
84	3	5	3	5	3	4	2	5	2	5	2	5	2	5	3	4	5	6
85	5	4	4	2	2	5	4	2	3	5	3	4	4	4	2	7	8	5
86	4	4	5	4	2	5	4	3	5	3	5	4	4	3	8	6	2	5
87	3	6	2	6	6	2	1	6	3	6	4	6	1	6	1	1	8	8
88	2	5	2	6	2	2	2	6	4	6	2	6	2	3	1	5	4	8
89	1	4	2	6	4	1	1	5	3	5	2	6	2	5	3	3	8	9
90	4	4	3	5	3	1	2	4	3	5	3	4	2	4	2	6	5	5
91	4	5	3	5	4	6	1	5	2	6	5	3	5	3	1	6	4	5
92	4	4	3	5	1	4	6	2	5	6	4	4	5	2	0	10	3	6
93	1	2	4	6	NA	2	1	5	3	5	2	6	2	6	1	3	8	10
94	5	3	4	2	1	5	4	2	4	5	4	2	5	3	6	8	5	2
95	4	4	3	4	2	5	3	4	4	5	3	4	4	4	2	7	4	4
96	4	5	1	5	1	3	1	6	3	1	2	4	4	5	2	2	8	5
97	3	5	3	5	5	3	1	5	4	5	3	4	2	4	3	5	6	5
98	2	6	2	6	5	2	1	6	1	5	2	6	2	6	4	1	9	9
99	2	6	2	6	5	3	1	5	2	5	3	6	2	6	2	2	8	8
100	4	3	3	4	4	5	2	5	4	6	5	2	4	4	0	8	5	3
101	3	3	2	5	3	3	1	3	3	4	5	5	2	3	6	5	3	6
102	2	5	2	6	2	3	2	5	3	6	2	5	4	5	0	5	9	8
103	4	3	3	5	2	5	3	3	4	6	4	5	4	3	0	8	5	5

VITA

Reneé Zavoina was born in Pueblo, Colorado on December 20, 1966. Her family moved to Texas when she was 2 years old, and she attended public schools in Lewisville, Texas (grades K-8) and Jacksonville, Texas (grades 9-12) where she graduated from high school in May, 1985. She entered Texas A&M University in August of 1985 and graduated in August of 1989 with a B.S. degree with a major in psychology and minor in English. She entered the Ph.D. program in Counseling Psychology at the University of Tennessee in Knoxville, Tennessee in August of 1990. During her sixth year of the program, she did her doctoral internship at the University of Florida Counseling Center in Gainesville, Florida. The doctoral degree was received in August of 1996.