

PARENTAL CONFLICT, DISTRESS SURROUNDING RELATIONSHIPS WITH
PARENTS, AND LANGUAGE USE IN YOUNG ADULTS FROM MARRIED AND
DIVORCED FAMILIES

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Abstract

Nearly half of all first marriages in the US end in divorce. With the numbers of children who experience parental divorce, it is important to understand the ways in which divorce may impact them in the short and long term. Much of the research on children and young adults from divorcing families focuses on psychological diagnoses. However, some research has indicated that children and young adults experience increased levels of emotional distress in the relationships they have with their parents into adulthood. This study furthers the research on emotional distress surrounding relationships with parents and begins to address possible differences in the way young adults with divorced parents view their family experiences.

Data for this project was collected from undergraduates from married and divorced families. Survey instruments used in data collection included: the revised Conflict Tactic Scale 2 (CTS2-CA), the Painful Feelings About Divorce scale (PFAD). An open-ended question was transcribed and analyzed using the Language Inquiry and Word Count (LIWC). Young adults from married families were compared to young adults from divorced families in level of reported parental conflict, level of emotional distress surrounding their relationship with their parents, and specific language used in response to an open-ended question.

Introduction

Nearly half of all first marriages in the US end in divorce and many divorcing families have children (Demo & Fine, 2010) and divorce rates for couples over 35 have doubled over the past two decades (Kennedy & Ruggles, 2014). Due to the high prevalence of divorce in the US, it is important to understand the effects of divorce, specifically on the emerging adults who grew up in divorced families. The majority of previous research has focused on couples getting divorced and the clinical implications on all members of the families involved during the divorce process. However, there are few studies looking at subclinical impacts of divorce on emerging adults from divorced families. Instead, much of the prior research has focused on clinical diagnoses stemming from a parental divorce, such as anxiety and depression, but little research has been conducted on the general daily distress in young adults from divorced families (Laumann-Billings & Emery, 2000). This is crucial for professionals working with young adults from divorced families because, even at a subclinical level, divorce can impact everyday life. Subclinical effects can be difficult to determine but language use may be used as a tool to indicate psychological issues.

The widely accepted theory is that a parental divorce itself is not the cause of problems in young adults from divorced families; but witnessing parental conflict is the root of problems for young adults (Cui, Fincham, & Durtschi, 2011). The current study focuses on the subclinical psychological effects of a parental divorce on young adults. The first section will review previous findings on the clinical effects of a parental divorce on young adults. The second section will discuss subclinical effects of a parental divorce and young adult's language use from these families. The final section will discuss the current study.

Clinical Impacts of a Parental Divorce on Young Adults

The majority of researchers and professionals solely focus on clinical impacts of parental divorce on young adults in these families. Although some research finds that young adults from divorced families are more likely to suffer from an emotional or mental illness than young adults who come from always married families (Chase-Lansdale, Cherlin, & Kiernan, 1995); this research is controversial. There are conflicting findings as to whether children from divorced families have a higher prevalence of mental illness than children from married families. Divorce researcher Judith Wallerstein found that roughly 50% of young adults from divorced families were worried, under-achieving, and angry due to their parents' divorce (Wallerstein, Lewis, & Bakeslee, 2000). Additionally, young adults who reported domestic violence between their parents are more likely to have increased levels of anxiety and depression (Forstrom-Cohen & Rosenbaum, 1985). Mavis Heatherington, in a series of longitudinal studies, found there was little difference in young adults' adjustment from always married versus divorced families. Hetherington found that in divorced families, 20-25% of young adults struggled with emotional, social, academic, or behavioral problems; however, in always married families 10% of young adults experienced the same levels of emotional, social, academic, or behavioral problems (Heatherington & Kelly, 2002).

An influential study assessed adverse childhood experiences (ACE) and their effects on adult health. Results indicated that young adults who experienced a greater number of ACE events, including a parental divorce, were more likely to suffer negative health implications in mid-adulthood (50's) (Felitti, Anda, Nordenberg, Williamson, 1998). Several years later, a new team of researchers investigated the ACE items with a population of current youth (Finkelhor, Shattuck, Turner, Hamby, 2013). The

researchers hypothesized that the ACEs most predictive of later health consequences for current youth may change over time due to cohort effects. This hypothesis was found to be true. This new study found similar results to the original study in that the higher the ACE score, the increased likelihood of negative health outcomes. However, the specific ACEs were different for current youth than in the first study. Specifically of interest for the current study, the researchers found that it was not the act of a parental divorce that was associated with negative health outcomes, but high conflict between parents was a key factor regardless of parental marital status.

Subclinical Impacts of Divorce

General distress concerning parental relationship. One seminal study concerning the effects of a parental divorce on young adults found differences between young adults from always married families and divorced families in level of emotional distress surrounding their relationship with their parents, as measured by the Painful Feelings About Divorce Scale (PFAD). This study did not, however, find differences for clinical diagnoses of depression or anxiety (Laumann-Billings & Emery, 2000). A more recent study, which used the PFAD scale, concluded that higher levels of parental conflict were related to higher scores on the PFAD (Fabricious & Luecken, 2007). This study further supported the increasingly common view that parental conflict, not a parental divorce, causes problems in young adults from divorced families.

Finally, a 2009 study found that when young adults viewed their parent's divorce as a religious loss or desecration of the family, the young adults suffered from increased emotional distress as opposed to young adults who did not view their parent's divorce in these ways (Warner, Mahoney, and Krumrei, 2009).

Language use. The choice of words used in conversation or writing is not random (Olekalns, Brett, & Donohue, 2010).

Instead, researchers find the words we use in conversations are goal-oriented and are intended to convey information (Olekalns, Brett, & Donohue, 2010). Information conveyed in language concerns several things: what we hope to achieve, perceptions of ourselves and our relationships with others (Waldron, Cegala, Sharkey, & Taboul, 1990; Dillard, Palmer, & Kinney, 1995; Waldron & Cegala, 1992; Wilson & Putnam, 1990). Language use in young adults with a focus on comparing young adults from always married families and divorced families has not been studied. In considering possible meaningful differences, we considered studies using both the same population (college students) as well as studies using a different population (community members) predicting depression from language use.

Research has indicated that use of more self-referential language, or “I” words, is an indicator of depression. One study found that more frequent self-referential language in writing predicted higher scores on a measure of depression three months after the original data was collected (Castorena, 2012). And, a study found that students without mental health training could determine the presence of depression and anxiety in other students based on language used in diaries and blogs. The writers’ use of sadness words, words concerning sleep and swear words was found indicative of depression (Rodriguez, Holleran, & Mehl, 2010). Based on this research, we are interested in learning if language use, specifically self-referential words, religious words, negative emotion words are associated with emotional distress surrounding relationships between young adults and their parents.

Current Study

The current study compares responses from young adults from always married families to young adults from divorced families to investigate relationships among three key variables. These three variables include: parental conflict, emotional distress surrounding the relationship with their parents and self-referential language use. The current study tests several hypotheses.

First, we hypothesized that young adults who report more parental conflict, as measured by the Revised Conflict Tactics Scale 2- Parent to Parent (CTS2-CA; Straus, 1979) will also report higher levels of emotional distress surrounding their relationship with their parents, as measured by the PFAD scale (Laumann-Billings & Emery, 2000), regardless of parental marital status.

Second, we hypothesized that young adults from divorced families who report more parental conflict and higher levels of emotional distress surrounding their relationship with their parents, would use more self-referential language, use more religious words, and more negative emotion words. Additionally due to experiencing more complexity in their families (separate households, additional family members), it was hypothesized that young adults from divorced families would use more words to describe their relationships with their parents. In summary, the current study aims to assess whether there is a relationship between parental conflict, emotional distress surrounding their relationship with their parents, and language use in young adults from always married families and from divorce families.

Methods

Participants

The current sample includes 187 undergraduate students at the University of Arizona who were enrolled in an Introduction to Psychology course during the academic years 2002 and 2004. Approximately half (52%) of the participants reported their parents being always married, and 48% of the participants reported their parents as divorced or never together. The majority of the participants (67%) were female. Almost all of the participants (95%) were between ages 18 and 22 years. Most participants (66%) identified as white, while most remaining participants (24%) identified as Hispanic. The median parental income was \$65,000-100,000 and only two participants identified as self-supporting. Specific demographics can be found in Table 1.

Procedure

Participants were recruited through introductory level psychology courses at the University of Arizona between 2002 and 2004. Participants were provided informed consent and volunteered for the study. After completing the informed consent process participants completed a survey. Survey questions varied based on the participant's parental marital status. Surveys were completed in groups of 20 and participants were provided a debriefing after they completed the survey. Students received course credit for survey participation.

Measures

Revised conflict tactics scale 2-Parent to Parent (CTS2-CA; Straus, 1979). The CTS2-CA is a 62 item self-report questionnaire that measures reported parental conflict behaviors. Statements are reported on a 7-point Likert scale (ranging from “zero” to “twenty-five”) indicating the number of times the behavior occurred in the past 12 months. Scoring was from 0-2 (0 = the behavior

did not occur in the past year. 1 = the behavior occurred one time in the past year, and 2 = the behavior occurred more than 1 time in the past year).

There are four subscales on the CTS2-CA representing different categories of conflict behaviors and conflict resolution. The subscales are *psychological abuse*, *physical abuse*, *injury*, and *negotiation*. The *psychological abuse* subscale includes questions such as ‘my mother called my father fat or ugly’ and ‘my father did something to spite my mother.’ The *Physical abuse* subscale includes questions such as ‘my father slapped my mother’ and ‘my father threw something at my mother that could hurt.’ The *Injury* subscale includes questions about physical injuries such as ‘my father had a broken bone from a fight with my mother’ and ‘my mother had a sprain, bruise, or small cut because of a fight with my father.’ Finally, the *negotiation* subscale measured positive conflict behavior and included questions such as ‘my father showed my mother he cared even though they disagreed’ and ‘my mother said she was sure they could work out the problem.’

Painful feelings about divorce (PFAD; (Laumann-Billings & Emery, 2000). The PFAD measures the level of emotional distress reported by participants about their relationship with their parents (Laumann-Billings & Emery, 2000). The PFAD contains 40 items overall, however, 15 items were used in the current study that applied to both young adults from always married and from divorced families. This questionnaire used a 5-point likert scale ranging from ‘strongly disagree’ to ‘strongly agree.’ Questions on the PFAD included questions such as ‘my father is still in love with my mother’ and ‘my mother caused most of the trouble in my family.’

Linguistic inquiry and word count (LIWC; Pennebaker, Francis, & Booth, 2001). LIWC is computer software that analyzes different types of language use. On both the parental married and the parental divorce survey, participants were asked to respond to several open ended questions. The open-ended question analyzed in the current study was: “*What impact (if any) does your parent’s relationship have on your day-to-day functioning now?*” LIWC analyzes five categories of language including: emotional processes, cognitive processes, temporal processes, social processes, and personal concerns. Emotional process words are words that have to do with emotions such as positive or negative emotion words, sadness words, and swear words. Cognitive process words are words that have to do with reasoning such as causation words, insight words, inhibition words, or cognitive mechanism words (know, cause). Temporal process words are words that have to do with time such as past, present, and future tense verbs. Social processes are words that have to do with communal language such as talk about friends and activities, first person singular pronouns and first person plural pronouns. Finally, personal concerns are words that have to do with individual in nature such as metaphysical belief, religion words, death words, and sleep words. (Rodriguez, Holleran, Mehl, 2010).

Results

Painful Feelings About Divorce

A t-test was used to compare young adults from always married families to young adults from divorce families on the combined scores for all 15 PFAD questions. There was a significant effect of parental marital status, $t(184) = .562, p < .05$. On average,

participants experienced greater distress when parents were divorced ($M=34.51$, $SD=8.0$) compared to participants with always married families ($M=27.97$, $SD=8.6$). This represented a large-sized effect $r = .80$.

Conflict Tactic Scale 2-CA

The prevalence of the CTS2-CA was calculated by categorizing the number of different categories of conflict reported. An ANOVA was run for all subscales of the CTS2-CA. As negotiation is a positive conflict behavior, it was taken out for the first ANOVA. There was a significant effect for parental marital status and reported parental conflict (excluding negotiation), $F(1,163)=3.95$, $p<.05$, $\eta^2 = .02$. The second ANOVA was run using the negotiation subscale. Parental marital status significantly predicted the levels of reported parental negotiation behavior, $F(1,169) = 30.9$, $p<.01$ $\eta=.15$.

Married

Participants from always married families reported fewer types of parental conflict compared to participants from divorced families ($M=5.88$, $SD=9.11$). Participants from always married families reported more parental negotiation behaviors than participants from divorced families. ($M= 12.0$, $SD = 3.3$). This represents a medium-sized effect, $r = .39$.

Divorced

Participants from divorced families reported more types of parental conflict than participants from always married families. ($M=9.38$, $SD= 13.45$). Participants from divorced families reported a fewer number of parental negotiation behaviors ($M = 8.29$, $SD = 5.4$). This represents a small-sized effect, $r = .05$

PFAD and CTS2-CA

A correlation was run between the total score of the PFAD and the CTS2-CA subscales. There was a significant association between the CTS2-CA total score, or the types of abusive/violent acts reported, and the reported levels of emotional distress surrounding the relationship with their parents, $r = .270$ (one-tailed), $p < .01$. Additionally, there was a significant negative association between the CTS2-CA negotiation subscale, or the number of parental negotiating acts reported, and the reported levels of emotional distress surrounding the relationship with their parents, $r = -.236$ (one tailed), $p < .01$. There were several significant findings between CTS2-CA subscales as indicated in Table 3.

Language Use

An ANOVA was run to assess whether there was a significant effect of parental marital status on overall word count provided by the young adults in response to an open ended question. There was a significant effect of parental marital status on the total number of words written, $F(1,183) = 20.52$, $p < .01$. On average, participants from divorced families used fewer words ($M = 57.3$, $SD = 38.2$) as compared to young adults from married families ($M = 88.1$, $SD = 52.5$). This represents a medium effect size, $\eta^2 = .08$.

Correlations were run between the PFAD15, CTS2-CA, and language use. There were several significant findings between language use and the CTS2-CA; however, there was only one significant difference between language use and the PFAD.

Married

Findings for young adults from always married families can be found in Table 4. For young adults from married families, inhibition words, such as “evade and avoid”, $r=.300$, $p<.01$ were significantly related to the CTS2-CA. Additionally, inhibition words were significantly associated to the CTS2-CA injury subscale by $.360$, $p<.01$. Finally, inhibition words were significantly associated to the CTS2-CA physical abuse subscale by $r = .367$, $p<.01$. Sadness words, such as “upset, sad, and cry” were negatively correlated with the CTS2-CA negotiation subscale $r = -.385$, $p<.01$. Finally, there was a significant negative association between the PFAD and religion words, such as “God, pray, and church” $r = -.209$, $p<.05$.

Divorced

Findings for young adults from divorced families can be found in Table 5. Present tense verbs were associated with the CTS2-CA ($r = -.251$, $p<.05$) and injury subscale ($r = .287$, $p<.05$) for young adults from divorced families. Inhibition words were correlated with the CTS2-CA negotiation subscale, $r = .233$, $p<.05$, in young adults from divorced families. Negative emotion words were associated with the CTS2-CA physical abuse subscale, $r = -.235$, $p<.05$, in young adults from divorced families.

Discussion

This study investigated the differences between young adults from always married and divorced families in reported parental conflict, the level of emotional distress surrounding their relationship with their parents (or painful feelings), and their language use in response to a open-ended question. The sample included University of Arizona students between the years 2002-2004.

Young adults from divorced families reported more parental conflict (particularly physical abuse) and young adults from always married families reported reporting higher levels of positive parental negotiation techniques. This indicates that young adults from always married families are observing more positive conflict resolution styles and young adults from divorced families are observing negative conflict resolution styles. This could translate into the young adults from divorced families not learning positive dispute resolution skills at home. Without these skills, it is difficult to maintain a long-term relationship. This lends support to the finding that adults from divorced families having a higher divorce rate themselves as opposed to adults from married families (Cherlin, 1992).

The hypothesis that participants from divorced families would report more distress surrounding their relationship with their parents than those from always married families was supported by the significantly higher scores on the PFAD scale for participants from divorced families. This is an indication that divorce can leave a lasting a daily emotional impact that is not limited to clinical disorders (e.g., depression, anxiety). The current study shows the need for further research on how to address the distress young adults feel surrounding their relationship with their parents. Parent-child post-divorce interventions are showing strong positive results in addressing parenting, coping, and caregiver mental health in predicting adolescent internalizing and externalizing problems (Sandler, Ayers, Wolchik, Tein, Kwok, Haine, Twohe-Jacobs, Suter, Lin, Padgett-Jones, Weyer, Cole, Griffin, & Kriege, 2003).

The current study found that language use differs between young adults from always married families and young adults from divorced families. Language use can be used as an indicator of distress surrounding their relationship with their parents. Mental health

professionals may be able to use diary or social media entries to assess if a young adult is feeling distress about a relationship with their parents.

Limitations

The current study had several limitations. The first was that the sample used was not representative of the general population. The majority of this sample in the current study included college students with above average parental incomes. Additionally, the majority of participants were either white or Hispanic. Different ethnicities may place a higher emphasis on marriage and cause young adults to be more distressed by divorce than others. Also, the current study does not assess religious views and the implications of those views on divorce.

The next limitation is that participants' native language was not assessed. Different cultures use language differently and answers to free responses may have different wording due to different cultures. Additionally, the language analyzed in this study was the answers to specific questions. The language participants use freely may yield different results than the answers to the questions asked.

The final limitation of this study was that the only conflict examined was conflict between parents. There can be additional conflict between a parent and a child, siblings, and extended family members. This could cause more distress in young adults than parental conflict. However, this study used parental conflict as the only conflict in the household.

Future Research

The next steps include investigating whether the time since the parental divorce impacts the reported parental conflict, emotional distress surrounding the relationship with their parents, or language use by the young adults from divorced families. The current study does not take the time since the parental divorce into consideration when comparing these variables. Young adults whose parents divorced when they were infants may feel differently about their parent's divorce now as opposed to a young adult whose parents divorced within the past year. Future researchers should use time since the parental divorce to determine how time can affect young adults emotional distress surrounding their relationship with their parents, language use, and reported parental conflict.

Another direction for future research is broadening the sample to be able to generalize to the general population. The sample used in this study reported lower than average parental conflict and higher than average parental income. The sample only included college students and many young adults whose parents are divorced may not attend college. Future studies should include a more diverse population and not limit the sample to college students.

When looking at language use, using freely constructed writing samples from participants such as blog entries, diaries, or social media outlets, as opposed to answers to free response questions, may produce different results than the results in this study. The language used in the current study was collected from responses to a specific open-ended question. Due to the way the question was asked, it may have prompted certain language from participants. Freely constructed writing samples would not prompt any specific language use and would be a better measure of participants every day language use.

The current study demonstrates that young adults may be unknowingly impacted by subclinical levels of distress about their relationship with their parents. Researchers and practitioners should increase their awareness of the general distress indicators that young adults from divorced families may have.

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Table 1
Demographics

<i>Total: 187</i>	N	%
<u>Gender</u>		
Female	125	67%
Male	62	33%
<u>Age</u>		
18-22	177	95%
23-26	6	3.2%
27-31	2	1.1%
Over 36	2	1.1%
<u>Income</u>		
Less than 15,000	16	8.6%
12-30,000	17	9.1%
30-45,000	29	16%
45-65,000	20	11%
65-100,000	47	25%
More than 100,000	54	29%
Self Supporting	2	1.1%
<u>Parental Marital Status</u>		
Always Married	97	52%
Divorced	90	48%
<u>Ethnicity</u>		
African American	1	.5%
Asian	14	7.5%
Hispanic	44	24%
Native American	5	3%
White	123	66%

Table 2
Means and Standard Deviations of Measures

	N	M	SD	Range
<u>PFAD</u>				
Married	96	27.97	8.6	10-50
Divorced	90	34.51	8.0	17-51
<u>CTS2-CA Prevalence</u>				
Married	94	5.88	9.11	0-78
Divorced	71	9.38	13.45	0-78
<u>CTS2-CA Psychological</u>				
Married	94	4.83	4.24	0-20
Divorced	72	5.74	5.02	0-20
<u>CTS2-CA Physical</u>				
Married	96	.697	4.06	0-38
Divorced	76	2.75	6.59	0-38
<u>CTS2-CA Injury</u>				
Married	96	.33	2.1	0-20
Divorced	75	1.04	2.98	0-20
<u>CTS2-CA Negotiation</u>				
Married	95	12.02	3.26	0-14
Divorced	75	8.29	5.41	0-14
<u>Word Count</u>				
Married	97	48.03	30.22	2-141
Divorced	90	31.12	24.75	1-125

Table 3
Correlations of CTS2-AR Subscales

	PFAD	CTS2-CA Prevalence	CTS2-CA Injury	CTS2-CA Negotiation	CTS2-CA Psychological	CTS2-CA Physical
PFAD	1	.270**	.176*	-.236**	.337**	.207**
CTS2 Prevalence	.270**	1	.905**	.022	.836**	.948**
CTS2 Injury	.176**	.905**	1	-.034	.569**	.927**
CTS2 Negotiation	-.236**	.022	-.034	1	.146*	-.047
CTS2 Psychological	.337**	.836**	.569**	.146*	1	.641**
CTS2 Physical	.207**	.948**	.927**	-.047	.641**	1

Note: * $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$

Table 4
Young Adults From Married Families Language Use

<u>LIWC Derived Cues</u>	<u>Example Word</u>	<u>PFAD</u>	<u>CTS 2-CA Prevalence</u>	<u>CTS2-CAInjury</u>	<u>CTS2-CA Negotiation</u>	<u>CTS2-CA Psychological</u>	<u>CTS2-CA Physical</u>
<u>Emotional Processes</u>							
Positive Emotion Words	Glad	.008	-.155	-.100	-.058	-.177	-.108
Negative Emotion Words	Mad	.188	.033	-.033	-.087	.092	-.007
Sadness Words	Upset	.022	-.055	-.057	-.385**	-.029	-.062
Swear Words	Ass	.012		-.016			-.018
<u>Cognitive Words</u>							
Cognitive Mechanism Words	Understand	.004	.046	.065	.088	.044	.018
Causation Words	Since	-.057	.075	.118	.066	-.012	.095
Insight Words	Imagine	.062	-.065	-.065	-.146	-.028	-.080
Inhibition Words	Evade	.070	.300**	.360**	-.039	.112	.367**
<u>Temporal Processes</u>							
Past Tense Verbs	Was	.035	-.123	-.086	-.082	-.132	-.096
Present Tense Verbs	Are	-.019	-.108	-.121	-.061	-.069	-.098
Future Tense Verbs	Do	.047	-.147	-.091	-.012	-.171	-.099
<u>Social Processes</u>							
Social Words	Ally	-.169	-.084	-.006	.048	-.156	-.009
First Person Singular Pronoun	I, me, my	-.168	-.075	-.082	-.004	-.069	-.056
First Person Plural Pronouns	We, us	-.073	.141	.162	-.086	.044	.185
<u>Personal Concerns</u>							
Metaphysical Words	Belief						
Religion Words	God	-.209*	-.088	-.041	-.141	-.142	-.025
Death Words	Dead	-.120	-.044	-.016	.063	-.070	-.018
Sleep Words	Weary						

Note: * p < .05, ** p < .01

Table 5
 Young Adults From Divorced Families Language Use

<u>LIWC Derived Cues</u>	<u>Example Word</u>	<u>PFAD</u>	<u>CTS 2-CA Prevalence</u>	<u>CTS2-CA Injury</u>	<u>CTS2-CA Negotiation</u>	<u>CTS2-CA Psychological</u>	<u>CTS2-CA Physical</u>
<u>Emotional Processes</u>							
Positive Emotion Words	Glad	.006	.078	.158	.109	-.021	.096
Negative Emotion Words	Mad	.156	.204	.120	.007	.232	.235*
Sadness Words	Upset	-.033	-.118	-.120	.110	-.046	-.084
Swear Words	Ass						
<u>Cognitive Words</u>							
Cognitive Mechanism Words	Understand	-.061	.081	.092	-.198	.025	.108
Causation Words	Since	-.045	.076	.030	.061	.108	.073
Insight Words	Imagine	-.115	-.208	-.212	-.053	-.166	-.188
Inhibition Words	Evade	.094	.116	.005	.233*	.165	.098
<u>Temporal Processes</u>							
Past Tense Verbs	Was	.059	-.015	-.033	.013	-.030	.063
Present Tense Verbs	Are	.069	.251*	.287*	-.176	.106	.270*
Future Tense Verbs	Do	.101	-.040	.006	-.132	-.087	-.021
<u>Social Processes</u>							
Social Words	Ally	-.004	-.096	-.050	.078	-.122	-.063
First Person Singular Pronoun	I, me, my	.077	-.181	-.188	.091	-.155	-.134
First Person Plural Pronouns	We, us	-.146	-.074	-.043	.198	-.106	-.080
<u>Personal Concerns</u>							
Metaphysical Words	Belief						
Religion Words	God						
Death Words	Dead						
Sleep Words	Weary						

Note: * $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$