

THE ADVENTIST FAMILY IN AUSTRALIA

**Report From The Adventist Family Survey:
A Project Sponsored by the Family Ministries Department
of the South Pacific Division of Seventh-day Adventists.**

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Chapter One

Introduction

Chapter One

INTRODUCTION

The present report arises out of the data collected from the Adventist Family Survey project conducted in Australia. The Australian project was part of a world-wide project initiated by the Department of Family Ministries at the General Conference of the Seventh-day Adventist Church. The project attempted to provide an increased understanding of the Adventist family based on research data. A number of specific areas of interest to leadership in Family Ministries were targeted — marital satisfaction, the nature of parenting, religious orientation, attitudes towards various family related values, individuals' life experiences, perceptions of the effectiveness of Family Ministries in the local congregation, and areas in which local churches could be more active in assisting families.

Rationale

The study aimed to clarify several key issues within Adventist families. The following rationale guided the research design and the analysis of the results.

Marriage relationships

Firstly, information about Adventist marriages was sought in terms of the degree of marital satisfaction. The question of how marital satisfaction was related to conflict resolution or the avoidance of conflict was regarded as important to clarify. Generally it has been found that marital satisfaction changes over the family life cycle, with families with adolescents scoring significantly lower on measures of satisfaction when compared to younger and older families. However, this issue has not been clarified within Adventist families. Similarly, men have been found to score higher than women on measures of marital satisfaction (see Callan & Noller, 1987), but this issue too remains untested for Adventist couples. Finally, some general comparison between Adventist couples and national samples on measures of marital satisfaction was attempted.

A second issue in need of clarification was the relation of gender role attitudes to marital satisfaction. In western societies a dramatic shift has taken place in attitudes towards women's

place in the marriage relationship. The more traditional male and female roles within marriages have been largely abandoned by many families in western societies. Further, recent research tends to support the positive impact of equalitarian gender roles on marital adjustment and satisfaction (see review by Callan & Noller, 1987). Yet, comparatively little is known about Adventists' attitudes towards gender roles and how these views might be related to overall marital satisfaction.

Parenting relationships

A second major area of investigation was that of Adventist attitudes towards the parenting process. Comparatively little is known about the attitudes towards parenting held by Adventist families. Some research has suggested that religious parents may emphasise control and physical punishment because of a literal understanding of specific biblical passages (Capps, 1992; Greven, 1990; Ellison & Bartkowski, 1994; Ellison & Sherkat, 1993a, 1993b, 1994). In view of this research, the question of how attitudes towards parenting might be related to differences in religious belief and orientation for Adventists parents, was in need of exploration and clarification.

Religious orientation

A third major area of the present project aimed to clarify was the nature of Adventist religious orientation, and the relation of religious orientation to marriage and parenting relationships. Recent research has acknowledged the importance of religion in maintaining family relationships (see Olson, McCubbin, Barnes, Larsen, Muxen, Wilson, 1983; Thomas & Cornwall, 1990) and marriage (Bahr & Chadwick, 1985; Wilson & Filsinger, 1986), and parenting (Brody, Stoneman, Flor, & McCrary, 1994).

However, previous attempts to explore these areas have tended to rely upon an approach of assessing religiousness in terms of "how much religion". The "how much religion" approach has typically used the religious indicators of church attendance, proportion of finance donated to church organisations, or global ratings on questions of "how religious are you?" to assess the degree to which a person is religious. However, more recent research has suggested that rather

than ask "how much religion", it is more profitable to ask "what kind of religion". Generally, it has been found that how an individual goes about being religious is of more significance for his/her social and personal health than whether he/she is religious or not (see reviews by Batson, Schoenrade, & Ventis, 1993; Brown, 1994; Schumaker, 1993). In addition to exploring the way subjects' degree of religiosity might be related to family variables, the present study aimed at investigating the links between the "kind of religion" reported by individuals and marriage and family variables.

There is a strong tradition of research on religious orientation which has attempted to clarify the nature of individual religious differences in terms of "what kind of religion " rather than "how much religion". Beginning with Allport's notion of intrinsic and extrinsic religious orientations researchers have begun to develop a helpful discrimination between the kind of religion that contributes to individual well-being and the kind of religion that becomes destructive to individual and corporate well-being. In the religious orientation tradition, a significant issue to clarify has been the way in which a person takes on his or her religious values in relation to external or internal influences, or, how an individual internalises religious beliefs and practices. Individuals can adopt their religious beliefs in a rigid and unreflective way, or in a flexible way, leaving one closed or open to the consideration and accommodation of new ideas. In addition, religious ideas and values can be adopted and maintained because of fear and guilt, or social pressures. Alternatively, religious belief and practice can be adopted and maintained because of its compelling content and contribution to personal meaning.

Religious orientation and relationships

The manner in which religious beliefs are internalised, stands to have a significant influence on the quality of life an individual leads and the nature of his or her close relationships. What is important for the present study is the notion that how parents go about internalising their religious beliefs may have significant implications for the way they relate to their marriage partners and children, and ultimately attempt to pass on their religion to future generations. For example, a person whose religious experience is motivated primarily by guilt and fear of reprisal for not being appropriately religious, may be more prone to controlling and punitive parenting in an attempt to keep their children within the boundaries of their religious belief system.

Life experiences

A further area of interest was the degree of exposure to at-risk life events experienced by Adventists. For example, little is known about the occurrence and frequency of various forms of domestic violence and abuse within the Adventist community. Still less is known about the occurrence of depression, marital conflict, abortion, homosexuality and other at-risk events among Adventist families. Although the possible consequences of experiences such as abuse can only be properly tested with longitudinal studies, there is some value in testing differences in adult relationship variables between groups in a cross-sectional study. It should be remembered that these results can only tentatively suggest possible consequences of abusive experiences.

Family ministries

Finally, information about the operation and effectiveness of Family Ministries in local congregations as needed for future planning of ministry to families. A number of questions were in need of clarification. For example, what proportion of local congregations have an operational Family Ministries director or committee? What Family Ministry programs are seen as helpful to the congregations? A secondary issue of Family Ministries in the Adventist community is the shaping of attitudes towards family issues. The range of attitudes towards various contentious issues needed clarification. To date little empirical information exists on Adventist attitudes towards abortion, homosexuality, remarriage after divorce, and sexuality.

The Report

In the South Pacific Division the project was managed by the Family Ministries Department at the Division Office. In attempting to limit the project to a manageable size, Australian parents were targeted as informants of family life. The present report forms a summary of the major findings from the study. It is recognised that many more questions could be put to the data than those addressed in this report, however, attempts have been made to limit

the report to the major trends in the data. A copy of the questionnaire and the raw results can be found in the appendixes.

Chapter two contains a description of the methodology of the study - a detailed description of the subjects responding to the survey, the questionnaire instrument, and the procedures employed to collect the data. Chapter three presents the major findings of the study thematically. Firstly, results describing marriage are presented, then the results relevant to parenting are described. Thirdly, the findings in relation to religious orientation and the relationships between religion and family relationships are reported. In addition to these analyses the links between religion and attitudes to family issues are described. Following these major sections the findings in relation to life experiences and the functioning of family ministries in local congregations are presented.

Finally, in Chapter four the major trends in the data and the principal findings of the study are discussed, with an emphasis on the major theme of the study—the relationships between marriage and parenting variables and religious orientation. The discussion chapter concludes with a discussion about growth and change, discriminating between first and second order change, and makes recommendations for future effective ministry to families within the Adventist community.

Chapter Two

Method

Chapter Two

METHOD

Subjects

The sample consisted of 996 subjects, 431 (45%) males and 546 (55%) females, 19 subjects did not complete the gender item. Subjects ranged in age from 19 to 93 years ($M=51.2$, $SD= 15.6$). The age profile of subjects in comparison to the Australian population (1991) and a previous national sample of SDA church members is depicted in Figure 2.1.

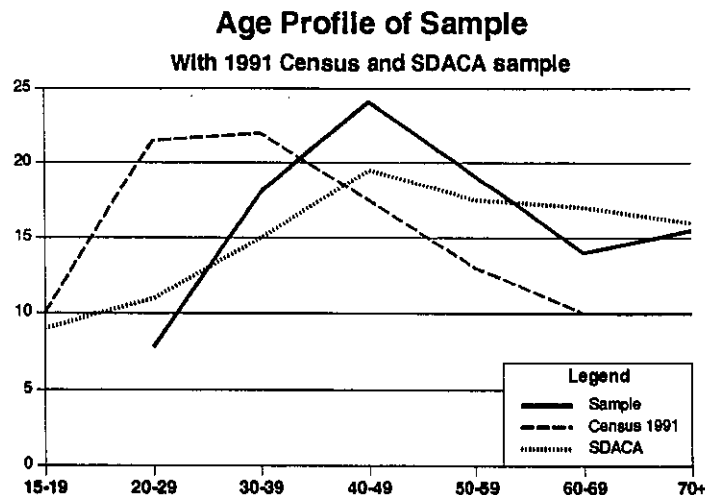


Figure 2.1. Age profile comparisons of present sample with census and SDACA data.

The results presented in Figure 2.1 demonstrate that the present sample is older than the national population, but similar to a previous SDA sample - the SDACA sample. The SDACA figures are taken from the National Church Life Survey results of SDA church members age distribution (see Salom, 1993). The present sample is biased in favour of the 30-50 year age group in comparison to other church figures, and considerably older when compared to the national population age profile.

The religiosity of subjects. The majority of subjects (67.2%) had been baptised members of the SDA church for more than 20 years, 18.4% had been baptised members for 11-20 years, 8.7% for 6-10 years, 5.0% for 1-5 years, and only .6% of subjects had been members of the SDA church for less than one year. Further, 76.4% reported attending church at least once per week, 15.3% reported attending church 2-3 times per month, 4.3% attended church "once every month or two", and 4.0% reported attending church "rarely or never".

The religious nature of the sample is similarly reflected in the proportion of gross income contributed to the church or religious cause. For example, 10.4% of subjects contributed 20% or more of their gross income, 19.5% contributed 15% or more, 45.2% of subjects contributed 10-14%, 10.0% of subjects contributed 5-9% of their income, and 13.1% contributed less than 5% of their income to the church or religious cause. Over half of the subjects (61.4%) held an office in their local congregation.

Again, the overall religious nature of the sample is reflected in the frequency of religious practice in the home. Figure 2.2 presents the reported frequency of family worship practised in the home. Further the data suggests that a majority of the subjects were at least second generation members of the SDA church - 44.2% of subjects indicated that both of their parents were Adventists at some time during their first 12 years of life, a further 16.2% indicated that one parent had been an Adventist during this time, whereas 39.6% reported that neither parent had been an SDA during this formative period of their life.

Frequency of Family Worship

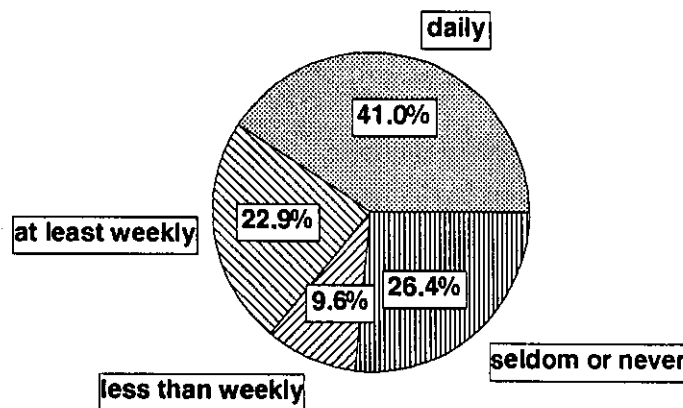


Figure 2.2. Percentage of subjects reporting various frequencies family worship.

The marriage and family of subjects. Figure 2.2 presents the distribution of the subjects in terms of their marital status. The results indicated that a majority of subjects were currently married to their first partner.

Marital Status

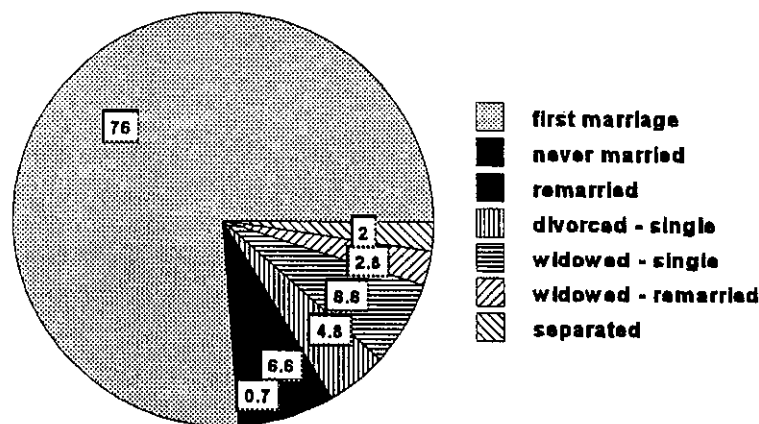


Figure 2.2. Percentage of subjects reporting each marital status.

Seventy-six percent of subjects were married to their original partner, 6.6% were remarried after divorce while 4.8% of subjects remained unmarried after divorce, 6.6% were unmarried after the death of their spouse and 2.8% had remarried after the death of their spouse, 2.0% of subjects were separated from their spouse. Only .7% of subjects were never married. The majority of subjects (75.1%) were members of the SDA church at marriage, and married SDA partners (69.3%). The duration of marriages ranged between 0 and 62 years ($M=23.7$, $SD=14.3$).

Figure 2.3 presents the number of children reported by the subjects. It was most common for subjects to report having either two or three children. Further reports indicated that the age of subjects' oldest children ranged from 1 year to 70 years.

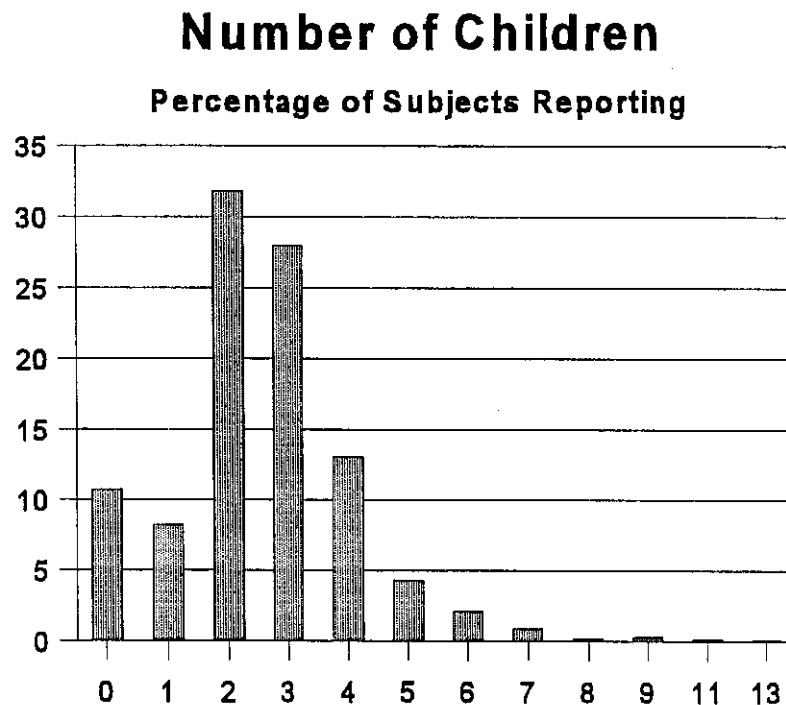


Figure 2.3. Percentage of subjects reporting various numbers of children.

Instruments

The instrument consisted of a 134 item questionnaire, which contained a number of research scales, attitudes scales, short items, and demographic items.

Marriage relationship. The marriage relationships was assessed with questions about marital status and the duration of the marriage. Marital satisfaction was assessed using an adapted form of the Enrich Marital Satisfaction (EMS) scale (Olson, Fournier, Fowers, 1993). The EMS contains 15 items, 10 items assess marital satisfaction over a number of areas of marital life, 5 items assess the degree of distortion or marital conventionalism. Two of the items in the satisfaction scale were modified so that an item with double components were split to form two items. For example, the original EMS item, "I am very pleased about how we express affection and relate sexually", was extended to become "I am very pleased about how we express affection", and "I am very pleased about how we relate sexually". Even though 3 items were expanded, only 10 items were used in subsequent analyses. The use of the 10 item version allowed for comparison between the present sample and national norms provided for the scale.

The 5 EMS distortion items were taken from Edmond's Marital Conventionalization Scale (Edmond's, 1967) and describe the marriage relationship in an unrealistically positive light, for example, "My partner and I understand each other perfectly", "I have never regretted my relationship with my partner, not even for a moment", and "My partner completely understands and sympathises with my every mood". In the literature there is some discussion over whether the items represent a distortion measure, or whether the overly positive attitude reflected in these items are actually an important aspect of marital satisfaction (see Hansen, 1981; Fowers, Applegate, Olson, & Pomerantz, 1994). Typically the distortion scores are taken into account in any investigation of relationships between marital satisfaction and other variables.

In addition to the EMS items, an additional 5 items were included from the larger ENRICH instrument — 2 items to assess the nature of conflict resolution and 3 items to assess subjects' attitudes to gender roles in marriage relationships. The conflict resolution items described the avoidance of conflict, "I go out of my way to avoid conflict with my partner", and "In order to end an argument, I usually give in too quickly". The equalitarian roles items read, "I believe a wife should trust and accept the husband's judgements on important issues"(reverse scored), "I believe that when both partners are working, the husband should do the same amount of household chores as the wife", and "I believe a woman's place is basically in the home". Olson *et al* (1993) report adequate reliability and validity for the EMS from previous studies. In the present study the satisfaction, distortion, conflict resolution and equalitarian roles scales computed estimates of internal consistency (Cronbach's alpha) of .94, .84, .75, and .74 respectively.

Parenting. Thirty two items from the Child-Rearing Practices Report (McNally, Eisenberg, & Harris, 1991) were used to assess subjects' attitudes towards parenting. The 32 items assessed eight aspects of parenting - Control, Independence, Achievement, Non-physical Punishment, Enjoyment of Child, Negative Affect, Expressiveness, and Rational Guidance. These scales computed alpha coefficients of .86, .95, .91, .74, .90, .74, .92, .92, respectively.

The 5-item control scale contained such items as "I believe physical punishment to be the best way of disciplining children", "I encourage my child/ren to wonder and think about life" (reverse scored), "I do not allow my child/ren to get angry with me", and "I have strict well-established rules for my children". In contrast the 7-item Independence scale contained such items as "I respect my child/ren's opinions and encourage them to express them", "I feel children

should be have time to think, daydream, and even loaf sometimes", "I let my child/ren make decisions for themselves", and "I want my child/ren to be independent of me". The 5-item Achievement scale contained such items as, "I encourage my child/ren to always do their best", "I expect a great deal from my child/ren", and "I think children should be encouraged to do better than others". The Non-physical Punishment scale contained two items, "I punish my child/ren by putting them off somewhere by themselves", and "I punish my child/ren by taking away a privilege they otherwise would have had". The 4-item Enjoyment of Child scale contained items such as "I find some of my great satisfactions in my child/ren", "I joke and play with my child/ren", and "I sometimes tease and make fun of my child/ren". Negative Affect was measured by two items — "I often feel angry with my child/ren", and "There is a good deal of conflict between my child/ren and me". Similarly, Expressiveness was measured by two items — "I express affection by hugging, kissing and holding my child/ren", and "My child/ren and I have warm, intimate times together". Finally, the 4-item Rational Guidance scale contained items such as "I talk it over and reason with my child/ren when they misbehave", "I make sure my child/ren know that I appreciate when they try or accomplish", and "I believe in praising children when they are good and think it gets better results than punishing them when they are bad".

Religious Orientation. In selecting measures for assessing the nature of subjects' religious experience, it was thought particularly helpful to have a measure of religious orientation which discriminated between the adoption of religion for reasons arising out of the individual's response to external pressures, or the adoption of religion as a response to internal reflection.

The Christian Internalisation Scale (Ryan, Rigby, & King, 1993) includes two subscales, Identification and Introjection. The Identification scale includes items thought to reflect an internal locus of control in relation to religious belief and practice. Examples of items from the identification scale are, "I pray because I enjoy it", "I turn to God because it is satisfying", and "I share my faith because God is important to me and I'd like others to know Him too". The emphasis in the items are on finding in religious belief and practice personal meaning and satisfaction. In the Ryan *et al* study these items were found to correlate strongly and positively with Allport's Intrinsic Religious Orientation in three different samples. In these same studies, the scale positively correlated with doctrinal orthodoxy and church attendance, but not with social desirability. The identification scale was also shown to correlate negatively with measures

of anxiety and depression, but positively with measures of identity integration and self-actualisation. In the present study the 6-item identification scale computed an estimate of internal consistency of .89.

In contrast, the introjection scale included items describing a form of internalisation where beliefs and practices were maintained through contingent self-approval, guilt, and esteem related anxieties. For example, "I share my faith because I want other Christians to approve of me", "I attend church because others would disapprove if I didn't", and "I turn to God because I'd feel guilty if I didn't". In the Ryan *et al* (1993) studies introjection was only weakly related to the Extrinsic Religious Orientation Scale of Allport and Ross (1967), and appeared to be measuring a different construct than extrinsic orientation. It was positively related to doctrinal Orthodoxy and church attendance in only one of Ryan's three studies. Ryan *et al* report robust positive correlations between the introjection scale and anxiety and depression measures, and negative correlations between introjection and self-esteem, identity integration, and self-actualisation. The correlations between the introjection items and the mental health measures were stronger for introjection than other measures of religious orientation. Overall, it appeared that the introjection items were assessing a form of internalisation which reflected a guilt and anxiety driven approach to religion that abandoned any internal religious sentiment or the development of personal identity and self-actualisation. In the present study the six items computed an estimate of internal consistency of .77.

Fundamentalism was assessed using the 6-item scale of McFarland (1989). The items included "Christians should not let themselves be influenced by worldly ideas", "The bible is the final and complete guide to morality; it contains God's answers to all important questions about right and wrong", "It is very important for true Christians to believe that the Bible is the infallible word of God", "Christians must try hard to know and defend the true teachings of God's word", "I am sure the Bible contains no errors or contradictions", and "The best education for a Christian child is in a school with Christian teachers". McFarland and Kirkpatrick (1993) demonstrated that these items were predictive of discriminatory attitudes towards blacks, women and communists. Strahan (1994) found that a negative correlation between fundamentalism and interpersonal conflict reduced to near zero when Lie scores from Eysenck's Personality Inventory were taken into account. In the present study the 6-item scale produced an estimate of internal consistency of .80.

Each of the religious orientation scales were rated on a 4-point Likert scale where 1=not at all like me, and 4=very much like me. High scores on each of the scales represented high levels of identification, introjection or fundamentalism.

Attitudes. Twelve items assessed subjects' attitudes towards various contentious issues among church members. Items included, for example, "Abortion is never an option for Christians", and "Sex education encourages promiscuity among youth". Items were rated on a 4-point scale where 1=strongly disagree, and 4=strongly agree.

Personal Experiences. Thirteen items assessed the degree of subject's exposure to what has been understood in Adventist culture as at-risk life events. Items described such experiences as "personal depression", "personal involvement in an extra marital affair(s)", and "conflict with a teenager within the family which damaged relationships". Subjects were asked whether each of the 13 items had been an issue in their life. Items were rated on a 4 point scale where, 1 = yes, during the last year, 2 = yes, during the last three years, 3 = yes, at an earlier time of my life, 4 = no, not at all.

Family Ministries. Items were included in the questionnaire to assess the functioning and effectiveness of family ministries in the local church. For example, "Does your congregation have an elected or appointed Family Ministries Director/Coordinator?", and "Overall, what effect have Family Ministries programs had on your family?"

Subjects' attitude towards the relative importance for the local church to provide programs on various issues was also assessed. Subjects rated 13 possible target areas on a 4-point Likert scale, where 1 = absolutely essential, and 4 = not important. Examples of items follow, "premarital guidance", "parent education", "divorce recovery", "grief recovery", "a family counselling centre open to church members".

Procedure

Generally, subjects were selected by taking a random sample of all SDA churches in Australia. Names and addresses of married church members were obtained from church rolls, and questionnaires were direct mailed to randomly selected individuals from those church rolls. Privacy legislation in New Zealand ruled out local churches making names of members available to administrative personnel. Of the 2,294 questionnaires mailed, 996 were returned by mail. An

additional 81 questionnaires were marked "Return to Sender", producing an effective response rate of 45%.

Data Analysis

Procedures of data analysis were designed to describe the trends evident in the data (frequencies and crosstabulations), and to conduct between subjects analysis (tests for differences between groups), and within subjects analysis (correlations & regression). It is suggested that in interpreting the data it should be kept in mind that, a) the response rate and age profile of subjects indicates that the sample may not represent accurately SDA families in Australia; and b) there is normally a degree of distortion evident in paper and pencil tests of this nature. In the correlational analyses there was an attempt to account for the degree of distortion reported by subjects when the relationships between variables were examined.

Chapter Three

Results

Chapter Three

THE RESULTS

The following results section is organised thematically around the major objectives of the study. Firstly, results describing marriage and the marital relationship are presented. Secondly, the results relevant to parenting relationships are described. Thirdly, the results relating to religious orientation are presented followed by the relationships of religious orientation to marriage and family relationships. Fifthly, results describing subjects' attitudes towards various family issues and the relationship of religious orientation to these attitudes are presented. Following these major sections of the study, a description of the life experiences of subjects and the functioning of Family Ministries in local congregations throughout Australia is presented.

The Marriage Relationship

The results describing subjects' marital relationship are presented in this section. Firstly the scores on the scales are presented and comparisons made between the present sample and national norms for the scales. The results describing the relationships between the scales are described. Secondly, the results describing the relationships between conflict avoidance and marital satisfaction, and gender roles and marital satisfaction are presented.

Differences between men and women

The first series of analysis was aimed at clarifying issues related to the marital relationship. The mean scores, standard deviations, the range and skew of scores from each of the marital scales were calculated and are reported in Table 3.1. On average, the men in the present sample reported significantly higher levels of marital satisfaction and conflict avoidance than women, although typically men tended to view their marriage in more unrealistically positive terms than women. There were no significant differences between the sexes in their views towards gender roles. Overall, subjects tended to report high levels of marital satisfaction and distortion, and moderate levels of conflict avoidance. Scores tended to be reasonably evenly distributed between the traditional and equalitarian extremes on the gender roles measure.

Table 3.1

Mean and Standard Deviation Scores for Satisfaction, Distortion, Conflict Avoidance, and Equalitarian Roles Scales.

Scale	Men		Women		F
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	
Marital Satisfaction Range= 13-50 Skew = -.60	38.6	7.4	36.7	8.1	10.1**
Distortion Range= 5-25 Skew = -.47	17.5	3.3	16.7	3.6	9.0**
Conflict Avoidance Range= 2-10 Skew = -.19	6.6	1.7	6.4	1.8	4.8*
Equalitarian Roles Range= 3-15 Skew = .15	10.1	2.4	10.0	2.6	.8ns

* $p < .05$ ** $p < .01$ *** $p < .001$

Fowers and Olson (1993) report norms from a US national sample of 7,261 couples. In their sample the mean ages were 33 years for men, and 32 years for women. Comparisons between the US data and the Australian data should be made cautiously, for several reasons. Firstly, the present sample is nearly 20 years older than the US sample, and as is demonstrated below marital satisfaction scores vary with age. Secondly, three of the items in the scale used in the present study vary slightly in the wording. Although it is unlikely that these variations in wording would make a serious difference, comparisons are still tentative at best. Figure 3.1 presents the comparative data for men and women from the two studies. The results suggest that the Australian SDA sample are reporting higher levels of marital satisfaction and distortion.

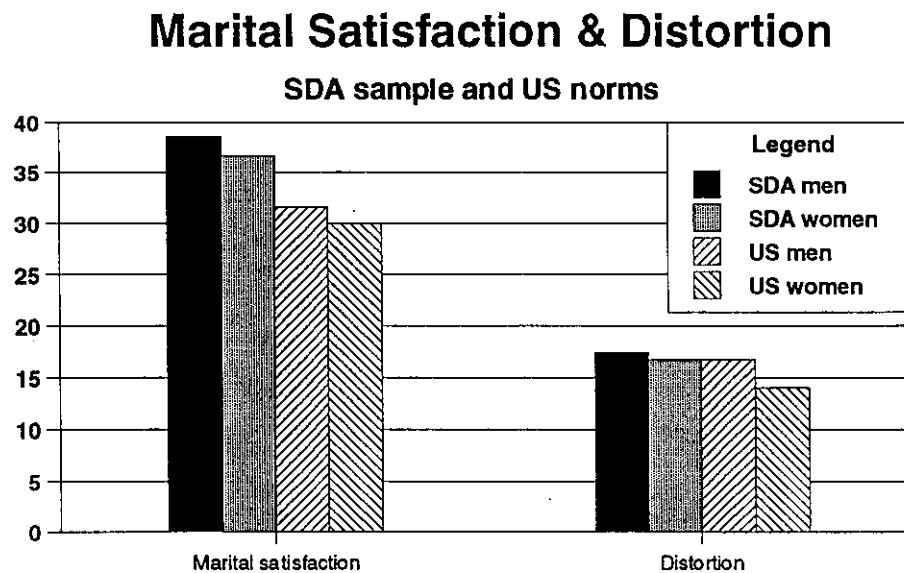


Figure 3.1 Marital satisfaction and distortion scores for Australian SDAs and US samples.

Marital satisfaction, conflict and gender roles

Correlational analyses were conducted to assess the relationships between the marriage scales. The correlations provided initial answers to the questions of how marital satisfaction was related to gender roles and conflict avoidance, and the role of distortion in these relationships for men and women. The analyses were conducted separately for men and women and are presented below in Table 3.2.

Table 3.2
Correlations between the Marriage Scales for Males and Females.

	Satisfaction	Equal Roles	Con Avoid	Distortion
Satisfaction	--	.09	-.02	.64***
Equalitarian Roles	-.15**	--	-.12*	-.09
Conflict Avoidance	-.11*	-.27***	--	.08
Distortion	.61***	-.27***	.15**	--

Note. Correlations above the diagonal are for males (n=344), below the diagonal for females (n=386). * p < .05 ** p < .01 *** p < .001

For both men and women satisfaction was most strongly related to an overly positive view of their marriage. In addition, men and women who were traditional in their gender roles were more likely to report going out their way to avoid marital conflicts and usually giving in too quickly in order to end an argument. For women, marital satisfaction was significantly related to traditional gender roles and being able to deal with issues of marital conflict rather than avoid them. And, yet women who scored high on the equalitarian roles scale were less inclined to avoid conflict with their partner, or to take an overly positive view of their marriage.

The correlations raise an apparent contradiction in the relationships between gender roles, conflict management and marital satisfaction for SDA women. Traditional gender roles and dealing with, rather than avoiding conflict, predict marital satisfaction for women. However, women who support traditional gender roles tend to go out of their way to avoid conflict and report giving in too quickly to end an argument. In similar fashion, men who hold traditional views on gender roles also report avoiding conflict in their marriage.

A possible solution to the apparent contradiction may be found in the relation of the distortion scale to equalitarian roles and conflict avoidance scales. Women reporting an unrealistically positive view of their marriage tended to avoid conflict and report a more traditional view on gender roles in marriage. Because distortion was significantly correlated to the three scales, it was thought possible that the distortion factor may be creating some confusion in these relationships for women. In order to clarify how gender roles and conflict avoidance might be related to marital satisfaction, over and above distortion, a hierarchical regression analysis was

conducted with distortion entered on the first step, and then equalitarian roles and conflict avoidance entered on the second step. These results are reported in Table 3.3

Table 3.3

Hierarchical Regression of Marital Distortion, Conflict Avoidance, and Equalitarian Roles on Marital Satisfaction.

Predictor	Mult R	R ²	R ² Ch	Beta	F(Equ)
<i>Males</i>					
Dependent=marital satisfaction					
Step 1.					
Distortion	.64	.41		.64	216.8***
Step 2.			.02		
Conflict Avoid					
Equalitarian Roles	.66	.43		.14	117.1***
<i>Females</i>					
Dependent=marital satisfaction					
Step 1.					
Distortion	.60	.36		.60	183.7***
Step 2.			.04		
Conflict Avoid	.63	.40		-.19	106.9***
Equalitarian Roles					

* $p < .05$ ** $p < .01$ *** $p < .001$

For males, distortion accounted for 41% of marital satisfaction scores. The entry of equalitarian roles and conflict avoidance on the second step accounted for an additional 2% of the marital satisfaction variance. However, the link between conflict avoidance and marital satisfaction proved insignificant, with conflict avoidance dropping out of the equation. The results indicated that for the present sample of males, holding an equalitarian view of the roles of men and women in marital relationships was predictive of marital satisfaction over and above distortion.

The results demonstrated that for women in the sample the correlation ($r = -.15$, $p < .001$) between marital satisfaction and gender roles was an artefact of distortion. On the first step of the regression equation distortion accounted for 36% of marital satisfaction scores. When conflict avoidance and equalitarian roles were entered on the second step, the impact of equalitarian roles

dropped out of the equation. Further, for women, the partialling out of the distortion effect actually strengthened the relationship between dealing with, rather than avoiding, conflict and marital satisfaction. Overall, it appears that holding an equalitarian view of marital roles is important in predicting marital satisfaction for Adventist men, while being able to respond to conflict rather than avoid conflict is important for predicting marital satisfaction for women.

Marriage over the family life-cycle

Previous research has shown that marital relationships change significantly over the family life-cycle (Carter & McGoldrick, 1999; Olson et al, 1983). Generally, couples report higher levels of satisfaction in the years before and after children, but lower levels of marital satisfaction in the years with adolescents in the family. The following material reports on changes in the marital relationship over the family life-cycle. In interpreting the results it must be kept in mind that these results come from cross-sectional study and may not necessarily reflect the type of changes which would become evident in longitudinal studies. However, the results do reveal certain differences between age groups as defined by the family life-cycle.

Defining the family life-cycle stages. The stages of the family life-cycle have been defined in a number of ways. In a national study of American families, Olson *et al* (1983) defined the stages of the life-cycle according to the age of the first child and whether the children were living at home or not. Generally, the stages of the family life-cycle are separated by nodal events. For example, marriage separates the first stage, the single young adult, from the second stage, the married couple with no children. The birth of the first child separates the second stage, young couple, from the third stage of young couples with pre-school children. The criteria used to define each stage of the family life-cycle in the present study are presented in Table 3.4.

The criteria were similar to the criteria used by Olson *et al* (1983). In interpreting the results below it must be kept in mind that these are cross-sectional data rather than longitudinal data. Strictly speaking, the present data represent differences between individuals or families of different family circumstance and age. Therefore applications to changes within individuals or families through time or over the family life-cycle are made by inference only, and are dependent on several assumptions holding true.

Table 3.4.
Defining Criteria for Stages of the Family Life-cycle.

	Stage	Defining Criteria	N
1.	Young couples no children	married less than 8 years, with no children	54
2.	Couples with Pre-school children	married, with oldest child 0-5 years	204
3.	Families with Primary School Children	married, with oldest child 6-12 years	106
4.	Families with adolescents	married, with oldest child 13-20 years	132
5.	Launching	married, with oldest child > 20, parent < 65	150
6.	Retirement	married, with oldest child > 21, parent < 65	82
		Total	828

Figures 3.2 - 3.3 provide a summary of differences between the family life-cycle stages. Scores on the various scales are expressed in terms of standard scores. The scale scores are expressed as standard scores or Z-scores, with a mean of 0 and a standard deviation of 1. Thus the analyses make comparisons between a subgroup and the total sample, in terms of the degree to which the subgroup mean deviates from the total sample mean.

In the marital relationship, significant differences were found between the stages of the family life-cycle on subjects' responses on the Equalitarian Roles scale ($F(5,793)=8.3, p < .001$) and the Avoidance of Conflict scale ($F(5,775)=3.8, p < .01$). While the differences over the family life-cycle in marital satisfaction ($F(5,628)=1.8, p < .12$) and distortion ($F(5,772)=1.6, p < .17$) only approached significance the trend in the data was consistent with other marital changes over the family-life cycle.

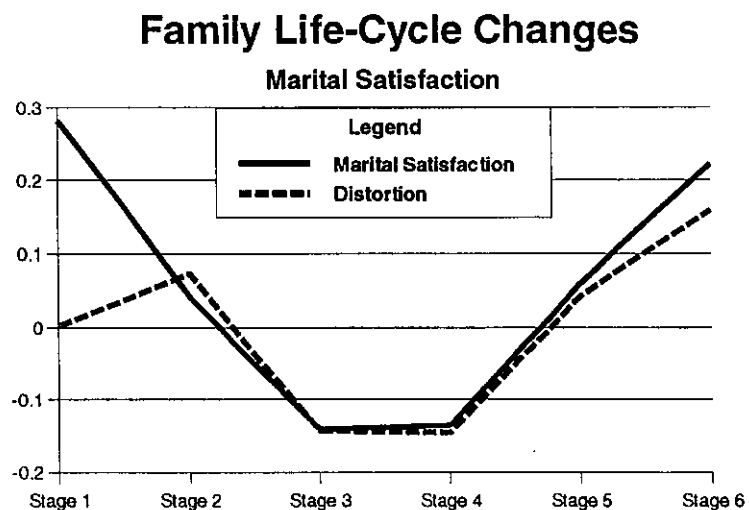


Figure 3.2. Marital satisfaction and distortion over the family life-cycle.

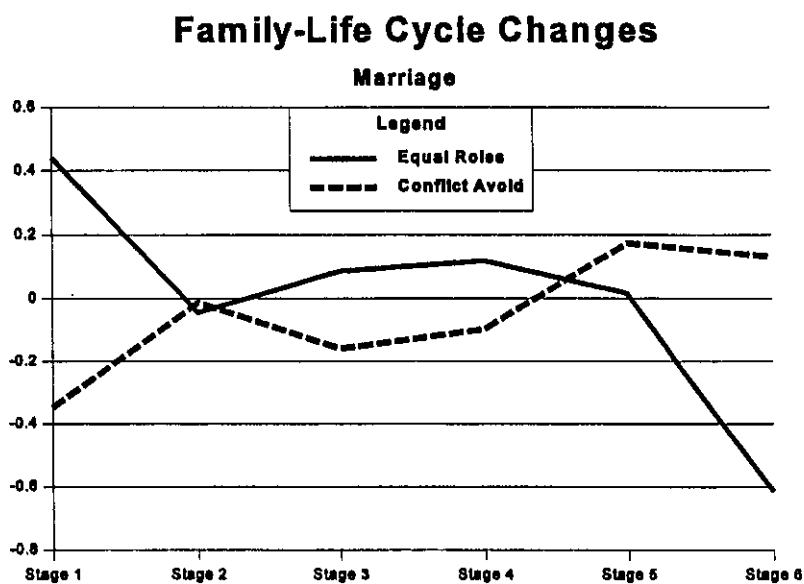


Figure 3.3. Gender roles and conflict avoidance over the family life-cycle.

Although the differences were not statistically significant, subjects with primary school and adolescent children tended to report the lowest levels of marital satisfaction, and were least likely to report an unrealistically positive view of their marriage. In contrast couples before and after children are in the home tended to report higher levels of marital satisfaction. Subjects in marriages with no children reported the most equalitarian attitudes towards gender roles in marital relationships, whereas retired subjects (>65 years, and children >21 years) were most traditional in their views on gender roles. Similarly, Stage 1 subjects were significantly less likely to report avoiding conflict than those subjects in Stage 5 or 6.

The Parenting Relationship

Subjects' attitudes toward parent-child relationships were assessed with the eight scales which measured parental control, children's independence, emphasis on achievement, non-physical punishment, enjoyment of the child, expression of negative affect, expression of affection and warmth, and the use of rational guidance. The descriptive statistics for each of these scales are presented in Table 3.4

Table 3.4
Means, Standard Deviations, Range and Skew on the Parenting Scales.

Scale	Mean	Stdev	Range	Skew
Control	10.9	2.2	5-19	-.035
Independence	22.1	2.5	15-28	-.18
Achievement	14.5	2.3	8-20	-.03
Non-physical punishment	4.3	1.5	2-8	.28
Enjoyment	12.3	1.8	5-16	-.57
Negative Affect	3.6	1.4	2-8	.74
Expression	6.9	1.3	2-8	-1.35
Rational guidance	13.3	1.8	4-16	-.67

N=741.

Gender differences in parenting

A series of oneway ANOVAs were conducted to test for possible differences between men and women on the measures of parenting. These results are reported in Table 3.5.

Table 3.5
Differences between the genders on the parenting scales

Scale	Men		Women		F
	Mean	Stdev	Mean	Stdev	
Control	10.7	2.2	11.0	2.2	3.1
Independence	21.9	2.6	22.3	2.5	3.4
Achievement	14.6	2.2	14.3	2.2	3.6
Non-physical punishment	4.1	1.4	4.4	1.5	7.0**
Enjoyment	12.3	1.9	12.3	1.7	.0
Negative Affect	3.5	1.5	3.7	1.4	6.2*
Expression	6.7	1.5	7.2	1.1	26.2***
Rational guidance	12.9	1.8	13.6	1.6	27.0***

* $p < .05$ ** $p < .01$ *** $p < .001$

Women were more likely to use non-physical punishment than men, and more likely to express negative affect ("I often feel angry with my child", and "There is a good deal of conflict between my child and me"). Yet women were more likely than men to express affection by hugging, kissing, and holding their children, and having warm intimate times together. Further, women were more likely to communicate appreciation for, or disappointment in children's achievements, and to reason with their children, than were the men in the sample. Overall, the results suggested that women were more expressive than men of both positive and negative emotions, suggesting that women tend to build relationships with their children on a more emotional and communicative basis.

Relationships between the scales

In order to test the relationships between the parenting scales correlations between the scales were calculated for both men and women. These correlations are reported in Table 3.6.

Table 3.6
Correlations Between Parenting Scales

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Control	---	-.36***	.03	.32***	-.13*	.25***	-.08	.01
2. Independence	-.23***	---	.28***	-.08	.21***	-.20***	.08	.24***
3. Achievement	.18***	.15***	---	.05	.23***	-.07	.08	.25***
4. Non-phys pun	.24***	-.01	.06	---	-.05	.19***	.07	.16**
5. Enjoyment	-.06	.24***	.23***	-.01	---	-.19***	.53***	.31***
6. Neg Affect	.16**	-.12*	.14**	.15**	-.14**	---	-.25***	-.15**
7. Expressiveness	-.04	.23***	.09	.10	.51***	.28***	---	.37***
8. Rational Guide	.12*	.31***	.22***	.03	.36***	-.08	.38***	---

Note. Correlations above the diagonal are for males (n=344), below the diagonal for females (n=386). * $p < .05$ ** $p < .01$ *** $p < .001$

A number of correlations in the above table are of interest. Control is related negatively to independence, but positively to non-physical punishment and negative affect. The comparative strength of the correlations between control, negative affect, and non-physical punishment suggest an underlying dimension of control. Further, the non-physical punishment scale is only related to the control and negative affect scale for females and males, and in addition to rational guidance for males. These correlations suggest that the non-physical punishment scale may actually be tapping subjects' readiness to admit punishing their children. It appears that subjects have read the item with an emphasis on "punishment", rather than the "non-physical". The expressiveness, enjoyment, independence, achievement and rational guidance scales were also related suggesting an underlying dimension of expressive warmth and care, with overtones of rational guidance.

Previous studies in parenting have indicated the importance of two primary dimensions of parenting relationships (Maccoby & Martin, 1983; Parker, 1983). On the basis of the above correlations it was conceivable that two dimensions might provide the underlying structure to the

eight parenting scales. When the eight scales were entered into an exploratory factor analysis a scree test indicated that two primary dimensions best described the underlying structure of the eight parenting scales. The two factors explained 45.5% of the variance of the eight scales. The first factor explained 26.6% of the total variance and included the expressiveness, rational guidance, enjoyment, independence, and achievement scales. The second factor contained the control, non-physical punishment and negative affect scales and explained 18.9% of the total variance. The factor analysis is presented in Table 3.7.

Table 3.7
Factor Analysis of Parenting Scales

Scale	I	II
<i>Care</i>		
Expressiveness	.73	-.09
Enjoyment	.72	.11
Rational Guidance	.72	-.17
Independence	.47	-.36
Achievement	.44	.19
<i>Control</i>		
Control	.02	.78
Non-physical Punishment	.20	.66
Negative Affect	-.23	.56

The factor analysis suggest two underlying dimensions best described the nature of parenting relationships reported by the present sample. The first factor was mainly comprised of expressiveness and the parental enjoyment of the child and rational guidance. The independence scale loaded most strongly on this first factor and "*care*", but was also related, significantly and negatively, to the second factor "*control*", which was mainly comprised of the control and punishment scales.

Again, the loading of the non-physical punishment item on the control factor may indicate subjects generally understood the two items on this scale ("I punish my child/ren by putting them off somewhere by themselves", and "I punish my child/ren by taking away a privilege they

otherwise would have had") to represent admissions of punishment. The relationships between the scales suggest that these items tend to be an admission of punishing the child rather than a description of non-physical approaches to punishment.

Parenting changes over the family life-cycle

In order to examine possible changes in parenting style over the family life-cycle, a series oneway ANOVAs were conducted, testing for parenting differences between the groups. Subjects from Stage 1 of the family life-cycle were eliminated from the analyses as they had no children. Significant differences between family life-cycle groups were found for measures of Control ($F(4,614)=5.8$, $p < .0001$), Independence ($F(4,628)=7.2$, $p < .0001$), Non-Physical Punishment ($F(4,608)=19.64$, $p < .0001$), Negative Affect ($F(4,644)=2.6$, $p < .05$), and Expressiveness ($F(4,660)=3.6$, $p < .01$). These differences are represented below in Figures 3.5 and 3.6.

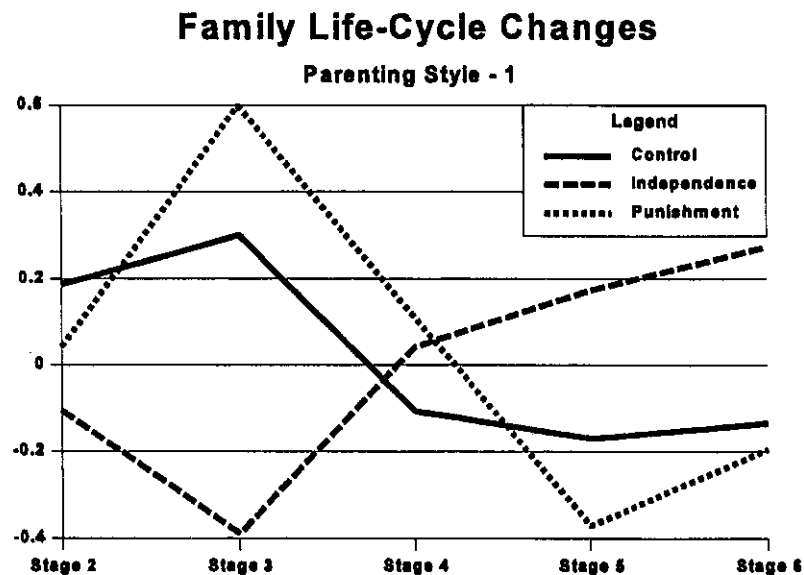


Figure 3.5. Parenting style changes over the family life-cycle.

The above results indicate that parents with primary school children tend to exercise more control over their children, are more inclined to report punishing their child (even if by non-physical means), and foster less independence in their children than do parents of infants of

adolescents. After primary school the use of punishment and control declines considerably and the fostering of independence increases. Figure 3.6 presents a similar pattern where parents of primary school children are more expressive of affection and warmth, and more expressive of anger and conflict. These scores may indicate that the primary school years are times of intense

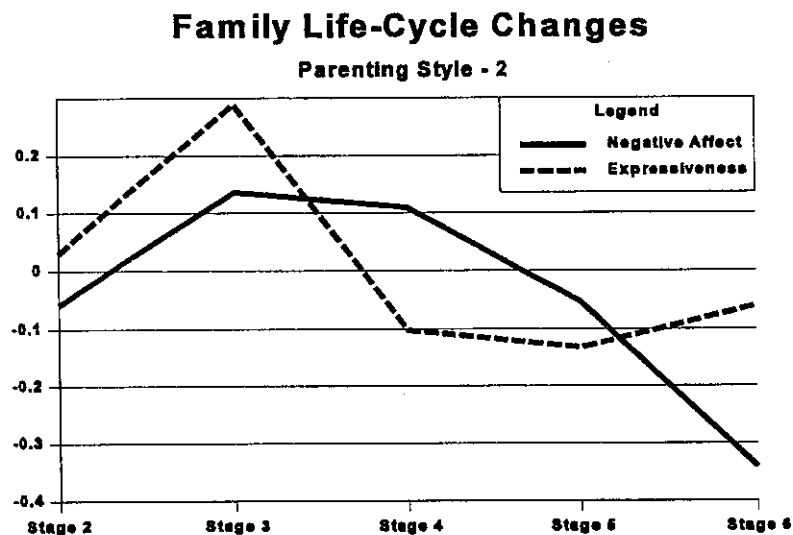


Figure 3.6. Parenting style changes over the family life-cycle.

emotion and stress within SDA families. In addition, the results from the previous section indicated that parents of primary school children tend to report lower levels of marital satisfaction. It is likely that in the primary school years when parents are providing the most structure for their children, becoming the most emotionally involved with their children, and experiencing less satisfaction in their marriage that they are also the most stressed. The results may indicate that for SDA parents the years with children in primary school represent a vulnerable phase of life.

Religious Orientation

A third area of importance in the study was that of religion. An investigation was made of subjects' religious orientation by firstly, reporting subjects' scores on the religious orientation scales and noting gender differences on the measures, and then by making tentative comparisons between scores from the present sample and other samples reported in the research literature. The relationships between the religious orientation scales was examined in an attempt to clarify the nature of subjects' religious faith and experience. The distinction between the "how much religion" and "what kind of religion" was reinforced with an examination of the relationships between these measures. Finally, changes in religious orientation over the family life-cycle are reported in order to set the scene for an investigation of the nature of the links between religion and family relationships in the following section.

Characteristics of the religious orientation scales

Religious orientation was assessed using the two internalisation scales and the fundamentalism scale. The descriptive statistics on the three scales are reported below.

Table 3.8

Means, Standard Deviations, and Distribution of Scores on the Religious Orientation Scales.

Scale	Mean	Stdev	Range	Skew
Fundamentalism	19.36	3.71	6-24	-1.07
Identification	20.37	3.70	6-24	-1.41
Introjection	9.32	3.19	6-24	1.47

The above results demonstrate a strongly negatively skewed distribution of scores on the fundamentalism and identification measures, with a strongly positive skew on the introjection scale. The above scores suggest that the sample could be characterised as scoring high on the fundamentalism and identification scales but low on the introjection scale.

Gender differences in religious orientation

To test for differences a series of oneway ANOVAs were conducted to test the differences between men and women on the three religious orientation scales. These differences are presented in Table 3.9.

Table 3.9
Mean Scores on the Religious Orientation Scales for Each Gender

	Men		Women		F
	Mean	Stdev	Mean	Stdev	
Fundamentalism	19.06	3.8	19.65	3.5	5.9*
Identification	20.03	3.8	20.68	3.5	7.3**
Introjection	9.60	3.3	9.06	3.1	6.2*

* $p < .05$ ** $p < .01$ *** $p < .001$

The results revealed significant differences on the three religious orientation scales between men and women. Women scored significantly higher on the fundamentalism and identification measures, whereas men scored higher on the introjection scale. The results may indicate that men are more likely to engage in religious practice for external reasons whereas women are more likely to be intrinsically religious.

Comparisons with other religious groups

In order to provide some comparison data with other Christian groups, results from the present sample were compared with previously reported studies. Comparative data (rated on the same 4-point Likert scale) were available for the two internalisation scales from the studies conducted by Ryan, Rigby and King (1993). However, comparative data for the fundamentalism scale was somewhat more complicated. In the present study the fundamentalism scale was rated on a 4-point scale, whereas in previous studies the scale items had been rated on a 5-point scale (McFarland, 1989) and a 6-point scale (Strahan, 1994). In order to make comparisons between

the mean scores on the scales each mean was reduced to a fraction of unity. For example, in the present study the fundamentalism scale mean score were divided by six (six item scale) to arrive at a mean item score. Then, the mean item score (average score for each item rated on the 4-point scale) was divided by four, resulting in a fraction of unity score for the sample on the fundamentalism scale. This score could then be compared to other scores from samples where the mean scores were treated in a similar manner depending on the scale used in each study. This procedure made possible comparison of fundamentalism scores between studies using different response scales. Figure 3.7 presents a comparison between the present Adventist Family Survey (AFS) data with three other studies using the fundamentalism scale.

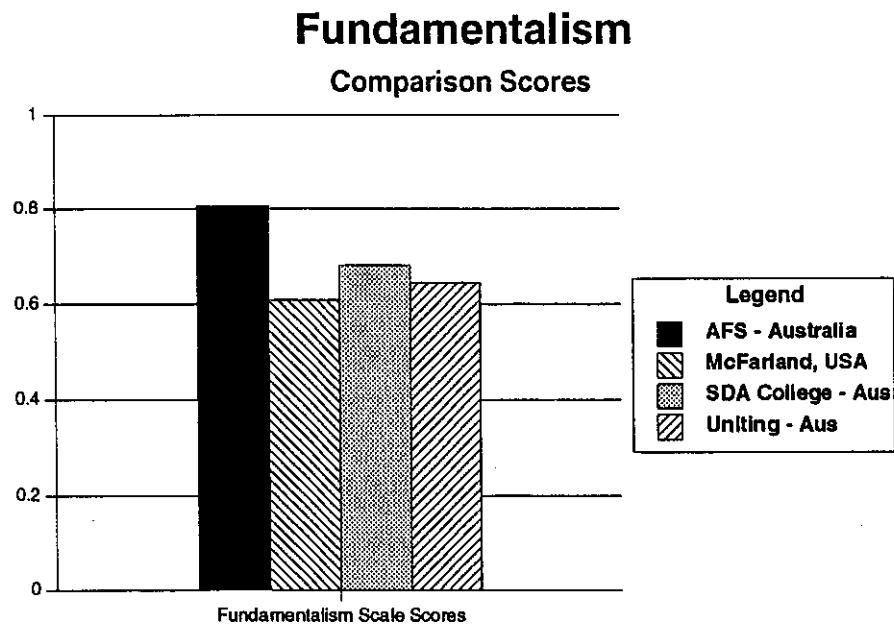


Figure 3.7. Comparison of fundamentalism scores for AFS sample with other samples.

The fundamentalism score reported by McFarland was derived from a sample of 247 students in undergraduate classes at Western Kentucky University (McFarland, 1989). Whereas Strahan's data was collected from 122 SDA subjects with mean age 25.5 years ($SD = 11.3$), and 48 Uniting Church members with mean age 54.4 years ($SD = 15.3$). The results indicate that the

present sample was more fundamentalist in their approach to religious belief and practice than the USA sample or the Uniting Church sample. The differences between the present sample and the two college samples could be explained in terms of age differences. The results below indicate that within the present sample older subjects were more fundamentalist than younger subjects. However, the mean age in the Uniting Church sample was higher than in the present sample, thus the differences between the AFS sample and the Uniting church sample cannot be completely explained in terms of age.

Figure 3.8 presents comparisons between the present sample and two USA samples (Ryan et al, 1993) on the two measures of religious internalisation. Ryan reports data from a sample of 105 Christian youth active in evangelical projects in New York, and 105 self-identified Christian students from a secular university. The subjects from New York were selected from a larger sample in order to match the university students in age and sex. Ryan found significant differences between the two samples, with the evangelical youth scoring higher on both measures of religious internalisation.

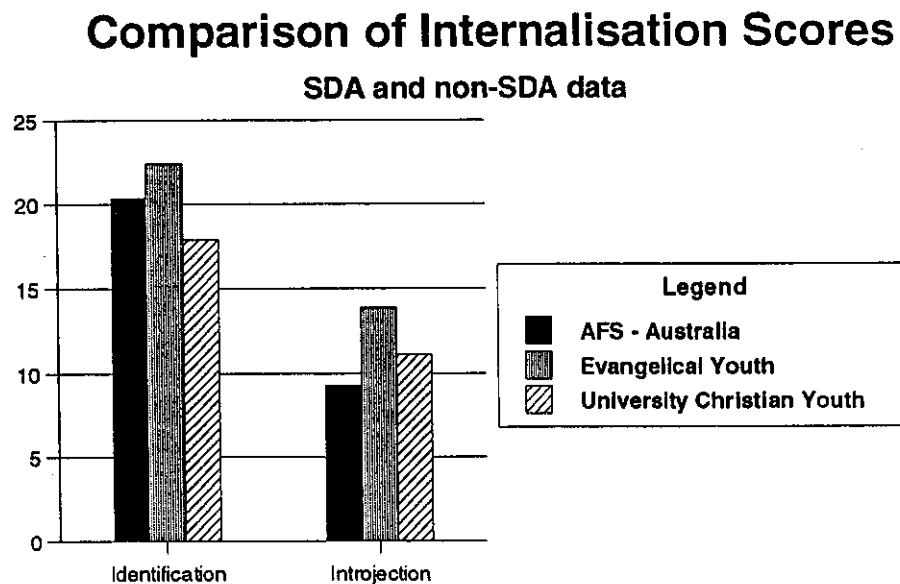


Figure 3.8. Comparisons of internalisation scale scores of AFS data with other samples.

Although, it is difficult to draw firm conclusions from these comparative data, it appears that the AFS sample is more fundamentalist in their religious beliefs in comparison with other samples. Further, it appears that these differences cannot be explained merely in terms of age. Secondly, differences between the present sample and the two USA samples in the way religious belief and practice is internalised are marginal. The present sample of SDA adults score lower than the evangelical group on the identification measure, but a little higher than the university group of Christians. The present sample score lower on the measure of introjection than the other two groups.

Relationships between the religious orientation scales

In order to test the relationships between the three religious orientation scales, a series of correlations were conducted for men and women. These results are reported in Table 3.8.

Table 3.8
Correlations between Religious Orientation Scales

	Fund	Intro	Ident
Fundamentalism	--	.62***	.13***
Identification	.53***	--	.07
Introjection	.15***	-.05	--

Note. Correlations above the diagonal are for males (n=344), below the diagonal for females (n=386). * $p < .05$ ** $p < .01$ *** $p < .001$

The results suggest that for the present sample a fundamentalist approach to religious belief and practice grows principally out of an identification with religious sentiment, and secondly out of external contingencies of guilt and anxiety. The two internalisation scales Introjection and Identification, were completely independent of each other. Further, these relationships held consistently for both males and females in the sample.

Because the fundamentalism and identification measures were related to the distortion measure it was thought that the relationship between the religious orientation scales may have

been misrepresented by the bivariate correlations. A hierarchical regression procedure was used to assess the degree to which each of the internalisation scales contributed to fundamentalism after the distortion component had been accounted for, see Table 3.9.

Table 3.9.

Hierarchical Regression Analysis with Fundamentalism Regressed on Distortion, Introjection and Identification.

Predictor	Beta	Mult R	R ²	F(Eq)
Step 1.				
Distortion	.18	.18	.03	23.4***
Step 2.				
Introjection	.13			
Identification	.55	.58	.34	126.1***
After Step 2.				
R ² Change =	.31			

* p < .05 ** p < .01 *** p < .001

In the first step of the regression equation distortion explained 3% of fundamentalism, with the entry of the two internalisation scales an additional 31% of the variance in fundamentalism could be explained. For the present sample, the identification with religious belief and practice explained 30% of the fundamentalist approach to religion over and above distortion. The guilt driven introjection of religious sentiment remained significantly predictive of a fundamentalist approach to religion. The regression analysis provides considerable support for the view that among the present sample, a fundamentalist approach to religion involves an identification with religious beliefs and practices. For the present sample, a smaller but still significant portion of a fundamentalist approach to religion was motivated by a form of religion which acted out of guilt and esteem related anxieties and a concern for approval from others.

"How much religion" and "What kind of religion"

The rationale for the study discriminated between a quantitative and qualitative approach to the assessment of subjects' religiosity, or between measures of "how much religion" and "what kind of religion". In order to explore the nature of the relationships between the "how much religion" and the "what kind of religion" measures correlations were computed between the variables. These correlations are reported in Table 3.10.

Table 3.10
Correlations between "How Much Religion" and "What Kind of Religion" Measures.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Church attendance	—						
2. Finance	.46***	—					
3. Family worship	.39***	.42***	—				
4. Fundamentalism	.28***	.28***	.26***	—			
5. Identification	.41***	.36***	.35***	.59***	—		
6. Introjection	.01	.04	.05	.13***	-.00	—	
7. Distortion	.10**	.12***	.18***	.17***	.16***	.06	—

Note. Scores on the "How much religion" measures were reversed, so that high scores represented more frequent church attendance, family worship, and higher donations of finance to the church.
* $p < .05$ ** $p < .01$ *** $p < .001$

The correlations indicated that the "how much religion" measures were variously associated with the "what kind of religion" measures, supporting the notion that these two types of measures do in fact assess different and somewhat independent aspects of religious sentiment. The results indicated that the measures of church attendance, financial support of the church and family worship were related to a fundamentalist approach to religious belief and practice, and more strongly to an identification with religious values. Most importantly the results demonstrated that subjects were most likely to report participating in religious ritual and donating their financial resources to the church if they were internally motivated in their religious experience. In contrast an external motivation of the kind assessed by the introjection scale was not related to any of the three "how much" measures, suggesting that the externally driven approach to religious practice

acted quite independently of the "how much religion" measures. Further, each of the how much measures, fundamentalism, and identification were significantly related to the distortion measure, whereas the introjection measure was not. Overall, the results suggest that religious behaviour is differentially related to internal and external forms of religious motivation. Religious behaviour for this adult sample was primarily motivated by an internal identification with religious values and sentiment.

Religious orientation over the family life-cycle

In this section analyses are reported which assessed the differences in religious orientation over the family life-cycle. Figure 3.9 presents results from a series of oneway ANOVAs testing for religious differences between the stages of the family life-cycle. Significant differences were found between the stages on measures of fundamentalism ($F(5,661)=6.9$, $p < .001$), and identification ($F(5,676)=6.0$, $p < .001$), but not introjection ($F(5,750)=.65$, $p < .67$ ns). On both the fundamentalism and identification scales subjects in Stage 6 scored significantly higher than subjects in Stages 1-4.

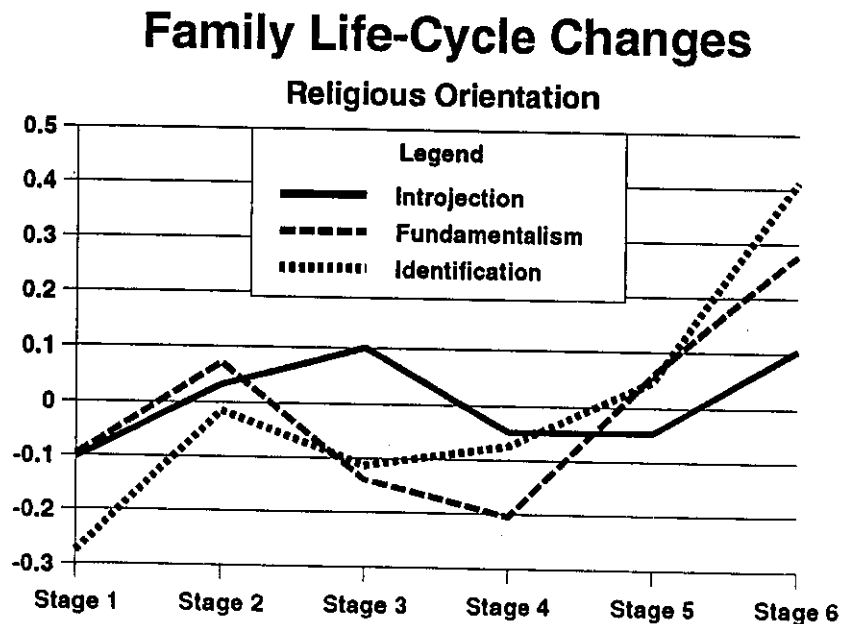


Figure 3.9. Changes in religious orientation over the family life-cycle.

Religion and Family Relationships

Religious groups and communities often present themselves as protecting the family unit, or speaking on behalf of the family. However, among Adventist families, little is known about the relationships between the way individuals go about being religious and family relationships, or about the relationships between “how much” people are religious and their family relationships. Although this area is often spoken about from the pulpit, there is not a lot of empirical research that considers the different ways of being religious and how these might be related to family relationships. The following section examines the relationships between what “kind of religion” subjects practice and their family relationships, and then between “how much religion” subjects practice and marriage and parenting relationships.

“What kind of religion” and family relationships

The first set of analyses involved correlations between the three orientations to religious faith and practice and family relationships. These correlations are reported in Table 3.11.

The pattern of correlations varied between the three religious orientation scales and the family scales. Firstly, the identification scale significantly correlated with eight of the 12 measures and fundamentalism with six of the 12 family relationship scales. The introjection of religious values correlated with only five of the 12 measures, and these correlations were comparatively weak.

The introjection scale, which assesses the degree to which subjects were religious because of external concerns was most strongly related to the achievement scale - wanting their children to do well and perform in front of others. The concern for external approval expressed in parents religious life was expressed in relationship with their children. The introjection scale also correlated positively with control and the expression of negative affect, and negatively with independence. For this sample of SDA adults, a guilt driven and approval seeking participation in religious practice was associated with the same needs for approval for their children, a controlling style of parenting that inhibited children's independence and admissions of expressions of anger and conflict. The guilt driven introjection of religious values was also

significantly associated with lower levels of marital satisfaction. Overall, the introjection of religious values was associated with a somewhat destructive form of family relationships.

Table 3.11.

Correlations between the Religious Orientation Scales and the Parenting and Marriage Scales

	Fundamentalism	Identification	Introjection
<i>Parenting</i>			
Control	.23***	-.00	.13***
Promote independence	-.03	.14***	-.09*
Achievement orientation	.00	.02	.21***
Non-physical punishment	-.06	-.04	.04
Enjoyment of child	.06	.21	.08
Negative Affect	-.02	-.17***	.11**
Expressiveness	.08*	.22***	.01
Rational guidance	.14***	.26***	.05
<i>Marriage</i>			
Marital satisfaction	.07	.20***	-.11**
Conflict avoidance	.18***	.21***	.04
Equalitarian roles	-.33***	-.20***	-.04
Distortion	.17***	.16***	.06

* $p < .05$ ** $p < .01$ *** $p < .001$

In contrast, intrinsically identifying with religious values held strong implications for parenting and marital relationships. In the parenting relationship, participating in religious practice for internal rather than external reasons was associated with the promotion of independence in children, increased expression of affection and warmth, an increased use of and rational guidance and communication with children, and a decreased expression of anger and engaging of children in conflict. The results indicate that identification with religious values was consistently associated with a parenting style that sharply contrasted with the parenting style associated with the introjection of religious values. Further, the parenting styles associated with each dimension of religious internalisation tend to mirror the nature of the religious experience. For example, the internally directed identification measure is related to promoting independence in children and expressiveness, whereas the internally conflicted, guilt driven religious experience is associated with a style of parenting that utilises excessive parental control, inhibits

independence, pushes children to achieve (presumably to gain external approval), and engages them in angry conflict.

Again in contrast to the introjection scale, the identification with religious practice was associated with increased marital satisfaction. However, the identification with religious values was also significantly correlated with the avoidance of conflict in marriage, support of more traditional views about the roles of men and women in marriage, and an unrealistically positive view (or presentation) of one's own marriage.

In the parenting relationship, a fundamentalist approach to religion was positively correlated with support for parental control — including physical punishment and strict rules and regulations. A fundamentalist approach to religion was also positively correlated with rational guidance and expressiveness. It may be that a fundamentalist approach to religion is associated with values that foster both parental control and parental warmth and affection. In the marital relationship a fundamentalist approach to religion was associated most strongly with support for traditional male/female roles in marriage — “I believe the woman's place is basically in the home”. The fundamentalism scale was also significantly correlated with the avoidance of conflict, and an unrealistically positive view of the marriage relationship. There was no relationship between a fundamentalist approach to religion and marital satisfaction.

In summary, the correlations with the Christian internalisation scales suggest a robust relationship between the motivations underlying religious experience and the quality of the relationships parents build with their children. Finally, a fundamentalist approach to religion was associated with a controlling but affectionate style of parenting that valued traditional roles in marriage and the avoidance of conflict at the expense of what may be a realistic view of relationships.

“How much religion” and family relationships

In keeping with the distinction between the “how much religion” and “what kind of religion” approach adopted in the report, correlations between the “how much” measures and marital and parenting relationships were calculated. These correlations are reported below in Table 3.12.

Table 3.12
Correlations Between "How Much Religion" and Marital and Parenting Relationships.

	Church Attend	\$ donated	Family worship
<i>Parenting</i>			
Control	.07*	.00	.11**
Promote independence	.00	-.06	-.00
Achievement orientation	-.02	.02	-.06
Non-physical punishment	.01	-.08*	.01
Enjoyment of child	.03	.03	.06
Negative Affect	-.07	-.12***	-.11**
Expressiveness	.02	-.01	.09*
Rational guidance	.10**	.04	.08*
<i>Marriage</i>			
Marital satisfaction	.14***	.16***	.25***
Conflict avoidance	.11**	.08*	.01
Equalitarian roles	-.20***	-.15***	-.20***
Distortion	.10**	.12***	.18***

Note. Scores on the "how much religion" measures were reversed, so that high scores represented more frequent church attendance, family worship, and higher donations of finance to the church.
* $p < .05$ ** $p < .01$ *** $p < .001$

The results indicate that the relationships between the "how much religion" measures — church attendance, the giving of money to the church, and the frequency of family worship, were more strongly related to the marital relationships than to parenting relationships. For the parenting relationship frequent church attendance was related to reports of parental control and the use of rational guidance. Subjects reporting the donation of a higher proportion of income to the church were less likely to report using non-physical punishment or expressing negative affect with children. Subjects reporting frequent family worship were more likely to report a controlling approach to parenting, the use of rational guidance with their children, and less likelihood of expressing negative affect.

All three of the indicators of religious involvement correlated positively with marital satisfaction and the distortion measure. High levels of involvement in religious activities was predictive of marital satisfaction. However, high levels of involvement in religious activities was also associated with support for more traditional male and female roles in marital relationships.

Frequent church attendance and giving a higher proportion of finance to the church was also correlated with the avoidance of conflict in marriage.

A comparison of the results in Tables 3.11 and 3.12 clearly demonstrates that the "what kind of religion" measures were more strongly associated with the nature of the parenting relationship than the "how much religion" measures. However, if only correlation analysis is utilised the comparative strength of the how much measures and the what kind of religion measures for predicting the quality of the marriage relationship remains uncertain. In order to clarify how the two sets of religion measures related to the marital relationship two hierarchical regression analyses were conducted. The first analysis tested the contribution of the six religious measures to marital satisfaction after the distortion component of marital satisfaction had been accounted for. The second analysis tested the degree to which religion might predict equalitarian roles over and above distortion. These analyses are presented in Tables 3.13 and 3.14.

Table 3.13

Religious Predictors of Marital Satisfaction Over and Above Distortion.

	Predictor	beta	F
<hr/>			
Step 1.			
	Distortion	.65	423.2***
<i>After First Step</i>			
Multiple R=	.65		
R ² =	.42		
Step 2.			
	Family worship	.15	21.7***
	Fundamentalism	-.11	7.7**
	Introjection	-.10	9.7**
	Identification	.09	4.9*
<i>After Second Step</i>			
Multiple R=	.68		
R ² =	.46		
R ² change=	.04		
F(Equation)			101.4***

* p < .05 ** p < .01 *** p < .001

In the first analysis, distortion was entered on the first step, and explained 42% of marital satisfaction scores. The entry of the six religious measures on the second step explained an additional 4% of marital satisfaction variance, indicating that the religious measures were predictive of marital satisfaction over and above an unrealistically positive view towards marriage. When the relationships between the religious measures were taken into account, the frequency of church attendance and the proportion of income donated to the church dropped out of the regression equation, indicating that these aspects of religious life were not important in predicting marital satisfaction. However, the frequency of family worship remained in the equation as the strongest predictor of marital satisfaction. Subjects reporting frequent family worship were more likely to report high levels of marital satisfaction. The three religious orientation scales also proved to be significantly related to marital satisfaction. A fundamentalist approach to religion and the introjection of religious values — a guilt driven approach to religion, predicted lower levels of marital satisfaction. Whereas the identification with religious values predicted higher levels of marital satisfaction over and above an unrealistically positive view of the marital relationship. The results suggest that for this religious sample, there was something unique about the ritual of family worship, the underlying motivation for being religious, and the degree to which this groups of SDA reflected a fundamentalist approach to their religious faith that made for marital satisfaction. Subjects that reported regular family worship, were internally motivated as opposed to externally motivated in their religious faith, and scored low rather than high on the fundamentalist scale tended to report the highest level of marital satisfaction.

The second regression analysis tested for the impact of religion, over and above distortion, on subjects' attitudes towards gender roles in marriage relationships. Again, distortion was again entered on the first step of the analysis and accounted for just 4% of subjects attitudes towards the roles of men and women in marriage predicting support for a more traditional attitude. With distortion held constant, the six religious measures were entered into the regression equation and the measures proving non-significant eliminated. An additional 13.7% of the variation in attitudes towards gender roles could be explained by the addition of the religious measures. Again, the church attendance and financial contribution measures were eliminated from the equation as was the identification measure, indicating that these aspects of religious life added nothing to an understanding of subjects' attitudes towards the roles of men and women in marriage. The strongest predictor of gender role attitudes was a fundamentalist approach to

religion, where fundamentalism predicted support for a traditional view on gender roles in marriage. Further, subjects reporting a guilt driven introjection of religious values were likely to report traditional views on gender roles in marriage. Finally, the frequency of family worship remained a significant predictor of the nature of the marital relationship and predicted a more equalitarian approach to the roles of men and women in marriage relationships. Overall, the combination of distortion and religion explained 15.7% of subjects attitudes to the roles of men and women in marriage. The results from this analysis are presented in Table 3.14.

Table 3.14.

Religious Predictors of Attitudes Towards Gender Roles in Marriage Over and Above Distortion.

Predictor	beta	F
Step 1.		
Distortion	-.20	29.8***
<i>After the First Step</i>		
Multiple R=	.20	
R ² =	.04	
Step 2.		
Fundamentalism	-.27	52.8***
Introjection	-.13	13.7***
Family Worship	.11	8.3**
<i>After the Second Step</i>		
Multiple R=	.40	
R ² =	.16	
R ² change=	.12	
F(Equation)		32.9***

* p < .05 ** p < .01 *** p < .001

In summary, the analyses indicated that the way in which subjects had internalised religious values and the frequency of family worship they engaged in were important predictors of both their marital and parenting relationships. The intrinsically motivated approach to religion was clearly demonstrated as being associated with the more functional aspects of both marital and parenting relationships. In contrast, a fundamentalist approach to religion or the introjection of religious values were just as clearly demonstrated as being predictive of family relationships of a dysfunctional nature. The importance of family worship as a practice which was associated with positive family outcomes was also clearly evident in the results.

Attitudes Towards Family Related Issues

The Adventist Family Project also aimed to gain an understanding of SDA church members' attitudes towards various issues relating to family matters. The complete statements are presented in Table 3.15, and the proportion of subjects agreeing or disagreeing with each statement is graphed in Figure 3.10 below.

The majority of subjects clearly did not approve of homosexual activity even within life-time relationships, or extra-marital sexual activity. There was a more diverse response to the notion of accepting non-practising homosexuals into church fellowship. Subjects were clearly opposed to the practise of homosexual behaviour rather than homosexuals. Overall, subjects were most diverse in their responses to sex education promoting promiscuity, abortion, and issues of remarriage, and Ellen G. White providing a sufficient guide for Adventists in matters of relationships.

Table 3.15
Family Issues Statements

-
1. Abortion is wrong except in cases of rape, incest and when the mother's life is in danger.
 2. The writings of Ellen G. White are a sufficient guide for Adventists in their family relations today.
 3. It is wrong for a married person to have a sexual relationship with someone other than his/her married partner.
 4. Remarriage after divorce should be allowed only for persons whose former spouses have committed adultery or died.
 5. Sex education encourages promiscuity among youth.
 6. Homosexual relations are not necessarily wrong if two consenting adults of the same sex enter into a lifetime commitment with each other.
 7. The sexual act in marriage was designed by God not only for procreation but also as an intimate experience which unites a married couple physically, emotionally, and spiritually.
 8. Husbands and wives should be encouraged to plan their families through birth control.
 9. Divorced and remarried persons whose former spouses did not commit adultery should be discipline by the church.
 10. Sexual intercourse between two unmarried persons is not wrong if they really love each other.
 11. Persons with homosexual tendencies but who do not engage in sexual practices with same-sex partners should be accepted into full church fellowship.
 12. Abortion is never an option for Christians.
-

Attitudes to Family Issues

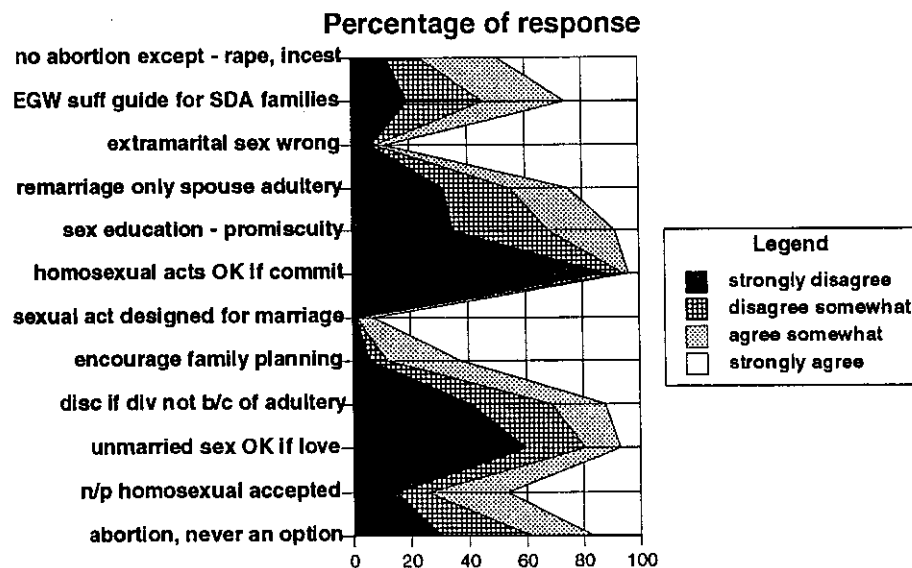


Figure 3.10. Proportion of Subjects Agreeing/Disagreeing to Family Life Issues.

Attitude differences across age groups

In order to check for possible differences between sexes and age groups in attitudes to the above family issues a series of oneway ANOVAs were conducted. The analyses indicated very few differences between the sexes, and the differences that were found were minimal on only three items. Women were marginally more opposed to abortion (2 items) than were men, and more supportive of the writings of Ellen G. White as sufficient guidance for SDA families relationships. However, the analyses demonstrated considerably more variation among age groups in attitudes towards difficult family issues. To further explore age differences the sample was divided into six age groups and a series of oneway ANOVAs checked for differences between the age groups on the attitudes items. Table 3.16 presents the results of these analyses.

Table 3.16
Age Group Mean Scores on Attitudes to Family Issues Items.

Item	Grp 1 (19-29)	Grp 2 (30-39)	Grp 3 (40-49)	Grp 4 (50-59)	Grp 5 (60-69)	Grp 6 (70+)	F
no abortion except rape, incest	3.0 (77)	3.1 (175)	2.9 _a (237)	3.2 (186)	3.2 (135)	3.4 _b (136)	4.3***
EGW suff guide for SDA families	2.5 _a	2.4 _{ac}	2.5 _a	2.5 _a	2.8 _d	3.1 _b	10.4***
extramarital sex is wrong	3.9 _a	3.8	3.8 _a	3.7	3.7	3.5 _b	3.4**
remarriage only if spouse adultery	2.1 _{ac}	2.3 _a	2.1 _{acc}	2.7 _d	2.6 _f	2.8 _b	11.7***
sex education leads to promiscuity	1.9 _a	1.8 _{ac}	1.9 _{ac}	2.0 _a	2.4 _b	2.3 _d	9.4***
homosexual acts OK if lifetime com	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.7ns
sexual act designed for marriage	3.9	3.9 _a	3.9 _a	3.9	3.9	3.7 _b	3.6**
encourage family planning¶	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.4	2.3*
disciplined if divorce not bec adultery	1.9	2.0	1.8 _a	2.1	2.3 _b	2.2	3.7**
unmarried sex OK if love ¶	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	3.7**
non-pract homosexuals accepted	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.1	2.8	2.1ns
abortion, never an option¶	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.4	3.0*

Note. Parentheses indicated the numbers in each cell. Items were rated on a 4-point scale where 1=strongly disagree, and 4=strongly agree. In each row means indicated with different subscripts are significantly different, $p < .05$, by *post hoc* Scheffe test. For items marked with ¶, the F test was significant, but the more conservative Scheffe test indicated no significant differences between groups. * $p < .05$ ** $p < .01$ *** $p < .001$

The above results show significant differences between the age groups on at least seven of the 12 items. Generally, the 70+ years old group reported the most conservative responses, except on the item about extramarital sex, where they recorded the lowest score (although still clearly agreeing with the item). Overall, the 40-49 years age group responded in the least conservative fashion on the items.

Religion and Attitudes Towards Family Issues

The relationships between religious orientation and attitudes towards family related issues were assessed with correlations between the religious orientations scales and ratings of agreement or disagreement of the 13 statements about family related attitudes. Table 3.17 below presents these results. Caution should be exercised in interpreting the correlations below.

Correlations depend on variations in the distribution of responses. The responses to the attitude items were very skewed, thus indicating some caution is required in interpreting the data.

Table 3.17
Correlations between Religious Orientation and Attitudes

	Fundamentalism	Identification	Introjection
<i>Differences of degree</i>			
abortion is never an option	.35***	.24***	.09**
discipline if no adultery	.24***	.16***	.11***
sex education - promiscuity	.25***	.15***	.12***
remarriage only if adultery	.37***	.26***	.09**
EGW sufficient guide today	.48***	.33***	.13***
abortion wrong	.37***	.27***	.00
n/p homosexuals accepted	-.15***	.01	-.09**
<i>Differences of kind</i>			
sex OK if love each other	-.29***	-.19***	.04
plan through contraception	.01	.05	-.07*
sex designed for relationship	.12	.15***	-.07*
homosexuality OK if fidelity	-.37***	-.26***	.07*
extramarital sex wrong	.04	.02	-.16***

* p < .05 ** p < .01 *** p < .001

An initial scrutiny of the results indicates that the fundamentalist scale was more strongly related to the statements than either of the internalisation scales. Further, the identification scale mirrored the pattern of correlations found with the fundamentalism scale on all but one statement (non-practising homosexuals accepted). However, the correlations with the introjection scale were substantially different to those with the fundamentalism scale on 5 items (*ie.* in the opposite direction), and substantially weaker on the other 7 items. Examination of the content of the items where the direction of the coefficient is different between the fundamentalism and introjection scales, revealed an intriguing trend.

In Table 3.17, the first group of items show differences of degree between the fundamentalism and introjection scales. The items listed have correlations between the fundamentalism and introjection scales in the same direction but where the correlations are significantly weaker for the introjection scale. These items essentially involve issues of church

policy or culture. The second group of items show differences of kind. These items actually record correlation coefficients where the direction is reversed between the fundamentalism and identification scales and the introjection scale. These items tend to involve sexuality issues.

Subjects scoring high on the externally driven style of religious experience assessed by the introjection scale were positively supportive of the items involving church policy, but seemed less supportive of the traditional prohibitions against what has been seen in the Christian tradition as sexual deviance. For example, subjects scoring high on the introjection scale were less likely to support the prohibition against extramarital sex, and to support the notion of homosexuality being OK if couples were committed to each other for life.

Generally, the results demonstrated that a fundamentalist approach to religion was related to strong views about most of these family related issues, and represented a more conservative position in relation to social and sexual values. Similarly, identification with religious sentiment was associated with support for traditional church positions in relation to family issues. However, the introjection of religious values was associated with what might be regarded as a more utilitarian approach to family morality.

Life Experiences

To assess the degree to which subjects had been exposed to a range of what is generally regarded as at-risk life events within the SDA culture, subjects were asked to indicate whether any of 13 items had been an issue in their life. Items included sexual and physical abuse, homosexual activity, marital conflict, and depression. Figure 3.11 presents the results from these analyses.

The results presented in Figure 3.11 indicate that the most often experienced at-risk events are personal depression and marital conflict. Subjects were least likely to experience homosexual activities and abortion. In addition a substantial proportion of the sample had experienced emotional or verbal abuse by their partner or family member, sexual activity prior to marriage, and conflict with a teenager within the family resulting in damaged relationships.

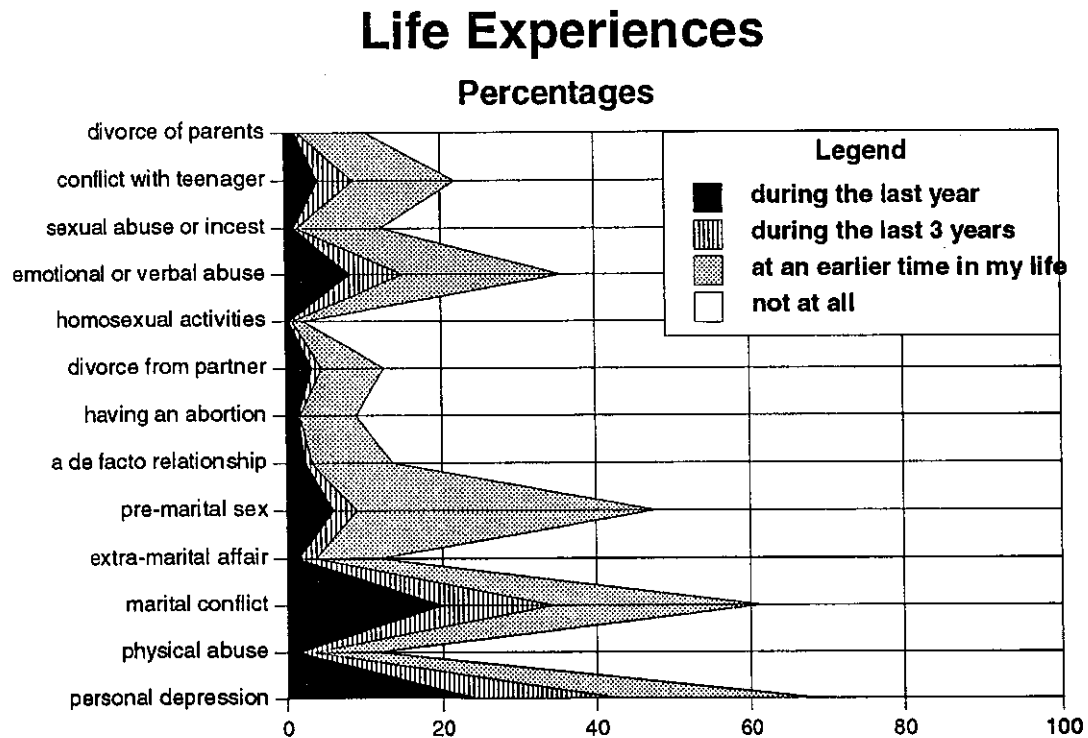


Figure 3.11. Proportion of Subjects Reporting Various Life Experiences.

Gender differences in at-risk life events

In the general population these experiences are gender biased, in that women are more vulnerable to experiences of abuse and depression. In order to investigate the differences between the sexes in the degree of exposure to the above at-risk experiences a series of crosstabulations were conducted. Examination of the crosstabulation analyses indicated that significant gender differences emerged on at least four of the 13 At-risk life events. Three of the four areas in which differences occurred were related to forms of abuse - sexual abuse, emotional abuse, and physical abuse. In all three of these areas, women reported substantially more abusive experiences than men. Women also experienced more an increased likelihood to experience depression. Because

the age of individuals can have an impact on these experiences and the reporting of these experiences further analyses were conducted which separated the sample into four age brackets — from 19 to 39 years, from 40-49 years, from 50 to 64 years, and from 65 years on. Age categories were set in an attempt to break the sample into four reasonably even groups. Figures 3.12-3.14 present the age and gender differences in experiences of sexual, physical, and emotional abuse.

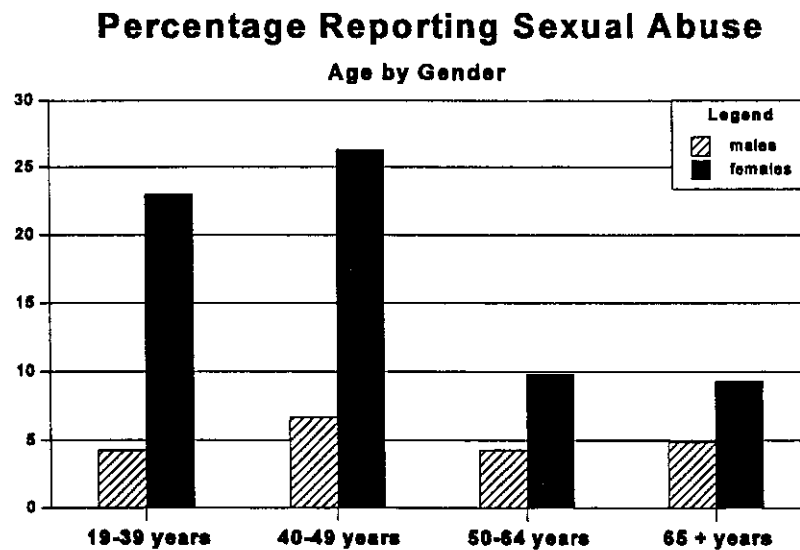


Figure 3.12. Percentage of males and females reporting sexual abuse.

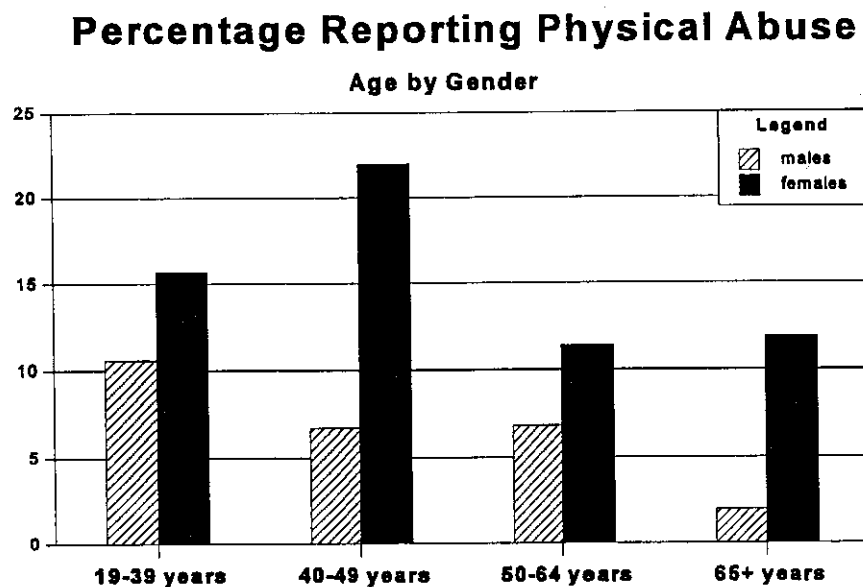


Figure 3.13. Percentage of males and females reporting physical abuse.

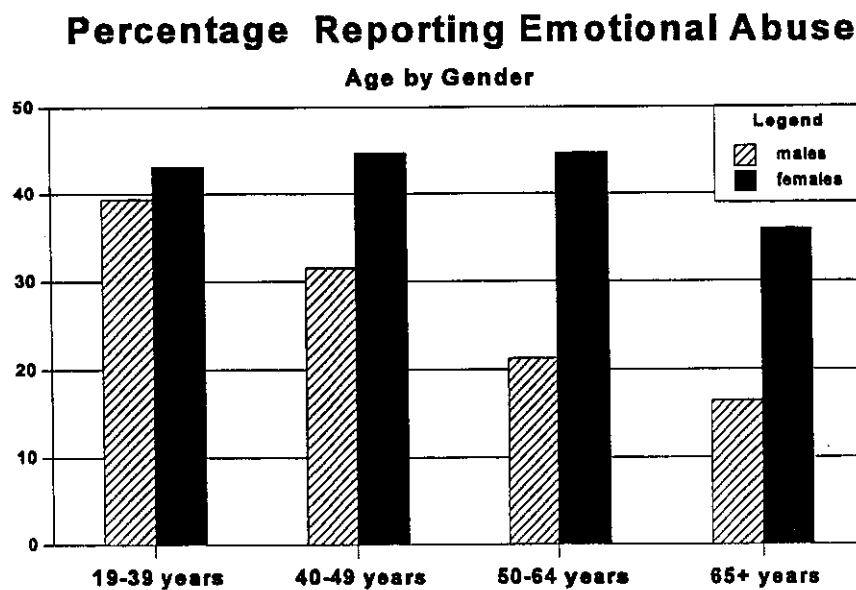


Figure 3.14. Percentage of males and females reporting emotional abuse.

The above figures clearly indicate that women aged 40-49 are were most likely to report sexual and physical abuse. In addition, the over 65 years women were less likely to report sexual, physical or emotional abuse. Overall, reports of abuse decreased with age. It is difficult to know whether the actual history of abuse decreases with individuals in the older age brackets, or whether the likelihood of their accurately reporting an incidence of abuse decreases, thus accounting for the above results.

Subjects' reports of an experience of depression was shaped by age and gender. It should be kept in mind that the depression item "personal depression" may not always amount to a psychiatric diagnosis, but probably a self-reported incidence of depressed mood. Figures 3.15 and 3.16 present the occurrence of depression among the sample for each gender by age group.

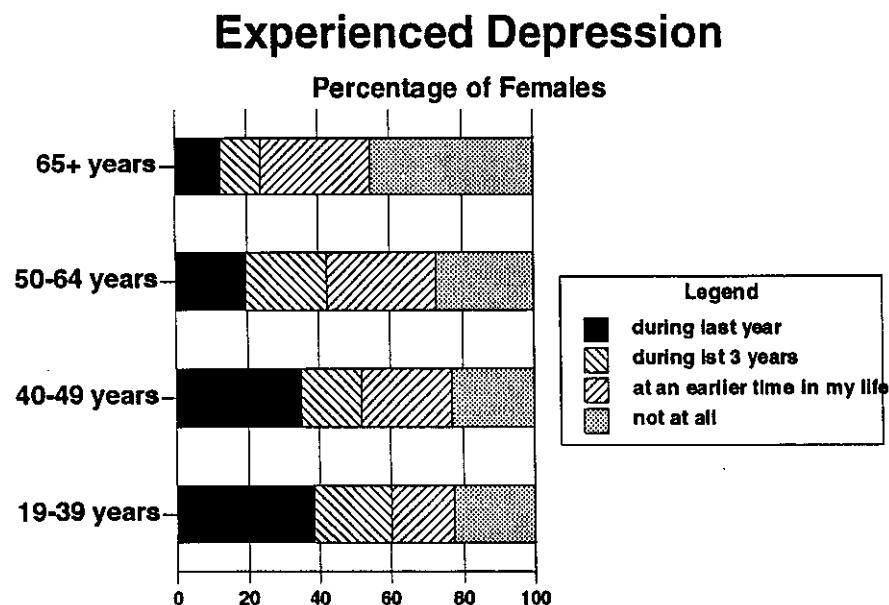


Figure 3.15. Percentage of females reporting depression.

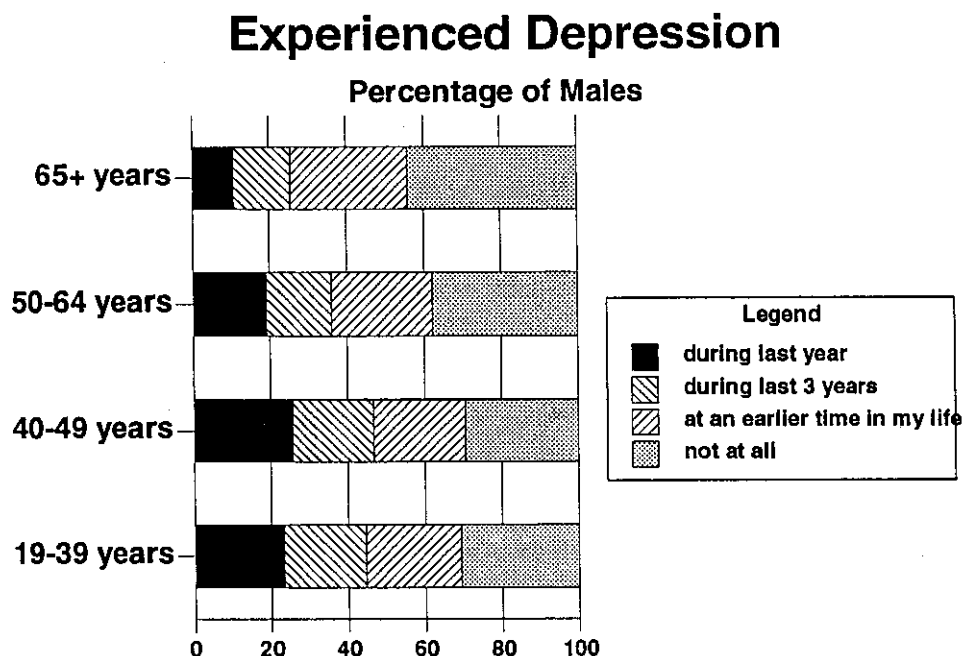


Figure 3.16. Percentage of males reporting depression.

The results indicate that men are significantly less likely than women to report recent or past experiences of depression. For example, 60.3% of women and 44.7% of men in the 19-39 years of age bracket reported feeling depressed at some time within the last 3 years. Women in the 19-39 years age group are almost twice as likely to have experienced depression in the last year as males in the same age group. The results clearly suggest that feelings of depression are a significant issue for many young and middle aged adults, particularly women. Feelings of depression are just as common as marital conflict, and far more prevalent than any of the "at-risk" experiences rated by subjects.

Early experiences of physical abuse and family relationships

Further analyses tested for differences between subjects reporting experiences of abuse at an earlier time in their life and subjects who reported no abuse. Analyses were conducted for

possible differences in the nature of the marital relationship, parenting style, and religious orientation between the abuse categories. Significant differences were found in marital satisfaction ($F(1,610)=13.9, p<.001$), and distortion ($F(1,786)=13.8, p<.001$). Subjects who had been physically abused at some time in the past were significantly less satisfied in their marital relationship, but were less likely to distort their view of their marriage in the positive direction (see Figure 3.17). The differences between the groups in equalitarian roles and conflict avoidance were not significant.

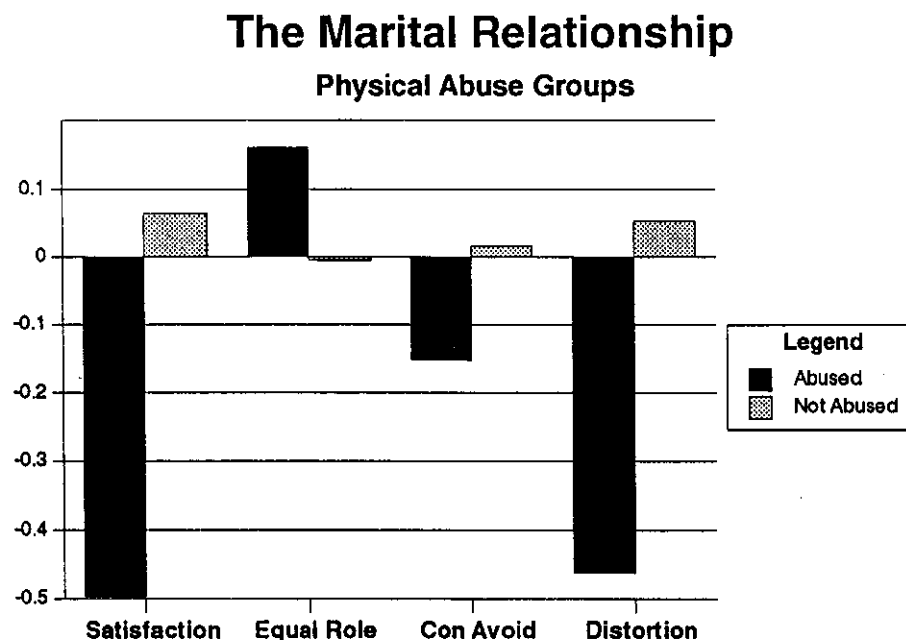


Figure 3.17. Differences in the marital relationship between physical abuse groups.

In similar style tests for differences between the physical abuse groups on the measures of parenting style found significant differences on only two measures of parenting — Achievement ($F(1,681)=3.8, p<.05$) and Non-Physical Punishment ($F(1,670)=9.5, p<.01$). These results are presented in Figure 3.18.

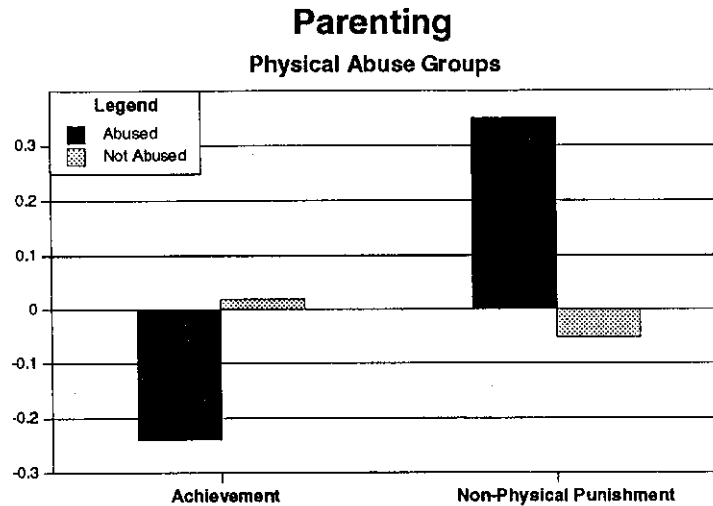


Figure 3.18. Differences in Parenting between Physical Abuse Groups.

Subjects who reported having been physically abused at some time in the past were less likely to push their children towards achievement and were more likely to report punishing their children in non-physical ways. It is important to keep in mind the previous results which indicated that the non-physical punishment items appeared to reflect more subjects' admission to punishing their child than the use of non-physical means. Whether the present results indicate that subjects who had been physically abused as children were more likely to punish their child, or more likely to use non-physical means remains ambiguous with the present data.

Early experiences of sexual abuse and family relationships

Further analysis indicated that those subjects reporting sexual abuse at some time in the past responded in similar ways to those subjects reporting physical abuse. Significant differences between subjects reporting sexual abuse and those reporting no sexual abuse were found on measures of marital satisfaction ($F(1,621)=21.7, p < .001$), distortion ($F(1,799)=17.5, p < .001$), fundamentalism ($F(1,884)=5.4, p < .05$), achievement orientation ($F(1,696)=5.9, p < .05$), and non-physical punishment ($F(1,689)=20.7, p < .001$), see Figures 3.19-3.20. Subjects reporting sexual abuse described their marriages as less satisfying, were less likely to distort their view of the

marriage in a positive direction, were less fundamentalist in their religious faith, less achievement oriented in their parenting, and more likely to utilise non-physical punishment towards their children.

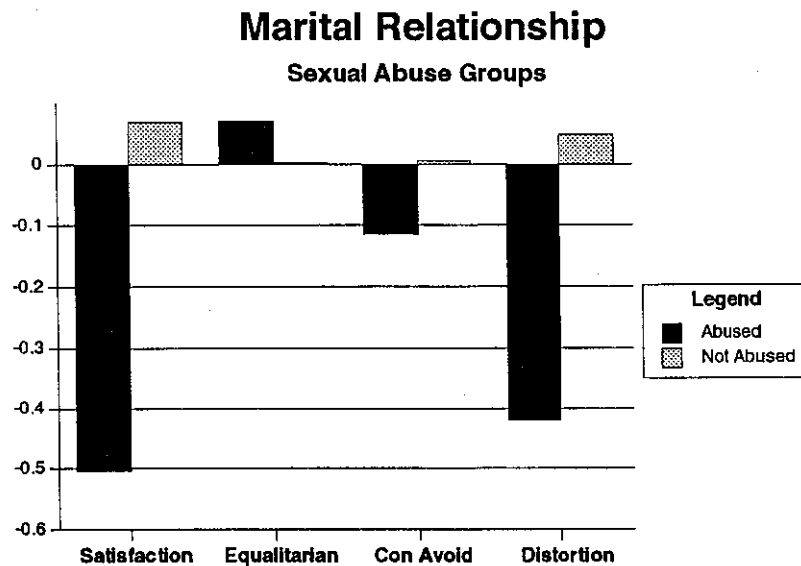


Figure 3.19. Differences in marriage relationship between sexual abuse groups.

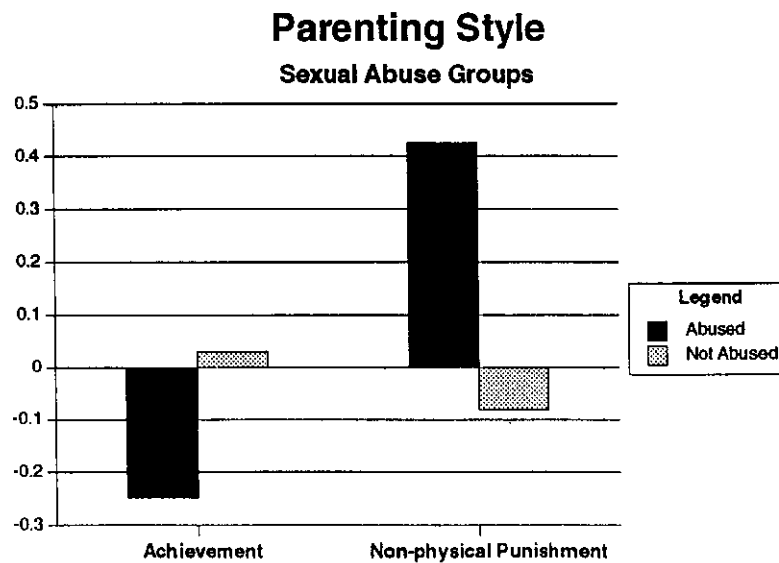


Figure 3.20 Parenting style differences between sexual abuse groups.

Family Ministries

In this final section of the results chapter, material is presented which describe subjects' views towards the functioning of Family Ministries in their local congregations. A number of questions were asked aimed at assessing perceptions of the adequacy and helpfulness of Family ministries at the local church. Table 3.18 presents the results from these questions.

Table 3.18.
Subjects Responses to Family Ministries Items

Response	N	%	Valid %
Does your congregation have an elected Family Ministries Director?			
Yes	353	35.4	42.3
No	482	48.4	57.7
(no response)*	161	16.2	
Does your church have a functioning Family Ministries committee?			
Yes	219	22.0	27.2
No	587	58.9	72.8
(no response)	190	19.1	
Overall, what effect have Family Ministries programs had on your family?			
made things better	130	13.0	18.2
no effect	574	57.6	80.4
made it worse	10	1.0	1.4
(no response)	282	28.3	

* (no response) indicates that some subjects failed to complete this item.

Generally, the operation of Family Ministries in the local congregation is not yet fully operative with a majority of churches not appointing a Family Ministries director or having a Family Ministries committee. While a clear majority of subjects are indicating that their particular local congregation has no individual or body who is specifically recognised as responsible for ministry to the families of the congregation, an equally convincing majority of

local congregation members report feeling as "absolutely essential" or "very important" that the local congregation provide programs and services to meet the needs of families, as can be seen in the next section.

Program needs

In order to ascertain the type of Family Ministry programs which subjects felt should be offered by the local church subjects rated a list of programs covering 13 different areas in terms of their perceived importance. The results from these items are found in Figure 3.21 below.

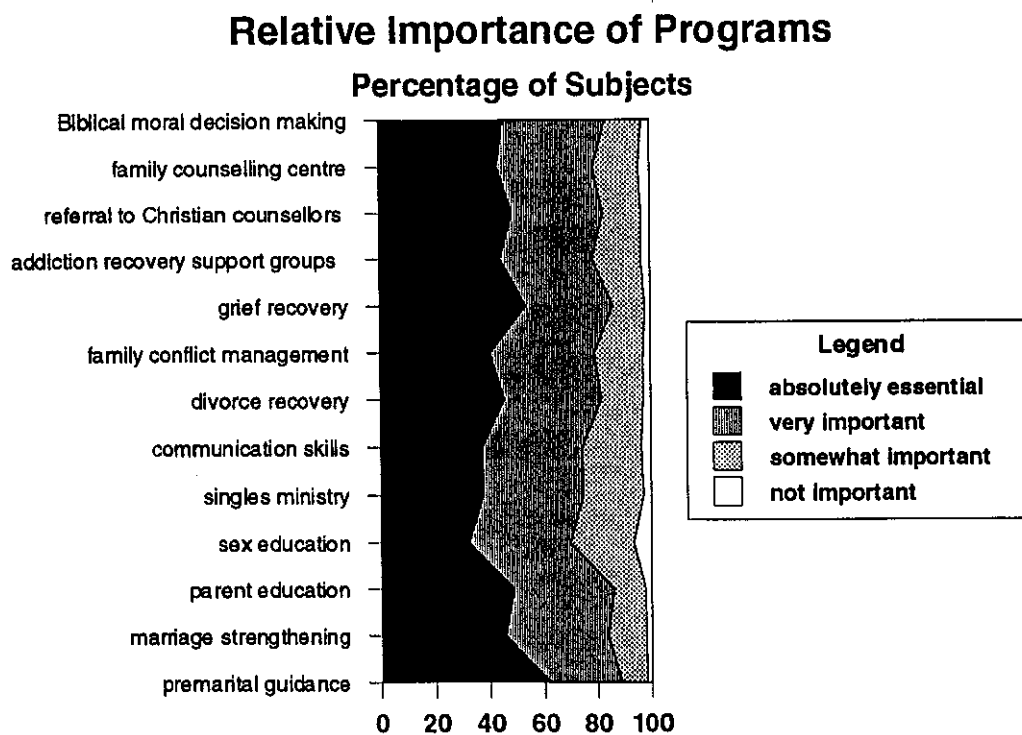


Figure 3.21. Percentage of subjects reporting support for various Family Ministries' programs.

Generally, subjects regarded Family Ministries programs which provided assistance with pre-marital, marital and parenting relationships as most important. In addition programs aimed at providing support for individuals recovering from experiences of loss and grief, and making moral decision on the basis of Biblical principles, were seen as significantly important. In contrast, subjects regarded programs providing education in sexuality, communication skills, and ministry to singles as less important. Yet, over 60% of subject regarded education about sexuality as either "absolutely essential" or "very important".

Further analysis was conducted to assess whether men and women related to these program in different ways. Oneway ANOVAs were conducted to test for sex differences on each item. For each of the 13 forms of family ministry males scored significantly lower than females — indicating that they generally regarded these program as less important than did the women in the sample. Figure 3.22 presents the percentage of males and females who regarded each of the programs as "absolutely essential".

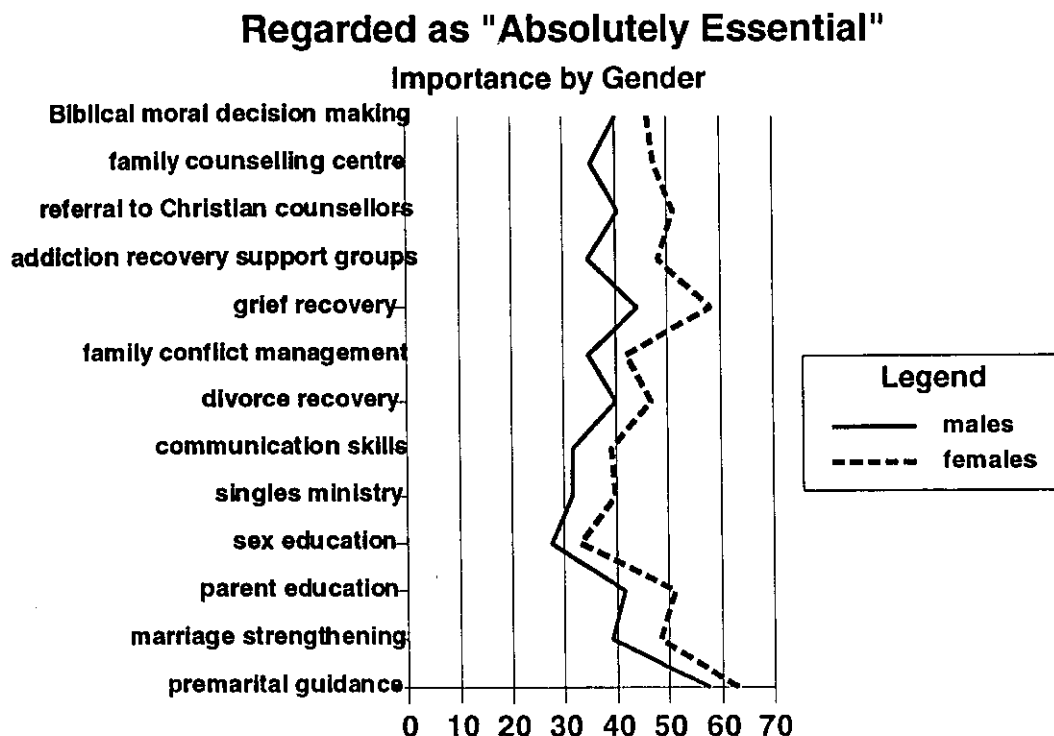


Figure 3.22. Percentage of males and females reporting various programs as absolutely essential.

While females are generally more supportive of each of the programs, it can be seen that the major differences between the genders occur in relation to grief recovery programs, addiction recovery support groups, providing adequate referral to Christian counsellors, and the establishment of a Family Counselling Centre or resources by the local church.

Discussion

Chapter Four

DISCUSSION

Major Findings

Marriage

Parenting

Religion

Religion and Relationships

The interface of two primary institutions

The findings

Content and process in religion and relationships

Family Ministries in the SDA Church in Australia

Challenges facing the Adventist family in Australia

Life experiences

Attitudes to family issues

The nature of change and growth in families

First and second order change

First order strategies

Second order strategies

Limitations of the study

Unanswered questions in the present study

Future research on the Adventist Family

Conclusion

References

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ADVENTIST FAMILY SURVEY

INSTRUCTIONS

- Do not write your name on the survey. Your responses will remain anonymous and confidential. When you have finished the survey, place it in the reply paid envelope provided and post it at your earliest convenience.
- Please answer **all** questions as honestly as possible. We want to know **your** feelings, **your** beliefs, **your** opinions whether or not they are in conflict with those of **your** family or the Church.
- Do not spend too much time on any one question. Give each question your best and first reaction, then move to the next one. Enjoy the survey. And thank you very much for your help!

MARKING DIRECTIONS

- Draw a circle around the answer that you choose.
- Your answer should look like this:
- Please **DO NOT** use these marks:
- Rub out cleanly any answer you change.

1 2 3 4 5 ⑥ 7

1 2 ✕ 4 ✓ 6 7

ADVENTIST FAMILY SURVEY

Please circle the number of the answer you choose for each question or fill in the blank as instructed. If you do not understand any question or the question does not apply to your current situation, please go on to the next question.

1. What is your present marital status?

- 1 never married
- 2 living defacto
- 3 married for the first time
- 4 remarried after divorce
- 5 remarried after being widowed
- 6 separated but not legally divorced
- 7 divorced but not remarried
- 8 widowed but not remarried

2. How many years have you been married to your present spouse?

3. When I married my present spouse, I was:

- 1 a Seventh-day Adventist
- 2 a member of another Christian denomination
- 3 a member of a non-Christian religion
- 4 not affiliated with any religion

4. When I married my present spouse, he/she was:

- 1 a Seventh-day Adventist
- 2 a member of another Christian denomination
- 3 a member of a non-Christian religion
- 4 not affiliated with any religion

Regarding your present marriage relationship, please rate the degree to which you agree or disagree with the following items by circling the number to the right of each item which best represents your view.

Choose one of these responses
 1 = strongly disagree
 2 = moderately disagree
 3 = neither agree nor disagree
 4 = moderately agree
 5 = strongly agree

Strongly Disagree Strongly Agree

- 5. My partner and I understand each other perfectly 1 2 3 4 5
- 6. I go out of my way to avoid conflict with my partner 1 2 3 4 5
- 7. I am not pleased with the personal habits of my partner 1 2 3 4 5
- 8. I am very happy with how we handle role responsibilities in our marriage 1 2 3 4 5

- 9. My partner completely understands and sympathises with my every mood 1 2 3 4 5
- 10. I believe a wife should trust and accept the husband's judgements on important issues 1 2 3 4 5
- 11. In order to end an argument, I usually give in too quickly 1 2 3 4 5
- 12. I am not happy about our communication 1 2 3 4 5
- 13. Sometimes I feel my partner does not understand me 1 2 3 4 5
- 14. Our relationship is a perfect success 1 2 3 4 5
- 15. I am very happy about how we resolve conflicts 1 2 3 4 5
- 16. I am unhappy about the way we make financial decisions 1 2 3 4 5
- 17. I have some needs that are not being met by our relationship 1 2 3 4 5
- 18. I believe that when both partners are working, the husband should do the same amount of household chores as the wife 1 2 3 4 5
- 19. I am very happy with how we manage the time we spend together 1 2 3 4 5
- 20. I am very pleased about how we express affection 1 2 3 4 5
- 21. I am very pleased about how we relate sexually 1 2 3 4 5
- 22. I am satisfied with the way we each handle our responsibilities as parents 1 2 3 4 5
- 23. I have never regretted my relationship with my partner, not even for a moment 1 2 3 4 5
- 24. When we are having a problem, I can always tell my partner what is bothering me 1 2 3 4 5
- 25. I am dissatisfied about our relationship with my parents 1 2 3 4 5
- 26. I am dissatisfied about our relationship with my in-laws 1 2 3 4 5
- 27. I feel very good about how we each practice our religious beliefs 1 2 3 4 5
- 28. I believe a woman's place is basically in the home 1 2 3 4 5

Below is a list of behaviours and attitudes expressed by parents toward their children. Please rate each of the following items in terms of how well the statement describes the way you **generally respond to your child(ren)** at the present time.

Choose one of these responses

- 1 = not at all like me
- 2 = somewhat unlike me
- 3 = somewhat like me
- 4 = very much like me

not like me very much like me

- | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 29. I respect my child(ren's) opinions and encourage them to express them | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 30. I encourage my child(ren) always to do their best | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 31. I often feel angry with my child(ren) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 32. I punish my child(ren) by putting them off somewhere by themselves | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 33. I believe physical punishment to be the best way of disciplining | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 34. I think it is a good practice for children to perform in front of others | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 35. I express affection by hugging, kissing, and holding my child(ren) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 36. I find some of my great satisfactions in my child(ren) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 37. I encourage my child(ren) to wonder and think about life | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 38. I feel children should have time to think, daydream, and even loaf sometimes | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 39. I let my child(ren) make decisions for themselves | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 40. I do not allow my child(ren) to get angry with me | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 41. I expect a great deal from my child(ren) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 42. I talk it over and reason with my child(ren) when they misbehave .. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 43. I joke and play with my child(ren) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 44. My child(ren) and I have warm, intimate times together | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 45. I have strict, well-established rules for my child(ren) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 46. I expect my child(ren) to be grateful and appreciate all the advantages they have | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |

- | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|
| 47. I believe in praising children when they are good and think it gets better results than punishing them when they are bad | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 48. I make sure my child(ren) know that I appreciate when they try or accomplish | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 49. I believe children should have no secrets from their parents | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 50. I think children should be encouraged to do things better than others | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 51. I punish my child(ren) by taking away a privilege they otherwise would have had | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 52. I sometimes tease and make fun of my child(ren) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 53. I teach each of my child(ren) that they are responsible for what happens to them | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 54. There is a good deal of conflict between my child(ren) and me | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 55. I do not allow my child(ren) to question my decisions | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 56. I feel that it is good for children to play competitive games | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 57. I let my child(ren) know how ashamed and disappointed I am when they misbehave | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 58. I want my child(ren) to be independent of me | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 59. I find it interesting and educational to be with my child(ren) for long periods | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 60. I expect my child(ren) to help with household tasks | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |

This section contains statements about religious beliefs and practices. Please respond according to how well each item describes you. Use the following scale.

Choose one of these responses

- 1 = not at all like me
- 2 = somewhat unlike me
- 3 = somewhat like me
- 4 = very much like me

not like me very much like me

- | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 61. I attend church because others would disapprove if I didn't | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 62. Christians should not let themselves be influenced by worldly ideas | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 63. I share my faith because God is important to me and I'd like others to know Him too | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 64. I pray because I find it satisfying .. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 65. I attend church because one is supposed to go | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 66. The Bible is the final and complete guide to morality; it contains God's answers to all important questions about right and wrong | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 67. I often experience the joy and peace which comes from knowing I am right with God | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 68. I actively share my faith because I'd feel bad about myself if I didn't | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 69. It is very important for true Christians to believe that the Bible is the infallible word of God | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 70. I pray because God will disapprove if I don't | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 71. I turn to God because I'd feel guilty if I didn't | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 72. I share my faith because I want other Christians to approve of me | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 73. Christians must try hard to know and defend the true teachings of God's word | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 74. I turn to God because I enjoy spending time with Him | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 75. I attend church because by going I learn new things | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 76. I turn to God because it is satisfying | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 77. I am sure the Bible contains no errors or contradictions | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 78. The best education for a Christian child is in a school with Christian teachers | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |

Please indicate the strength of your agreement/disagreement with each statement using the following scale:

Choose one of these responses

- 1 = strongly disagree
- 2 = disagree somewhat
- 3 = agree somewhat
- 4 = strongly agree

strongly disagree strongly agree

- | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|
| 79. Abortion is never an option for Christians | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 80. Persons with homosexual tendencies but who do not engage in sexual practices with same-sex partners should be accepted into full church fellowship | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 81. Sexual intercourse between two unmarried persons is not wrong if they really love one another | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 82. Divorced and remarried persons whose former spouses did not commit adultery should be disciplined by the church | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 83. Husbands and wives should be encouraged to plan their families through birth control | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 84. The sexual act in marriage was designed by God not only for procreation but also as an intimate experience which unites a married couple physically, emotionally and spiritually | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 85. Homosexual relations are not necessarily wrong if two consenting adults of the same sex enter into a lifetime commitment with each other | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 86. Sex education encourages promiscuity among youth | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 87. Remarriage after a divorce should be allowed only for persons whose former spouses have committed adultery or died | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 88. It is wrong for a married person to have a sexual relationship with someone other than his/her married partner | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 89. The writings of Ellen G. White are a sufficient guide for Adventists in their family relations today | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 90. Abortion is wrong except in cases of rape, incest and when the mother's life is in danger | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |

Use the following scale to indicate whether each of the following has ever been an issue in your own life, and if so, when

Choose one of these responses

- 1 = yes, during the last year
2 = yes, during the last three years
3 = yes, at an earlier time in my life
4 = no, not at all

yes no

91. personal depression 1 2 3 4
92. marital conflict with my partner 1 2 3 4
93. physical abuse by my partner or another family member 1 2 3 4
94. personal involvement in an extramarital affair(s) 1 2 3 4
95. sexual activity prior to my marriage 1 2 3 4
96. living together in a sexual relationship with a person without being married to that person 1 2 3 4
97. having an abortion 1 2 3 4
98. divorce from my spouse 1 2 3 4
99. personal involvement in homosexual activities 1 2 3 4
100. emotional or verbal abuse by my partner or another family member 1 2 3 4
101. personally experiencing sexual abuse or incest 1 2 3 4
102. conflict with a teenager within the family which damaged relationships 1 2 3 4
103. the divorce of my parents 1 2 3 4

Regarding ministry to families in your local church:

104. Does your congregation have an elected or appointed Family Ministries Director/Coordinator?

- 1 yes
2 no

105. Does your church have a functioning Family Ministries Committee?

- 1 yes
2 no

106. Overall, what effect have Family Ministries programs had on your family?

- 1 made things better
2 no effect
3 made the situation worse

For each of the following items, indicate how important you feel it is for the local church to provide these programs or services. Use the following scale:

Choose one of these responses

- 1 = absolutely essential
2 = very important
3 = somewhat important
4 = not important

essential not important

107. premarital guidance 1 2 3 4
108. marriage strengthening programs 1 2 3 4
109. parent education 1 2 3 4
110. education regarding sexuality 1 2 3 4
111. singles ministry 1 2 3 4
112. communication skills seminar 1 2 3 4
113. divorce recovery 1 2 3 4
114. family conflict management seminar 1 2 3 4
115. grief recovery 1 2 3 4
116. addiction recovery support groups 1 2 3 4
117. a referral list of Christian family counsellors 1 2 3 4
118. a family counselling centre open to church members 1 2 3 4
119. guidance in moral decision-making using biblical principles 1 2 3 4

120. How long have you been a baptised Adventist?

- 1 less than 1 year
2 1-5 years
3 6-10 years
4 11-20 years
5 over 20 years

121. How often do you attend services at church?

- 1 at least once a week
2 two or three times a month
3 once every month or two
4 rarely or never

122. Approximately what percent of your gross income for last year did you contribute to the church or other religious causes?

- 1 20% or more
2 15% or more
3 10% to 14%
4 5% to 9%
5 less than 5%

123. Do you hold an office or other service position in your local congregation?

- 1 yes
- 2 no

124. How often does your family have family worship?

- 1 daily
- 2 at least weekly
- 3 less than weekly
- 4 seldom or never

125. Were your parents Adventists sometime during the first 12 years of your life?

- 1 neither parent was an Adventist
- 2 one of my parents was an Adventist
- 3 both of my parents were Adventists

126. What year were you born?

19____

127. How many children do you have?

128. What are the ages of your children?

1 _____	4 _____	7 _____	10 _____
2 _____	5 _____	8 _____	11 _____
3 _____	6 _____	9 _____	12 _____

129. What is the highest level of formal education you have reached?

- 1 primary school
- 2 some high school
- 3 high school graduate
- 4 some college
- 5 college graduate
- 6 graduate degree (MA, PhD, etc)

How many years have you attended Adventist schools at each level?

130. _____ primary school

131. _____ high school

132. _____ college

133. _____ graduate school

134. What is your gender?

- 1 male
- 2 female

You have now completed the survey.
Place this survey in the reply paid envelope, seal it and post it as soon as possible. Thank you very much for your help.

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY.

135. Conference

- 1 North New Zealand
- 2 South New Zealand
- 3 North Australia
- 4 South Queensland
- 5 North New South Wales
- 6 Greater Sydney
- 7 South New South Wales
- 8 Victoria
- 9 Tasmania
- 10 South Australia
- 11 Western Australia

136. Category

- 1 M
- 2 Y
- 3 E
- 4 C

The Adventist Family research project was approved by the Executive Committee of the South Pacific Division of the Seventh-day Adventist Church. The project is coordinated by the Family Ministries Committee of the South Pacific Division of the Church. Further information may be obtained from the Director of Family Ministries, South Pacific Division of the Seventh-day Adventist Church, 148 Fox Valley Road, WAHROONGA, New South Wales 2076.

APPENDIX 2

Scales:

(* indicates a reversed scored item)

Marital Satisfaction

Questionnaire Items: q007* q008 q012* q015 q016* q019
q020 q022 q026* q027

Distortion

Questionnaire items: q005 q009 q014 q017* q023

Equalitarian Roles

Questionnaire items: q010* q018 q028*

Conflict Avoidance

Questionnaire items: q006 q011

Fundamentalism

Questionnaire items: q062 q066 q069 q073 q077 q078

Identification

Questionnaire items: q063 q064 q074 q075 q076 q067

Introjection

Questionnaire items: q061 q065 q068 q070 q071 q072

Parental Control

Questionnaire items: q033 q037* q040 q045 q055

Independence

Questionnaire items: q029 q038 q039 q046 q049* q053
q058

Achievement

Questionnaire items: q030 q034 q041 q050 q056

Non-physical punishment

Questionnaire items: q032 q051

Enjoyment

Questionnaire items: q036 q043 q052 q059

Negative Affect

Questionnaire items: q031 q054

Expressiveness

Questionnaire items: q035 q044

Rational Guidance

Questionnaire items: q042 q047 q048 q057

APPENDIX 3. FREQUENCIES.

Q001 Marital status

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Never married	1	7	.7	.7	.7
Living defacto	2	4	.4	.4	1.1
First marriage	3	737	74.0	76.0	77.1
Remarried after divo	4	64	6.4	6.6	83.7
Remarried after wido	5	27	2.7	2.8	86.5
Separated not divorc	6	19	1.9	2.0	88.5
Divorced not remarri	7	47	4.7	4.8	93.3
Widowed not remarrie	8	65	6.5	6.7	100.0
No response	0	26	2.6	Missing	

Total 996 100.0 100.0

Mean 3.691 Std dev 1.537 Skewness 1.937

Q002 Years married

Mean 23.731 Std dev 14.341 Skewness .361

Q003 Religion at marriage

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
SDA	1	682	68.5	75.1	75.1
Non-SDA Christian	2	147	14.8	16.2	91.3
Non-Christian religi	3	1	.1	.1	91.4
No religion	4	78	7.8	8.6	100.0
No response	0	88	8.8	Missing	

Total 996 100.0 100.0

Mean 1.422 Std dev .873 Skewness 2.188

Q004 Spouse religion at marriage

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
SDA	1	624	62.7	69.3	69.3
Non-SDA Christian	2	138	13.9	15.3	84.7
Non-Christian religi	3	6	.6	.7	85.3
No religion	4	132	13.3	14.7	100.0
No response	0	96	9.6	Missing	

Total 996 100.0 100.0

Mean 1.607 Std dev 1.065 Skewness 1.566

Q005 Understand each other

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1	34	3.4	3.9	3.9
	2	101	10.1	11.7	15.6
	3	114	11.4	13.2	28.9
	4	431	43.3	49.9	78.8
	5	183	18.4	21.2	100.0
	0	133	13.4	Missing	
	Total	996	100.0	100.0	
Mean	3.728	Std dev	1.046	Skewness	-.883

4

Q006 I avoid conflict

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1	36	3.6	4.2	4.2
	2	95	9.5	11.1	15.3
	3	171	17.2	20.0	35.3
	4	353	35.4	41.3	76.6
	5	200	20.1	23.4	100.0
	0	141	14.2	Missing	
	Total	996	100.0	100.0	
Mean	3.685	Std dev	1.077	Skewness	-.697

5

Q007 Not pleased with personal habits

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1	74	7.4	8.8	8.8
	2	117	11.7	13.9	22.7
	3	118	11.8	14.0	36.7
	4	209	21.0	24.8	61.4
	5	325	32.6	38.6	100.0
	0	153	15.4	Missing	
	Total	996	100.0	100.0	
Mean	3.705	Std dev	1.336	Skewness	-.685

6

Q008 Happy with role responsibilities

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1	45	4.5	5.2	5.2
	2	63	6.3	7.3	12.5
	3	68	6.8	7.9	20.3
	4	266	26.7	30.7	51.0
	5	424	42.6	49.0	100.0
	0	130	13.1	Missing	
	Total	996	100.0	100.0	
Mean	4.110	Std dev	1.147	Skewness	-1.334

Q009 Understands my moods

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1	83	8.3	9.7	9.7
	2	170	17.1	19.8	29.4
	3	170	17.1	19.8	49.2
	4	319	32.0	37.1	86.3
	5	118	11.8	13.7	100.0
	0	136	13.7	Missing	
	Total	996	100.0	100.0	
Mean	3.255	Std dev	1.200	Skewness	-.358

Q010 Wife accept husband judgement

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1	137	13.8	15.6	15.6
	2	246	24.7	28.1	43.7
	3	188	18.9	21.4	65.1
	4	170	17.1	19.4	84.5
	5	136	13.7	15.5	100.0
	0	119	11.9	Missing	
	Total	996	100.0	100.0	
Mean	2.911	Std dev	1.309	Skewness	.162

7

Q011 Give in too quickly

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1	124	12.4	14.9	14.9
	2	241	24.2	28.9	43.7
	3	221	22.2	26.5	70.2
	4	189	19.0	22.6	92.8
	5	60	6.0	7.2	100.0
	0	161	16.2	Missing	
	Total	996	100.0	100.0	
Mean	2.784	Std dev	1.163	Skewness	.133

8

Q012 Not happy about communication

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1	99	9.9	11.7	11.7
	2	177	17.8	21.0	32.7
	3	103	10.3	12.2	44.9
	4	199	20.0	23.6	68.5
	5	266	26.7	31.5	100.0
	0	152	15.3	Missing	
	Total	996	100.0	100.0	
Mean	3.422	Std dev	1.414	Skewness	-.353

9

Q013 Does not understand me

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1	125	12.6	14.8	14.8
	2	153	15.4	18.1	33.0
	3	132	13.3	15.7	48.6
	4	327	32.8	38.8	87.4
	5	106	10.6	12.6	100.0
	0	153	15.4	Missing	
	Total	996	100.0	100.0	
Mean	3.161	Std dev	1.281	Skewness	-.368

Q014 Relationship perfect

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1	74	7.4	8.7	8.7
	2	96	9.6	11.2	19.9
	3	151	15.2	17.7	37.5
	4	339	34.0	39.6	77.2
	5	195	19.6	22.8	100.0
	0	141	14.2	Missing	
	Total	996	100.0	100.0	
Mean	3.567	Std dev	1.203	Skewness	-.707

10

Q015 Happy with resolving conflicts

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1	58	5.8	6.7	6.7
	2	123	12.3	14.3	21.0
	3	132	13.3	15.3	36.3
	4	304	30.5	35.3	71.6
	5	245	24.6	28.4	100.0
	0	134	13.5	Missing	
	Total	996	100.0	100.0	
Mean	3.644	Std dev	1.220	Skewness	-.659

11

Q016 Unhappy about financial decisions

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1	115	11.5	13.6	13.6
	2	128	12.9	15.1	28.7
	3	102	10.2	12.0	40.7
	4	196	19.7	23.1	63.9
	5	306	30.7	36.1	100.0
	0	149	15.0	Missing	
	Total	996	100.0	100.0	
Mean	3.531	Std dev	1.446	Skewness	-.529

12

Q017 Needs not being met

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1	203	20.4	24.2	24.2
	2	159	16.0	18.9	43.1
	3	109	10.9	13.0	56.1
	4	259	26.0	30.8	86.9
	5	110	11.0	13.1	100.0
	0	156	15.7	Missing	
	Total	996	100.0	100.0	
Mean	2.898	Std dev	1.407	Skewness	-.057

Q018 Husband should do chores

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1	22	2.2	2.5	2.5
	2	42	4.2	4.9	7.4
	3	110	11.0	12.7	20.1
	4	249	25.0	28.8	49.0
	5	441	44.3	51.0	100.0
	0	132	13.3	Missing	
	Total	996	100.0	100.0	
Mean	4.209	Std dev	1.009	Skewness	-1.310

13

Q019 Happy with time together

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1	48	4.8	5.6	5.6
	2	105	10.5	12.2	17.8
	3	114	11.4	13.2	31.0
	4	296	29.7	34.4	65.4
	5	298	29.9	34.6	100.0
	0	135	13.6	Missing	
	Total	996	100.0	100.0	
Mean	3.803	Std dev	1.196	Skewness	-.829

14

Q020 Happy with expressing affection

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1	53	5.3	6.2	6.2
	2	74	7.4	8.6	14.8
	3	104	10.4	12.1	26.9
	4	290	29.1	33.8	60.7
	5	338	33.9	39.3	100.0
	0	137	13.8	Missing	
	Total	996	100.0	100.0	
Mean	3.915	Std dev	1.187	Skewness	-1.034

15

Q021 Happy with sexual relations

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1	61	6.1	7.2	7.2
	2	92	9.2	10.8	18.0
	3	98	9.8	11.6	29.6
	4	267	26.8	31.5	61.1
	5	330	33.1	38.9	100.0
	0	148	14.9	Missing	
Total		996	100.0	100.0	
Mean	3.841	Std dev	1.250	Skewness	-.918

16

Q022 Happy with handling parenting

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1	30	3.0	3.7	3.7
	2	65	6.5	8.1	11.8
	3	88	8.8	11.0	22.8
	4	311	31.2	38.7	61.5
	5	309	31.0	38.5	100.0
	0	193	19.4	Missing	
Total		996	100.0	100.0	
Mean	4.001	Std dev	1.075	Skewness	-1.119

Q023 Never regretted partner

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1	85	8.5	9.8	9.8
	2	142	14.3	16.4	26.3
	3	93	9.3	10.8	37.0
	4	219	22.0	25.3	62.4
	5	325	32.6	37.6	100.0
	0	132	13.3	Missing	
Total		996	100.0	100.0	
Mean	3.645	Std dev	1.379	Skewness	-.624

Q024 Can always tell partner problems

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1	63	6.3	7.3	7.3
	2	122	12.2	14.2	21.5
	3	105	10.5	12.2	33.7
	4	308	30.9	35.8	69.5
	5	263	26.4	30.5	100.0
	0	135	13.6	Missing	
Total		996	100.0	100.0	
Mean	3.681	Std dev	1.246	Skewness	-.730

17

Q025 Unhappy with relationship with parents

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1	70	7.0	9.7	9.7
	2	76	7.6	10.5	20.2
	3	102	10.2	14.1	34.3
	4	128	12.9	17.7	51.9
	5	348	34.9	48.1	100.0
	0	272	27.3	Missing	
	Total	996	100.0	100.0	
Mean	3.840	Std dev	1.374	Skewness	-.851

18

Q026 Unhappy with relationship with in-laws

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1	53	5.3	7.1	7.1
	2	72	7.2	9.7	16.8
	3	110	11.0	14.8	31.5
	4	166	16.7	22.3	53.8
	5	344	34.5	46.2	100.0
	0	251	25.2	Missing	
	Total	996	100.0	100.0	
Mean	3.907	Std dev	1.277	Skewness	-.930

19

Q027 Happy with practice of beliefs

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1	73	7.3	8.5	8.5
	2	118	11.8	13.7	22.2
	3	126	12.7	14.6	36.8
	4	277	27.8	32.2	69.0
	5	267	26.8	31.0	100.0
	0	135	13.6	Missing	
	Total	996	100.0	100.0	
Mean	3.635	Std dev	1.279	Skewness	-.664

Q028 Womans place is in home

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1	183	18.4	20.8	20.8
	2	206	20.7	23.5	44.3
	3	161	16.2	18.3	62.6
	4	160	16.1	18.2	80.9
	5	168	16.9	19.1	100.0
	0	118	11.8	Missing	
	Total	996	100.0	100.0	
Mean	2.913	Std dev	1.418	Skewness	.117

34

Q029 Respect childrens opinions

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1	5	.5	.6	.6
	2	43	4.3	5.4	6.1
	3	322	32.3	40.6	46.7
	4	423	42.5	53.3	100.0
	0	203	20.4	Missing	
	Total	996	100.0	100.0	
Mean	3.467	Std dev	.629	Skewness	-.911

Q030 Encourage children to do best

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1	5	.5	.6	.6
	2	12	1.2	1.5	2.1
	3	111	11.1	13.8	16.0
	4	674	67.7	84.0	100.0
	0	194	19.5	Missing	
	Total	996	100.0	100.0	
Mean	3.813	Std dev	.469	Skewness	-2.894

35

Q031 Angry with children

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1	243	24.4	31.5	31.5
	2	275	27.6	35.6	67.1
	3	200	20.1	25.9	93.0
	4	54	5.4	7.0	100.0
	0	224	22.5	Missing	
	Total	996	100.0	100.0	
Mean	2.084	Std dev	.921	Skewness	.372

36

Q032 Punish by isolation

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1	445	44.7	61.5	61.5
	2	114	11.4	15.8	77.3
	3	124	12.4	17.2	94.5
	4	40	4.0	5.5	100.0
	0	273	27.4	Missing	
	Total	996	100.0	100.0	
Mean	1.667	Std dev	.948	Skewness	1.100

37

Q033 Punish physically

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1	261	26.2	34.4	34.4
	2	258	25.9	34.0	68.4
	3	197	19.8	26.0	94.3
	4	43	4.3	5.7	100.0
	0	237	23.8	Missing	
	Total	996	100.0	100.0	
Mean	2.029	Std dev	.911	Skewness	.394

Q034 Good for children to perform

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1	111	11.1	14.8	14.8
	2	201	20.2	26.8	41.5
	3	289	29.0	38.5	80.0
	4	150	15.1	20.0	100.0
	0	245	24.6	Missing	
	Total	996	100.0	100.0	
Mean	2.636	Std dev	.963	Skewness	-.216

38

Q035 Express affection

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1	21	2.1	2.7	2.7
	2	80	8.0	10.2	12.9
	3	161	16.2	20.5	33.4
	4	522	52.4	66.6	100.0
	0	212	21.3	Missing	
	Total	996	100.0	100.0	
Mean	3.510	Std dev	.785	Skewness	-1.506

39

Q036 Great satisfaction in children

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1	12	1.2	1.5	1.5
	2	35	3.5	4.4	5.9
	3	209	21.0	26.5	32.4
	4	534	53.6	67.6	100.0
	0	206	20.7	Missing	
	Total	996	100.0	100.0	
Mean	3.601	Std dev	.648	Skewness	-1.711

40

Q037 Encourage children to think

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1	463	46.5	59.7	59.7
	2	256	25.7	33.0	92.8
	3	42	4.2	5.4	98.2
	4	14	1.4	1.8	100.0
	0	221	22.2	Missing	
	Total	996	100.0	100.0	
Mean	1.493	Std dev	.684	Skewness	1.388

Q038 Children need time to dream

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1	30	3.0	3.8	3.8
	2	85	8.5	10.9	14.7
	3	299	30.0	38.3	53.0
	4	367	36.8	47.0	100.0
	0	215	21.6	Missing	
	Total	996	100.0	100.0	
Mean	3.284	Std dev	.808	Skewness	-1.000

41

Q039 Let children make decisions

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1	13	1.3	1.7	1.7
	2	45	4.5	5.7	7.4
	3	367	36.8	46.6	54.0
	4	362	36.3	46.0	100.0
	0	209	21.0	Missing	
	Total	996	100.0	100.0	
Mean	3.370	Std dev	.669	Skewness	-.924

42

Q040 Children not allowed anger

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1	125	12.6	16.7	16.7
	2	294	29.5	39.3	56.0
	3	240	24.1	32.1	88.1
	4	89	8.9	11.9	100.0
	0	248	24.9	Missing	
	Total	996	100.0	100.0	
Mean	2.392	Std dev	.901	Skewness	.128

Q041 Expect much of children

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1	61	6.1	8.0	8.0
	2	183	18.4	24.0	32.0
	3	384	38.6	50.3	82.3
	4	135	13.6	17.7	100.0
	0	233	23.4	Missing	
	Total	996	100.0	100.0	
Mean	2.777	Std dev	.829	Skewness	-.409

Q042 Reason with children

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1	16	1.6	2.1	2.1
	2	53	5.3	7.0	9.1
	3	361	36.2	47.8	56.9
	4	326	32.7	43.1	100.0
	0	240	24.1	Missing	
	Total	996	100.0	100.0	
Mean	3.319	Std dev	.696	Skewness	-.903

Q043 Play with children

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1	7	.7	.9	.9
	2	42	4.2	5.4	6.4
	3	243	24.4	31.5	37.9
	4	479	48.1	62.1	100.0
	0	225	22.6	Missing	
	Total	996	100.0	100.0	
Mean	3.549	Std dev	.642	Skewness	-1.321

Q044 Intimate times with children

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1	14	1.4	1.8	1.8
	2	63	6.3	8.1	9.9
	3	266	26.7	34.2	44.1
	4	434	43.6	55.9	100.0
	0	219	22.0	Missing	
	Total	996	100.0	100.0	
Mean	3.441	Std dev	.719	Skewness	-1.179

Q045 Strict rules for children

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1	45	4.5	6.0	6.0
	2	121	12.1	16.1	22.0
	3	368	36.9	48.9	70.9
	4	219	22.0	29.1	100.0
	0	243	24.4	Missing	
	Total	996	100.0	100.0	
Mean	3.011	Std dev	.831	Skewness	-.646

Q046 Expect gratitude in children

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1	30	3.0	3.9	3.9
	2	102	10.2	13.2	17.1
	3	357	35.8	46.3	63.4
	4	282	28.3	36.6	100.0
	0	225	22.6	Missing	
	Total	996	100.0	100.0	
Mean	3.156	Std dev	.794	Skewness	-.753

Q047 Praise rather than punish children

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1	10	1.0	1.3	1.3
	2	34	3.4	4.3	5.6
	3	266	26.7	33.8	39.4
	4	477	47.9	60.6	100.0
	0	209	21.0	Missing	
	Total	996	100.0	100.0	
Mean	3.537	Std dev	.642	Skewness	-1.357

Q048 Show appreciation to children

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1	6	.6	.8	.8
	2	9	.9	1.1	1.9
	3	199	20.0	25.3	27.2
	4	572	57.4	72.8	100.0
	0	210	21.1	Missing	
	Total	996	100.0	100.0	
Mean	3.701	Std dev	.528	Skewness	-1.874

Q049 Children should have no secrets

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1	171	17.2	22.2	22.2
	2	260	26.1	33.7	55.9
	3	248	24.9	32.2	88.1
	4	92	9.2	11.9	100.0
	0	225	22.6	Missing	
	Total	996	100.0	100.0	
Mean	2.339	Std dev	.953	Skewness	.111

Q050 Children encouraged to do better

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1	139	14.0	18.1	18.1
	2	269	27.0	35.0	53.1
	3	283	28.4	36.8	89.9
	4	78	7.8	10.1	100.0
	0	227	22.8	Missing	
	Total	996	100.0	100.0	
Mean	2.390	Std dev	.896	Skewness	5.0235E-04

Q051 Punish by denying privilege

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1	119	11.9	16.2	16.2
	2	165	16.6	22.5	38.7
	3	308	30.9	42.0	80.8
	4	141	14.2	19.2	100.0
	0	263	26.4	Missing	
	Total	996	100.0	100.0	
Mean	2.643	Std dev	.970	Skewness	-.307

Q052 Tease children

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1	352	35.3	46.6	46.6
	2	188	18.9	24.9	71.5
	3	182	18.3	24.1	95.6
	4	33	3.3	4.4	100.0
	0	241	24.2	Missing	
	Total	996	100.0	100.0	
Mean	1.862	Std dev	.930	Skewness	.605

48

49

Q053 Teach personal responsibility

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1	23	2.3	3.0	3.0
	2	67	6.7	8.7	11.7
	3	325	32.6	42.2	53.9
	4	355	35.6	46.1	100.0
	0	226	22.7	Missing	
	Total	996	100.0	100.0	
Mean	3.314	Std dev	.755	Skewness	-1.010

50

Q054 Have conflict with children

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1	471	47.3	62.4	62.4
	2	180	18.1	23.8	86.2
	3	81	8.1	10.7	97.0
	4	23	2.3	3.0	100.0
	0	241	24.2	Missing	
	Total	996	100.0	100.0	
Mean	1.544	Std dev	.804	Skewness	1.360

Q055 Children can not question

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1	252	25.3	33.5	33.5
	2	279	28.0	37.1	70.6
	3	190	19.1	25.3	95.9
	4	31	3.1	4.1	100.0
	0	244	24.5	Missing	
	Total	996	100.0	100.0	
Mean	2.000	Std dev	.868	Skewness	.380

Q056 Approve competitive games

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1	83	8.3	10.7	10.7
	2	160	16.1	20.6	31.3
	3	337	33.8	43.4	74.6
	4	197	19.8	25.4	100.0
	0	219	22.0	Missing	
	Total	996	100.0	100.0	
Mean	2.834	Std dev	.928	Skewness	-.471

Q057 Show disappointment

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1	114	11.4	15.0	15.0
	2	160	16.1	21.1	36.1
	3	300	30.1	39.5	75.6
	4	185	18.6	24.4	100.0
	0	237	23.8	Missing	
	Total	996	100.0	100.0	
Mean	2.733	Std dev	.993	Skewness	-.370

Q058 Want children independent

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1	35	3.5	4.5	4.5
	2	102	10.2	13.2	17.8
	3	336	33.7	43.6	61.4
	4	297	29.8	38.6	100.0
	0	226	22.7	Missing	
	Total	996	100.0	100.0	
Mean	3.162	Std dev	.821	Skewness	-.802

Q059 Interesting to be with children

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1	12	1.2	1.6	1.6
	2	114	11.4	14.9	16.5
	3	307	30.8	40.1	56.6
	4	332	33.3	43.4	100.0
	0	231	23.2	Missing	
	Total	996	100.0	100.0	
Mean	3.254	Std dev	.763	Skewness	-.676

Q060 Expect children to help

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1	16	1.6	2.1	2.1
	2	31	3.1	4.0	6.1
	3	222	22.3	28.8	34.9
	4	501	50.3	65.1	100.0
	0	226	22.7	Missing	
	Total	996	100.0	100.0	
Mean	3.569	Std dev	.672	Skewness	-1.686

Q061 Attend church for approval

54

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1	751	75.4	80.4	80.4
	2	107	10.7	11.5	91.9
	3	53	5.3	5.7	97.5
	4	23	2.3	2.5	100.0
	0	62	6.2	Missing	
	Total	996	100.0	100.0	
Mean	1.302	Std dev	.687	Skewness	2.404

Q062 Avoid influence of worldly ideas

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1	131	13.2	13.8	13.8
	2	227	22.8	23.9	37.7
	3	308	30.9	32.5	70.2
	4	283	28.4	29.8	100.0
	0	47	4.7	Missing	
	Total	996	100.0	100.0	
Mean	2.783	Std dev	1.022	Skewness	-.335

Q063 Witness because God is important

55

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1	45	4.5	4.7	4.7
	2	108	10.8	11.2	15.9
	3	295	29.6	30.6	46.5
	4	516	51.8	53.5	100.0
	0	32	3.2	Missing	
	Total	996	100.0	100.0	
Mean	3.330	Std dev	.852	Skewness	-1.141

Q064 Pray because it is satisfying

56

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1	54	5.4	5.6	5.6
	2	86	8.6	8.9	14.5
	3	288	28.9	29.9	44.4
	4	536	53.8	55.6	100.0
	0	32	3.2	Missing	
	Total	996	100.0	100.0	
Mean	3.355	Std dev	.863	Skewness	-1.277

57

Q065 Attend church because supposed to

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1	667	67.0	71.0	71.0
	2	138	13.9	14.7	85.7
	3	81	8.1	8.6	94.4
	4	53	5.3	5.6	100.0
	0	57	5.7	Missing	
	Total	996	100.0	100.0	
Mean	1.489	Std dev	.873	Skewness	1.702

Q066 Bible is total guide to morality

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1	39	3.9	4.0	4.0
	2	44	4.4	4.5	8.5
	3	193	19.4	19.9	28.4
	4	695	69.8	71.6	100.0
	0	25	2.5	Missing	
	Total	996	100.0	100.0	
Mean	3.590	Std dev	.758	Skewness	-2.010

58

Q067 Joy of salvation

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1	32	3.2	3.3	3.3
	2	99	9.9	10.3	13.6
	3	279	28.0	29.0	42.6
	4	552	55.4	57.4	100.0
	0	34	3.4	Missing	
	Total	996	100.0	100.0	
Mean	3.404	Std dev	.804	Skewness	-1.244

Q068 Witness to avoid guilt

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1	286	28.7	30.7	30.7
	2	310	31.1	33.3	63.9
	3	215	21.6	23.1	87.0
	4	121	12.1	13.0	100.0
	0	64	6.4	Missing	
	Total	996	100.0	100.0	
Mean	2.183	Std dev	1.012	Skewness	.380

Q069 Believe Bible is infallible

59

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1	50	5.0	5.2	5.2
	2	45	4.5	4.7	9.8
	3	130	13.1	13.4	23.3
	4	742	74.5	76.7	100.0
	0	29	2.9	Missing	
	Total	996	100.0	100.0	
Mean	3.617	Std dev	.800	Skewness	-2.179

Q070 Pray because God will disapprove

60

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1	670	67.3	72.3	72.3
	2	159	16.0	17.2	89.4
	3	61	6.1	6.6	96.0
	4	37	3.7	4.0	100.0
	0	69	6.9	Missing	
	Total	996	100.0	100.0	
Mean	1.423	Std dev	.785	Skewness	1.909

Q071 Turn to God to avoid guilt

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1	574	57.6	61.8	61.8
	2	197	19.8	21.2	83.0
	3	102	10.2	11.0	94.0
	4	56	5.6	6.0	100.0
	0	67	6.7	Missing	
	Total	996	100.0	100.0	
Mean	1.612	Std dev	.905	Skewness	1.331

Q072 Witness for others approval

61

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1	663	66.6	71.6	71.6
	2	185	18.6	20.0	91.6
	3	52	5.2	5.6	97.2
	4	26	2.6	2.8	100.0
	0	70	7.0	Missing	
	Total	996	100.0	100.0	
Mean	1.396	Std dev	.722	Skewness	1.941

Q073 Christians must defend Bible

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1	98	9.8	10.2	10.2
	2	136	13.7	14.2	24.4
	3	319	32.0	33.2	57.6
	4	407	40.9	42.4	100.0
	0	36	3.6	Missing	
	Total	996	100.0	100.0	
Mean	3.078	Std dev	.984	Skewness	-.801

Q074 Turn to God enjoyable

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1	33	3.3	3.4	3.4
	2	57	5.7	5.9	9.3
	3	297	29.8	30.7	40.1
	4	579	58.1	59.9	100.0
	0	30	3.0	Missing	
	Total	996	100.0	100.0	
Mean	3.472	Std dev	.757	Skewness	-1.500

Q075 Attend church because learn

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1	59	5.9	6.2	6.2
	2	110	11.0	11.6	17.8
	3	360	36.1	37.9	55.6
	4	422	42.4	44.4	100.0
	0	45	4.5	Missing	
	Total	996	100.0	100.0	
Mean	3.204	Std dev	.876	Skewness	-.964

Q076 Turn to God satisfying

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1	27	2.7	2.8	2.8
	2	39	3.9	4.1	6.9
	3	258	25.9	27.0	33.9
	4	632	63.5	66.1	100.0
	0	40	4.0	Missing	
	Total	996	100.0	100.0	
Mean	3.564	Std dev	.705	Skewness	-1.788

Q077 Bible contains no errors

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1	156	15.7	16.4	16.4
	2	160	16.1	16.8	33.3
	3	211	21.2	22.2	55.5
	4	423	42.5	44.5	100.0
	0	46	4.6	Missing	
	Total	996	100.0	100.0	
Mean	2.948	Std dev	1.127	Skewness	-.590

Q078 Christian education is best

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1	61	6.1	6.4	6.4
	2	96	9.6	10.0	16.4
	3	224	22.5	23.4	39.9
	4	575	57.7	60.1	100.0
	0	40	4.0	Missing	
	Total	996	100.0	100.0	
Mean	3.373	Std dev	.905	Skewness	-1.324

Q079 Abortion never an option

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1	287	28.8	30.3	30.3
	2	298	29.9	31.4	61.7
	3	205	20.6	21.6	83.3
	4	158	15.9	16.7	100.0
	0	48	4.8	Missing	
	Total	996	100.0	100.0	
Mean	2.247	Std dev	1.061	Skewness	.335

Q080 Nonactive homosexuals as members

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1	140	14.1	14.9	14.9
	2	101	10.1	10.7	25.6
	3	260	26.1	27.7	53.3
	4	439	44.1	46.7	100.0
	0	56	5.6	Missing	
	Total	996	100.0	100.0	
Mean	3.062	Std dev	1.081	Skewness	-.833

Q081 Extramarital sex if in love

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1	572	57.4	59.9	59.9
	2	199	20.0	20.8	80.7
	3	118	11.8	12.4	93.1
	4	66	6.6	6.9	100.0
	0	41	4.1	Missing	
	Total	996	100.0	100.0	
Mean	1.663	Std dev	.941	Skewness	1.216

Q082 Discipline of remarrrying divorcee

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1	370	37.1	40.8	40.8
	2	254	25.5	28.0	68.8
	3	171	17.2	18.9	87.7
	4	112	11.2	12.3	100.0
	0	89	8.9	Missing	
	Total	996	100.0	100.0	
Mean	2.028	Std dev	1.044	Skewness	.597

Q083 Encourage birth control

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1	60	6.0	6.3	6.3
	2	56	5.6	5.9	12.2
	3	241	24.2	25.3	37.4
	4	597	59.9	62.6	100.0
	0	42	4.2	Missing	
	Total	996	100.0	100.0	
Mean	3.441	Std dev	.861	Skewness	-1.575

Q084 Sexual act in marriage unites

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1	15	1.5	1.5	1.5
	2	2	.2	.2	1.8
	3	54	5.4	5.6	7.3
	4	897	90.1	92.7	100.0
	0	28	2.8	Missing	
	Total	996	100.0	100.0	
Mean	3.894	Std dev	.439	Skewness	-5.089

Q085 Homosexual lifetime commitment

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1	838	84.1	87.9	87.9
	2	60	6.0	6.3	94.2
	3	21	2.1	2.2	96.4
	4	34	3.4	3.6	100.0
	0	43	4.3	Missing	
	Total	996	100.0	100.0	
Mean	1.214	Std dev	.653	Skewness	3.306

Q086 Sex education encourages promiscuity

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1	341	34.2	36.7	36.7
	2	299	30.0	32.2	69.0
	3	211	21.2	22.7	91.7
	4	77	7.7	8.3	100.0
	0	68	6.8	Missing	
	Total	996	100.0	100.0	
Mean	2.026	Std dev	.963	Skewness	.508

Q087 Grounds for remarriage of divorcees

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1	296	29.7	31.5	31.5
	2	217	21.8	23.1	54.6
	3	191	19.2	20.3	74.9
	4	236	23.7	25.1	100.0
	0	56	5.6	Missing	
	Total	996	100.0	100.0	
Mean	2.390	Std dev	1.171	Skewness	.145

Q088 Adultery is wrong

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1	68	6.8	7.0	7.0
	2	13	1.3	1.3	8.4
	3	29	2.9	3.0	11.4
	4	858	86.1	88.6	100.0
	0	28	2.8	Missing	
	Total	996	100.0	100.0	
Mean	3.732	Std dev	.803	Skewness	-2.900

Q089 EGW sufficient guide in relations

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1	186	18.7	19.5	19.5
	2	247	24.8	25.9	45.5
	3	273	27.4	28.7	74.2
	4	246	24.7	25.8	100.0
	0	44	4.4	Missing	
	Total	996	100.0	100.0	
Mean	2.608	Std dev	1.071	Skewness	-.128

Q090 Abortion for rape or danger

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1	116	11.6	12.1	12.1
	2	110	11.0	11.5	23.6
	3	256	25.7	26.8	50.4
	4	475	47.7	49.6	100.0
	0	39	3.9	Missing	
	Total	996	100.0	100.0	
Mean	3.139	Std dev	1.038	Skewness	-.932

Q091 Personal depression

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1	234	23.5	24.4	24.4
	2	177	17.8	18.5	42.9
	3	245	24.6	25.6	68.5
	4	302	30.3	31.5	100.0
	0	38	3.8	Missing	
	Total	996	100.0	100.0	
Mean	2.642	Std dev	1.162	Skewness	-.210

Q092 Marital conflict

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1	186	18.7	20.1	20.1
	2	133	13.4	14.3	34.4
	3	250	25.1	27.0	61.4
	4	358	35.9	38.6	100.0
	0	69	6.9	Missing	
	Total	996	100.0	100.0	
Mean	2.841	Std dev	1.144	Skewness	-.494Q093

86

0093 Physical abuse

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1	15	1.5	1.6	1.6
	2	16	1.6	1.7	3.3
	3	78	7.8	8.3	11.6
	4	834	83.7	88.4	100.0
	0	53	5.3	Missing	
	Total	996	100.0	100.0	
Mean	3.836	Std dev	.517	Skewness	-3.723

Q094 Extramarital affair

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1	14	1.4	1.5	1.5
	2	21	2.1	2.2	3.7
	3	76	7.6	8.1	11.8
	4	830	83.3	88.2	100.0
	0	55	5.5	Missing	
	Total	996	100.0	100.0	
Mean	3.830	Std dev	.525	Skewness	-3.582

80

Q095 Premarital sex

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1	57	5.7	6.1	6.1
	2	26	2.6	2.8	8.8
	3	365	36.6	38.8	47.6
	4	493	49.5	52.4	100.0
	0	55	5.5	Missing	
	Total	996	100.0	100.0	
Mean	3.375	Std dev	.809	Skewness	-1.473

81

Q096 De facto marriage

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1	24	2.4	2.5	2.5
	2	8	.8	.8	3.4
	3	99	9.9	10.4	13.8
	4	819	82.2	86.2	100.0
	0	46	4.6	Missing	
	Total	996	100.0	100.0	
Mean	3.803	Std dev	.572	Skewness	-3.507

Q097 Abortion

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1	15	1.5	1.6	1.6
	2	2	.2	.2	1.8
	3	65	6.5	7.1	8.9
	4	839	84.2	91.1	100.0
	0	75	7.5	Missing	
	Total	996	100.0	100.0	
Mean	3.876	Std dev	.459	Skewness	-4.642

Q098 Divorce

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1	32	3.2	3.4	3.4
	2	11	1.1	1.2	4.6
	3	75	7.5	8.0	12.5
	4	825	82.8	87.5	100.0
	0	53	5.3	Missing	
	Total	996	100.0	100.0	
Mean	3.795	Std dev	.625	Skewness	-3.463

Q099 Homosexual

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1	5	.5	.5	.5
	2	4	.4	.4	.9
	3	13	1.3	1.4	2.3
	4	931	93.5	97.7	100.0
	0	43	4.3	Missing	
	Total	996	100.0	100.0	
Mean	3.962	Std dev	.276	Skewness	-8.576

Q100 Emotional abuse

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1	79	7.9	8.3	8.3
	2	65	6.5	6.8	15.1
	3	194	19.5	20.4	35.5
	4	613	61.5	64.5	100.0
	0	45	4.5	Missing	
	Total	996	100.0	100.0	
Mean	3.410	Std dev	.937	Skewness	-1.508

Q101 Sexual abuse

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1	11	1.1	1.2	1.2
	2	3	.3	.3	1.5
	3	103	10.3	10.8	12.3
	4	833	83.6	87.7	100.0
	0	46	4.6	Missing	
	Total	996	100.0	100.0	
Mean	3.851	Std dev	.451	Skewness	-3.857

Q102 Conflict with teenager

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1	40	4.0	4.3	4.3
	2	41	4.1	4.4	8.7
	3	123	12.3	13.2	21.8
	4	730	73.3	78.2	100.0
	0	62	6.2	Missing	
	Total	996	100.0	100.0	
Mean	3.652	Std dev	.756	Skewness	-2.318

Q103 Divorce of parents

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1	13	1.3	1.4	1.4
	2	4	.4	.4	1.8
	3	81	8.1	8.6	10.4
	4	846	84.9	89.6	100.0
	0	52	5.2	Missing	
	Total	996	100.0	100.0	
Mean	3.864	Std dev	.457	Skewness	-4.259

Q104 Family Ministries Director

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Yes	1	353	35.4	42.3	42.3
No	2	482	48.4	57.7	100.0
No response	0	161	16.2	Missing	
	Total	996	100.0	100.0	
Mean	1.577	Std dev	.494	Skewness	-.313

Q105 Family Ministries Committee

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Yes	1	219	22.0	27.2	27.2
No	2	587	58.9	72.8	100.0
No response	0	190	19.1	Missing	
	Total	996	100.0	100.0	
Mean	1.728	Std dev	.445	Skewness	-1.028

Q106 Effect of Family Ministries programs

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Made things better	1	130	13.1	18.2	18.2
No effect	2	574	57.6	80.4	98.6
Made worse	3	10	1.0	1.4	100.0
No response	0	282	28.3	Missing	
Total		996	100.0	100.0	
Mean	1.832	Std dev	.410	Skewness	-1.147

Q107 Premarital guidance

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1	596	59.8	62.5	62.5
	2	251	25.2	26.3	88.9
	3	87	8.7	9.1	98.0
	4	19	1.9	2.0	100.0
	0	43	4.3	Missing	
Total		996	100.0	100.0	
Mean	1.506	Std dev	.743	Skewness	1.379

Q108 Marriage strengthening programs

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1	436	43.8	45.8	45.8
	2	363	36.4	38.2	84.0
	3	131	13.2	13.8	97.8
	4	21	2.1	2.2	100.0
	0	45	4.5	Missing	
Total		996	100.0	100.0	
Mean	1.723	Std dev	.780	Skewness	.806

Q109 Parent education

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1	465	46.7	49.1	49.1
	2	352	35.3	37.1	86.2
	3	108	10.8	11.4	97.6
	4	23	2.3	2.4	100.0
	0	48	4.8	Missing	
Total		996	100.0	100.0	
Mean	1.672	Std dev	.771	Skewness	.957

Q110 Sexuality education

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1	305	30.6	32.7	32.7
	2	351	35.2	37.6	70.2
	3	215	21.6	23.0	93.3
	4	63	6.3	6.7	100.0
	0	62	6.2	Missing	
	Total	996	100.0	100.0	
Mean	2.039	Std dev	.909	Skewness	.465

Q111 Singles ministry

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1	355	35.6	38.0	38.0
	2	346	34.7	37.1	75.1
	3	205	20.6	22.0	97.1
	4	27	2.7	2.9	100.0
	0	63	6.3	Missing	
	Total	996	100.0	100.0	
Mean	1.897	Std dev	.840	Skewness	.490

Q112 Communication skills

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1	353	35.4	37.8	37.8
	2	346	34.7	37.0	74.8
	3	201	20.2	21.5	96.3
	4	35	3.5	3.7	100.0
	0	61	6.1	Missing	
	Total	996	100.0	100.0	
Mean	1.912	Std dev	.858	Skewness	.526

Q113 Divorce recovery

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1	430	43.2	45.8	45.8
	2	338	33.9	36.0	81.9
	3	143	14.4	15.2	97.1
	4	27	2.7	2.9	100.0
	0	58	5.8	Missing	
	Total	996	100.0	100.0	
Mean	1.752	Std dev	.815	Skewness	.804

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Q114 Family conflict management

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1	382	38.4	40.8	40.8
	2	361	36.2	38.5	79.3
	3	168	16.9	17.9	97.2
	4	26	2.6	2.8	100.0
	0	59	5.9	Missing	
	Total	996	100.0	100.0	
Mean	1.827	Std dev	.818	Skewness	.633

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Q115 Grief recovery

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1	514	51.6	54.0	54.0
	2	308	30.9	32.4	86.4
	3	109	10.9	11.5	97.9
	4	20	2.0	2.1	100.0
	0	45	4.5	Missing	
	Total	996	100.0	100.0	
Mean	1.616	Std dev	.770	Skewness	1.057

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Q116 Addiction recovery

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1	416	41.8	44.6	44.6
	2	318	31.9	34.1	78.7
	3	166	16.7	17.8	96.5
	4	33	3.3	3.5	100.0
	0	63	6.3	Missing	
	Total	996	100.0	100.0	
Mean	1.803	Std dev	.853	Skewness	.732

31

Q117 Christian family counsellors

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1	458	46.0	49.1	49.1
	2	314	31.5	33.7	82.7
	3	130	13.1	13.9	96.7
	4	31	3.1	3.3	100.0
	0	63	6.3	Missing	
	Total	996	100.0	100.0	
Mean	1.715	Std dev	.826	Skewness	.926

Q118 Family counselling centre

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1	411	41.3	43.7	43.7
	2	333	33.4	35.4	79.1
	3	157	15.8	16.7	95.7
	4	40	4.0	4.3	100.0
	0	55	5.5	Missing	
	Total	996	100.0	100.0	
Mean	1.815	Std dev	.860	Skewness	.767

Q119 Guidance in moral decision making

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1	431	43.3	45.8	45.8
	2	359	36.0	38.1	83.9
	3	124	12.4	13.2	97.0
	4	28	2.8	3.0	100.0
	0	54	5.4	Missing	
	Total	996	100.0	100.0	
Mean	1.734	Std dev	.799	Skewness	.867

Q120 How long baptised

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
<1 year	1	6	.6	.6	.6
1-5 years	2	50	5.0	5.1	5.7
6-10 years	3	85	8.5	8.7	14.4
11-20 years	4	180	18.1	18.4	32.8
>20 years	5	658	66.1	67.2	100.0
No response	0	17	1.7	Missing	
	Total	996	100.0	100.0	
Mean	4.465	Std dev	.896	Skewness	-1.683

Q121 How often attend services

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
1/ week	1	752	75.5	76.4	76.4
2-3/ month	2	151	15.2	15.3	91.8
1/ month	3	42	4.2	4.3	96.0
Rarely/never	4	39	3.9	4.0	100.0
No response	0	12	1.2	Missing	
	Total	996	100.0	100.0	
Mean	1.358	Std dev	.744	Skewness	2.255

Q122 % gross income donated

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
>=20%	1	104	10.4	11.1	11.1
>=15%	2	194	19.5	20.6	31.7
10%-14%	3	425	42.7	45.2	76.9
5%-9%	4	94	9.4	10.0	86.9
<5%	5	123	12.3	13.1	100.0
No response	0	56	5.6	Missing	
Total		996	100.0	100.0	
Mean	2.934	Std dev	1.127	Skewness	.215

Q123 Hold office in church

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Yes	1	599	60.1	61.4	61.4
No	2	376	37.8	38.6	100.0
No response	0	21	2.1	Missing	
Total		996	100.0	100.0	
Mean	1.386	Std dev	.487	Skewness	.471

Q124 Frequency family worship

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Daily	1	385	38.7	41.0	41.0
At least weekly	2	215	21.6	22.9	64.0
Less than weekly	3	90	9.0	9.6	73.6
Seldom/never	4	248	24.9	26.4	100.0
No response	0	58	5.8	Missing	
Total		996	100.0	100.0	
Mean	2.214	Std dev	1.233	Skewness	.436

Q125 Adventist parents

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Neither SDA	1	389	39.1	39.6	39.6
One SDA	2	159	16.0	16.2	55.8
Both SDA	3	434	43.6	44.2	100.0
No response	0	14	1.4	Missing	
Total		996	100.0	100.0	
Mean	2.046	Std dev	.915	Skewness	-.091

Q126 Year born

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1	1	.1	.1	.1
	2	2	.2	.2	.3
	3	2	.2	.2	.5
	5	2	.2	.2	.7
	6	3	.3	.3	1.0
	7	4	.4	.4	1.4
	8	1	.1	.1	1.5
	10	5	.5	.5	2.0
	11	6	.6	.6	2.7
	12	2	.2	.2	2.9
	13	6	.6	.6	3.5
	14	6	.6	.6	4.1
	15	5	.5	.5	4.6
	16	9	.9	.9	5.5
	17	9	.9	.9	6.4
	18	8	.8	.8	7.2
	19	10	1.0	1.0	8.3
	20	15	1.5	1.5	9.8
	21	5	.5	.5	10.3
	22	16	1.6	1.6	11.9
	23	19	1.9	1.9	13.9
	24	18	1.8	1.8	15.7
	25	9	.9	.9	16.6
	26	20	2.0	2.0	18.7
	27	21	2.1	2.1	20.8
	28	11	1.1	1.1	21.9
	29	8	.8	.8	22.8
	30	16	1.6	1.6	24.4
	31	13	1.3	1.3	25.7
	32	9	.9	.9	26.6
	33	16	1.6	1.6	28.3
	34	16	1.6	1.6	29.9
	35	18	1.8	1.8	31.7
	36	17	1.7	1.7	33.5
	37	14	1.4	1.4	34.9
	38	10	1.0	1.0	35.9
	39	24	2.4	2.4	38.4
	40	22	2.2	2.2	40.6
	41	21	2.1	2.1	42.8
	42	17	1.7	1.7	44.5
	43	16	1.6	1.6	46.1
	44	31	3.1	3.2	49.3
	45	20	2.0	2.0	51.3
	46	30	3.0	3.1	54.4
	47	23	2.3	2.3	56.7
	48	31	3.1	3.2	59.9
	49	25	2.5	2.6	62.4
	50	22	2.2	2.2	64.7
	51	21	2.1	2.1	66.8
	52	23	2.3	2.3	69.2
	53	20	2.0	2.0	71.2
	54	25	2.5	2.6	73.8
	55	22	2.2	2.2	76.0
	56	25	2.5	2.6	78.6
	57	20	2.0	2.0	80.6
	58	25	2.5	2.6	83.2
	59	24	2.4	2.4	85.6
	60	25	2.5	2.6	88.2
	61	9	.9	.9	89.1
	62	17	1.7	1.7	90.8
	63	12	1.2	1.2	92.0
	64	12	1.2	1.2	93.3
	65	4	.4	.4	93.7
	66	17	1.7	1.7	95.4
	67	12	1.2	1.2	96.6

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68	9	.9	.9	97.6
69	5	.5	.5	98.1
70	3	.3	.3	98.4
71	9	.9	.9	99.3
72	3	.3	.3	99.6
73	3	.3	.3	99.9
75	1	.1	.1	100.0
0	16	1.6	Missing	

Total	996	100.0	100.0
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Mean	42.840	Std dev	15.596	Skewness	-.331
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Q127 Number of children

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	0	107	10.7	10.7	10.7
	1	82	8.2	8.2	19.0
	2	317	31.8	31.8	50.8
	3	279	28.0	28.0	78.8
	4	130	13.1	13.1	91.9
	5	43	4.3	4.3	96.2
	6	21	2.1	2.1	98.3
	7	9	.9	.9	99.2
	8	2	.2	.2	99.4
	9	3	.3	.3	99.7
	11	2	.2	.2	99.9
	13	1	.1	.1	100.0
Total		996	100.0	100.0	

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Mean	2.565	Std dev	1.566	Skewness	1.033
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Q128_01 Age of first child

Mean	17.404	Std dev	15.657	Skewness	.636
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Q128_02 Age child 2

Mean	14.531	Std dev	14.778	Skewness	.790
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Q128_03 Age child 3

Mean	8.917	Std dev	13.555	Skewness	1.383
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Q128_04 Age child 4

Mean	3.996	Std dev	10.099	Skewness	2.635
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Q128_05 Age child 5

Mean	1.553	Std dev	6.596	Skewness	4.575
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Q128_06 Age child 6

Mean	.792	Std dev	4.745	Skewness	6.387
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Q128_07 Age child 7

Mean	.316	Std dev	2.974	Skewness	10.033
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Q128_08 Age child 8

Mean .104 Std dev 1.683 Skewness 16.836

Q128_09 Age child 9

Mean .053 Std dev 1.234 Skewness 24.634

Q128_10 Age child 10

Mean .000 Std dev .000

Q128_11 Age child 11

Mean .000 Std dev .000

Q128_12 Age child 12

Mean .011 Std dev .198 Skewness 20.823

Q129 Highest level education

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Primary school	1	74	7.4	7.7	7.7
Some high school	2	230	23.1	23.9	31.5
High school graduate	3	157	15.8	16.3	47.8
Some college	4	125	12.6	13.0	60.8
College graduate	5	269	27.0	27.9	88.7
Graduate degree	6	109	10.9	11.3	100.0
No response	0	32	3.2	Missing	
Total		996	100.0	100.0	

Mean 3.635 Std dev 1.552 Skewness -.074

Q130 Attended SDA primary school

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1	24	2.4	9.6	9.6
	2	26	2.6	10.4	20.0
	3	23	2.3	9.2	29.2
	4	32	3.2	12.8	42.0
	5	16	1.6	6.4	48.4
	6	82	8.2	32.8	81.2
	7	41	4.1	16.4	97.6
	8	6	.6	2.4	100.0
	0	746	74.9	Missing	
Total		996	100.0	100.0	

Mean 4.720 Std dev 2.026 Skewness -.495

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Q131 Attended SDA high school

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Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1	27	2.7	10.1	10.1
	2	35	3.5	13.1	23.2
	3	49	4.9	18.4	41.6
	4	61	6.1	22.8	64.4
	5	45	4.5	16.9	81.3
	6	48	4.8	18.0	99.3
	7	2	.2	.7	100.0
	0	729	73.2	Missing	
Total		996	100.0	100.0	
Mean	3.801	Std dev	1.595	Skewness	-.159

Q132 Attended SDA college

2111

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1	76	7.6	28.8	28.8
	2	63	6.3	23.9	52.7
	3	56	5.6	21.2	73.9
	4	50	5.0	18.9	92.8
	5	14	1.4	5.3	98.1
	6	3	.3	1.1	99.2
	7	2	.2	.8	100.0
	0	732	73.5	Missing	
Total		996	100.0	100.0	
Mean	2.545	Std dev	1.347	Skewness	.589

Q133 Attended SDA graduate school

2111

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1	15	1.5	36.6	36.6
	2	3	.3	7.3	43.9
	3	11	1.1	26.8	70.7
	4	11	1.1	26.8	97.6
	5	1	.1	2.4	100.0
	0	955	95.9	Missing	
Total		996	100.0	100.0	
Mean	2.512	Std dev	1.306	Skewness	.007

Q134 Gender

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Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Male	1	431	43.3	44.1	44.1
Female	2	546	54.8	55.9	100.0
No response	0	19	1.9	Missing	
Total		996	100.0	100.0	
Mean	1.559	Std dev	.497	Skewness	-.237

Marital Satisfaction

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	13.00	1	.1	.1	.1
	14.00	3	.3	.4	.6
	15.00	1	.1	.1	.7
	16.00	3	.3	.4	1.2
	17.00	2	.2	.3	1.5
	18.00	3	.3	.4	1.9
	19.00	3	.3	.4	2.4
	20.00	1	.1	.1	2.5
	21.00	6	.6	.9	3.4
	22.00	4	.4	.6	4.0
	23.00	7	.7	1.0	5.1
	24.00	7	.7	1.0	6.1
	25.00	11	1.1	1.6	7.7
	26.00	11	1.1	1.6	9.4
	27.00	17	1.7	2.5	11.9
	28.00	17	1.7	2.5	14.4
	29.00	11	1.1	1.6	16.0
	30.00	14	1.4	2.1	18.1
	31.00	18	1.8	2.7	20.8
	32.00	25	2.5	3.7	24.5
	33.00	24	2.4	3.6	28.1
	34.00	21	2.1	3.1	31.2
	35.00	26	2.6	3.9	35.1
	36.00	37	3.7	5.5	40.6
	37.00	39	3.9	5.8	46.4
	38.00	23	2.3	3.4	49.8
	39.00	34	3.4	5.1	54.8
	40.00	36	3.6	5.3	60.2
	41.00	31	3.1	4.6	64.8
	42.00	25	2.5	3.7	68.5
	43.00	23	2.3	3.4	71.9
	44.00	35	3.5	5.2	77.1
	45.00	45	4.5	6.7	83.8
	46.00	30	3.0	4.5	88.3
	47.00	21	2.1	3.1	91.4
	48.00	24	2.4	3.6	94.9
	49.00	14	1.4	2.1	97.0
	50.00	20	2.0	3.0	100.0
	.	323	32.4	Missing	
	Total	996	100.0	100.0	
Mean	37.637	Std dev	7.816	Skewness	-.602

Marital Distortion

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	5.00	1	.1	.1	.1
	7.00	3	.3	.4	.5
	8.00	2	.2	.2	.7
	9.00	13	1.3	1.6	2.3
	10.00	20	2.0	2.4	4.8
	11.00	20	2.0	2.4	7.2
	12.00	28	2.8	3.4	10.6
	13.00	38	3.8	4.6	15.2
	14.00	59	5.9	7.2	22.4
	15.00	67	6.7	8.2	30.6
	16.00	69	6.9	8.4	39.0
	17.00	78	7.8	9.5	48.5
	18.00	104	10.4	12.7	61.2
	19.00	110	11.0	13.4	74.6
	20.00	85	8.5	10.4	85.0
	21.00	65	6.5	7.9	92.9

22.00	31	3.1	3.8	96.7
23.00	19	1.9	2.3	99.0
24.00	2	.2	.2	99.3
25.00	6	.6	.7	100.0
.	176	17.7	Missing	
Total	996	100.0	100.0	

Mean 17.090 Std dev 3.423 Skewness -.475

Equalitarian Roles

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	3.00	6	.6	.7	.7
	4.00	3	.3	.4	1.1
	5.00	6	.6	.7	1.8
	6.00	22	2.2	2.6	4.4
	7.00	85	8.5	10.0	14.4
	8.00	129	13.0	15.2	29.5
	9.00	121	12.1	14.2	43.8
	10.00	125	12.6	14.7	58.5
	11.00	133	13.4	15.6	74.1
	12.00	66	6.6	7.8	81.9
	13.00	67	6.7	7.9	89.8
	14.00	34	3.4	4.0	93.8
	15.00	53	5.3	6.2	100.0
	.	146	14.7	Missing	
Total		996	100.0	100.0	

Mean 10.065 Std dev 2.468 Skewness .154

MARITAL CONFLICT

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	2.00	11	1.1	1.3	1.3
	3.00	35	3.5	4.2	5.6
	4.00	70	7.0	8.5	14.0
	5.00	112	11.2	13.5	27.6
	6.00	189	19.0	22.9	50.4
	7.00	150	15.1	18.1	68.6
	8.00	159	16.0	19.2	87.8
	9.00	69	6.9	8.3	96.1
	10.00	32	3.2	3.9	100.0
	.	169	17.0	Missing	
Total		996	100.0	100.0	

Mean 6.486 Std dev 1.776 Skewness -.191

FUNDAMENTALISM

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	6.00	8	.8	.9	.9
	7.00	1	.1	.1	1.0
	8.00	5	.5	.6	1.6
	9.00	9	.9	1.0	2.6
	10.00	3	.3	.3	2.9
	11.00	7	.7	.8	3.7
	12.00	14	1.4	1.6	5.2
	13.00	23	2.3	2.6	7.8
	14.00	28	2.8	3.1	10.9
	15.00	37	3.7	4.1	15.0

16.00	38	3.8	4.2	19.2
17.00	44	4.4	4.9	24.1
18.00	87	8.7	9.7	33.7
19.00	90	9.0	10.0	43.7
20.00	106	10.6	11.8	55.5
21.00	122	12.2	13.5	69.0
22.00	87	8.7	9.7	78.7
23.00	87	8.7	9.7	88.3
24.00	105	10.5	11.7	100.0
.	95	9.5	Missing	

Total	996	100.0	100.0
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Mean	19.363	Std dev	3.709	Skewness	-1.075
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IDENTIFICATION

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	6.00	7	.7	.8	.8
	7.00	2	.2	.2	1.0
	8.00	7	.7	.8	1.7
	9.00	2	.2	.2	2.0
	10.00	5	.5	.5	2.5
	11.00	12	1.2	1.3	3.8
	12.00	8	.8	.9	4.7
	13.00	9	.9	1.0	5.7
	14.00	14	1.4	1.5	7.2
	15.00	22	2.2	2.4	9.6
	16.00	31	3.1	3.4	13.0
	17.00	45	4.5	4.9	17.9
	18.00	68	6.8	7.4	25.3
	19.00	83	8.3	9.1	34.4
	20.00	60	6.0	6.6	40.9
	21.00	92	9.2	10.0	51.0
	22.00	123	12.3	13.4	64.4
	23.00	117	11.7	12.8	77.2
	24.00	209	21.0	22.8	100.0
	.	80	8.0	Missing	
Total		996	100.0	100.0	

Mean	20.369	Std dev	3.704	Skewness	-1.406
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INTROJECTION

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	6.00	166	16.7	18.6	18.6
	7.00	131	13.2	14.7	33.3
	8.00	150	15.1	16.8	50.2
	9.00	112	11.2	12.6	62.7
	10.00	80	8.0	9.0	71.7
	11.00	64	6.4	7.2	78.9
	12.00	64	6.4	7.2	86.1
	13.00	39	3.9	4.4	90.5
	14.00	27	2.7	3.0	93.5
	15.00	14	1.4	1.6	95.1
	16.00	9	.9	1.0	96.1
	17.00	8	.8	.9	97.0
	18.00	11	1.1	1.2	98.2
	19.00	4	.4	.4	98.7
	20.00	2	.2	.2	98.9
	21.00	3	.3	.3	99.2
	22.00	4	.4	.4	99.7
	23.00	1	.1	.1	99.8
	24.00	2	.2	.2	100.0

			105	10.5	Missing
		Total	996	100.0	100.0
Mean	9.320	Std dev	3.186	Skewness	1.469

CONTROL

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	5.00	4	.4	.6	.6
	6.00	14	1.4	2.0	2.5
	7.00	32	3.2	4.5	7.1
	8.00	50	5.0	7.1	14.1
	9.00	86	8.6	12.2	26.3
	10.00	98	9.8	13.9	40.2
	11.00	138	13.9	19.5	59.7
	12.00	120	12.0	17.0	76.7
	13.00	84	8.4	11.9	88.5
	14.00	49	4.9	6.9	95.5
	15.00	17	1.7	2.4	97.9
	16.00	12	1.2	1.7	99.6
	17.00	2	.2	.3	99.9
	19.00	1	.1	.1	100.0
	.	289	29.0	Missing	
	Total	996	100.0	100.0	
Mean	10.917	Std dev	2.226	Skewness	-.035

INDEPENDENCE

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	15.00	3	.3	.4	.4
	16.00	9	.9	1.2	1.7
	17.00	15	1.5	2.1	3.7
	18.00	34	3.4	4.7	8.4
	19.00	60	6.0	8.3	16.7
	20.00	72	7.2	10.0	26.7
	21.00	95	9.5	13.1	39.8
	22.00	107	10.7	14.8	54.6
	23.00	110	11.0	15.2	69.8
	24.00	76	7.6	10.5	80.4
	25.00	84	8.4	11.6	92.0
	26.00	37	3.7	5.1	97.1
	27.00	15	1.5	2.1	99.2
	28.00	6	.6	.8	100.0
	.	273	27.4	Missing	
	Total	996	100.0	100.0	
Mean	22.094	Std dev	2.540	Skewness	-.178

ACHIEVEMENT

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	8.00	7	.7	1.0	1.0
	9.00	4	.4	.6	1.5
	10.00	13	1.3	1.8	3.3
	11.00	38	3.8	5.3	8.6
	12.00	67	6.7	9.3	18.0
	13.00	103	10.3	14.4	32.4
	14.00	133	13.4	18.5	50.9
	15.00	132	13.3	18.4	69.3
	16.00	84	8.4	11.7	81.0

		17.00	63	6.3	8.8	89.8
		18.00	45	4.5	6.3	96.1
		19.00	18	1.8	2.5	98.6
		20.00	10	1.0	1.4	100.0
		.	279	28.0	Missing	
		Total	996	100.0	100.0	
Mean	14.494	Std dev	2.262	Skewness		-.027

NON PHYSICAL PUNISHMENT

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	2.00	95	9.5	13.5	13.5
	3.00	114	11.4	16.1	29.6
	4.00	196	19.7	27.8	57.4
	5.00	148	14.9	21.0	78.3
	6.00	97	9.7	13.7	92.1
	7.00	39	3.9	5.5	97.6
	8.00	17	1.7	2.4	100.0
	.	290	29.1	Missing	
	Total	996	100.0	100.0	
Mean	4.316	Std dev	1.498	Skewness	.283

ENJOYMENT OF CHILDREN

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	5.00	1	.1	.1	.1
	6.00	1	.1	.1	.3
	7.00	7	.7	1.0	1.2
	8.00	14	1.4	1.9	3.1
	9.00	31	3.1	4.2	7.3
	10.00	64	6.4	8.7	16.1
	11.00	88	8.8	12.0	28.0
	12.00	153	15.4	20.8	48.8
	13.00	211	21.2	28.7	77.6
	14.00	99	9.9	13.5	91.0
	15.00	49	4.9	6.7	97.7
	16.00	17	1.7	2.3	100.0
	.	261	26.2	Missing	
	Total	996	100.0	100.0	
Mean	12.287	Std dev	1.796	Skewness	-.568

NEGATIVE AFFECT

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	2.00	205	20.6	27.7	27.7
	3.00	181	18.2	24.4	52.1
	4.00	167	16.8	22.5	74.6
	5.00	110	11.0	14.8	89.5
	6.00	51	5.1	6.9	96.4
	7.00	17	1.7	2.3	98.7
	8.00	10	1.0	1.3	100.0
	.	255	25.6	Missing	
	Total	996	100.0	100.0	
Mean	3.611	Std dev	1.431	Skewness	.743

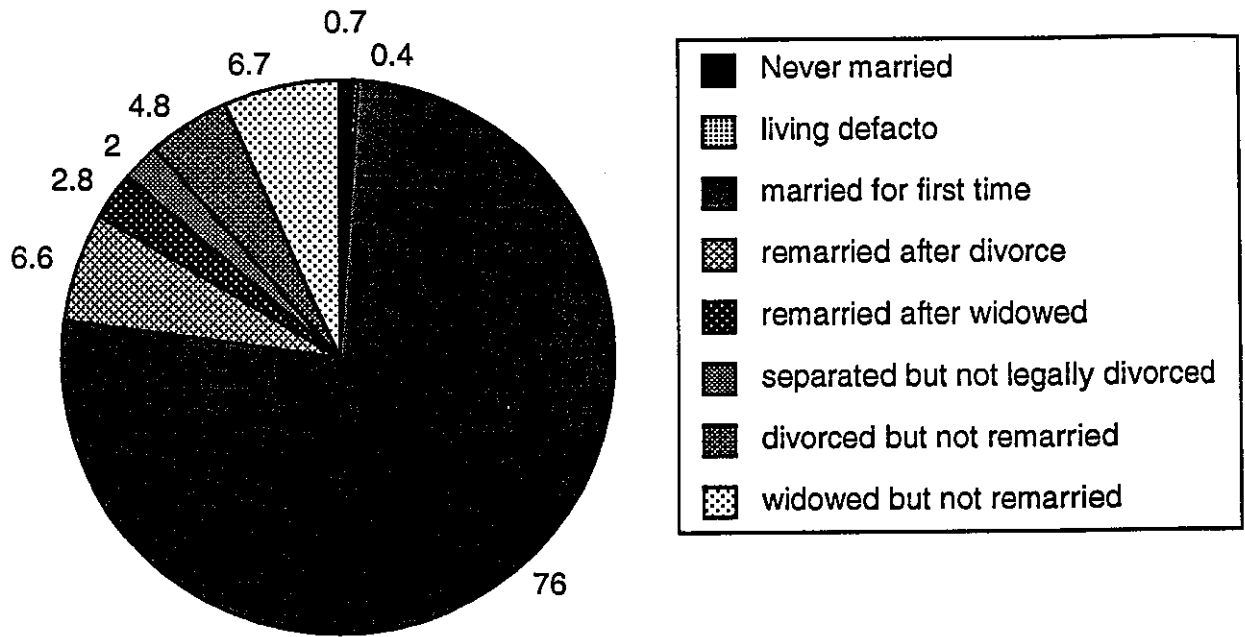
EXPRESSIVENESS

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	2.00	7	.7	.9	.9
	3.00	8	.8	1.0	2.0
	4.00	35	3.5	4.6	6.5
	5.00	59	5.9	7.7	14.2
	6.00	113	11.3	14.8	29.0
	7.00	171	17.2	22.3	51.3
	8.00	373	37.4	48.7	100.0
	.	230	23.1	Missing	
	Total	996	100.0	100.0	
Mean	6.961	Std dev	1.323	Skewness	-1.351

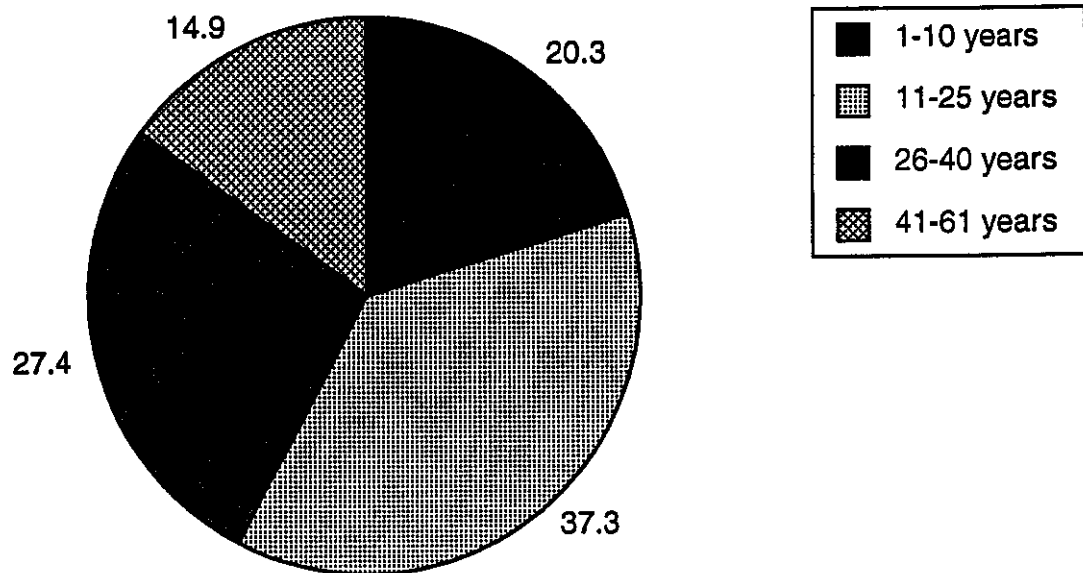
RATIONAL GUIDANCE

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	4.00	1	.1	.1	.1
	6.00	1	.1	.1	.3
	8.00	3	.3	.4	.7
	9.00	16	1.6	2.2	2.9
	10.00	26	2.6	3.5	6.4
	11.00	54	5.4	7.4	13.8
	12.00	113	11.3	15.4	29.2
	13.00	175	17.6	23.9	53.1
	14.00	149	15.0	20.3	73.4
	15.00	121	12.1	16.5	89.9
	16.00	74	7.4	10.1	100.0
	.	263	26.4	Missing	
	Total	996	100.0	100.0	
Mean	13.299	Std dev	1.756	Skewness	-.669

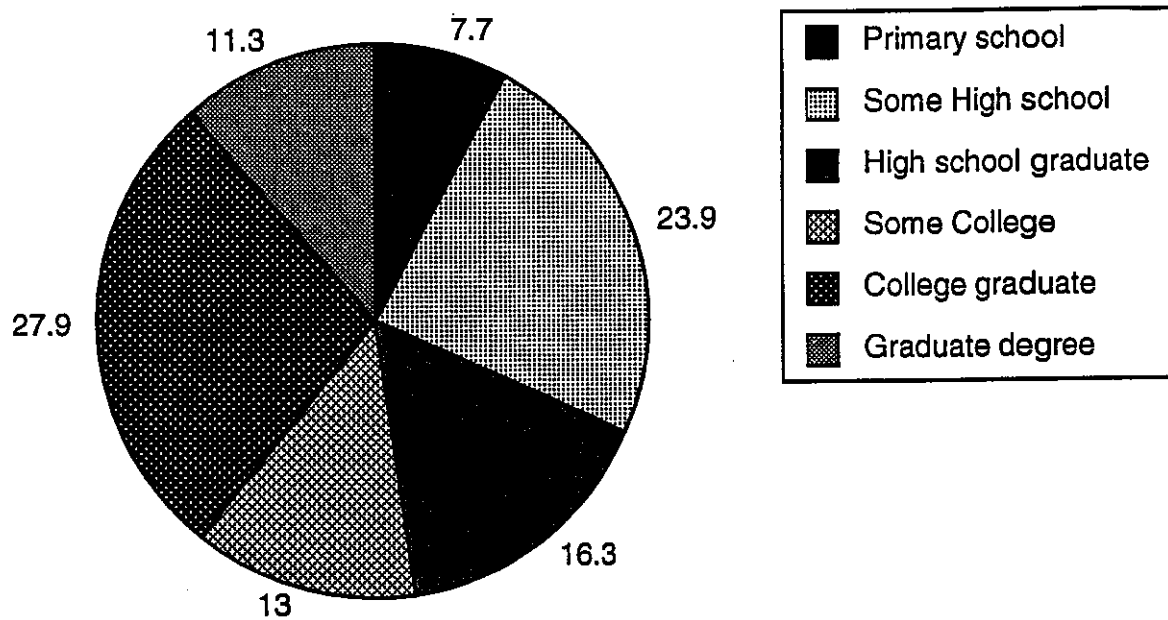
Marital Status



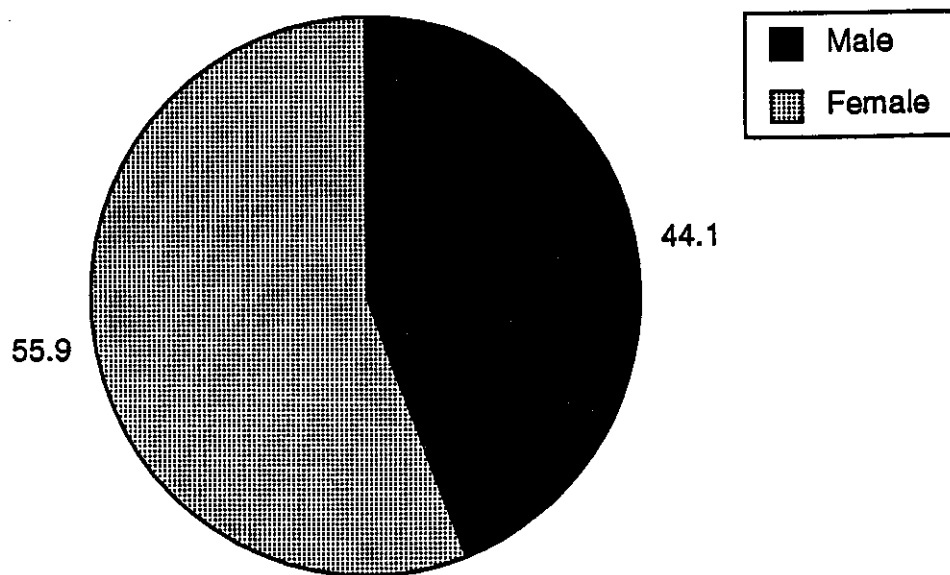
Years Married



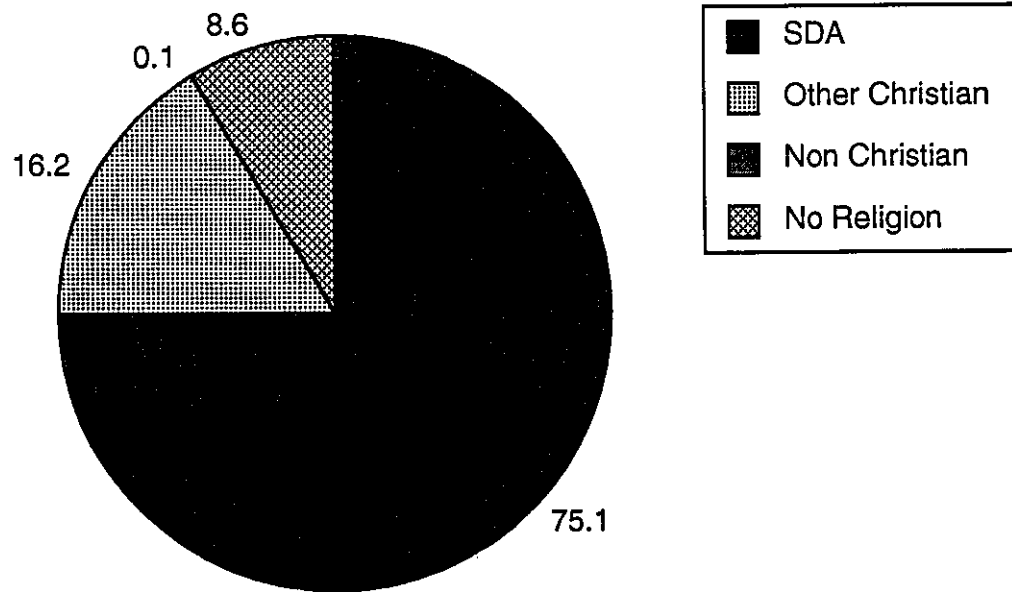
Highest Level of Formal Education



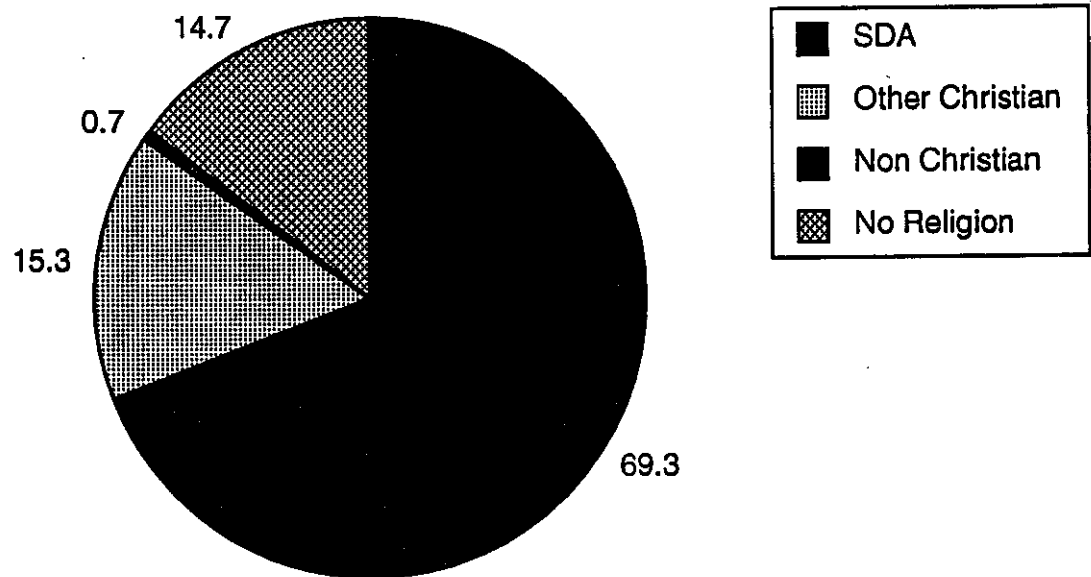
Gender



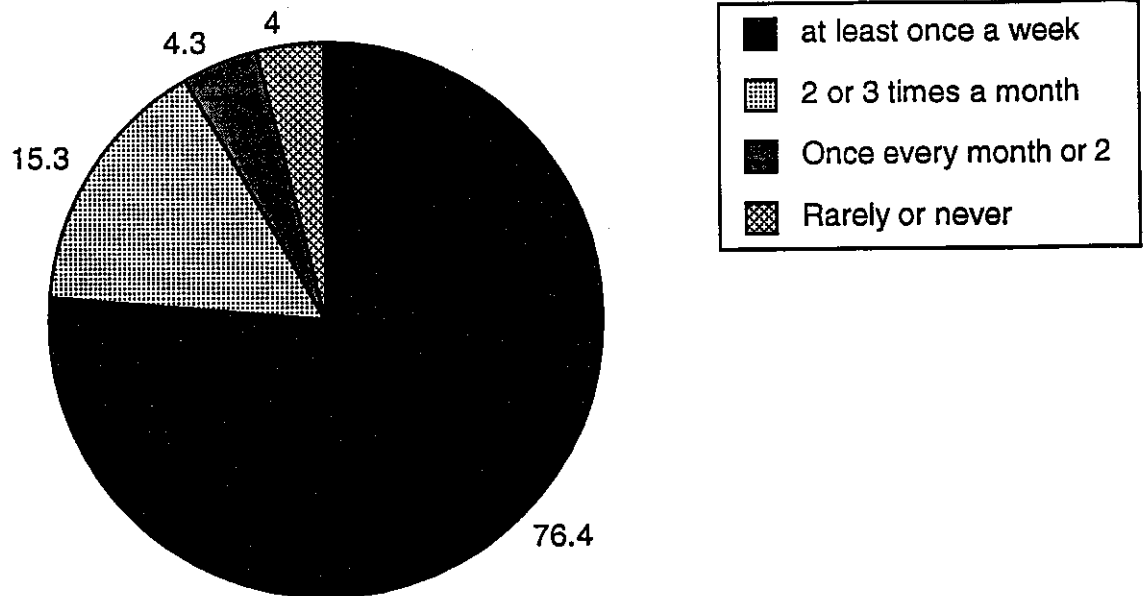
Religion when Married



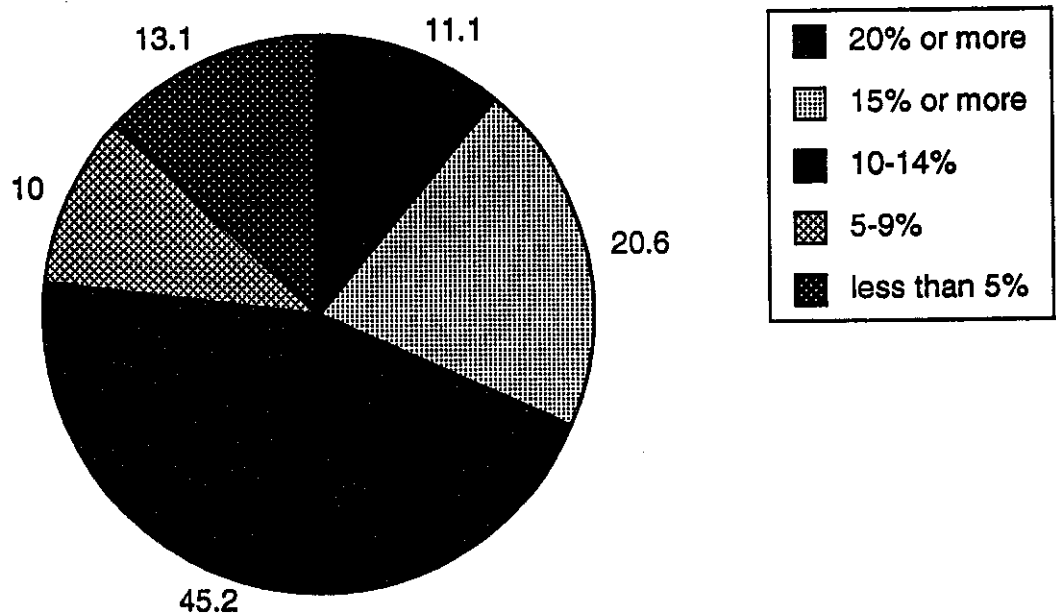
Partners Religion when Married



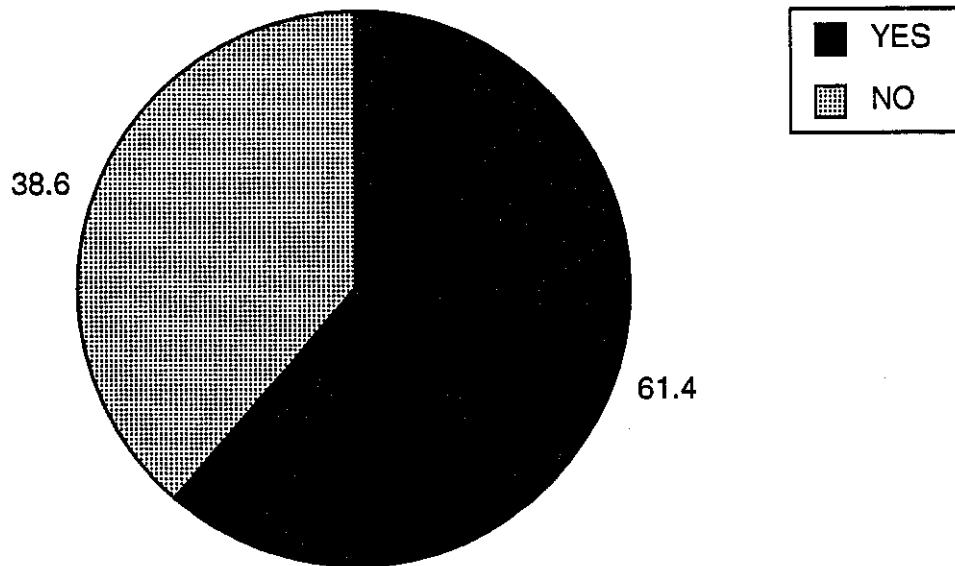
Church Attendance



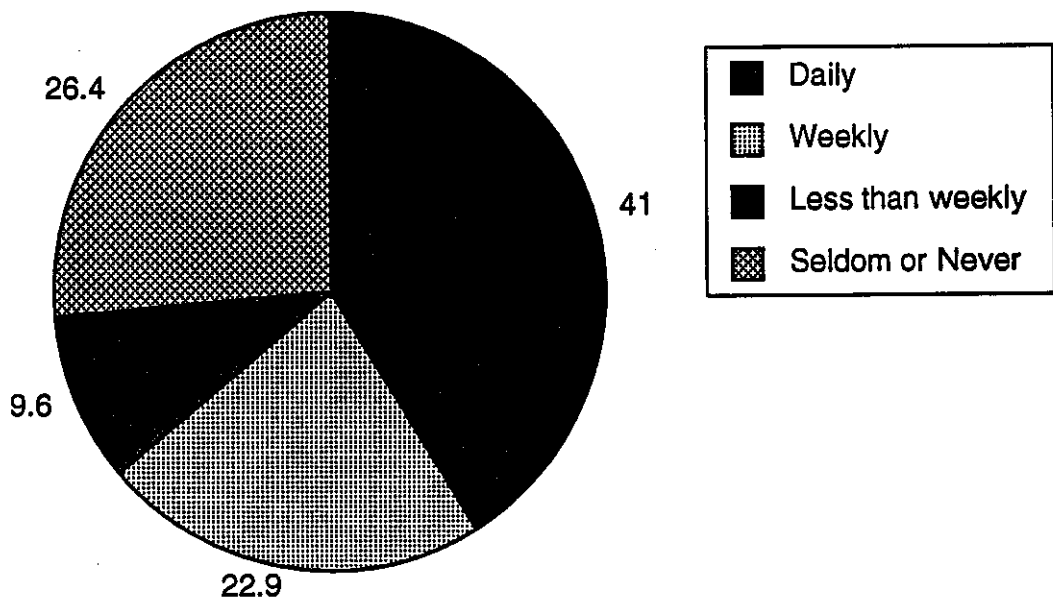
Percentage of Gross Income Contributed to Church or Religious Causes



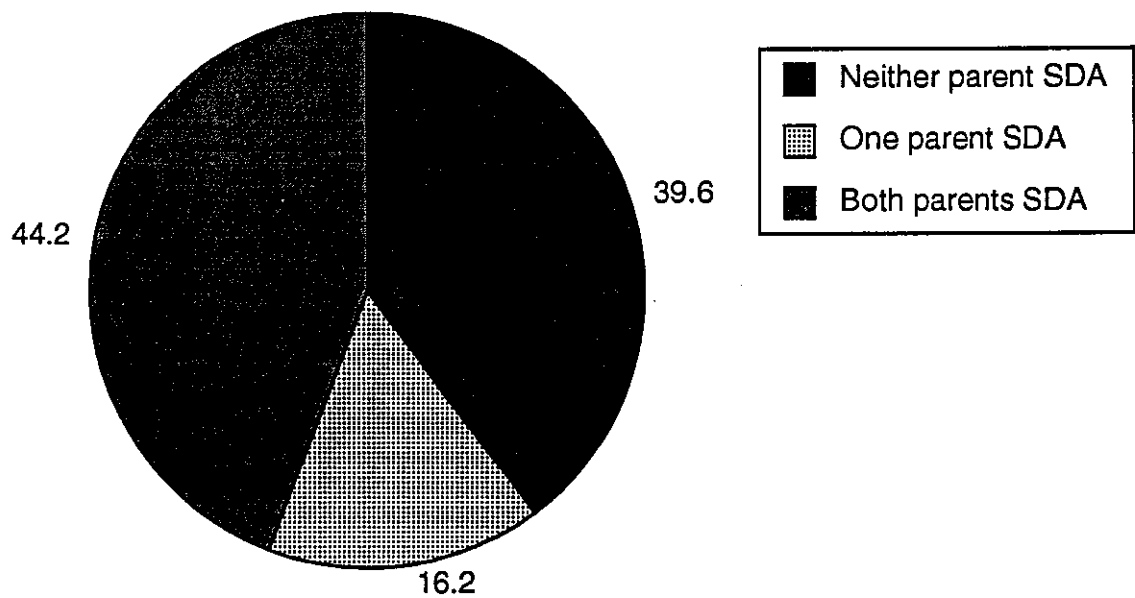
Hold Office in Local Church



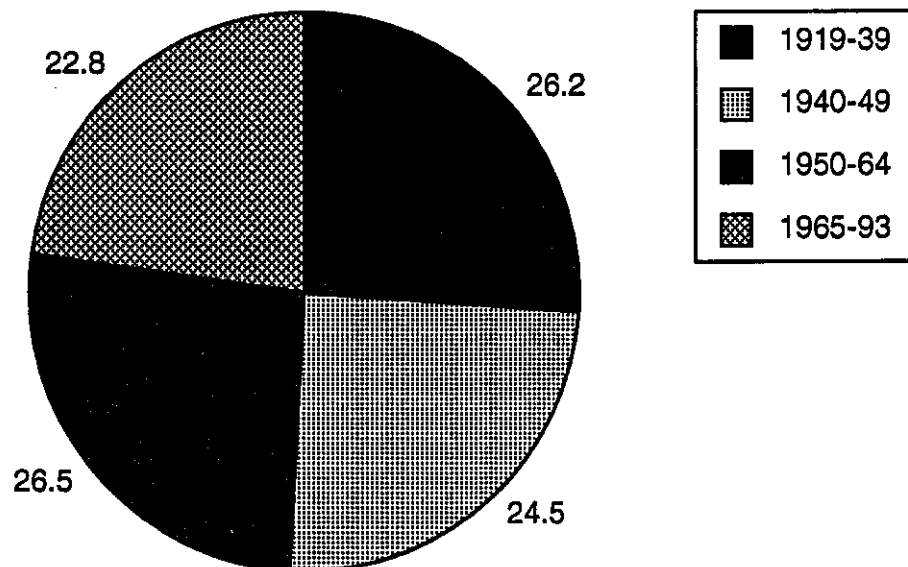
Frequency of Family Worship



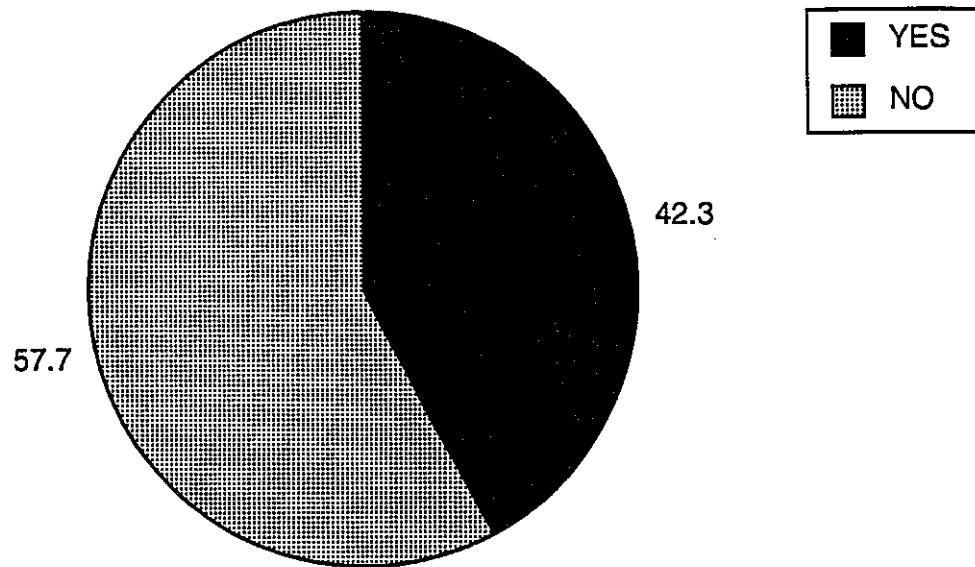
Parents Adventists During First 12 Years of Life



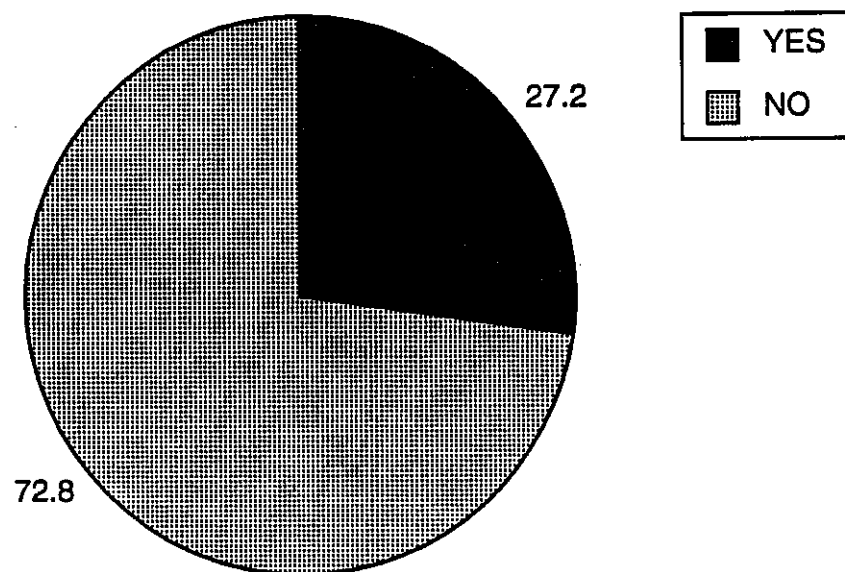
Year Born



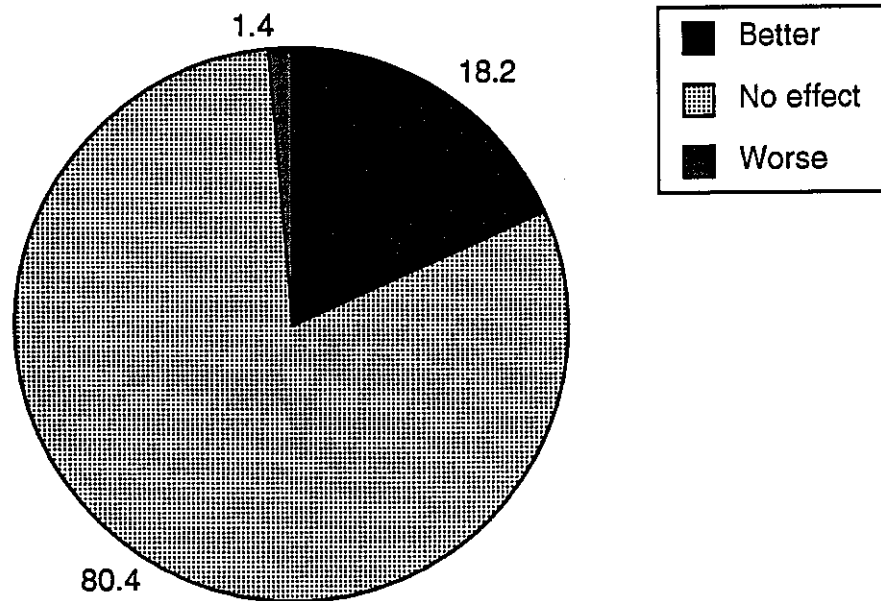
Church Family Ministries Director/Coordinator



Functioning Family Ministries Committee



Overall Effect of Family Ministries Program on Family



Baptised Adventist

