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**The impacts of Family Structure and Family Dysfunctions
upon Adolescent's depressive symptoms**

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Abstract

Previous researches which taking family-stress adjustment viewpoints mostly attempt to examine on the direct consequence of parental divorce and the following dysfunction to adolescents' emotional outcome, however, to search further for the influential factors inside and outside the family context in order to buffer the negative linkage between divorced family structure and adolescents' emotional problem seems much more effective.

Therefore, the reason why our initial concerns of this study highlights not only on the negative constrains and effects of parental absence on adolescents' emotion, but expect to take a positive-psychological stand as the leading research perspective to view the many influences of familial processes on well beings of adolescents, especially on those who are facing or have encountered family changes.

The main purpose of this study is to investigate the impacts of social supports obtained from contexts on adolescents' emotional maladjustment with the data derived from Taiwan Youth Project (TYP), a panel study on Taiwanese youths, which includes around 2,800 respondents from three different geographical locations of Taiwan (i.e. Taipei city, Taipei county and I-lan county). Depression is treated as a vulnerable outcome a maladjusted teenager may display.

Several facets, mainly focused around relationships obtained in family and school contexts, are therefore conducted as mediating factors for the attempts to examine the buffering effect that function between direct consequence of family structure and dysfunction on adolescents' emotional outcome. Structural Equation Model is employed to test the theoretical arguments and mechanism investigation.

In this way, we then have confidences claiming that even divorce or economic hardship is an event that inevitably happens because of marital conflict or dissolution, there opportunities and possibilities still exist for those adolescents who are vulnerable

to family strains and instability to become even resilient over time.

Our analyses results mainly show, interestingly, that owning family members' mutual assists and concerns, and feeling satisfied with parent-child relationship make adolescents under stresses still have better chances to overcome family events. The findings are consistent with resilient perspectives, implying that supports and satisfaction under family context are crucial for those under transition and adversity. We conclude that family cohesion and relationships are what really count, rather than apparent parents' marriage status or family structure that attribute directly to adolescent's emotional problems.

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I. Introduction

Around 2006, with the data obtained from Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics, Executive Yan, the rate of divorce was dramatically increasing which showed about 5.8% of marriages ended in divorce, that of a rate about 2.4% on 1991, the end of the 20th century, roughly displaying a trend that the divorce rate almost increase threefold in fifteen years.

Researchers make efforts to attribute the marriage dissolution or say change to several factors such as marital conflict or poor marriage (Amato & Booth, 1997). Most dissertations in Taiwan address on various key issues, such as a focus on the adjustment or maladjustment of divorced woman or men (adults) or children and adolescents per se; role of father with custody; the relationship between children and grandpa and grandma in the divorced family; self-concept, resilient outcome, resources and capacity adults or children can obtain after divorce; self-perception on divorced event; the effect of consulting or counseling, supportive or educational programming. Most researches adopt qualitative method to interview or obtain self-disclose information for understanding process before and after the divorce.

Our study tries to take a positive stands as the leading research perspectives to view the divorce per se, rather than see divorce or such family structure as negatively problematic. And we are not mainly attempt to examine on the direct consequence of parental divorce and its following dysfunction to adolescents' emotional outcomes, instead, we attempt to take a resilient viewpoint, intending to search further for influential factors inside and outside the family context in order to buffer the negative linkage between divorced family structure and adolescents' emotional problem. In this way, we then can assist effectively for those who encounter a family risk of losing contact with father or mother asides to get resources and strengths and do better than expected. (Elder, 2000).

That's the reason why our initial concerns of this study highlights not only on the negative constrains and direct effects of familial dysfunctions such as parental absence on adolescents' emotion, but expect to take a positive-psychological stand as the leading research perspective to view the many influences of family structure on well beings of adolescents, so as to concern the buffering factors which can help those who are at high

risks(parental-related life events) to obtain resources and competences to overcome problems and frustration. Through this, we then have confidences claiming that even divorce is an event that inevitably happens because of marital disruption, where still exist opportunities and possibilities for those adolescents who are vulnerable to family strains and instability to become even resilient over time. We expect to explain how parental divorce affects adolescents under 18, and focusing more on the buffering mechanism adolescents are able to obtain under and beyond family context. We then are finding out protective paths for those under family strains to decrease the vulnerable risks of definite negative emotional outcomes. Through these mechanism investigations, we then are able to take as evidences displaying that the severity and duration of these negative outcomes vary from person to person, depending on the presence of various protective factors (Amato,2000), not simply on the direct relationship between family structure or status and emotional maladjustment.

We try to make efforts to respond to the positive psychological resilient perspective, and try to answer to the questions on” Are all children affected similarly?” , ”Do we know what helps?” (Amato, 2006).

The main purpose of this study is to investigate the effects of social supports obtained from contexts on adolescents’ emotional maladjustment since adults’ marital dissolution may cause decline in parental and emotional support, and which can be possible mediator to affect children’s emotion and health, especially accompanying with divorced-related life event like economic mobility or decrease in resources(Amato,2000).Therefore, we are not only to discuss the impact of family structure upon adolescents depressive symptoms, but mainly attempt to do mechanism looking(focusing on relationships), in order to figure out the ways youths who undergo negative life events may still find solutions and opportunities to inherently constrains caused by unchangeable family dysfunctions over time, and finding out how these mechanisms function.

With the data derived from Taiwan Youth Project (TYP), a panel study on Taiwanese youths, which includes around 2,800 respondents from three different geographical locations of Taiwan (i.e. Taipei city, Taipei county and I-lan county).Several facets are conducted for the attempts to examine the linkage between structure and adolescents’ emotional adjustment, combined within the discussions are the searches about supportive resources such as significant others, and friendship one can obtain inside and outside the family context when facing family risks or stresses since previous findings(Luthar,2003;Chung,2000)have shown that ties and network constructed under family,school(including relationships with teacher

and classmates) and community contexts are crucial to the resilience development, being as external assets and resources for future success on academic, avoidance of trouble (Elder & Conger, 2000), and with which they may own better flexibility and hardiness to adjust better (Luthar, 2004).

Economic hardship, parental conflict, and marital status in this study are regarded as selective indicators for disadvantaged and risky adversities, while depression is treated as a vulnerable outcome a maladjusted teenager may display. Through the mechanisms (paths) exploration, we expect to conclude that owing and satisfied with relationships from living contexts are what really count to the well-beings of those under family stress, rather than apparent parents' marriage status or family structure that attribute directly to adolescent's emotional problems.

And this study employs Structural Equation Model (SEM) model procedures to examine the research model and test the theoretical arguments.

(Figure 1 about here)

II. Data and measures

We analyze data from the Taiwan Youth Project (TYP), a panel study that launched in 2000 and conducted by Research Group of Family and Life Course in Academia Sinica, Taiwan, with a random sample of 2696 seven graders of 40 junior high schools in Taipei City, Taipei County, and Yi-Lan County. The annual survey was administered in school from 2000 to 2002, and with mail questionnaires or telephone interviews from 2003 till now. This data set contains the valuable and comprehensive information and perceptions of adolescents and their parents regarding family and school life.

This study uses the initial three waves of TYP for analysis, while these respondents were 14-16 years old to examine long-term effects family adversities on adolescents' psychological well-beings across 1st to 3rd grade in junior high school. Due to incomplete response and sample attrition, we have restricted our sample to adolescents with complete information on all variables used in the study, which resulted in a sample of 2401.

Family structure and negative life events Several facets are conducted for the attempts to examine the impact of negative life event happened in the past year on adolescents' depression, including economic condition, parental quarrel/conflict, and divorce/separate

(single-parent family), here the three exogenous latent variables are measured with single indicator.

Depression The measures of depression adopted in the study were selected from the items of Symptom Checklist-90-Revised (SCL-90-R, Derogatis, 1983). We asked adolescents to indicate whether they experienced the following physical or psychological conditions during the past week, such as ‘headache’, ‘dizziness’, ‘feeling physically weak’, ‘soreness in muscles’, ‘often getting into a fight’, ‘trouble falling asleep’, ‘feeling depressed’, ‘feeling lonely’, or ‘thinking about suicide’ and so on. The scale consists of 16 items, with 5-point response ranging from 1 (Never) to 5 (Yes, extremely seriously). The sum score of the 16 items is the scale score, range from 16 to 80. The depression scale had adequate internal consistency over three waves, $\alpha=.87$, $.86$ and $.88$.

As to the buffering variables, we add adolescents’ life experiences within living environments, including their family cohesion, parental-child relationship satisfaction, class cohesion, and teacher relationship satisfaction, in our SEM model.

Family cohesion The scale of family cohesion are measured with 6 items by asking adolescents to indicate the degree on statements about family life: ”when making decision, family members would discuss it together”; ”family members like to spend leisure time together”; ”Family members participate in family related activities”; ”family members accept friends mutually “;” I can always receive comfort from my family when I feel frustrated”; I can rely on my family members when I need help or advise.”

Satisfaction with parent-child relationships The measurements are adopted as family-level variable asking adolescents their degrees on satisfaction with father-child and mother-child relationship.

Class Cohesion The scale measures whether the statement fits with adolescent’s perception toward class situation: “In our class, we always help each other”;” I don’t like to interact with my classmates”;” we like/love each other as if we are a family”; “sometimes our classmates do not cooperate with each other”. Class cohesion is a class level variable and is taken to reflect the class culture which may serve as an opportunity or oppositely a constrain to facilitate individual’s depression.

Satisfaction with teacher-student relationship in class The statement measures adolescent’s degree on satisfaction with teacher-student relationship.

III. Results

Structural equation modeling (SEM) was a research method used to examine our hypothesized impacts of family adversity and family dysfunctions on adolescents' depressive syndromes, and the examination on the mediating mechanism of social support from family and school contexts on adolescents' emotional adjustment.

The Goodness of Fit index indicated that the research model is justly within acceptable ranges (Chi-Square=1520.37, df=100, P-value=0.00000, RMSEA=0.077, GFI=0.93, AGFI=.87, NFI=.92, CFI=.93, CN=223.80).

(Figure 2 about here)

We firstly can read from our research model that economic hardship has no significant direct impact on adolescents' depression, however, through the following paths such as family cohesion, satisfaction with parent-child relationships, and by class cohesion, adolescents who are deemed in economic disadvantages display negative association on depression, indicating that owning family support and friendship, or with better perception and satisfaction with daily ties and network (Luthar,2003), adolescents still can get more chances being able to decrease the vulnerabilities to negative emotional maladjustment outcomes.

Parental quarrel/conflict are significantly associated with adolescents' depression, showing an adverse effect on their depressive symptoms, that is, living in the more quarrels or conflicts family, the higher scores adolescents report on depression. Just as several results (Goodman, 1993; Masheter,1991,cited from Amato,2000)have shown that poor adjustment was associated with conflict between ex-spouses, and lake of emotional support from others(Marks,1996),familial dysfunction caused by parental marriage problem makes a great negative impact on adolescent's well being.

While family structure (parents' divorce or say marital status) has no significant impact on adolescents' depression, implying that parental marital status has not direct association with adolescents' depression. The impact of loss or absent of one parent on children's emotional maladjustment should be carefully re-considered.

To sum up, our results indicate that only event and dysfunction caused by parental quarrels significantly make direct impact on adolescents' depression. As to family structure, single or intact, richer or poorer, is not what really counts. Therefore, the direct but definitely

negative relationship between family structure and adolescents' emotional maladjustment should be mentioned carefully.

Moreover, we have to pay attention to the result that through the family cohesion, satisfaction with parent-child relationship, and class cohesion, economic hardship makes significantly and indirectly impacted upon adolescents' depressive symptoms, the negative impact is buffered. That just points out the important roles parents, family members and classmates play and shows how these mutual connections do mean a lot for those adolescents under familial economic stress. The more concerns or assistants they can obtain from contexts, the less depressive symptoms they may display.

We further gain from our findings that family cohesion, satisfaction with parents-child relationships, class cohesion, satisfaction with teacher-student relationship in class are all significantly having negative association with adolescents' psychological well-beings. These results show consist directions with previous predictions (Elder&Conger;2000), indicating that with better perception and satisfactions with relationships with significant adults and daily classmates, adolescents reported less depressive scores, and vice versa.

And for those stressed under parental quarrel/conflict especially, interesting finding shows that only through family cohesion and satisfaction with parent-child relationships, the negative impacts of family dysfunction upon adolescents' depressive symptoms are indirectly mediated. In other words, even under family strain, as individual still perceives to have family members to discuss, to spend time or participate family activities together, feels like mutual acceptance, and can receive comfort and help when frustrated, and is satisfied with relationship with one of their parents, they can still display lower scores on depression, implying that relationships still works beyond parental status. Even couple's quarrels and conflict causes damage to their children, however, through family members' mutual interaction and perceived relationship satisfaction, adolescents in conflict families still have better chances to overcome family event and its following negative impacts. That is, family support still can function as effective path for preventing adolescents from certain and directly negative impact even they experienced parents' bad relationship and conflict status. This finding is quite consistent with resilient perspectives (Elder&Conger;2000), implying that supports and satisfaction under family context are crucial for those under transition and adversity. We conclude that family cohesive relationships are what really count, rather than apparent parents' marriage status that attribute directly to adolescent's emotional problems. Family support still remains as crucial protective factor to adolescents even under parental

conflict.

IV. Discussion

Chang(2000)found that children living in a intact family had higher scores on social skill, involvement and control, showing that they know how to get sources, and obtain more love, support and chances of interaction that when they encounter risks, they got more chances to perform and adjust well. For children in a single-parent family, as mother and children can build up a mutually good relationship, providing enough support, children will still have the competence and opportunity to become resilient, being able to face life events, and have better adjustment toward stresses. Therefore, when family structure such as the absence of father or mother is mentioned, which is not the point, instead, the conflicts youth experienced are what influential. And one of the possible solutions to family event is by providing resources or building up fine relationships from family and school contexts because such external assets are very crucial for preventing the big chances adolescents from being not that vulnerable to maladjustment as they encounter or are under adversities.

Our prediction of family adversity on depression have shown that family economic income and divorce status are not significant related to depression, except for parental quarrel, implying that the parental conflicts may the right reason causing a long-term effect (chronic) to adolescents' well beings. That is to say, family economic adversity or legal divorce status are not the main and direct source making adolescents depressive, rather, their maladjustments are caused due to parental or family problems, such as serious quarrels and bad atmosphere in families.

However, even these adolescents are deemed vulnerable to have emotional maladjustment, our results also highlight the fact that such status may only remain for a short-term, if youth are given a sufficient amount of time, great majority of individuals still get chances to return to their pre-divorce level of functioning through certain supports, and here the family support is particularly emphasized. We should later consider the year parents' got divorced and the adjustment extent the adolescence were in pre-divorce stage, in order to get a better understanding on the impact of divorce on depression and changes happened during the whole process.

Depression or emotional maladjustment is not privileged to certain family status, intact or single, rich or poor, instead, which is affected by the many other key factors, such as

parental serious conflicts (Wu,2000).Our findings shows consistency on the viewpoints. For the linkage between divorce and depression, another possible explanation is that the greater social acceptance of divorce has eased the direct and strong effect divorce may bring to family members. Or, for the reason that parents nowadays were making great efforts to reduce the potentially disruptive impact of divorce on their children (Amato,2000),such as what we above proved, through relationship cohesion and highly mutual concerns to get opportunities to become resilient and adjust well. Taking a positive viewpoint on positive aspect family negative event on adults and children, Thoits(1995)and Wheaton(1990)(cited from Amato,2000)have argued that potential stressful events, such as divorce, can have positive long-term consequence when people resolve their problems successfully.

As to what factors facilitate adolescents' adjustment? Our results have shown that external assets (Gameny&Rutter,1983),such as good relationship between parents and children, emotional support, family cohesion provided from family context make adolescents living in a conflict family not that vulnerable to stress and display better adjustment than expected. Which is consist with previous researches (Cotton,1999;Wang & Amato in press, cited from Amato,2000; Chung,2000)that have indicated that adjustment is related to a large network of supportive kin, which especially is viewed as opportunities for those who are born inherently in constrained familial conditions to bounce back and own flexibility from stressful life events. With the support as protection, the direct impact of family structure on adolescents' emotional adjustment can be buffered and decreased.

As to what we learn from familial life events? We conclude that parental conflict does matter than illegal marital status or economic strain to chronically affect adolescent psychological well-being over time. Besides, parental divorce is not stigma anymore since family structure is not directly associated to youth emotional maladjustment. And depression is not privileged to certain group or families, which is a good news to know because everyone get a fine chance to find his way out, to become resilient even they have to go through some more chronic stresses and lessons first. With enough support from significant adults or network inside and outside the family context, and with satisfaction and cohesion toward relationships around, the vulnerability to psychological emotional problem can be buffered to the minimum.

Finally, our results show that family relationships still remain as the most important external resource to youth. As our samples are under age of junior high school, most of the adolescent still keep the most strong connections with parents or siblings, so, when they

encounter familial stress in initial stages, they may mainly attempt to search for warm concerns and belongings from family. Parents should pay more attention to adolescents at this age if the whole family is encountering negative life events. Through the “relationships”, lots of negative impacts can be eased.

V. Suggestion for further direction

Usually in Taiwan’s educational system, students are assigned to a class with a head teacher taking care of their daily affairs and class management and owning a constant and stable group of classmates, in this study, we examine mainly on the whole class cohesion instead of adolescents’ good friend networks, and we focus on the satisfaction at relationship with teacher, rather than more precise interaction between their class head teacher and students. We may have not a great grasp of many of the moderating mechanisms under school context through which to protect adolescents at high risks to perform better on emotional adjustment, which are really what we have to make efforts on, for being able to tell a more complete story on how youth become resilient even under family constrains. Of course, a deeper discussion on how to develop youth’s inner strengths, and how to help improve youths’ competence obtaining resources are important for assist youths to gain internal assets, which can be key protection help them encounter life events happening and decrease the risks of depression.

Deeper investigation on 1) what influential factors one own and 2) through what mechanisms one under family stressful events can obtain external resources and internal competences to get a big chance to bounce back, and 3) what really makes two from similar disadvantaged families different, through the model comparison, and from mediating to moderating, keys to prevent or protect youth under stress from certain path to vulnerabilities can be step by step found out.

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Figure 1: Research Framework

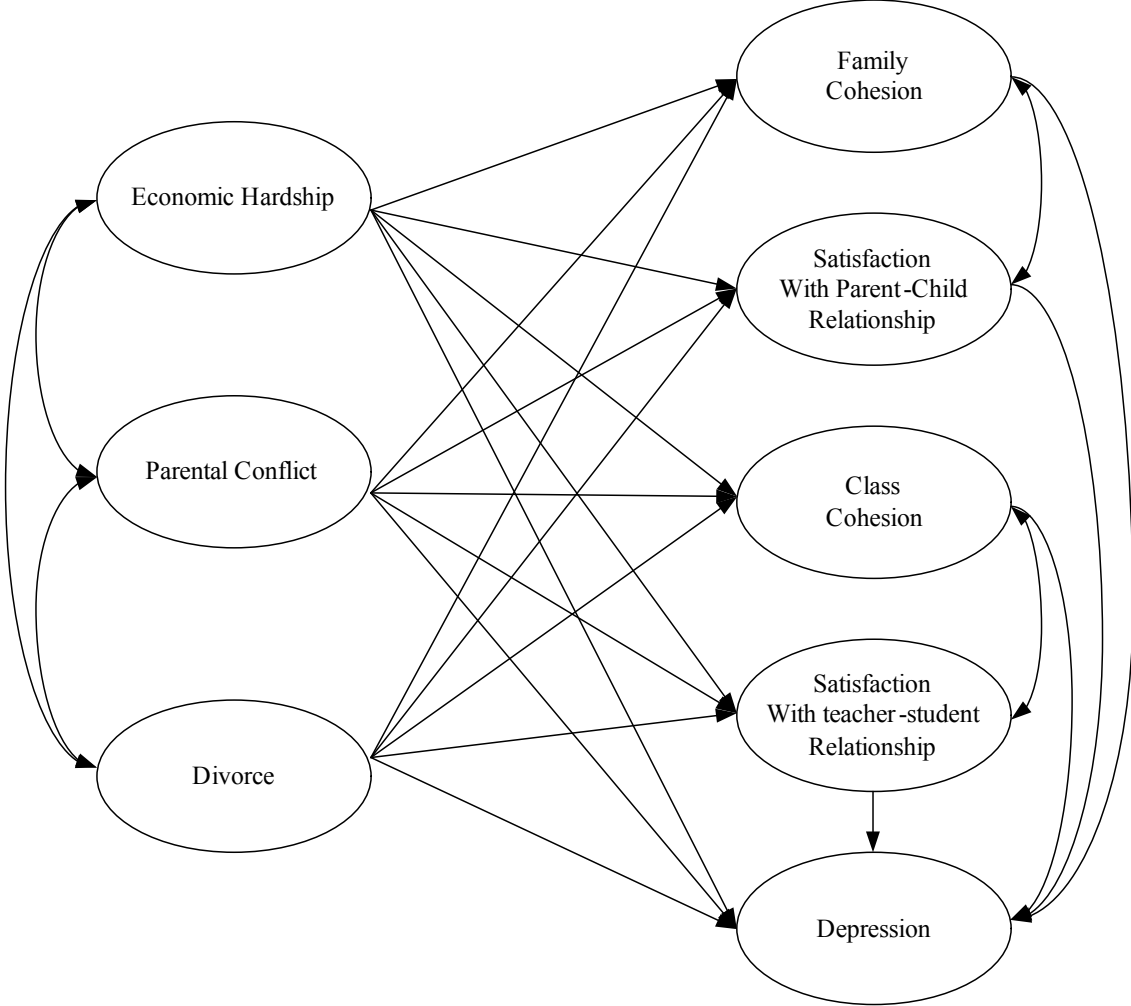


Figure 2: The Research Model

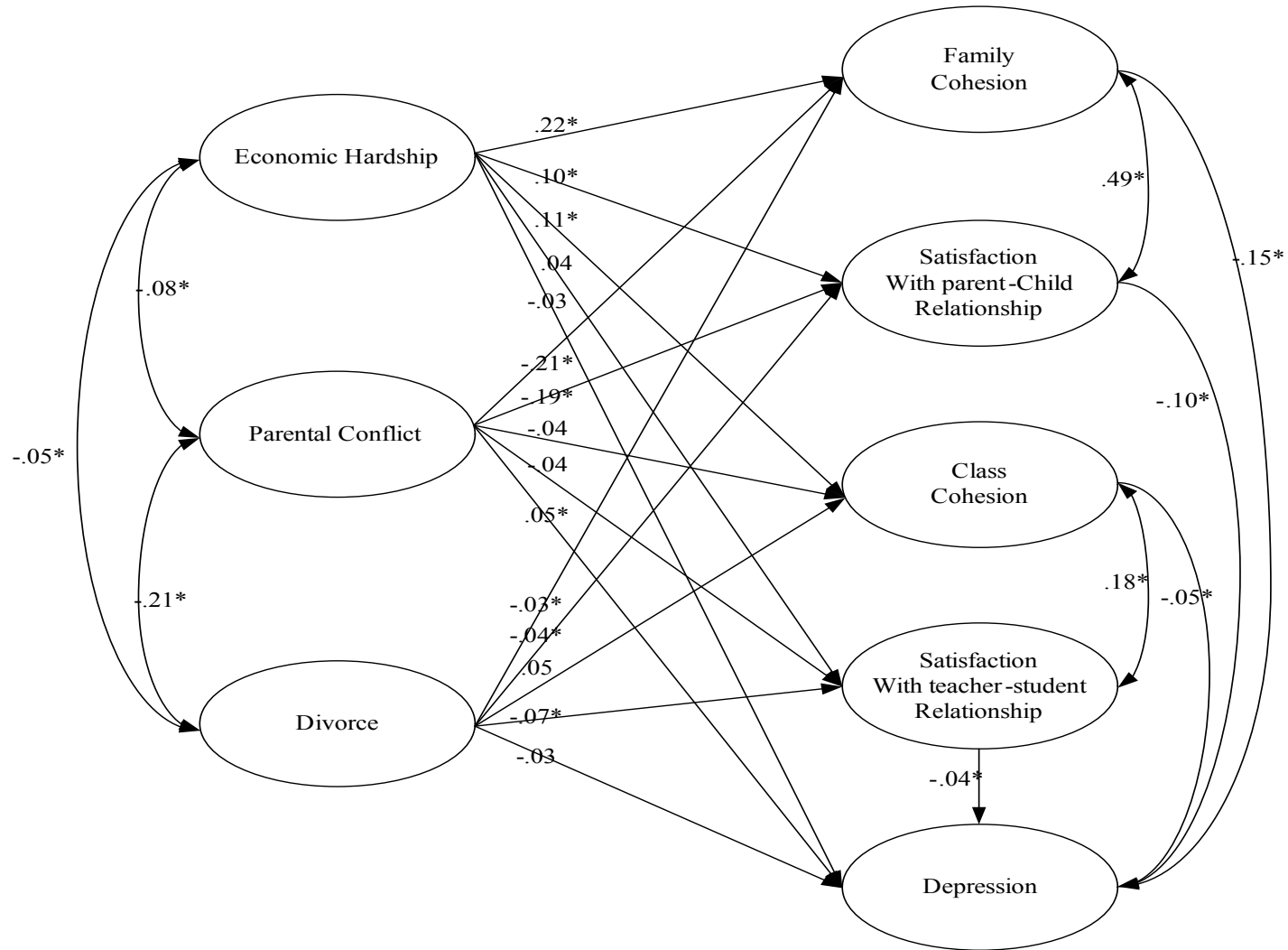


Table 1: Correlation Matrix

Variable	EH	PC	DI	FC01	FC02	FC03	FC04	FC05	FC06	PC_F	PC_M	CC01	CC02	CC03	CC04	TC	DP
Economic Hardship(EH)	1.000	-0.084	-0.062	0.152	0.167	0.144	0.146	0.198	0.166	0.099	0.106	0.080	0.061	0.085	0.041	0.046	-0.087
Parental Conflict(PC)	-0.084	1.000	0.209	-0.166	-0.200	-0.177	-0.126	-0.152	-0.159	-0.203	-0.165	-0.013	-0.040	-0.042	-0.036	-0.059	0.102
Divorce(DI)	-0.062	0.209	1.000	-0.081	-0.085	-0.091	-0.062	-0.075	-0.077	-0.160	-0.112	0.008	-0.002	0.015	0.015	-0.084	0.015
Family Cohesion 01(FC01)	0.152	-0.166	-0.081	1.000	0.555	0.495	0.402	0.522	0.442	0.340	0.322	0.166	0.061	0.194	0.051	0.201	-0.174
Family Cohesion 02(FC02)	0.167	-0.200	-0.085	0.555	1.000	0.636	0.383	0.487	0.393	0.334	0.315	0.171	0.053	0.189	0.066	0.197	-0.134
Family Cohesion 03(FC03)	0.144	-0.177	-0.091	0.495	0.636	1.000	0.390	0.450	0.384	0.304	0.274	0.173	0.051	0.181	0.079	0.197	-0.167
Family Cohesion 04(FC04)	0.146	-0.126	-0.062	0.402	0.383	0.390	1.000	0.446	0.396	0.324	0.311	0.156	0.107	0.157	0.051	0.210	-0.206
Family Cohesion 05(FC05)	0.198	-0.152	-0.075	0.522	0.487	0.450	0.446	1.000	0.686	0.351	0.401	0.153	0.069	0.162	0.059	0.200	-0.186
Family Cohesion 06(FC06)	0.166	-0.159	-0.077	0.442	0.393	0.384	0.396	0.686	1.000	0.322	0.354	0.156	0.100	0.122	-0.005	0.176	-0.139
Satisfaction with father-child relationship(PC_F)	0.099	-0.203	-0.160	0.340	0.334	0.304	0.324	0.351	0.322	1.000	0.696	0.109	0.077	0.150	0.062	0.348	-0.188
Satisfaction with mother-child relationship(PC_M)	0.106	-0.165	-0.112	0.322	0.315	0.274	0.311	0.401	0.354	0.696	1.000	0.115	0.080	0.130	0.041	0.392	-0.169
Class Cohesion 01(CC01)	0.080	-0.013	0.008	0.166	0.171	0.173	0.156	0.153	0.156	0.109	0.115	1.000	0.234	0.577	0.288	0.133	-0.082
Class Cohesion 02(CC02)	0.061	-0.040	-0.002	0.061	0.053	0.051	0.107	0.069	0.100	0.077	0.080	0.234	1.000	0.293	0.178	0.089	-0.098
Class Cohesion 03(CC03)	0.085	-0.042	0.015	0.194	0.189	0.181	0.157	0.162	0.122	0.150	0.130	0.577	0.293	1.000	0.303	0.155	-0.081
Class Cohesion 04(CC04)	0.041	-0.036	0.015	0.051	0.066	0.079	0.051	0.059	-0.005	0.062	0.041	0.288	0.178	0.303	1.000	0.035	-0.065
Satisfaction with teacher-student relationship(TC)	0.046	-0.059	-0.084	0.201	0.197	0.197	0.210	0.200	0.176	0.348	0.392	0.133	0.089	0.155	0.035	1.000	-0.125
Depression(DP)	-0.087	0.102	0.015	-0.174	-0.134	-0.167	-0.206	-0.186	-0.139	-0.188	-0.169	-0.082	-0.098	-0.081	-0.065	-0.125	1.000
Mean	3.489	2.080	0.082	2.932	2.857	2.661	3.119	2.803	2.924	3.047	3.166	2.921	3.339	2.524	2.202	2.893	27.112
SD	1.042	0.767	0.275	0.831	0.922	0.918	0.815	0.948	0.940	0.799	0.743	0.724	0.778	0.833	0.780	0.757	8.855

Table 2: Covariance Matrix

Variable	EH	PC	DI	FC01	FC02	FC03	FC04	FC05	FC06	PC_F	PC_M	CC01	CC02	CC03	CC04	TC	DP
Economic Hardship(EH)	1.085	-0.067	-0.018	0.132	0.161	0.137	0.124	0.195	0.162	0.082	0.082	0.060	0.049	0.073	0.033	0.036	-0.805
Parental Conflict(PC)	-0.067	0.589	0.044	-0.106	-0.141	-0.125	-0.079	-0.111	-0.115	-0.124	-0.094	-0.007	-0.024	-0.027	-0.022	-0.034	0.690
Divorce(DI)	-0.018	0.044	0.076	-0.019	-0.022	-0.023	-0.014	-0.020	-0.020	-0.035	-0.023	0.001	0.000	0.003	0.003	-0.017	0.037
Family Cohesion 01(FC01)	0.132	-0.106	-0.019	0.691	0.425	0.378	0.272	0.412	0.345	0.226	0.199	0.100	0.039	0.135	0.033	0.126	-1.282
Family Cohesion 02(FC02)	0.161	-0.141	-0.022	0.425	0.850	0.538	0.288	0.426	0.341	0.246	0.216	0.114	0.038	0.145	0.047	0.138	-1.096
Family Cohesion 03(FC03)	0.137	-0.125	-0.023	0.378	0.538	0.842	0.292	0.391	0.331	0.223	0.187	0.115	0.037	0.138	0.057	0.137	-1.355
Family Cohesion 04(FC04)	0.124	-0.079	-0.014	0.272	0.288	0.292	0.665	0.345	0.304	0.211	0.189	0.092	0.068	0.106	0.033	0.129	-1.489
Family Cohesion 05(FC05)	0.195	-0.111	-0.020	0.412	0.426	0.391	0.345	0.899	0.612	0.266	0.283	0.105	0.051	0.128	0.044	0.144	-1.558
Family Cohesion 06(FC06)	0.162	-0.115	-0.020	0.345	0.341	0.331	0.304	0.612	0.884	0.242	0.247	0.106	0.073	0.095	-0.004	0.125	-1.158
Satisfaction with father-child relationship(PC_F)	0.082	-0.124	-0.035	0.226	0.246	0.223	0.211	0.266	0.242	0.638	0.413	0.063	0.048	0.100	0.039	0.210	-1.331
Satisfaction with mother-child relationship(PC_M)	0.082	-0.094	-0.023	0.199	0.216	0.187	0.189	0.283	0.247	0.413	0.553	0.062	0.046	0.081	0.024	0.221	-1.110
Class Cohesion 01(CC01)	0.060	-0.007	0.001	0.100	0.114	0.115	0.092	0.105	0.106	0.063	0.062	0.524	0.132	0.348	0.163	0.073	-0.527
Class Cohesion 02(CC02)	0.049	-0.024	0.000	0.039	0.038	0.037	0.068	0.051	0.073	0.048	0.046	0.132	0.606	0.190	0.108	0.053	-0.673
Class Cohesion 03(CC03)	0.073	-0.027	0.003	0.135	0.145	0.138	0.106	0.128	0.095	0.100	0.081	0.348	0.190	0.694	0.197	0.098	-0.595
Class Cohesion 04(CC04)	0.033	-0.022	0.003	0.033	0.047	0.057	0.033	0.044	-0.004	0.039	0.024	0.163	0.108	0.197	0.609	0.021	-0.451
Satisfaction with teacher-student relationship(TC)	0.036	-0.034	-0.017	0.126	0.138	0.137	0.129	0.144	0.125	0.210	0.221	0.073	0.053	0.098	0.021	0.573	-0.836
Depression(DP)	-0.805	0.690	0.037	-1.282	-1.096	-1.355	-1.489	-1.558	-1.158	-1.331	-1.110	-0.527	-0.673	-0.595	-0.451	-0.836	78.410