

Military Experience and Marital History

Research Questions

- Are people with military experience more likely than people without military experience to:
 - have ever been married?
 - have ever been divorced or separated?
 - have ever been widowed?

Background

Benefits of Military Marriage

(Easterbrooks, 2013; Lester, 2013)

- Family is a support system
- Health care, pay benefits, job security
- Military provides a sense of belonging
- Resources are tailored to accommodate military families and their needs

Hypothesis 1. Veterans are more likely than non-veterans to have ever been married.

Stress of Military Marriage

(Lester 2013; MacDermid Wadsworth 2011; Padden 2011)

- Frequent relocations
- Long and unpredictable duty hours
- Risk of injury and death
- Separation from a spouse and family for extended amounts of time
- Marital strain from changing schedules and roles within a household
- Pre through post deployment cycle

Hypothesis 2. Veterans are more likely than non-veterans to have been divorced.

Hypothesis 3. Veterans are more likely than non-veterans to have been widowed.

Significance

- To improve the lives of service members and their families, it is important to understand veterans' experiences with family life.
- Military spouses and families are the invisible force supporting military members.

Data and Sample

- General Social Survey (GSS) 2012 (N = 1,974)
- U.S. civilian adults 18-89 years of age.
- For this analysis, N = 1,965. Involves veterans only.

Dependent Measures

Marital History

- Married, never divorced, separated, or widowed 33.2%
- Ever widowed, never divorced or separated 7.2%
- Ever divorced or separated 32.8%
- Never married 26.7%

Independent Measure

Military experience

- Yes 11.5%
- No 88.5%

Control Measure

Age

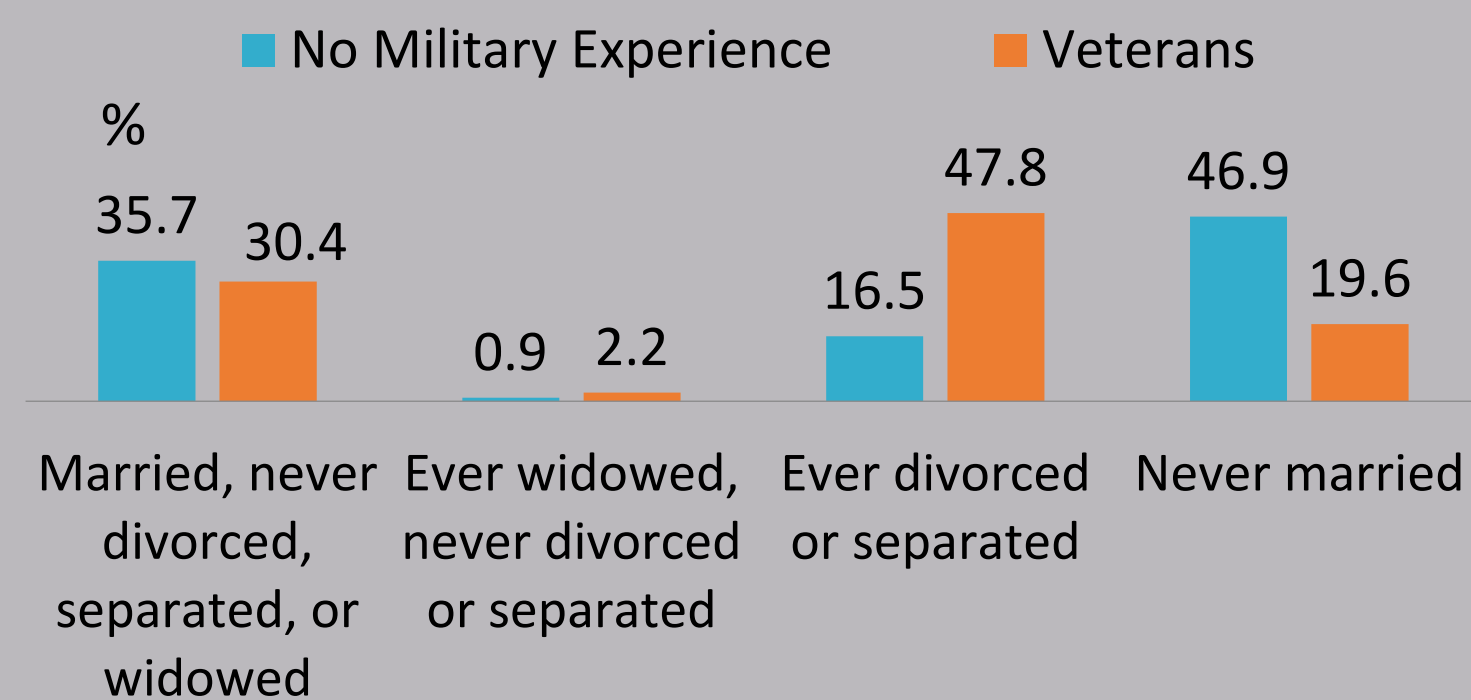
- 18 to 44 45.3%
- 45 to 89 54.7%

Analysis

- Cross tabulation and Chi-square test as well as t-tests, using SPSS

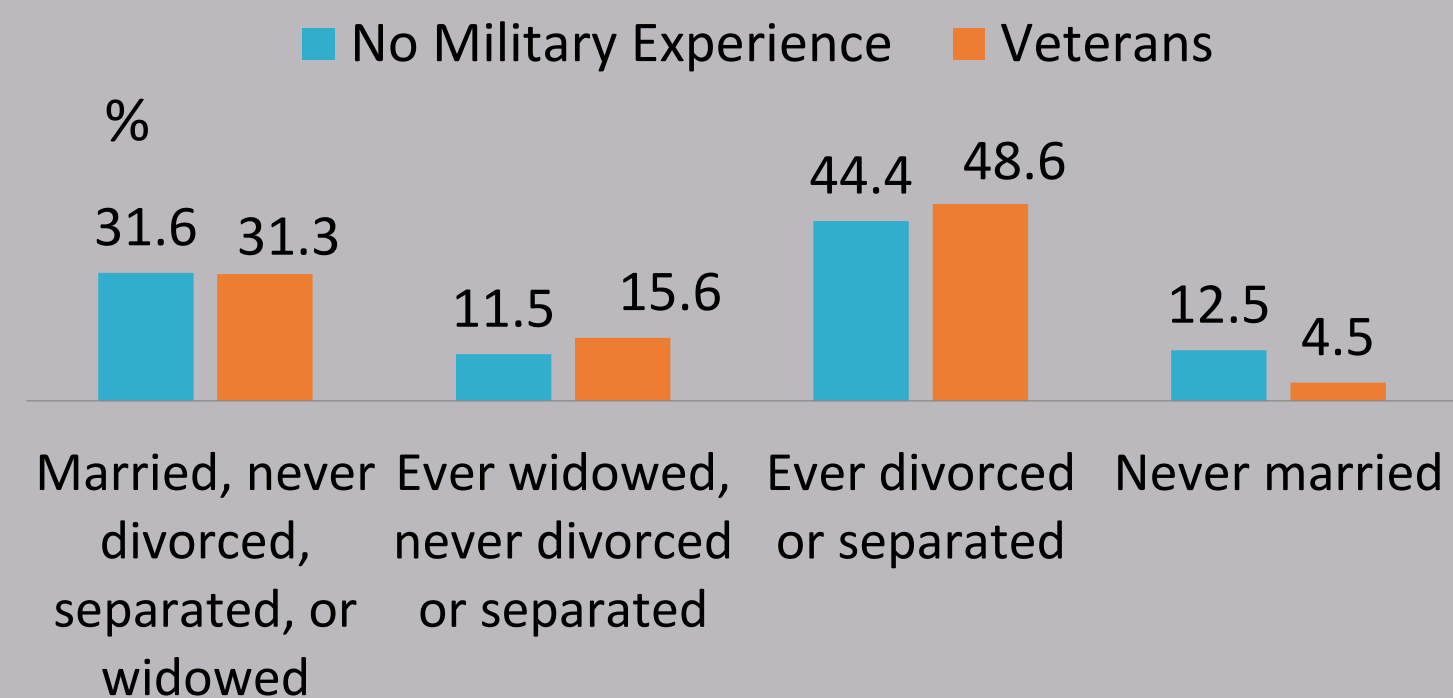
Results

Figure 1. Marital History by Veteran Status: U.S. Adults Aged 18 - 44



Notes. Chi-square test was significant at $p < .001$. T-tests show that differences in % married (never divorced or widowed) and ever widowed (never divorced) by military status are not significant.

Figure 2. Marital History by Veteran Status: U.S. Adults Aged 45 - 89



Notes. Chi-square test was significant at $p < .05$. T-tests show that differences in % married (never divorced or widowed), ever widowed (never divorced), and ever divorced by military status are not significant.

Summary of Results

- Compared to those without any military experience, veterans are:
 - Less likely to have "never been married" for both age groups.
 - More likely to have ever been divorced or separated for the 18 - 44 age group only.
 - No more likely to have been widowed for both age groups.

Policy Implications

- Veterans who leave at younger ages may need support that helps maintain marriage.

Limitations

- GSS did not include adults who are currently serving in the military. This especially affects the results for the younger age group.

References

- Easterbrooks, M. A., Ginsburg, K., & Lerner, R. M. (2013). Resilience Among Military Youth. *Future Of Children, 23*(2), 99-120.
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- MacDermid Wadsworth, S., & Southwell, K. (2011). Military Families: Extreme Work and Extreme "Work Family". *The ANNALS of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, 638*(163), 162-183.
- Padden, D., Connors, R., & Agazio, J. (2011). Stress, Coping, and Well-Being in Military Spouses During Deployment Separation. *Western Journal of Nursing Research, 1*-21.
- This project is based on my Sociology Capstone (SOC 4800) course paper.