

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Review of the Opinions of College Students who are raised in Divorced and Intact Families on Starting a Family

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ABSTRACT

Today, the number of divorced families increases. Divorce of parents is difficult for adults, and tiring for children since it requires them to be strong. Divorce of parents leaves short and long-term effects on children. In its long-term, children have difficulty in starting a family in young adulthood ages in the future. This study is realized for the purpose of compare and review the opinions of college students raised in divorced and intact families on starting a family. Descriptive survey method is used. The study group consists of total 200 students, whose 100 are raised in divorced families, 100 raised in intact families, who study in private and public schools in 2015-2016 school year. As a result of the point averages of the desire to get married in the future of college students who grow up in intact families ($M = 5.91$, $SD = 1.61$) is seen to be higher than the point averages of the college students from divorced families ($M = 5.38$, $SD = 1.64$). According to these results, it is determined that the desire to get married of the college students who grow up in intact families is stronger than the college students who grow up in divorced families.

Keywords: Divorced Family, Intact Family, College Student, Young Adulthood, Thinking of Starting a Family.

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INTRODUCTION

Long-term adverse effects of divorce on young adults who come from a divorced family

After a meta-analysis, it is determined that the effect of divorce on children in terms of long-term negativities is connected with negative mood of the parent, low socioeconomic level, limited family communication and mental health (Amato, Keith, 1991b, p.54). As a result of the 25-year longitudinal studies by Wallerstein / Blakeslee (1989), children from divorced families show negative symptoms rarely at school and adolescence period and they experience mental problems during young adulthood. It is also determined that they experience problems in establishing family during young adulthood problem in the future (Wallerstein / Blakeslee, 1989, p. 95).

After the study on young adulthoods who come from divorced families carried out by Wallerstein / Blakeslee (2002), it is revealed that happiness is caused by the fact that parents are busy with their problems during the divorce process and the children neglect living their own childhood period. It is stated that their effort to make their parents happy causes them to disregard their own childhood periods. These adults express sadness on this matter. In the study carried out by Amato / Deboer (2001), the study is concluded with the fact that children from divorced families experience worry whether their families would be long-term or not. Since they witness their parents' families not being long-term, they cannot be sure about their own marriages. In another study in the same field, it is determined that adults from divorced families experience attachment problems and when they experience problems in their own families, they see divorce as a solution (Hetherington / Kelly, 2003). In the study carried out by Wallerstein / Blakeslee (1989), it is seen that these youngsters experience attachment problems in their

own marriages. It is also revealed that these youngsters think that they are not skilled in living with someone for a long time. Moreover, they are scared of long-term attachment and love.

In a long-term study, it is found out that children who grow up through their mother's training for a long period of time in divorced families experience sexual identity problem at later ages. Girls who experience such a process show extremely feminine or seductive behaviors, or just the opposite, extremely mannish. It is determined that these girls either exclude their own gender by imitating men or show the opposite behaviour (Figdor, 1997: p. 81). The same study shows that these youngsters have problems while selecting a spouse or starting a family. Youngsters either become too dependent on their spouses, or just the opposite, reject and avoid family and spousal relations. During the time they live with their spouses, it is observed that they usually show very dominant and mannish behaviours. The same radical communication relationships are also observed in male adults. They show either very feminine behaviors, or just the opposite, very mannish and dominant behaviours.

Identity and self-confidence problems of young adults who come from divorced families

As one of the experts in this field, Fthenakis (1996) evaluates this subject as follows. If children a good relationship with their father before the divorce, it is easy for them to get over the divorce process easily. Also, after the divorce, if children have a good relationship with their mother and father, it emphasizes that these children do not have a behaviour disorder or have it less and that these disorders can be treated. If the opposite is experienced, social communication of children which is an important characteristic is stopped. Personality, self-confidence and future social communication of these children are damaged (Fthenakis, 1996, p.104). "Identity is the most important factor which affects the development process of a person." (Wallerstein / Blakeslee, 1989, p.135) As children form an identity for their future lives, they take on the characteristics of the people near them. For this reason, the most important factors in forming the identity are mothers and fathers. Moreover, the people that are most loved by children or individuals such as grandmother, grandfather and teacher are at the center of identity formation (Wallerstein / Blakeslee, 1989, s.135). Children adapt their parents' positive and negative qualities as they are. This identity formation also happens involuntarily. Besides internalizing the parents' behaviors, the marriage relationship of their parents is also imprinted on the children's minds (Wallerstein / Blakeslee, 1989, p.135). These children register their parents' marriage relationship for many times involuntarily for their future lives. This causes them not to have functionality during their own process to start a family. The behaviour types exhibited by parents especially after break-up and divorce process affect the point-of-view of children towards starting a family in the future. If the divorce is concluded in a mutual agreement, the thought of starting a family in the future becomes more positive for the children compared to a problematic break-up and divorce process (Wallerstein / Blakeslee, 1989, p.135). Young adults who come from a divorced family reflect the identity they take from their parents in their own marriage communication in the future. Especially young adult girls from a divorced family display it, because they identify themselves with their mothers (Wallerstein / Blakeslee, 1989, p.135).

Since there is no such study in Turkey, the purpose is to compare and review the opinions of 100 young college students who grow up in a divorced family and 100 college students who grow up in an intact family and the answers for the below questions are sought:

- i.** Comparison of whether the difference between the opinions of starting a family of college students who are raised in a divorced family and intact family differ significantly or not.
- ii.** Whether there is a difference regarding gender when the opinions of college students who are raised in an intact family on starting a family differs or not.
- iii.** Whether there is a significant difference in terms of gender of the opinions of college students who are raised in an intact family on getting married in the future.
- iv.** Whether there is a difference regarding gender when the opinions of college students who are raised in a divorced family on starting a family differs or not.
- v.** Whether there is a significant difference in terms of gender of the opinions of college students who are raised in a divorced family on getting married in the future.
- vi.** The opinions of male college students who are raised in divorced and intact families on starting a family.
- vii.** Finding eternal love regarding male college students who are raised in divorced and intact families.
- viii.** Whether there is a significant difference in the comparison of opinions of male college students who are raised in divorced and intact families on getting married in the future.
- ix.** Comparison of the opinions of male college students who are raised in divorced and intact families on getting the custody of their children in case of divorce.

- x. Whether there is a significant difference or not of the male college students who are raised in divorced and intact families on getting married with a person who are raised in a divorced family in the future.

METHOD

For the collected data to show quantitative characteristic makes it easier to use quantitative method in the study. This is an important situation for measurement. Descriptive survey method is used in the study. The survey which consists of 30 questions in total to determine the demographical information and opinions on starting a family of the college students and which is developed by receiving an expert opinion by the researcher as data collection tool used in the review on the opinions of college students who are raised in divorced and intact families on starting a family is used by Tas (2012).

Study Group:

The participants of the study are reached through easy sampling. The study group consists of 200 college students in total, of which 100 are raised in divorced families and 100 in intact families, who study in public and private universities in 2015-2016 school year in Istanbul.

RESULTS

In this study, firstly, comparison of opinions of college students who are raised in divorced and intact families on starting a family is included. Afterwards, whether the college students who are raised in divorced and intact families show a significant difference according to the variables about themselves (gender, age, grade and child education types when they have children in the future) and their families (average monthly income of the family, geographical region in which they have spent most of their lives and number of siblings) is analysed separately.

Results of independent sample *t* test on whether there is a significant difference between the opinions of college students who are raised in divorced and intact families on starting a family is given in Table 1.

Variable	Family type	n	\bar{X}	sd	<i>t</i>	df
Opinion of starting a family	Intact family	97	53.26	8.71	0.39 ^{ns}	186
	Divorced family	91	52.79	7.74		
Finding eternal love	Intact family	97	5.08	2.10	1.16 ^{ns}	186
	Divorced family	91	5.43	1.97		
Getting married in the future	Intact family	97	5.91	1.69	2.15*	186
	Divorced family	91	5.38	1.64		
Custody	Intact family	97	6.47	1.26	0.31 ^{ns}	186
	Divorced family	91	6.42	1.27		

Note. * $p < .05$; ^{ns} = insignificant

When the point averages of college students from divorced and intact families are analysed in Table 1, it is seen that point averages of college students from intact families on starting a family ($M = 53.26$, $SD = 8.71$) is relatively higher than the point averages of the opinions of the college students from divorced families on starting a family ($M = 52.79$, $SD = 7.74$). However, no statistically significant difference is found between these point averages, $t_{(186)} = 0.39$, $p > .05$. According to these results, it is possible to say that the opinions of college students from divorced and intact families on starting a family are very close/similar.

When the point averages of college students from divorced and intact families on searching for the individual to find the eternal love are analysed, it is seen that point averages of college students from intact families ($M = 5.08$, $SD = 2.10$) is relatively lower than the point averages of college students from intact families ($M = 5.43$, $SD = 1.97$), however, there is no statistically significant difference between these point averages, $t_{(186)} = 1.16$, $p > .05$. According to these results, it is possible to say that college students from divorced and intact families are close to each other/similar in terms of searching for the individual through which they will find love.

On the other hand, the point averages of college students from divorced and intact families are analysed in terms of desire to get married in the future. It is seen that point averages of college students from intact families in terms of desire to get married in the future ($M = 5.91$, $SD = 1.69$) is higher than the point averages of college students from divorced families in terms of desire to get married in the future ($M = 5.38$, $SD = 1.64$). In addition, it is determined that there is statistically significant difference between these point averages, $t_{(186)} = 2.15$, $p < .05$. According to these results, it is possible to state that the desire to get

married in the future of college students from intact families is significantly stronger than the desire to get married in the future of college students from divorced families.

When the desire to get the custody if they get divorced in the future of college students from divorced and intact families is analysed, it is seen that the point averages of college students from intact families ($M = 6.47, SD = 1.26$) and point averages of college students from divorced families ($M = 6.42, SD = 1.27$) are quite similar. It is determined that there is no statistically significant difference between these point averages, $t_{(186)} = 0.31, p > .05$. According to these results, it is possible to say that college students from divorced and intact families are very close to each other/similar in terms of desire to get the custody if they get divorced in the future.

Review of the opinions of college students from intact families on starting a family

When the opinions of college students from intact families on starting a family are considered, firstly, whether there is a difference regarding gender is tested. In this context, the results of the independent sample t test carried out regarding whether there is a significant difference or not are in Table 2.

Table 2: Results of independent sample t test regarding the difference between the opinions of college students from intact families on starting a family according to the gender

Variable	Gender	n	\bar{X}	sd	t	df
Opinion of Starting a Family	Female	59	56.03	6.27	4.24**	95
	Male	38	48.95	10.20		

Note. ** $p < .01$

When Table 2 is analysed, it is seen that the point averages of the opinions of female college students from intact families on starting a family ($M = 56.03, SD = 6.27$) is higher than the point averages of the opinions of male college students on starting a family ($M = 48.95, SD = 10.20$). However, it is determined that there is statistically significant difference between these point averages, $t_{(95)} = 4.24, p < .01$. When these results are evaluated, it is possible to say that female college students from intact families have significantly stronger opinions on starting a family compared to male college students from intact families.

Results of one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) regarding whether there is a significant difference in the opinions of starting a family of college students from intact families according to some variables about themselves (age, grade and child education styles when they have children in the future) are in the Table 3.

Table 3: ANOVA results of variables of college students from intact families about themselves regarding the opinions of starting a family

Variable	n	\bar{X}	sd	Source	Sum of Squares	df	Squares Average	F	η^2	Post Hoc Comparison
Age										
Between 18 - 20	51	54.08	7.89	Intergroup	108.88	2	54.44	0.71 ^{ns}	.015	-
Between 21 - 23	33	52.91	9.84							
24 and older	12	50.83	9.37	Intragroup	7180.08	93	77.21			
Grade										
1 st grade	36	52.53	10.62	Intergroup	124.91	3	41.64	0.54 ^{ns}	.074	-
2 nd grade	29	53.00	5.92							
3 rd grade	15	55.87	6.08	Intragroup	7165.65	93	77.05			
4 th grade	17	52.94	10.36							
Child education style in the future										
Democratic	66	53.36	8.52	Intergroup	18.94	2	9.47	0.12 ^{ns}	.003	-
Authoritarian	14	52.14	11.35							
Permissive	11	52.73	7.76	Intragroup	6991.17	88	79.45			

Note. ^{ns} = insignificant

The point averages of the opinions of college students from intact families on starting a family according to their ages, grades and which education style they will use to raise their children in the future and ANOVA results in terms of these points are in Table 3. When the age variable in Table 3 is analysed, it is seen that college students from intact families between the ages of 21-23 have stronger opinions on

starting a family compared to the others. According to ANOVA results, it is determined that there is no statistically significant difference of the opinions of college students from intact families according to their ages, $F_{(2, 93)} = 0.71, p > .05, \eta^2 = .015$.

On the other hand, it is understood that the 3rd grade college students have the highest point average in terms of grade level, but it is determined that there is no statistically significant difference in terms of opinions of starting a family in this variable according to ANOVA results, $F_{(3, 93)} = 0.54, p > .05, \eta^2 = .074$.

Finally, it is seen that the point average of college students who state that they will raise their children according to the democratic education style is higher compared to the college students who state that they will raise their children in other education styles. It is seen that there is no statistically significant difference of the opinions on starting a family and which education style they will use for their children in the future of college students from intact families, $F_{(2, 88)} = 0.12, p > .05, \eta^2 = .003$.

Results of one-way analysis of variance regarding whether there is a significant difference in the opinions of starting a family according to some variables regarding the families of college students from intact families (average monthly income of the family, geographical region in which they have spent most of their lives and number of siblings) are given in Table 4.

Table 4: ANOVA results regarding the variations in terms opinions of college students from intact families on starting a family

Variable	n	\bar{X}	sd	Source	Sum of Squares	df	Squares Average	F	η^2	Post Hoc Comparison
Average monthly income of the family										
1500 and below	13	51.31	4.91	Intergroup	79.89	3	26.63	0.33 ^{ns}	.011	-
1501 - 3000	33	53.45	11.48							
3001 - 4500	28	54.29	8.81	Intragroup	7177.22	90	79.75			
4501 and above	20	53.15	5.48							
Geographical region in which they have spent most of their lives										
Authoritarian	22	53.55	8.73	Intergroup	109.78	3	36.59	0.46 ^{ns}	.011	-
Protective	27	54.70	6.21							
Democratic	40	52.63	10.32	Intragroup	7139.21	89	80.22			
Liberal	4	50.25	11.27							
Number of siblings										
Only child	3	59.33	7.64	Intergroup	554.87	4	138.72	1.90 ^{ns}	.110	-
1 Sibling	23	52.09	9.83							
2 Siblings	40	55.00	8.40	Intragroup	6735.69	92	73.21			
3 Siblings	12	48.33	9.37							
4 and more siblings	19	53.16	6.55							

Note. ^{ns} = insignificant

Point averages of opinions of starting a family of college students from intact families according to average monthly income of the family, geographical region in which they have spent most of their lives and number of siblings and ANOVA results regarding these points are in Table 4. When the average monthly income variable of the family in Table 4 is analysed, it is seen that college students from intact families whose income is between TRY 3001 and 4500 have higher opinions on starting a family compared to others. According to ANOVA results, it is determined that the opinions of starting a family of the college students from intact families do not have a statistically significant difference according to average monthly income of their families, $F_{(3, 90)} = 0.33, p > .05, \eta^2 = .011$.

When the variable of average monthly income of the families of college students from intact families is analysed, it is determined that as the average monthly income of the family increases from TRY 1500 and below, TRY 1501 – 300 and lastly TRY 3001-4500, the opinions of the college students on starting a family increase positively, however, there is a negative decrease in the opinions of the college students from intact families whose average monthly income is 4501 and above on starting a family.

It is understood that the college students qualified as “protective” in terms of geographical region in which they have spent most of their lives have the highest point average, however, it is determined that there is no statistically significant difference in the opinions of starting a family in this variable according to ANOVA results, $F_{(3, 89)} = 0.46, p > .05, \eta^2 = .011$.

Finally, in terms of the number of siblings, it is seen that the point averages of college students who do not have any siblings on the opinions of starting a family are higher compared to the college students who

have various number of siblings. It is seen that there is no statistically significant difference in the opinions of the college students from intact families on starting a family, $F_{(4, 92)} = 1.90, p > .05, \eta^2 = .110$.

Review of the opinions of college students from divorced families on starting a family

When the opinions of college students from divorced families on starting a family are considered, firstly, whether there is a difference regarding gender is tested. In this context, the results of the independent sample *t* test carried out regarding whether there is a significant difference or not are in Table 5.

Table5

Results of independent sample *t* test regarding the difference between the opinions of college students from divorced families on starting a family according to the gender

Variable	Gender	n	\bar{X}	sd	t	df
Opinion of Starting a Family	Female	60	53.82	6.39	1.78 ^{ns}	89
	Male	31	50.81	9.65		

Note. ^{ns} $p > .05$

When Table 2 is analysed, it is seen that the point averages of the opinions of female college students from divorced families on starting a family ($M = 53.82, SD = 6.39$) is higher than the point averages of the opinions of male college students on starting a family ($M = 50.81, SD = 9.65$). However, it is determined that there is statistically significant difference between these point averages, $t_{(89)} = 1.78, p > .05$. When these results are evaluated, it is possible to say that the opinions of female college students and male college students from divorced families on starting a family are similar.

Results of one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) regarding whether there is a significant difference in the opinions of starting a family of college students from divorced families according to some variables about themselves (age, grade and child education styles when they have children in the future) are in the Table 6.

Table 6: ANOVA results of variables of college students from divorced families about themselves regarding the opinions of starting a family

Variable	n	\bar{X}	sd	Source	Sum of Squares	df	Squares Average	F	η^2	Post Comparison	Hoc
Age											
Between 18 - 20	29	52.62	7.82	Intergroup	0.57	2	.28	0.01 ^{ns}	.000	-	
Between 21 - 23	45	52.80	7.63								
24 and older	15	52.73	8.84	Intragroup	5368.96	86	62.43				
Grade											
1 st grade	19	53.58	9.90	Intergroup	28.56	3	9.52	0.16 ^{ns}	.006	-	
2 nd grade	27	52.15	6.43								
3 rd grade	16	52.06	10.16	Intragroup	5126.51	84	61.03				
4 th grade	26	52.69	5.44								
Child education style in the future											
Democratic	61	52.97	7.80	Intergroup	29.75	2	14.87	0.24 ^{ns}	.006	-	
Authoritarian	16	52.75	9.70								
Permissive	11	51.18	4.45	Intragroup	5256.57	85	61.84				

Note. ^{ns} = insignificant

The point averages of the opinions of college students from divorced families on starting a family according to their ages, grades and which education style they will use to raise their children in the future and ANOVA results in terms of these points are in Table 6. When the age variable in Table 6 is analysed, it is seen that college students from all age groups have similar opinions on starting a family. According to ANOVA results, it is determined that there is no statistically significant difference of the opinions of college students from divorced families according to their ages, $F_{(2, 86)} = 0.01, p > .05, \eta^2 = .00$.

Similarly, it is understood that all grades have similar opinions on starting a family in terms of grade level. It is determined that there is no statistically significant difference in terms of opinions of starting a family in terms of grade level according to ANOVA results, $F_{(3, 84)} = 0.16, p > .05, \eta^2 = .006$.

Finally, it is seen that the point average of college students who state that they will raise their children according to a different education style in the future is similar. It is seen that there is no statistically significant difference of the opinions on starting a family and which education style they will use for their children in the future of college students from divorced families, $F_{(2, 85)} = 0.24, p > .05, \eta^2 = .006$.

Results of one-way analysis of variance regarding whether there is a significant difference in the opinions of starting a family according to some variables regarding the families of college students from divorced families (average monthly income of the family, geographical region in which they have spent most of their lives and number of siblings) are given in Table 7.

Table 7

ANOVA results regarding the variations in terms opinions of college students from divorced families on starting a family

Variable	n	\bar{X}	sd	Source	Sum of Squares	df	Squares Average	F	η^2	Post Hoc Comparison
Average monthly income of the family										
1500 and below	13	50.00	5.74	Intergroup	181.95	3	60.65	0.99 ^{ns}	.035	-
1501 - 3000	31	53.19	7.56							
3001 - 4500	19	54.68	5.73	Intragroup	4986.86	82	60.82			
4501 and above	23	52.22	10.19							
Geographical region in which they have spent most of their lives										
Authoritarian	17	53.71	8.99	Intergroup	34.68	3	11.56	0.19 ^{ns}	.007	-
Protective	18	52.00	7.92							
Democratic	48	52.73	7.48	Intragroup	5284.51	85	62.17			
Liberal	6	51.50	7.66							
Number of siblings										
Only child	13	51.92	6.42	Intergroup	593.98	4	148.49	2.66*	.110	(Tukey) a < b
1 Sibling	30	53.60	8.02							
2 Siblings ^a	18	48.33	7.19	Intragroup	4795.06	86	55.76			
3 Siblings	15	53.67	7.23							
4 and more siblings ^b	15	56.40	7.67	P						

Note. ^{ns} = insignificant, * $p < .05$

Point averages of opinions of starting a family of college students from divorced families according to average monthly income of the family, geographical region in which they have spent most of their lives and number of siblings and ANOVA results regarding these points are in Table 7. When the average monthly income variable of the family in Table 7 is analysed, it is seen that college students from divorced families whose income is between TRY 3001 and 4500 have higher opinions on starting a family compared to others. According to ANOVA results, it is determined that the opinions of starting a family of the college students from divorced families do not have a statistically significant difference according to average monthly income of their families, $F_{(3, 82)} = 0.99, p > .05, \eta^2 = .035$.

It is understood that the college students qualified as "authoritarian" in terms of geographical region in which they have spent most of their lives have the highest point average, however, it is determined that there is no statistically significant difference in the opinions of starting a family in this variable according to ANOVA results, $F_{(3, 85)} = 0.19, p > .05, \eta^2 = .007$.

Finally, in terms of the number of siblings, it is determined that there is a statistically significant difference that the opinions of college students from divorced families, $F_{(4, 86)} = 2.66, p < .05, \eta^2 = .110$. According to the results of Tukey multiple comparison test carried out to determine the source of the difference, it is seen that the reason of it is the difference between the point averages of the opinions of college students from divorced families who have two siblings on starting a family ($M = 48.33, SD = 7.19$) and the point averages of the opinions of college students who have four siblings or more on starting a family ($M = 56.40, SD = 7.67$). When these results are evaluated, it is possible to state that the opinions of college students from divorced families who have four siblings or more on starting a family are stronger than the opinions of college students from divorced families who have two siblings on starting a family.

The results of independent sample *t* test regarding whether there is a significant difference on the opinions of college students from intact families in terms of getting married in the future according to gender are given in Table 8.

Table 8: Result of independent t test regarding the differences between the opinions of getting married in the future of the college students from intact families according to gender

Variable	Gender	n	\bar{X}	sd	t	df
Getting married in the future	Female	59	6.20	1.34	2.19*	95
	Male	38	5.45	2.06		

Note. * $p < .05$

When the point averages of the opinions of college students from intact families and whose genders are different on getting married in the future are analysed in Table 7, it is seen that the point averages of female college students from intact families ($M = 6.20, SD = 1.34$) is higher than the point averages of male college students from intact families ($M = 5.45, SD = 2.06$). In addition, it is determined that there is statistically significant difference between these point averages, $t_{(95)} = 2.19, p < .05$. According to these results, it is possible to state that the opinions of female college students from intact families on getting married in the future is significantly higher than the opinions of male college students from intact families on getting married in the future.

The results of independent sample t test regarding whether there is a significant difference on the opinions of college students from divorced families in terms of getting married in the future according to gender are given in Table 9.

Table 9

Result of independent t test regarding the differences between the opinions of getting married in the future of the college students from divorced families according to gender

Variable	Gender	n	\bar{X}	sd	t	df
Getting married in the future	Female	60	5.23	1.62	1.22 ^{ns}	89
	Male	31	5.68	1.68		

Note. ^{ns} = insignificant

When the point averages of the opinions of college students from divorced families and whose genders are different on getting married in the future are analysed in Table 9, it is seen that the point averages of female college students from intact families ($M = 5.23, SD = 1.62$) is higher than the point averages of male college students from intact families ($M = 5.68, SD = 1.68$). In addition, it is determined that there is no statistically significant difference between these point averages, $t_{(89)} = 1.22, p > .05$. According to these results, it is possible to state that the opinions of female and male college students from intact families on getting married in the future is close to each other/similar.

Results of independent t test regarding whether there is a significant difference in terms of opinions of starting a family, finding eternal love, getting married in the future, custody and marrying a person from a divorced family in the future of female college students from divorced and intact families are given in Table 10.

Table 10

Results of independent sample t test regarding the differences between opinions of starting a family, finding eternal love, getting married in the future, custody and marrying a person from a divorced family in the future of female college students from divorced and intact families

Variable	Family type	n	\bar{X}	sd	t	df
Opinion of Starting a Family	Intact family	59	6.39	1.14	3.51**	117
	Divorced family	60	5.47	1.67		
Finding eternal love	Intact family	59	5.34	2.05	0.94 ^{ns}	117
	Divorced family	60	5.67	1.76		
Getting married in the future	Intact family	59	6.20	1.34	3.56**	117
	Divorced family	60	5.23	1.62		
Custody	Intact family	59	6.90	0.40	1.87 ^{ns}	117
	Divorced family	60	6.65	0.94		
Opinions of marrying a person from divorced family	Intact family	59	4.34	1.78	1.19 ^{ns}	117
	Divorced family	60	4.73	1.83		

Note. * $p < .05$; ^{ns} = insignificant

Point averages and t test results in terms of starting a family, finding eternal love, getting married in the future, custody and getting married with a person from a divorced family of female college students regarding being raised in divorced and intact families are in Table 10. It is determined that there is no statistically significant difference in terms of opinions of finding eternal love regarding being raised in

intact and divorced families of female college students, ($t_{0.05: 117} = 0.94, p > .05$). Similarly, it is determined that there is statistically no significant difference according to custody in terms of being raised in intact or divorced families for female college students ($t_{0.05: 117} = 1.87, p > .05$). In addition, in terms being raised in intact or divorced families, it is determined that there is statistically no significant different according to the opinions of female college students on getting married with a person from a divorced family, ($t_{0.05: 117} = 1.19, p > .05$). According to these results, it is possible to state that the opinions of female college students from divorced families and female college students from intact families are close to each other/similar in terms of finding eternal love, custody and getting married with a person from a divorced family. On the other hand, it is determined that there is a statistically significant difference of female college students being raised in intact or divorced families according to their opinions on starting a family, ($t_{0.05: 117} = 3.51, p < .05$). When this difference is analysed, it is seen that the point averages of opinions of female college students from intact families ($M = 6.39, SD = 1.14$) are significantly higher than the point averages of female college students from divorced families ($M = 5.47, SD = 1.67$). Similarly, it is determined that there is no statistically significant difference of female college students in terms of being raised in intact or divorced families according to their desire to get married in the future, ($t_{0.05: 117} = 3.56, p > .05$). When this difference is analysed, it is seen that the point averages of female students from intact families ($M = 6.20, SD = 1.34$) is significantly higher than the point averages of female students from divorced families in terms of starting a family in the future ($M = 5.23, SD = 1.62$). When these results are evaluated, it is possible to state that the female college students from intact families have a higher point than female college students from divorced families in terms of desire/thought to get married in the future

Table 11

Results of independent sample t test regarding the differences between opinions of starting a family of male college students from divorced and intact families

Variable	Family type	n	\bar{X}	sd	t	df
Opinion of Starting a Family	Intact family	38	5.63	2.14	0.24 ^{ns}	67
	Divorced family	31	5.52	1.86		
Finding eternal love	Intact family	38	4.68	2.14	0.53 ^{ns}	67
	Divorced family	31	4.97	2.27		
Getting married in the future	Intact family	38	5.45	2.06	0.50 ^{ns}	67
	Divorced family	31	5.68	1.68		
Custody	Intact family	38	5.82	1.77	0.36 ^{ns}	67
	Divorced family	31	5.97	1.66		
Opinions of marrying a person from divorced family	Intact family	38	3.50	1.93	2.47 ^{**}	67
	Divorced family	31	4.68	2.02		

Note. * $p < .05$; ^{ns} = insignificant

Point averages and t test results of the opinions of starting a family, finding eternal love, getting married in the future, custody and getting married with a person from a divorced family in the future of male college students are in Table 11. It is determined that there is no statistically no significant difference according to starting a family in terms of being raised in intact and divorced families, ($t_{0.05: 67} = 0.24, p > .05$). In addition, it is determined that there is no statistically significant difference in terms of being raised in intact or divorced families according to their opinions on finding eternal love, ($t_{0.05: 67} = 0.53, p > .05$). Similarly, it is determined that there is no statistically significant difference in terms of desire/thought to get married in the future regarding being raised in intact or divorced families of male college students, ($t_{0.05: 67} = 0.50, p > .05$). It is determined that there is statistically significant difference according to custody in terms of being raised in intact or divorced families of male college students, ($t_{0.05: 67} = 0.36, p > .05$). According to these results, it is possible to state that desire/thought to get married in the future, finding eternal love, opinions on starting a family of male college students from divorced and intact families are close to each other/similar. On the other hand, it is determined that there is a statistically significant difference according to the opinions of getting married with a person from a divorced family of male college students in terms of being raised in intact or divorced families, ($t_{0.05: 67} = 2.47, p < .05$). When this difference is analysed, it is seen that the point averages of male students from intact families ($M = 3.50, SD = 1.93$) is significantly lower than the point averages of male students from divorced families in terms of getting married with a person from a divorced family ($M = 4.68, SD = 2.02$). When these results are evaluated, it is possible to state that male college students from intact families

have lower points than male college students from divorced families in terms of getting married with a person from a divorced family.

DISCUSSION

It is seen that in terms of getting married in the future, point averages of the desire to get married in the future of college students from divorced and intact families ($M = 5.91$, $SD = 1.69$) is higher than the point averages of the desire to get married of college students from divorced families ($M = 5.38$, $SD = 1.64$). In addition, it is determined that there is a statistically significant difference between these point averages. According to these results, it is determined that the desire to get married in the future of college students from intact families is stronger than the desire to get married in the future of college students from divorced families. Wallerstein / Blakeslee (1989) also determined in their study that young adults from divorced families have difficulty in starting their own families. In another study done in Germany, it is determined that young adults from divorced families relatively refuses to get married more compared to the young adults from intact families in terms of opinions to get married (Tas, 2012, p.159). When these results are analysed, it is possible to state that there are long-term negative effects of divorce on children. As a result, it is determined that the opinions of young college students from divorced families are weaker than the students from intact families in terms of getting married. A similar result is observed in the study by Amato / Deboer (2001). It is determined that children from divorced families are worried about not having long-term marriages when they start their own families. Point averages of the desire to get the custody of their children in case of getting a divorced in the future are very close to each other for college students from divorced and intact families. This shows that getting custody is not related to getting divorced. In the study by Figdor (1997), it is shown that these youngsters have problems while selecting their spouses or starting a family.

When the opinions of college students from intact families are considered in terms of gender, it is understood that the point averages of female college students from intact families ($M = 56.03$, $SD = 6.27$) are higher than the point averages of male college students from intact families ($M = 48.95$, $SD = 10.20$). This is a natural result because of the gender of female students from intact families and because of the fact that they are raised in intact families. Due to this fact, it is determined that female college students from intact families have significantly stronger opinions of starting a family compared to male college students from intact families. In the comparison of young females and males from divorced families carried out in Germany by Tas (2012), it is determined that female college students from divorced families show a more nugatory attitude compared to the male college students from divorced families.

It is determined that when the average monthly income variable of college students from intact families is analysed, opinions of starting a family of college students increases positively in terms of TRY 1500 and below, TRY 1501 – 300 and lastly TRY 3001-4500, respectively, however, there is a negative decrease in the opinions of the college students from intact families whose average monthly income is 4501 and above on starting a family.

It is determined that opinions of female and male college students from divorced families on starting a family are similar. It is determined that female college students from intact families have relatively more dominant opinions on starting a family compared male college students.

It is determined that opinions of college students from divorced families have statistically significant opinions on starting a family according to the number of siblings. The point averages change between starting a family of college students from divorced families and who have two siblings ($M = 48.33$, $SD = 7.19$) and starting a family of college students from divorced families and who have four siblings or more ($M = 56.40$, $SD = 7.67$). When these results are evaluated, it is determined that opinions of starting a family of college students from divorced families and who have four or more siblings are higher than the opinions of starting a family of college students from divorced families and who have two siblings. This proves that as the number of siblings increases, the tendency regarding the desire to start a family also develops positively.

When the college students from intact families are evaluated according to gender, it is determined that female college students from intact families have more dominant opinions compared to male college students.

When the results of female and male students from divorced families are analysed, it is determined that the results are similar. As stated in the study by Wallerstein / Blakeslee (1989), young adults from divorced families reflect the identity they have taken upon from their parents in their own marriages in the future. In the study, they claim that young adult girls from divorced families show this more clearly, because these girls identify themselves with their mother. Also, the gender difference result of this study can be explained through the study by Wallerstein / Blakeslee (1989) which states that since they witness

the divorce of their parents, marriage tendencies of girls from intact families are relatively more dominant compared to male students from divorced families.

A result is obtained in the opinions of marrying a youngster from divorced families. It can be stated that male college students from intact families have a lower point in terms of the opinions of marrying a youngster from a divorced family compared to male college students from divorced families. It is seen that male college students from intact families rejects starting a family with a young girl from a divorced family compared to the male college students from divorced families.

SUGGESTIONS

Studies on divorce and children from divorced families are very few in Turkey. In addition, there is no longitudinal study in this field. It is recommended that academicians contribute to the scientific research in this regard and do longitudinal study by drawing attention to this field.

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