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paper 68

REVISITING MARRIAGE EFFECTS ON SUBSTANCE USE AMONG YOUNG ADULTS

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

A decade ago we published a book reporting an extensive analysis of nationwide panel data from the Monitoring the Future (MTF) project showing impacts of post–high school experiences on substance use (Bachman, Wadsworth, O'Malley, Johnston, & Schulenberg, 1997). One of the most important findings was that various categories of marital status, including engagement and divorce/separation, showed substantial impacts on young adults' use of cigarettes, alcohol, and illicit drugs. A few excerpts summarize those earlier findings:

> Marriage, and the anticipation of being married (i.e., becoming engaged), are accompanied by significant reductions in use of alcohol, marijuana, cocaine, and even cigarettes . . . It is important to keep in mind that other related factors such as pregnancy and parenthood can make their own contribution to reducing drug use; however, the regression analyses controlling these factors clearly indicate that marriage itself plays an important role in limiting the use of drugs (Bachman et al., 1997, p. 172).

> The findings [also] suggest that rather than the long-term history of marital status, it is the *present* condition of being engaged or married, versus being unmarried or divorced, that has the primary effect of restraining drug use (Bachman et al., 1997, p. 179).

That 1997 book covered a modal age range of 18–32, using data from the high school classes of 1976 through 1994. However, the classes in the late 80s and early 90s contributed relatively little to the findings, because the follow-up surveys then available extended only through the respondents' early 20s—ages during which rather little marriage occurs (for a diagram of the years and follow-ups included in these earlier analyses, see Bachman et al., 1997, Figure 3.1, p. 28).

MTF now has data extending to modal age 45. Using these new data, we revisit the effects of marriage on substance use, which we have termed "marriage effects," and consider two questions:

1. **Have marriage effects changed in recent years?** More specifically, are impacts on substance use linked to transitions in marital status different when we compare earlier cohorts (classes of 1976–1984) with later cohorts (classes of 1985–1994)? We already know that overall substance use rates differ across these two sets of cohorts, but the real question here is whether the changes in use linked to marital status transitions seem similar from one decade to the next.

2. **Are substance use effects of marital status transitions different when those transitions occur during ages 30–45, versus ages 19–30?** Our earlier analyses of these transition effects were limited to the age range 19–32. We can now examine whether similar effects are evident when the transitions

occur after age 30—an important consideration, especially when examining the effects of divorce and remarriage.

METHODS

Samples, Measures, and Data Weighting

These analyses make use of MTF panel data from the high school classes 1976–1994 and follow-up surveys conducted from 1977 through 2006. The sample design and methods are described extensively in Bachman, Johnston, O'Malley, and Schulenberg (2006). Table 1 shows the panel data used in these analyses. Only those students who provided information on their gender are utilized in these analyses.[1]

Marital status, the key variable of interest in these analyses, is measured by asking respondents to choose a status from the following list of choices:[2]

1) Single ("Never married" for respondents ages 40 and 45 only)
2) Engaged
3) Married
4) Separated
5) Divorced
6) Widowed

At age 35, less than one quarter of one percent of our respondents identified themselves as widowed. By age 45 there were still less than one percent "widowed." Given those small proportions, we excluded the widowed from these analyses. For respondents in the age 35, 40, and 45 follow-ups, we combined the categories "Separated" and "Divorced." The resulting variable used in these analyses has four categories: Single, Engaged, Married, Separated/Divorced.

The substance use variables are dichotomized versions of the MTF items for 30-day cigarette use (dichotomized at the half-pack per day or more level versus all others), heavy drinking in the last two weeks (dichotomized as any incidence versus all others), and 30-day marijuana use (dichotomized as any use in the last 30 days versus all others). The full text of the measures can be found in Johnston, Bachman, and O'Malley (2006).

All data used in these analyses have been weighted to compensate for unequal probability of initial selection into the follow-up panels. Because a primary focus of the MTF project is substance use, illicit drug users in senior year were oversampled by a

[1]Less than three tenths of one percent of the respondents are excluded for lack of valid gender identification.

[2]For respondents ages 19–30, the categories "Separated" and "Divorced" appear as "Separated/Divorced." Older respondents respond to those options as separate categories. The questionnaires for 40- and 45-year-old respondents did not provide the category "Engaged." Respondents ages 19–30 were not given the option to identify themselves as "Widowed."

factor of 3 to 1. In these analyses, those oversampled individuals are assigned a weight of 1/3 to compensate for the oversampling, while all others are assigned a weight of 1.

Analysis Strategy

Our book dealing with marriage effects employed a number of analysis approaches, including regression analyses predicting to change scores, as well as figures showing base-year (modal age 18—end of 12th grade) and follow-up scores. But perhaps the clearest and most straightforward analysis approach involved comparing two follow-up surveys ("before" and "after"), separated by two years, showing proportions using the substance in question both before and after a marital status transition (or nontransition). In the present occasional paper, we employ a similar approach, focusing on most patterns of marital status *transition* (e.g., single to married, married to divorced or separated) or *"nontransition"* (e.g., single to single, married to married), and examining prevalence rates for each behavior (cigarette use, heavy drinking, and marijuana use) at the "before" and "after" points.

In our comparison of earlier cohorts (classes of 1976–1984) with later cohorts (classes of 1985–1994), we look at two-year transitions in marital status across modal ages 19 to 30. This involves comparing one follow-up with the next, and permits each individual to contribute up to five such transitions. For example, a respondent participating in six follow-ups and reporting being single (S) for the first three follow-ups and married (M) for the next three would generate the following five transition patterns: S-S, S-S, S-M, M-M, and M-M. Table 2 shows the proportions of observations in each of these categories for all two-year transitions among the classes of 1976–1994. Table 2 also shows the proportions of observations in these categories for each possible transition (i.e., Follow-Up 1 to Follow-Up 2, Follow-Up 2 to Follow-Up 3, through Follow-Up 5 to Follow-Up 6).

In our exploration of the effects of later marital transitions, the schedule of follow-up surveys limits us to five- or six-year transitions. Specifically, a follow-up at modal age 35 (17 years after the 12th-grade base-year survey) is compared with the sixth follow-up survey, which occurred 11 years after the base-year survey for half of each cohort sample (modal age 29) and 12 years later for the other half sample (modal age 30). Five-year transitions from modal ages 35 to 40 and 40 to 45 are also examined. Table 3 shows the proportions of observations for all possible status combinations in the five-/six-year transition between ages 29/30 (left hand side of the table) and for all five-/six-year transitions between ages 29/30 and 45 (right hand side of the table).

While Tables 2 and 3 show all of the 16 possible marital status combinations, the figures that follow do not. As a rule of thumb, we only show those combinations that represent 2% or more of our samples. For respondents in their 20s, we show the following combinations: S-S, S-E, S-M, E-M, M-M, M-D, D-M, and D-D. For respondents in their 30s we show: S-S, S-M, E-M, M-M, M-D, D-M, and D-D.

RESULTS

We present our findings in separate sections below for cigarette use, heavy drinking, and marijuana use. In each section we address the two questions raised in the introduction.

Cigarette Use

Our earlier analysis reported that ". . . among both men and women, becoming divorced is associated with an increased likelihood of becoming a half-pack or more daily smoker, and becoming remarried is associated with a corresponding decrease. Moreover, remaining divorced at both times is associated with a consistently high rate of half-pack smoking . . ." (Bachman et al., 1997, p. 70). These findings are evident again in Figure 1 for members of the high school classes of 1976–1984 (who are, of course, mostly the same respondents as in the earlier book). But are the findings any different for the later cohorts—members of the classes of 1985–1994? The answer, displayed in Figure 2, is that although the overall prevalence of half-pack-a-day or more smoking is distinctly lower for the later cohorts, the links between smoking and divorce are quite similar to those displayed by the earlier cohorts. Specifically, divorce is associated with some increase in the likelihood of smoking, whereas remarriage is associated with some decrease. Note that in all figures, the transitions *into* marriage (S-M, E-M, and D-M) are denoted by heavy solid lines, whereas the transition *out of* marriage (M-D) is denoted by a heavy broken line.

Figure 3 extends the findings to the early 30s—specifically, the five- or six-year interval from modal ages 29/30 to 35. Results are shown for members of the high school classes of 1976–1989 combined. These new findings are similar to those for marital transitions when respondents were in their 20s. Those divorced at both times (i.e., at ages 29/30 and also 35) are most likely to be half-pack or more smokers. Those who made the transition from married to divorced showed some increased likelihood of half-pack or more smoking, whereas those who made the transition from divorced to remarried showed some decreased likelihood. Smoking rates were low among those who were married by age 29/30 and continued to be married at age 35 (and we assume that in the great majority of cases the marriage was to the same person, although these tabulations do not exclude individuals who were married to a different person at ages 29/30 and 35). Those single at both ages 29/30 and 35 were somewhat more likely to smoke, compared with those married at both times.

When we added transitions from age 35 to 40 (classes of 1976–1984) and from age 40 to 45 (classes of 1976–1979), the findings shown in Figure 3 were not substantially changed.

Heavy Drinking

Figure 4 shows findings for the classes of 1976–1984, which closely match those reported earlier (see Bachman et al., 1997, p. 103) for percentages reporting recent

occasions of heavy alcohol use (five or more drinks in a row) during the past two weeks. Specific findings include the following:

- Instances of heavy drinking were more likely than average among those single at both times (S-S) or divorced at both times (D-D). (In contrast to the findings for half-pack smoking shown in Figure 1, the prevalence rates for heavy drinking did not differ very substantially between the S-S and D-D categories.)

- Instances of heavy drinking were least likely among those married at both times (M-M).

- Instances of heavy drinking declined sharply among those making the transition from single to married (S-M), and equally sharply among those transitioning from divorced to married (D-M).

- "Engagement effects" were evident with respect to heavy drinking; those going from single to engaged (S-E) showed some decline in proportions of heavy drinkers, those progressing from engaged to married (E-M) showed further declines, and the combined effects were roughly equivalent to the S-M shift noted above.

- Instances of heavy drinking increased markedly among those who became divorced (M-D).

Figure 5 presents heavy drinking findings for the more recent classes, 1985–1994, and the findings very closely replicate those for the earlier classes shown in Figure 4. Indeed, every one of the observations listed above based on Figure 4 is equally applicable to the findings shown in Figure 5. There are considerable gender differences evident in both figures, with females substantially less likely than males to report having had five or more drinks in a row during the two weeks preceding the survey. (It should be noted, of course, that the impacts of five drinks are greater for the average female than for the average male, given usual differences in size and metabolism.) The overall prevalence of heavy drinking shows little change from one decade to the next, in contrast to the declines observed for half-pack smoking.

Do transitions in marital status during the early 30s show similar effects on heavy drinking? The findings shown in Figure 6 indicate that they do. Once again, heavy drinking is least likely among those who are married—whether that is at age 29/30 (the M-M and M-D categories) or at age 35 (the M-M, S-M, E-M, and D-M categories). And again the transition from married to divorced is accompanied by increased likelihood of heavy drinking.

One noteworthy difference between the findings in Figure 6 and those in Figures 4 and 5 is that the "after" measures at age 35 show somewhat lower proportions in just about all categories reporting instances of heavy drinking. This suggests that beyond the

direct effects of individuals' transitions in marital status, there may be some broader age-related effects involved. This may well have to do with lower proportions of friends and companions who occasionally drink heavily. After all, by the time adults reach age 35, increasing proportions of their age-mates are married and have children; and marriage and parenthood decrease the frequency of evenings out for fun and recreation—including heavy drinking (Bachman et al., 2002).

Here again, as we found for smoking, when we added transitions from age 35 to 40 (classes of 1976–1984) and from age 40 to 45 (classes of 1976–1979), the findings for instances of heavy drinking shown in Figure 6 were not substantially changed.

Marijuana Use

Figure 7 shows, among those in the high school classes of 1976–1984, that prevalence of 30-day marijuana use declined for every category of marital transition except one; those who made the transition from married to divorced showed increased proportions of marijuana use. Figure 8 shows much lower prevalence rates for marijuana use among those in the high school classes of 1985–1994, and smaller declines; but again, those who became divorced showed increased proportions of use. Across both sets of cohorts, the transition from single to married was associated with greater than average declines in proportions of marijuana users. Those who were divorced at both time points showed the highest proportions of marijuana use among males, and nearly the highest proportions among females. In sharp contrast, those who were married at both time points consistently had the lowest proportions of marijuana users.

Figure 9 shows marijuana use prevalence rates linked to marital transitions from age 29/30 to age 35, for the classes of 1976–1989. The predominant secular trend in marijuana use during the period covered was downward; however, there was almost no decline in prevalence among those who became divorced. Once again, those divorced at both time points were among the most likely to use marijuana, whereas those married at both times were only about one third as likely to use.

As we found for smoking and heavy drinking, when we added transitions from age 35 to 40 (classes of 1976–1984) and from age 40 to 45 (classes of 1976–1979), the findings for instances of heavy drinking shown in Figure 9 were not substantially changed.

Further Analyses

One of the additional analyses we undertook involved a further look at the marriage transitions that occurred when our respondents were in their 20s. Specifically, we examined the four-year transition between the first and third follow-ups (ages 19/20 to 23/24) and the six-year transition between the third and fifth follow-ups (ages 23/24 to 29/30). We did so in order to explore whether there were important differences in substance use relationships with marital transitions in the early 20s versus those in the late 20s. We also wanted to see whether focusing on longer transitions (as we were

required to do for marriage transitions after age 30) led to different results. After reviewing the findings (not shown here), we concluded that the examination of these longer intervals, and the distinction between transitions in the early versus late 20s, revealed no important departures from the results already reported for two-year transitions (i.e., those shown in Figures 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, and 8).

A second set of additional analyses expanded the data on the five- or six-year transitions from age 29/30 to age 35 (shown in Figures 3, 6, and 9) by adding prevalence rates for substance use at age 18 (end of high school). This was done in order to explore whether and to what extent the differences revealed at the two transition points were evident earlier. In brief, we found that, at age 18, those who later reported being divorced at ages 29/30 and/or 35 were (a) distinctly more likely than most others to be half-pack or more cigarette smokers, (b) somewhat more likely than average to be marijuana users, and (c) slightly more likely to have reported instances of heavy drinking (results not shown here).

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

In this occasional paper we have revisited the "marriage effects" on substance use reported a decade earlier, now taking advantage of a great deal of additional data collected from MTF's nationwide longitudinal samples. We have presented prevalence rates for half-pack (or more) daily smoking, instances of heavy drinking (five or more drinks at a time during the past two weeks), and any marijuana use during the preceding 30 days. Our objective was to see whether the findings originally reported generalized across time, cohorts, and ages.

Our contrasting of earlier and later cohorts (high school classes of 1976–1984, versus classes of 1985–1994) showed overall declines in cigarette and marijuana use. Nevertheless, the patterns of relationships with marital status remain much the same across these two groups. Most notable among these relationships are the following: Divorce was associated with higher prevalence rates for smoking, and with increases in likelihood of heavy drinking and marijuana use. Transitions into marriage, either from having been single or from having been divorced, were associated with declines in all three types of substance use.

The transitions described in the preceding paragraph took place over two-year intervals during the respondents' 20s. We also examined transitions occurring during respondents' 30s and early 40s using five-year intervals. Here again there were differences in overall rates of substance use, but the shifts linked to marital transitions were much the same.

In our earlier monographs, we included extensive multivariate analyses indicating that most of the marriage effects reported were not attributable to prior differences, but some were attributable to related factors such as pregnancy and parenthood (Bachman et al., 1997). Subsequent analyses uncovered a number of mediating variables whereby

these effects occurred, most notably changes in the frequency of evenings out for fun and recreation (Bachman et al., 2002). Although these more extensive earlier analyses were not repeated as part of the present revisiting of marriage effects, we consider it very likely that these additional relationships would also be replicated with our more extended samples.

In sum, it appears that getting married lowers the likelihood of substance use, whereas getting *un*married (i.e., divorced or separated) increases it. These findings seem to generalize broadly across ages 19–40, across cohorts, and across the last quarter of the 20th century and into the 21st.

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Table 1
Observations Utilized from the Twelfth-Grade Follow-Up Panels

Age 18 Base Year	Age 19–20 First Follow-Up	Age 21–22 Second Follow-Up	Age 23–24 Third Follow-Up	Age 25–26 Fourth Follow-Up	Age 27–28 Fifth Follow-Up	Age 29–30 Sixth Follow-Up	Age 35 Seventh Follow-Up	Age 40 Eighth Follow-Up	Age 45 Ninth Follow-Up	Target by Base Year* (wtd)	Target by Base Year* Cumulative (wtd)
1976	1977–1978	1979–1980	1981–1982	1983–1984	1985–1986	1987–1988	1993	1998	2003	1688.0	1688.0
1977	1978–1979	1980–1981	1982–1983	1984–1985	1986–1987	1988–1989	1994	1999	2004	1757.7	3445.7
1978	1979–1980	1981–1982	1983–1984	1985–1986	1987–1988	1989–1990	1995	2000	2005	1789.7	5235.3
1979	1980–1981	1982–1983	1984–1985	1986–1987	1988–1989	1990–1991	1996	2001	2006	1789.0	7024.3
1980	1981–1982	1983–1984	1985–1986	1987–1988	1989–1990	1991–1992	1997	2002		1801.3	8825.7
1981	1982–1983	1984–1985	1986–1987	1988–1989	1990–1991	1992–1993	1998	2003		1709.3	10535.0
1982	1983–1984	1985–1986	1987–1988	1989–1990	1991–1992	1993–1994	1999	2004		1805.7	12340.6
1983	1984–1985	1986–1987	1988–1989	1990–1991	1992–1993	1994–1995	2000	2005		1820.0	14160.6
1984	1985–1986	1987–1988	1989–1990	1991–1992	1993–1994	1995–1996	2001	2006		1911.3	16072.0
1985	1986–1987	1988–1989	1990–1991	1992–1993	1994–1995	1996–1997	2002			1907.7	17979.6
1986	1987–1988	1989–1990	1991–1992	1993–1994	1995–1996	1997–1998	2003			1953.7	19933.3
1987	1988–1989	1990–1991	1992–1993	1994–1995	1996–1997	1998–1999	2004			2002.7	21936.0
1988	1989–1990	1991–1992	1993–1994	1995–1996	1997–1998	1999–2000	2005			2044.7	23980.6
1989	1990–1991	1992–1993	1994–1995	1996–1997	1998–1999	2000–2001	2006			2082.7	26063.3
1990	1991–1992	1993–1994	1995–1996	1997–1998	1999–2000	2001–2002				2124.7	28188.0
1991	1992–1993	1994–1995	1996–1997	1998–1999	2000–2001	2002–2003				2153.0	30341.0
1992	1993–1994	1995–1996	1997–1998	1999–2000	2001–2002	2003–2004				2190.3	32531.3
1993	1994–1995	1996–1997	1998–1999	2000–2001	2002–2003	2004–2005				2109.0	34640.3
1994	1995–1996	1997–1998	1999–2000	2001–2002	2003–2004	2005–2006				2087.7	36728.0

*These data include respondents who were missing on gender or reported their marital status as widowed. These two very small groups were excluded from all subsequent analyses.

Table 2
Two-Year Marriage Transitions

Summary of All 2-Year Transitions

	Males		Females	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
S-S	**24,392.0**	**52.5**	**24,485.3**	**40.3**
S-E	**2,875.7**	**6.2**	**4,016.7**	**6.6**
S-M	**3,062.0**	**6.6**	**3,778.0**	**6.2**
S-D	136.3	0.3	191.0	0.3
E-S	547.7	1.2	1,003.0	1.7
E-E	512.3	1.1	927.7	1.5
E-M	**2,392.7**	**5.2**	**3,777.3**	**6.2**
E-D	89.3	0.2	153.0	0.3
M-S	193.3	0.4	162.0	0.3
M-E	51.0	0.1	102.0	0.2
M-M	**10,437.7**	**22.5**	**18,747.0**	**30.9**
M-D	**746.0**	**1.6**	**1,376.0**	**2.3**
D-S	115.0	0.2	141.0	0.2
D-E	77.0	0.2	189.7	0.3
D-M	**270.3**	**0.6**	**517.3**	**0.9**
D-D	**535.3**	**1.2**	**1,173.0**	**1.9**
Total	46,433.6		60,739.9	

Transitions between 1st & 2nd Follow-Ups

	Males		Females	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
S-S	**7,923.3**	**76.2**	**8,306.3**	**61.5**
S-E	**756.7**	**7.3**	**1,316.7**	**9.8**
S-M	**610.0**	**5.9**	**1,037.7**	**7.7**
S-D	39.0	0.4	63.7	0.5
E-S	162.0	1.6	363.3	2.7
E-E	117.7	1.1	294.3	2.2
E-M	**313.7**	**3.0**	**714.0**	**5.3**
E-D	13.3	0.1	35.3	0.3
M-S	58.0	0.6	51.7	0.4
M-E	9.3	0.1	23.0	0.2
M-M	**316.0**	**3.0**	**1,084.7**	**8.0**
M-D	**32.0**	**0.3**	**138.7**	**1.0**
D-S	25.0	0.2	19.7	0.2
D-E	5.3	0.1	4.7	0.0
D-M	**6.7**	**0.1**	**21.7**	**0.2**
D-D	**8.3**	**0.1**	**30.3**	**0.2**
Total	10,396.3		13,505.7	

Transitions between 2nd & 3rd Follow-Ups

	Males		Females	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
S-S	**6,191.3**	**62.8**	**6,157.7**	**48.0**
S-E	**767.7**	**7.8**	**1,066.0**	**8.3**
S-M	**742.0**	**7.5**	**976.7**	**7.6**
S-D	27.7	0.3	38.3	0.3
E-S	140.7	1.4	267.7	2.1
E-E	136.0	1.4	240.0	1.9
E-M	**530.3**	**5.4**	**998.0**	**7.8**
E-D	25.3	0.3	37.7	0.3
M-S	45.7	0.5	36.7	0.3
M-E	10.0	0.1	15.0	0.1
M-M	**1,051.7**	**10.7**	**2,498.0**	**19.5**
M-D	**109.0**	**1.1**	**238.3**	**1.9**
D-S	13.3	0.1	25.7	0.2
D-E	8.7	0.1	22.0	0.2
D-M	**30.0**	**0.3**	**81.0**	**0.6**
D-D	**36.0**	**0.4**	**141.3**	**1.1**
Total	9,865.3		12,840.0	

Transitions between 3rd & 4th Follow-Ups

	Males		Females	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
S-S	**4,530.7**	**49.0**	**4,363.7**	**36.1**
S-E	**619.0**	**6.7**	**811.7**	**6.7**
S-M	**711.7**	**7.7**	**797.7**	**6.6**
S-D	26.0	0.3	43.0	0.4
E-S	93.7	1.0	184.0	1.5
E-E	117.7	1.3	168.0	1.4
E-M	**639.3**	**6.9**	**885.3**	**7.3**
E-D	22.3	0.2	24.3	0.2
M-S	40.7	0.4	26.7	0.2
M-E	14.3	0.2	21.3	0.2
M-M	**2,069.3**	**22.4**	**4,026.0**	**33.3**
M-D	**176.3**	**1.9**	**312.3**	**2.6**
D-S	26.7	0.3	25.7	0.2
D-E	18.3	0.2	40.0	0.3
D-M	**50.0**	**0.5**	**117.0**	**1.0**
D-D	**91.7**	**1.0**	**232.3**	**1.9**
Total	9,247.7		12,079.0	

Transitions between 4th & 5th Follow-Ups

	Males		Females	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
S-S	**3,301.7**	**38.1**	**3,206.0**	**28.1**
S-E	**425.7**	**4.9**	**498.3**	**4.4**
S-M	**558.3**	**6.4**	**562.0**	**4.9**
S-D	22.0	0.3	28.3	0.3
E-S	87.0	1.0	112.3	1.0
E-E	83.7	1.0	117.7	1.0
E-M	**528.3**	**6.1**	**722.0**	**6.3**
E-D	19.0	0.2	25.0	0.2
M-S	28.7	0.3	22.0	0.2
M-E	9.0	0.1	21.7	0.2
M-M	**3,103.3**	**35.8**	**5,176.7**	**45.4**
M-D	**207.3**	**2.4**	**348.7**	**3.1**
D-S	23.7	0.3	30.7	0.3
D-E	13.3	0.2	60.7	0.5
D-M	**78.7**	**0.9**	**133.3**	**1.2**
D-D	**178.7**	**2.1**	**343.7**	**3.0**
Total	8,668.3		11,409.0	

Transitions between 5th & 6th Follow-Ups

	Males		Females	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
S-S	**2,445.0**	**29.6**	**2,451.7**	**22.5**
S-E	**306.7**	**3.7**	**324.0**	**3.0**
S-M	**440.0**	**5.3**	**404.0**	**3.7**
S-D	21.7	0.3	17.7	0.2
E-S	64.3	0.8	75.7	0.7
E-E	57.3	0.7	107.7	1.0
E-M	**381.0**	**4.6**	**458.0**	**4.2**
E-D	9.3	0.1	30.7	0.3
M-S	20.3	0.3	25.0	0.2
M-E	8.3	0.1	21.0	0.2
M-M	**3,897.3**	**47.2**	**5,961.7**	**54.7**
M-D	**221.3**	**2.7**	**338.0**	**3.1**
D-S	26.3	0.3	39.3	0.4
D-E	31.3	0.4	62.3	0.6
D-M	**105.0**	**1.3**	**164.3**	**1.5**
D-D	**220.7**	**2.7**	**425.3**	**3.9**
Total	8,256.0		10,906.3	

S = Single
E = Engaged
M = Married
D = Separated/Divorced

Transition patterns, frequencies, and percentages shown in bold appear in associated figures.

Table 3
Five/Six-Year Marriage Transitions

5/6-Year Transitions between Age 29/30 and Age 35
Base Year 1976–1989

	Males		Females	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
SS	**983.0**	**17.2**	**1,017.0**	**13.6**
SE	89.0	1.6	101.3	1.4
SM	**627.7**	**11.0**	**497.7**	**6.6**
SD	40.3	0.7	54.0	0.7
ES	19.0	0.3	41.7	0.6
EE	8.7	0.2	19.3	0.3
EM	**204.7**	**3.6**	**226.3**	**3.0**
ED	23.3	0.4	24.3	0.3
MS	25.7	0.5	31.0	0.4
ME	19.3	0.3	36.3	0.5
MM	**3,112.0**	**54.5**	**4,459.7**	**59.5**
MD	**244.3**	**4.3**	**405.3**	**5.4**
DS	21.7	0.4	32.0	0.4
DE	16.0	0.3	33.0	0.4
DM	**157.0**	**2.8**	**276.7**	**3.7**
DD	**119.3**	**2.1**	**239.3**	**3.2**
Total	5,711.0		7,495.0	

5/6-Year Transitions between Ages 29/30, 35, 40, and 45
Base Year 1976–1989

	Males		Females	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
SS	**1,652.7**	**15.3**	**1,733.0**	**12.4**
SE	89.0	0.8	101.3	0.7
SM	**778.0**	**7.2**	**626.7**	**4.5**
SD	75.0	0.7	90.3	0.7
ES	35.0	0.3	63.3	0.5
EE	8.7	0.1	19.3	0.1
EM	**259.7**	**2.4**	**295.3**	**2.1**
ED	34.7	0.3	41.3	0.3
MS	32.3	0.3	36.3	0.3
ME	19.3	0.2	36.3	0.3
MM	**6,551.0**	**60.8**	**8,850.7**	**63.4**
MD	**495.0**	**4.6**	**791.7**	**5.7**
DS	26.3	0.2	34.7	0.3
DE	16.0	0.2	33.0	0.2
DM	**293.3**	**2.7**	**457.7**	**3.3**
DD	**409.0**	**3.8**	**740.0**	**5.3**
Total	10,775.0		13,951.0	

Transition patterns, frequencies, and percentages shown in bold appear in associated figures.

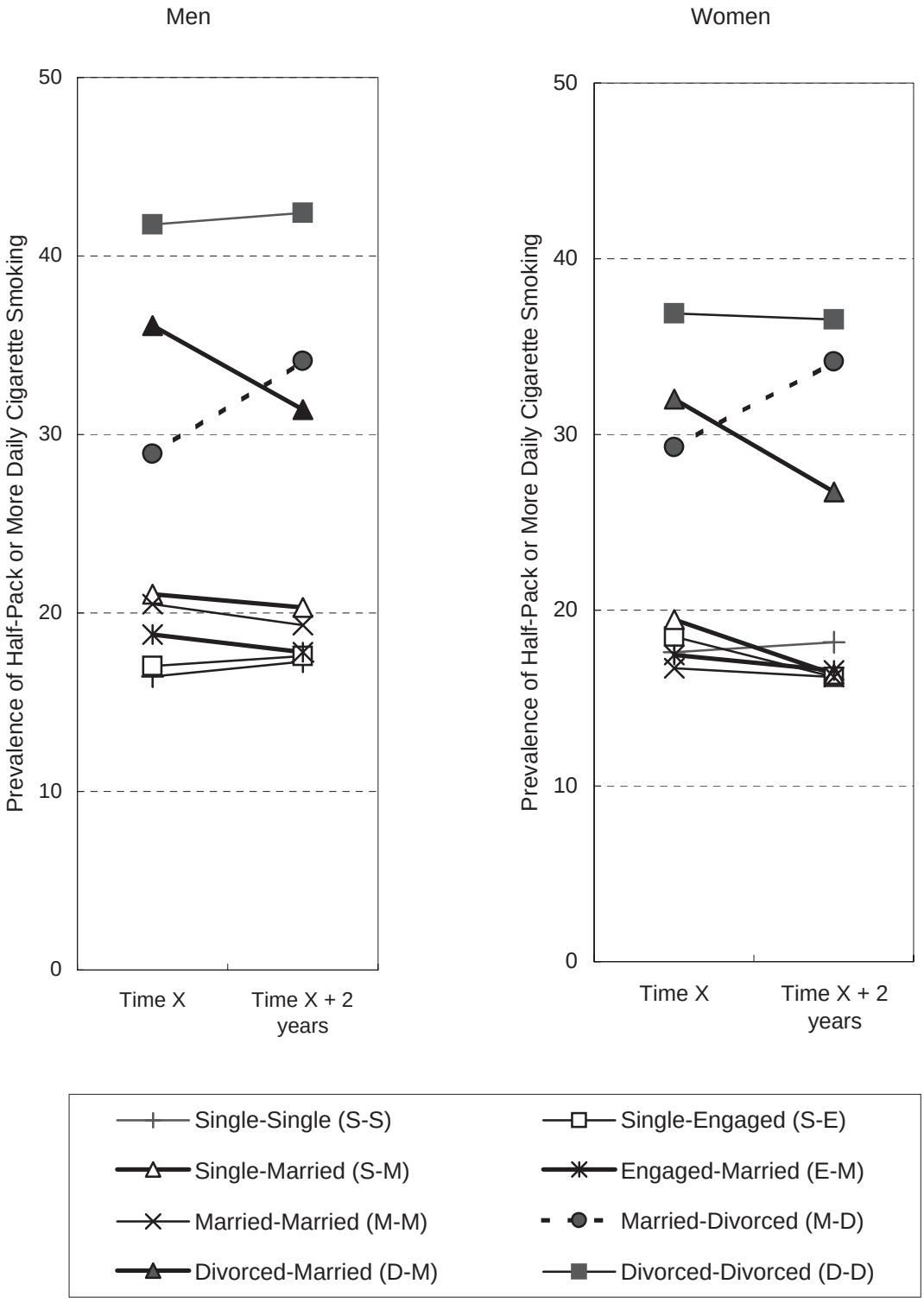

Figure 1. Prevalence of Half-Pack or More Daily Cigarette Smoking Related to Marital Status (Classes 1976–1984)

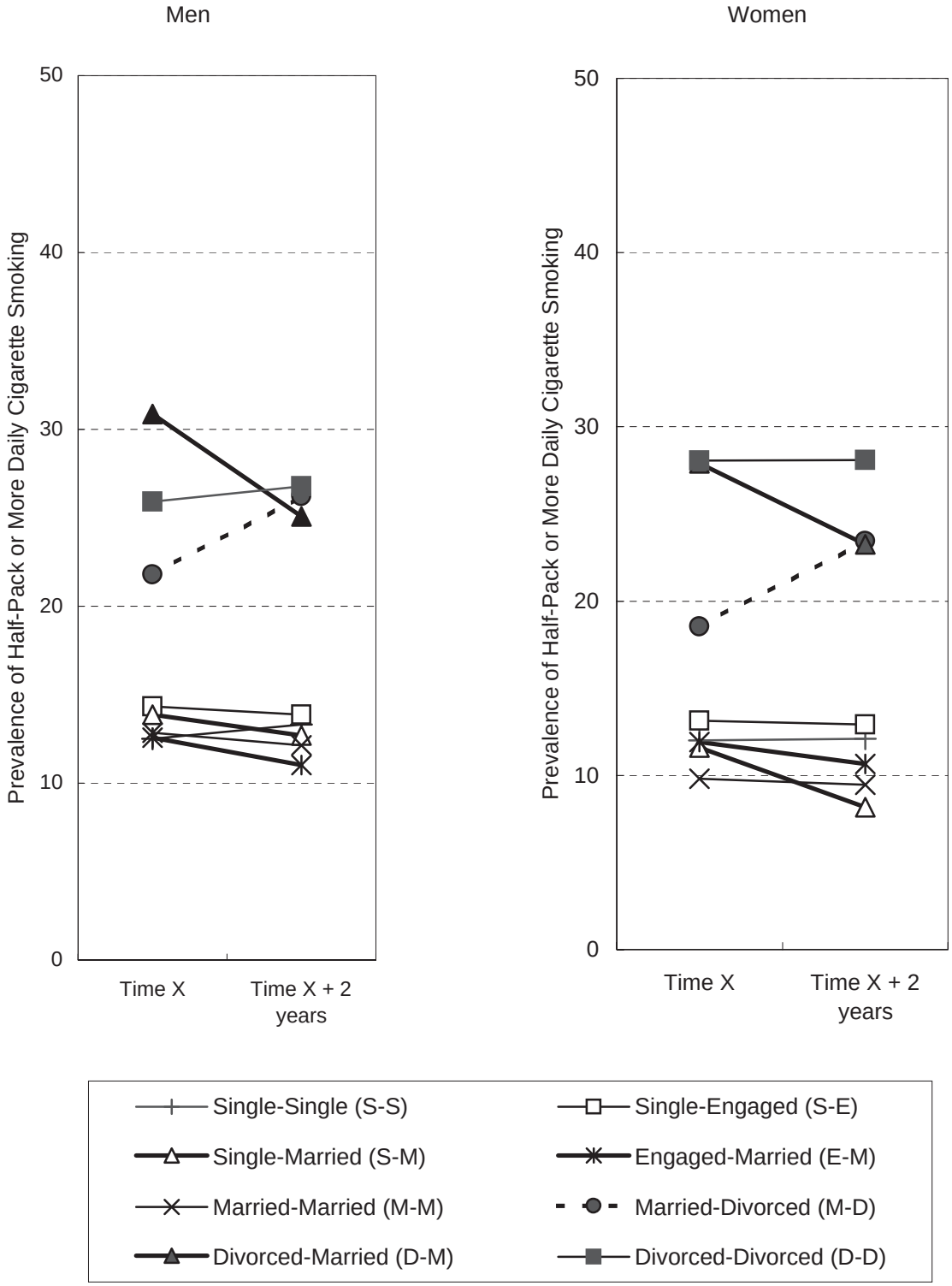

Figure 2. Prevalence of Half-Pack or More Daily Cigarette Smoking Related to Marital Status (Classes 1985–1994)

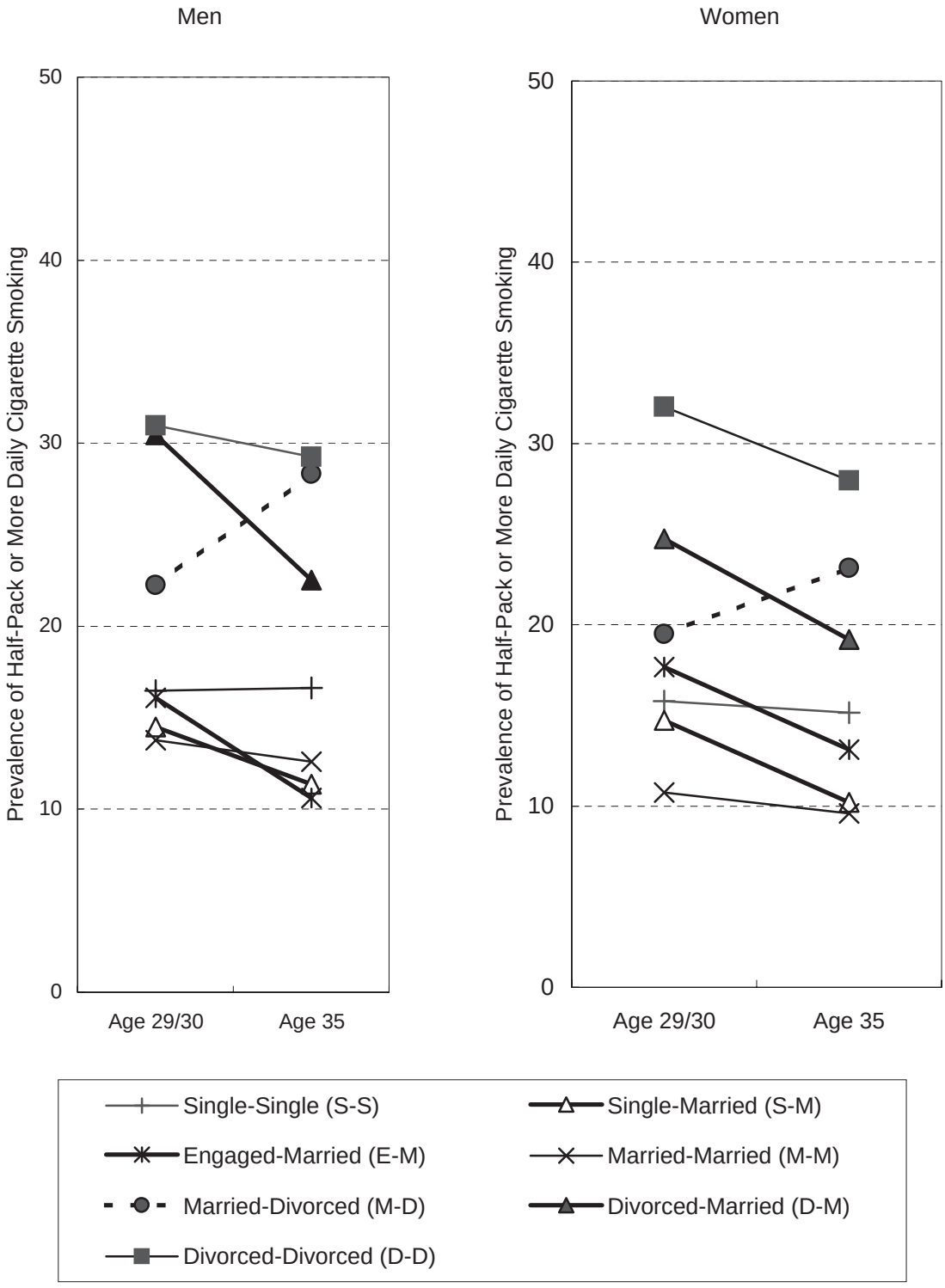

Figure 3. Prevalence of Half-Pack or More Daily Cigarette Smoking Related to Marital Status (Classes 1976–1989)

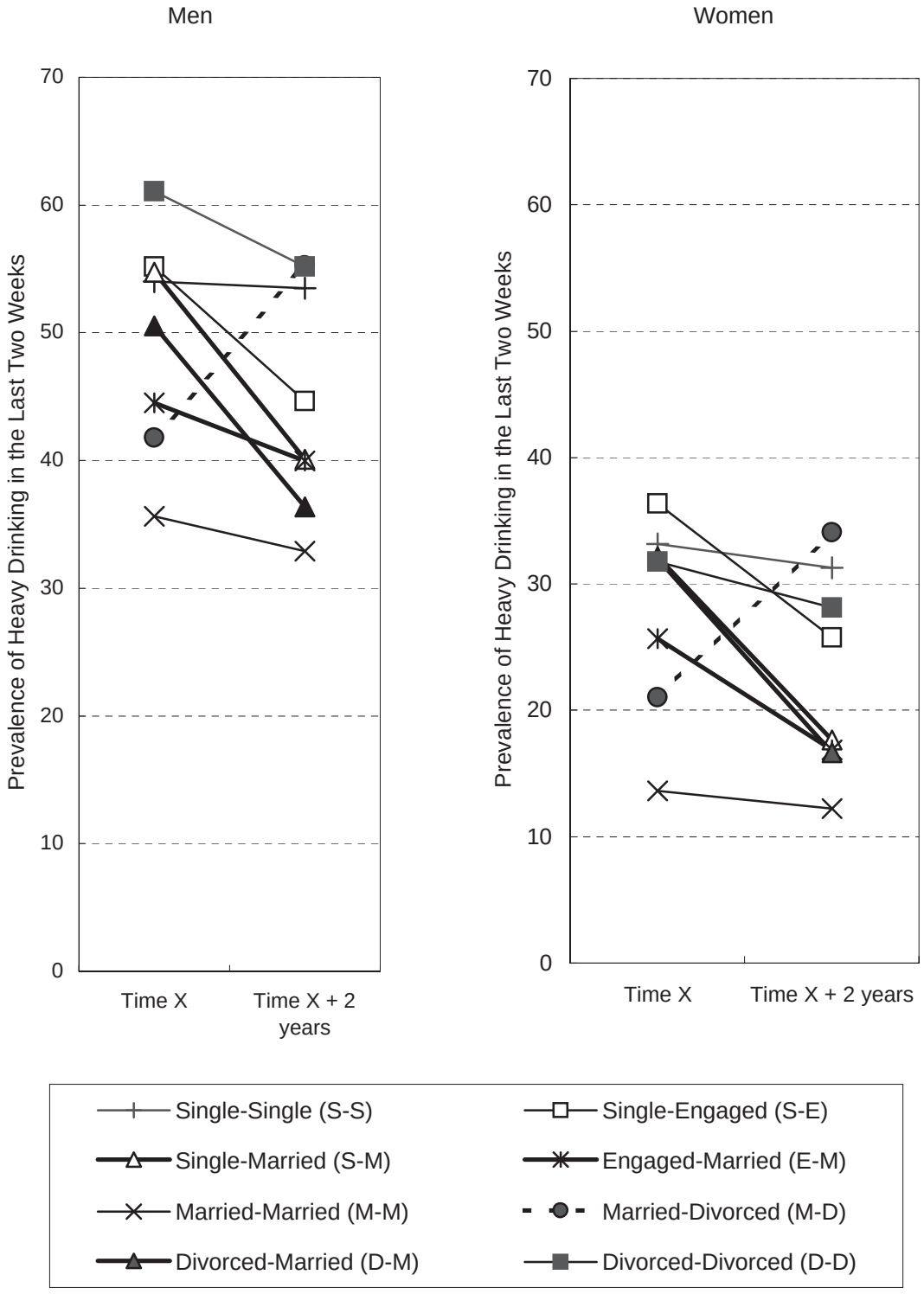

Figure 4. Prevalence of Heavy Drinking in the Last Two Weeks Related to Marital Status (Classes 1976–1984)

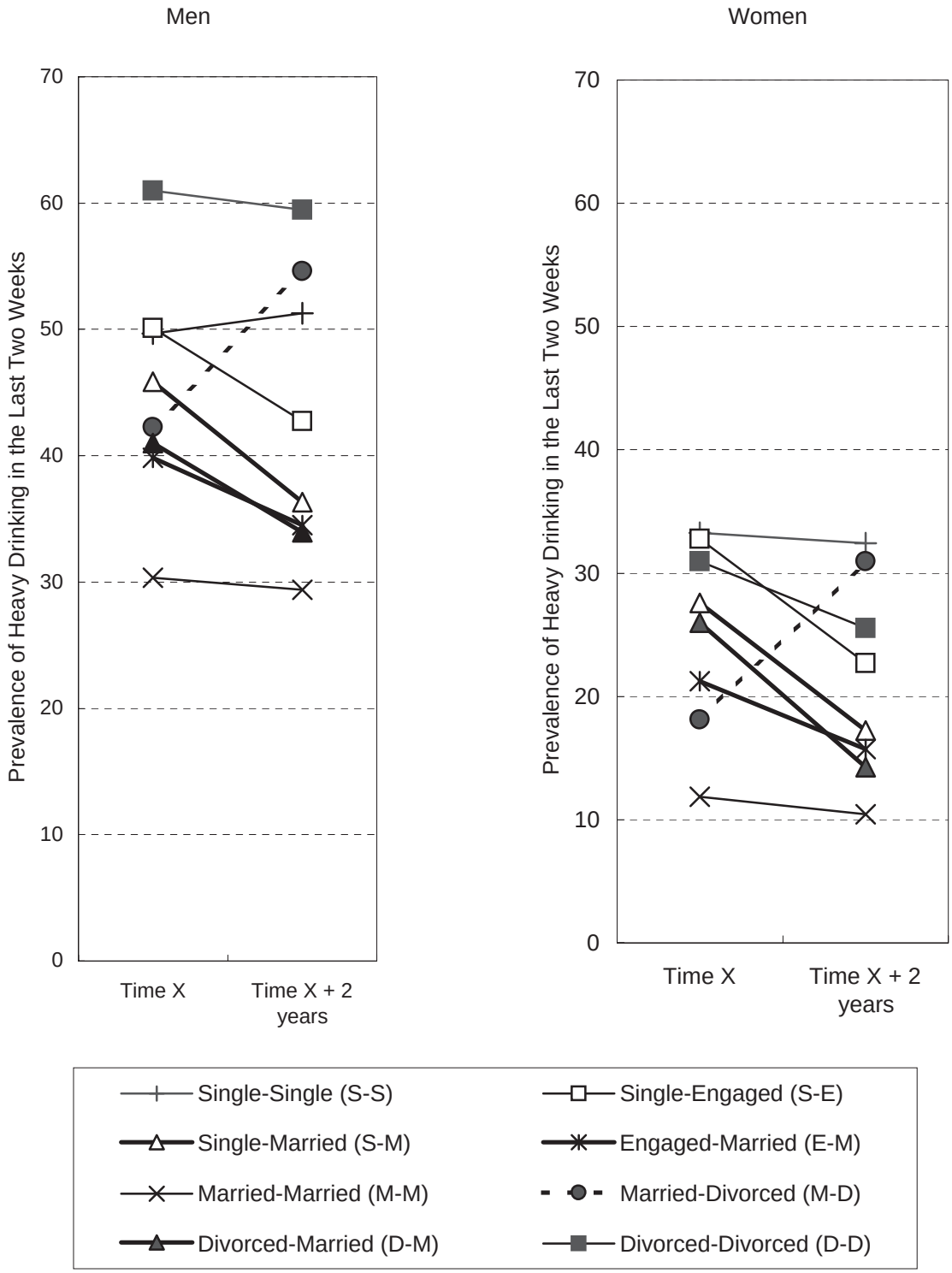

Figure 5. Prevalence of Heavy Drinking in the Last Two Weeks Related to Marital Status (Classes 1985–1994)

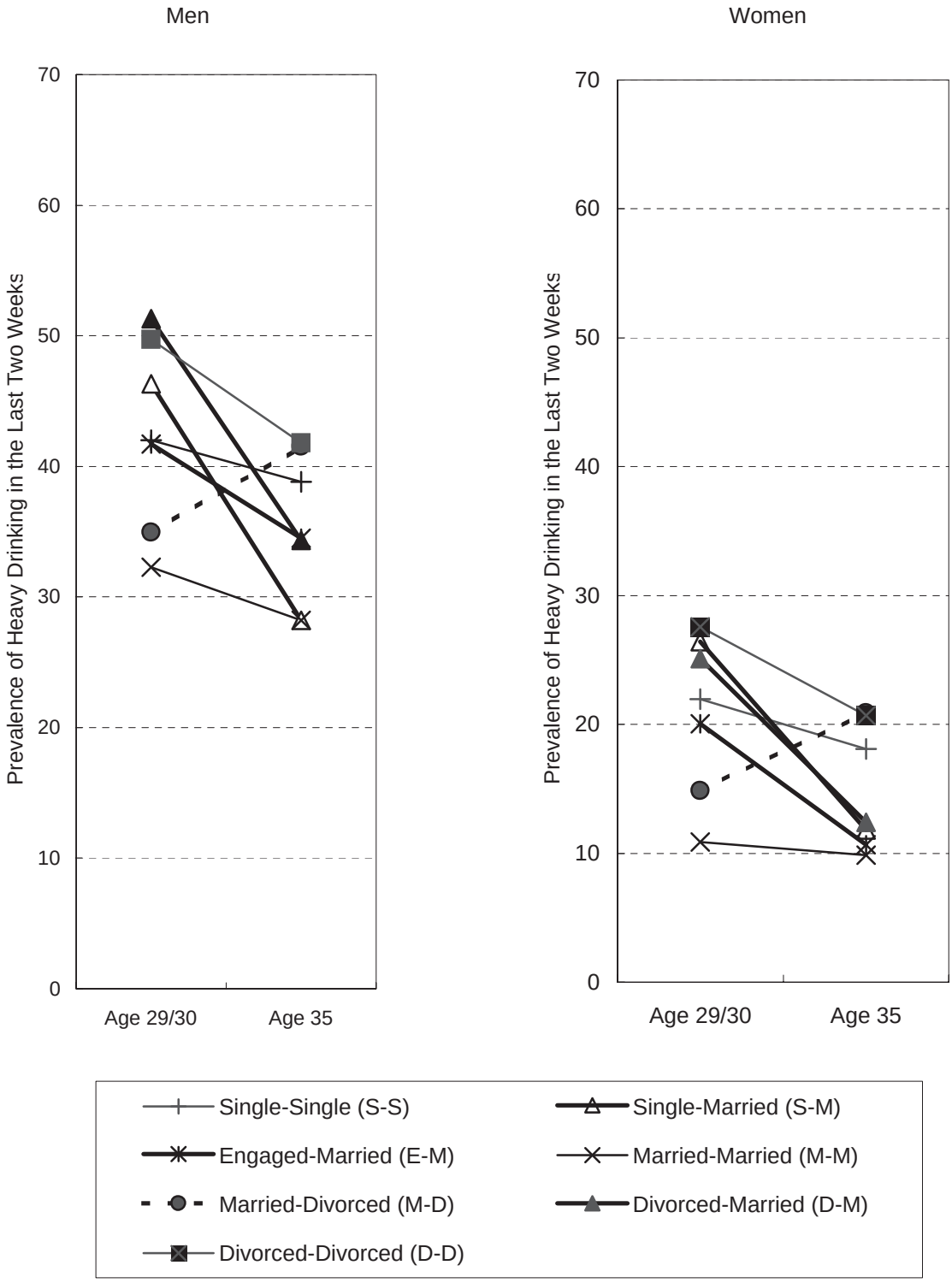

Figure 6. Prevalence of Heavy Drinking in the Last Two Weeks Related to Marital Status (Classes 1976–1989)

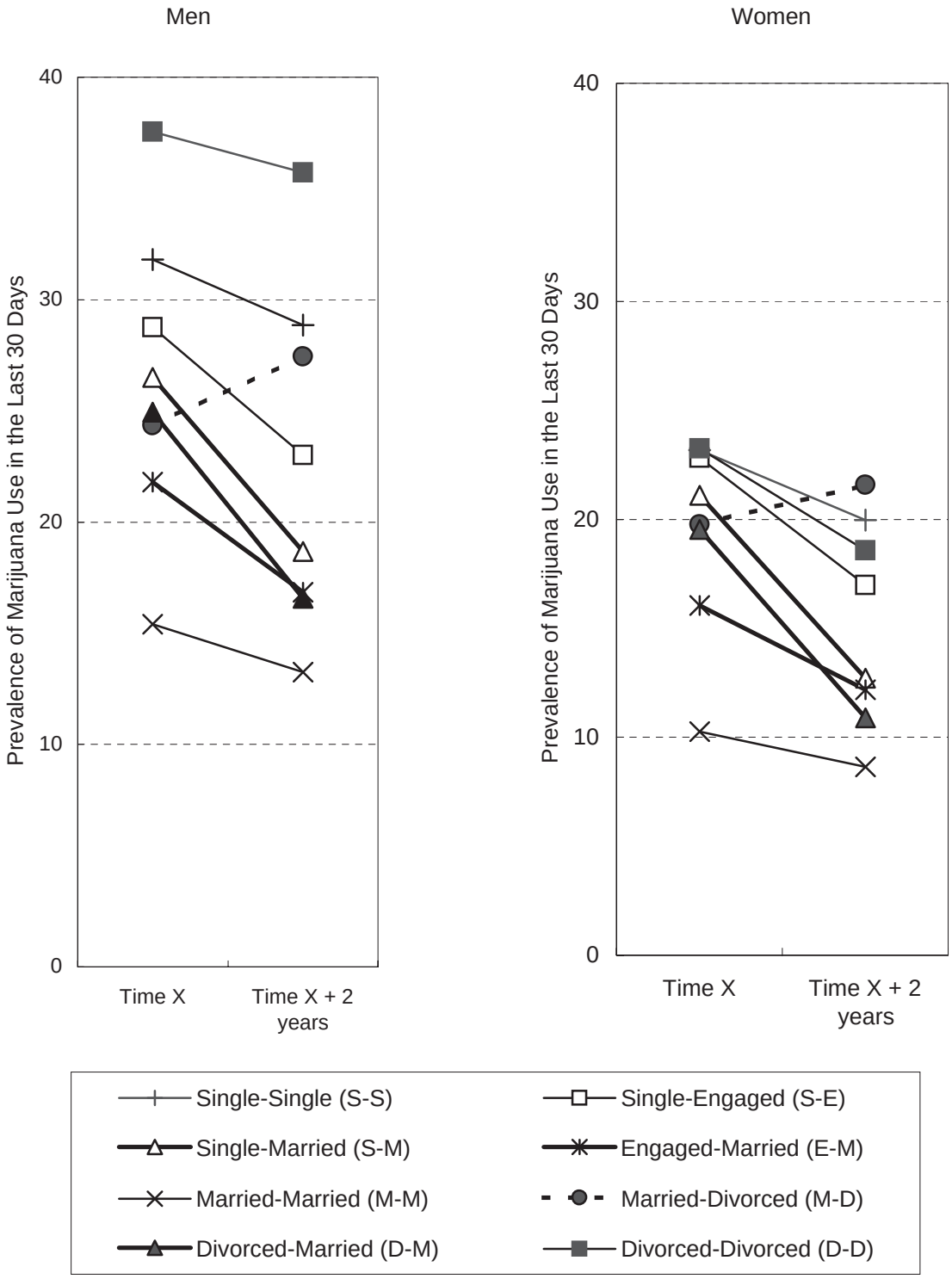

Figure 7. Prevalence of Marijuana Use in the Last 30 Days Related to Marital Status (Classes 1976–1984)

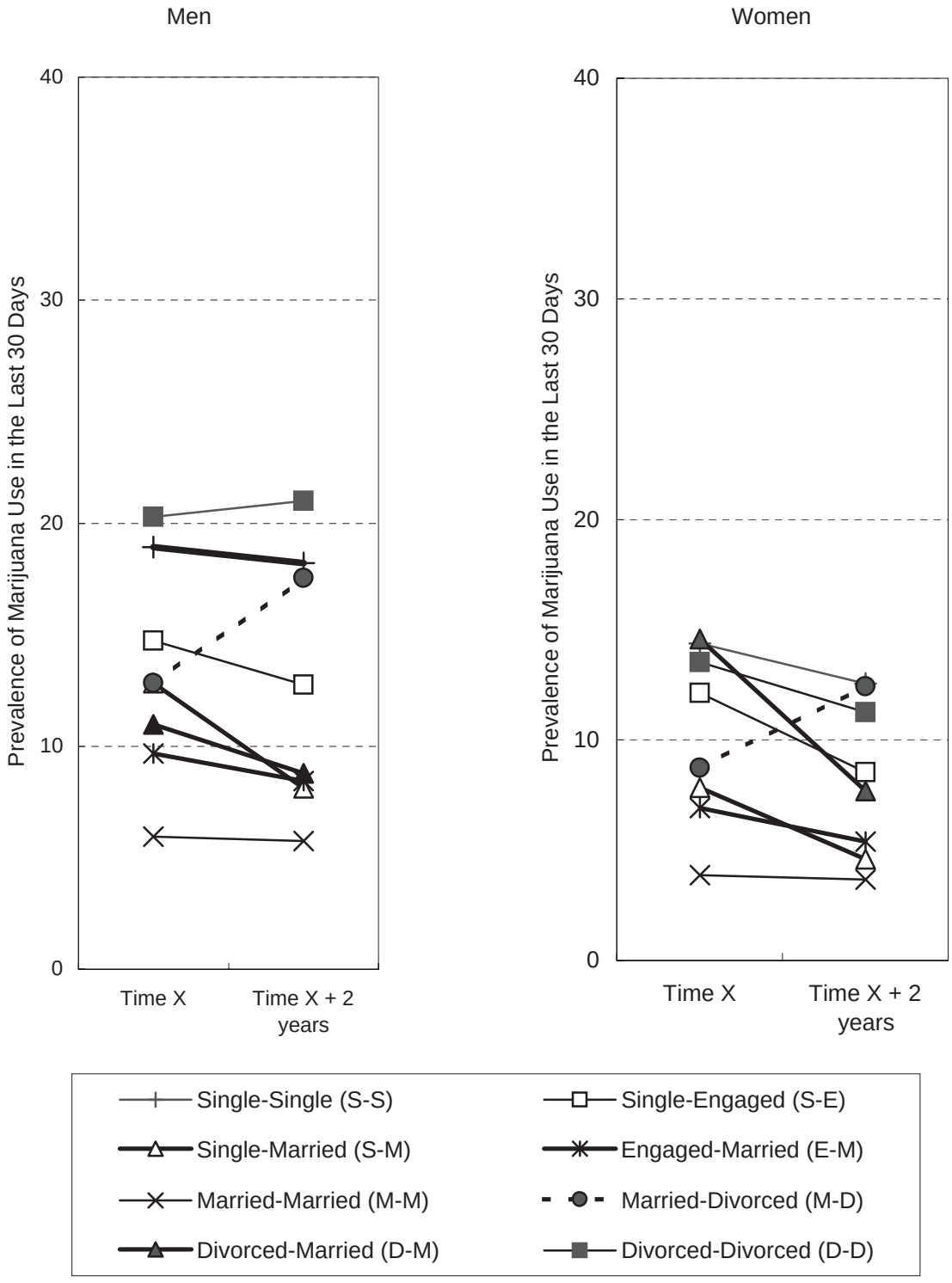

Figure 8. Prevalence of Marijuana Use in the Last 30 Days Related to Marital Status (Classes 1985–1994)

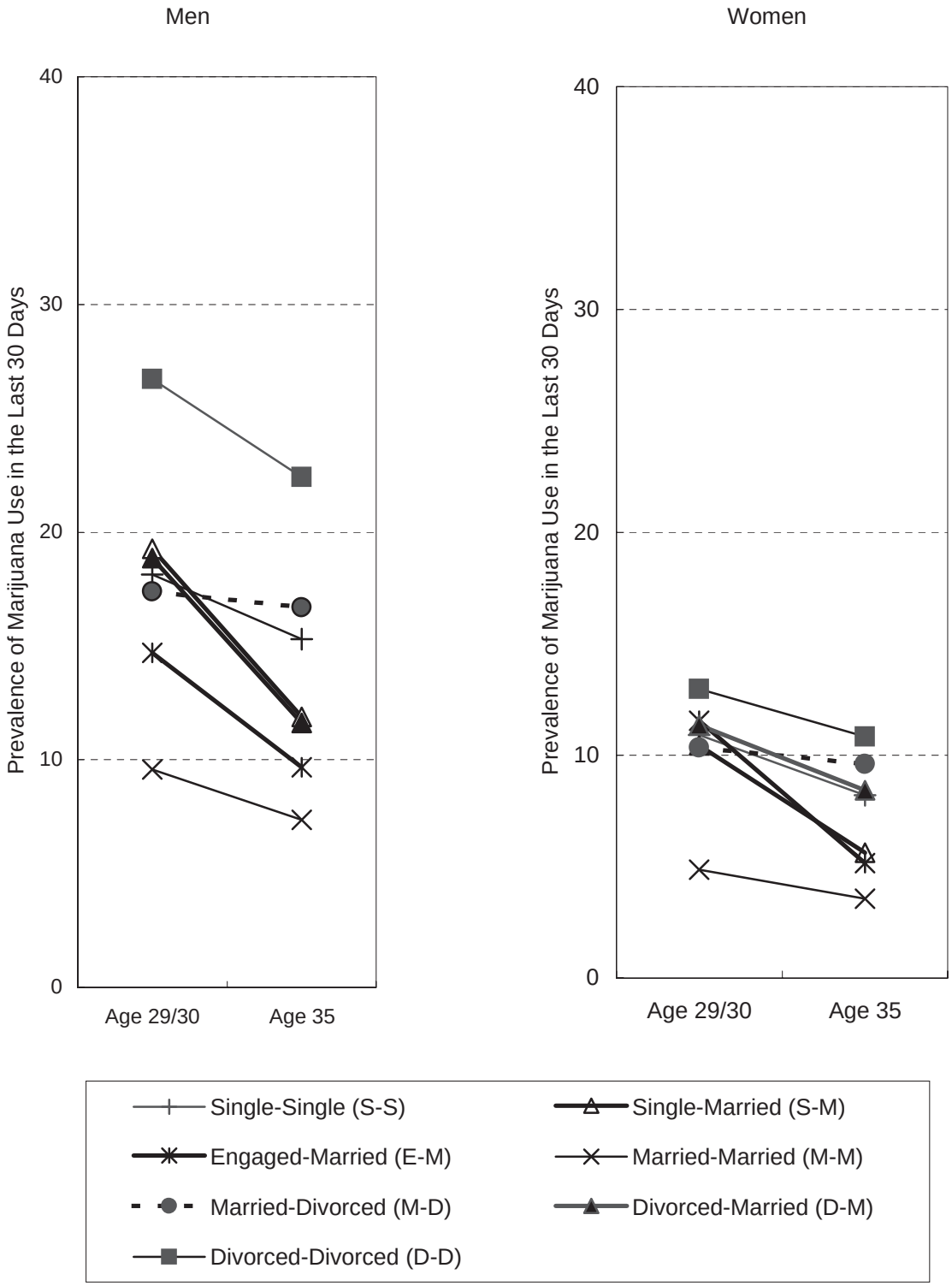

Figure 9. Prevalence of Marijuana Use in the Last 30 Days Related to Marital Status (Classes 1976–1989)

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