A Prospective US National Study: Well-Being Psychological and Physical Death of Parents and Adult Children.
to their parents (Kenn, 1979). Research on the importance of groupings to become more engaged in the educational setting (or even play) for young children has found that groupings improve educational outcomes (Pont, 1979). This is consistent with observations that parents are more likely to participate in educational activities when they are grouped together (Pon, 1992). However, community support for healthy adult (Green, 1992) and parent-family involvement is essential to support the educational process. It is important to consider the role of family and community support in education so that children have the best possible experiences.
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Journal of Family Issues

1999

Empirical Background

The few studies that have examined parent loss and well-being in children who lose parents during the same period of time found relatively few differences in the well-being of children who were born 2 to 7 years after their parent’s death, compared to those who lost parents more than 7 years before their birth.

However, the findings are inconsistent. Some studies have reported that children who lose parents during childhood have poorer mental health outcomes than those who lose parents during adulthood. For example, a study by Smith and colleagues (2002) found that children who lose a parent during childhood have higher levels of anxiety and depression than those who lose a parent during adulthood.

Other studies, however, have found no differences in mental health outcomes between children who lose parents during childhood and adulthood. For example, a study by Johnson and colleagues (2004) found that children who lose a parent during childhood have similar levels of anxiety and depression to those who lose a parent during adulthood.

In conclusion, the evidence is mixed regarding the impact of parent loss during childhood versus adulthood on children’s mental health outcomes. Future research using larger samples and more rigorous methods is needed to better understand the long-term effects of parent loss on children’s well-being.
Method

The data for these studies came from the first and second waves of the National Institute of Mental Health Adolescent Follow-up Study.

Measures

Participants were interviewed using a structured questionnaire that included questions about their demographics, family background, and personal experiences. The questionnaire also included items from the Depression Symptom Scale (DSS), which assessed symptoms of depression, and the Anxiety Symptom Scale (ASS), which assessed symptoms of anxiety.

Participants were also asked to complete a series of cognitive tasks, including a Stroop Color-Word Test and a Digit Symbol Substitution Test.

Results

Participants who reported higher levels of depressive symptoms on the DSS also showed slower reaction times and more errors on the Stroop Color-Word Test. Similarly, participants who reported higher levels of anxiety on the ASS also showed slower reaction times and more errors on the Digit Symbol Substitution Test.

Conclusion

The results of these studies suggest that cognitive functioning is influenced by psychological distress, with higher levels of depression and anxiety associated with poorer cognitive performance.

In summary, our findings provide evidence for the need for intervention programs that address psychological distress in adolescents.
Table 1

Weighted Percentage Distribution (Unweighted N) for Death of Parents During Five Years

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parent Status</th>
<th>Unweighted N</th>
<th>Weighted N</th>
<th>Total Sample</th>
<th>Unweighted N</th>
<th>Weighted N</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Both alive T1-T2</td>
<td>8,845</td>
<td>8,845</td>
<td>10,400</td>
<td>5,499</td>
<td>5,499</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One or both dead</td>
<td>4,131</td>
<td>4,131</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,604</td>
<td>2,604</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mother died T2</td>
<td>697</td>
<td>697</td>
<td>792</td>
<td>437</td>
<td>437</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Father died T2</td>
<td>3,340</td>
<td>3,340</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,590</td>
<td>1,590</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Both parents died T2</td>
<td>37,7</td>
<td>37,7</td>
<td></td>
<td>37,7</td>
<td>37,7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Gender Differences in Effects of Parent Death on Adults

Results

Standard errors are expected to be more reliable (Plackett & Shuman, 1991). When logistic models were estimated with standard errors from the estimated variance-covariance matrix of the Rasch model parameters, GEE results were robust to the use of one latent time score. However, when logistic models were estimated with robust standard errors, differences among the models were expected to be smaller. In addition, when the nominal logistic model was estimated using the observed (unweighted) data, standard errors were smaller than those estimated using robust standard errors. This result is consistent with previous findings where the nominal model was estimated using the observed data. The nominal model was estimated using the observed data.
Table 3
Estimates for the Effects of Parent Death on Mental and Physical Well-Being by Gender

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Depressive symptoms</th>
<th>Binge Drinking</th>
<th>Global Happiness</th>
<th>Self-Esteem</th>
<th>Personal Mastery</th>
<th>Psychological Wellness</th>
<th>Self-Assessed Physical Health</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Both alive T1-T2 (omitted)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Father died T2</td>
<td>-0.01*</td>
<td>0.18***</td>
<td>1.11</td>
<td>-0.04</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>-0.01</td>
<td>-0.05*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(0.06)</td>
<td>(0.07)</td>
<td>(0.20)</td>
<td>(0.17)</td>
<td>(0.08)</td>
<td>(0.10)</td>
<td>(0.05)</td>
<td>(0.04)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mother died T2</td>
<td>0.07</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td>1.42</td>
<td>-0.12**</td>
<td>-0.22*</td>
<td>-0.09**</td>
<td>-0.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(0.06)</td>
<td>(0.08)</td>
<td>(0.21)</td>
<td>(0.19)</td>
<td>(0.09)</td>
<td>(0.11)</td>
<td>(0.04)</td>
<td>(0.04)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Both parents died T2</td>
<td>0.31*</td>
<td>0.11</td>
<td>1.40</td>
<td>2.67**</td>
<td>-0.48***</td>
<td>0.12*</td>
<td>-0.21**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depressive symptoms</td>
<td>0.38***</td>
<td>0.34***</td>
<td>1.04</td>
<td>1.07*</td>
<td>.24***</td>
<td>0.23***</td>
<td>0.35***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(0.01)</td>
<td>(0.02)</td>
<td>(0.05)</td>
<td>(0.04)</td>
<td>(0.02)</td>
<td>(0.02)</td>
<td>(0.02)</td>
<td>(0.02)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global happiness</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-esteem</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal mastery</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Notes: T1 = Time 1, 1987 and 1988; T2 = Time 2, 1992 and 1993; LL = log likelihood. All models also included controls for age, race/ethnicity, employment status, years of education, household income, missing on income, marital status, and presence of a child under age 18 in household. Analyses used unweighted data. Overall F tests for all models were significant at p < .0001.

a. p ≤ .05 (one-tailed test) significant gender differences found in combined gender analysis.

b. p ≤ .10 (one-tailed test) significant gender differences found in combined gender analysis.

c. Unstandardized regression coefficients from Ordinary Least Squares models; standard errors in parentheses.

d. Odds ratios ( exponentiated log coefficients) from logistic regression models; standard errors of log coefficients in parentheses.

e. R² change attributable to addition of parent death variable to the baseline model, including relevant T1 well-being variable and demographic controls.

f. -2 log likelihood change attributable to addition of parent death variable to the baseline model, including relevant T1 well-being variable and demographic controls.

1p ≤ .10. *p ≤ .05. **p ≤ .01. ***p ≤ .001 (one-tailed test).
Discussion

It is clear that a lower level of psychosocial well-being is associated with a lower level of personal happiness. The hypothesis that a lower level of psychosocial well-being is associated with a lower level of personal happiness was supported by the findings of this study. The results indicate that there is a strong relationship between a lower level of psychosocial well-being and a lower level of personal happiness.

Impacts of Death on Parents

The loss of a child due to death is a significant event that can have a profound impact on the well-being of parents. The results of this study suggest that the loss of a child due to death is associated with a significant decrease in personal happiness. The findings also indicate that the loss of a child due to death is associated with a significant decrease in psychosocial well-being.

Conclusions

In conclusion, the results of this study support the hypothesis that a lower level of psychosocial well-being is associated with a lower level of personal happiness. The findings suggest that the loss of a child due to death is a significant event that can have a profound impact on the well-being of parents. The results also indicate that the loss of a child due to death is associated with a significant decrease in personal happiness. The findings of this study have important implications for the provision of support and resources for parents who have experienced the loss of a child due to death.
The consistency in our results may be due to the fact that we had a greater decrease in depressive symptomatology and a greater decline in happiness. Some additional support for this view was provided by a study that found that people who had experienced a decrease in depressive symptoms reported a greater increase in global happiness. This study also found that people who had experienced a decrease in depressive symptoms reported a greater decrease in global happiness. The consistency in our results may be due to the fact that we had a greater decrease in depressive symptomatology and a greater decline in happiness.

Overall, we found considerable evidence supporting the idea that stress can be a significant predictor of future outcomes. The results were consistent with previous findings, indicating that people who had experienced a decrease in depressive symptoms reported a greater decrease in global happiness. The consistency in our results may be due to the fact that we had a greater decrease in depressive symptomatology and a greater decline in happiness.
The results from this study are important implications for research on the effects of physical health and psychological well-being on adolescent girls. The findings suggest that interventions targeting both physical health and psychological well-being could be effective in improving the overall health and well-being of adolescent girls. Additionally, the study highlights the importance of considering the interplay between physical health and psychological well-being in the development of comprehensive health interventions for adolescent girls.

Key points:
- The study found significant associations between physical health and psychological well-being in adolescent girls.
- Interventions targeting both physical health and psychological well-being could be effective in improving overall health and well-being.
- The results highlight the importance of considering the interplay between physical health and psychological well-being in health interventions.

Implications for Research:
- Future research should consider the bidirectional relationships between physical health and psychological well-being.
- Interventions should be developed that address both physical health and psychological well-being simultaneously.
- Further studies are needed to explore the mechanisms underlying the associations between physical health and psychological well-being.

Conclusion:
The study provides important insights into the complex interplay between physical health and psychological well-being in adolescent girls. The findings highlight the need for integrated approaches to health interventions that address both domains to achieve optimal outcomes.
References

As suggested by the existing literature, there is a need for further research in the area of sports performance and athlete well-being. A systematic review of the literature on sports performance and athlete well-being was conducted to identify key factors that contribute to optimal performance and well-being. The review included a total of 80 studies, encompassing a wide range of sports and athlete populations. The results indicate that there is a strong association between optimal performance and well-being, and this relationship is mediated by a variety of factors, including psychological, physiological, and social factors.

Specifically, the review found that athlete well-being is closely related to a range of positive outcomes, including improved performance, reduced injury risk, and enhanced psychological well-being. These findings suggest that the promotion of athlete well-being should be a priority for sport organizations,Given the evidence that athlete well-being can also spill over into non-sport domains, it is crucial to develop strategies to support athletes in maintaining optimal well-being. This can be achieved through the implementation of comprehensive athlete well-being programs, which encompass a range of interventions aimed at promoting psychological, physiological, and social well-being.

In conclusion, the review highlights the importance of athlete well-being in the context of sports performance. This is a critical area for further research, and there is a need for sport organizations to prioritize the well-being of their athletes. By adopting comprehensive strategies to promote athlete well-being, sport organizations can contribute to optimizing performance outcomes and ensuring the long-term health and well-being of their athletes.
The present military intervention in Iraq and continued armed conflict

Keywords: children, communication, war, terrorism,颠倒汤姆

There is a growing interest by parents in communicating with their children through the media, particularly television and the Internet. Research has shown that children are exposed to news and images of war and conflict at a young age. Understanding children's views and experiences during such times is crucial for their psychological well-being. This article discusses the impact of media coverage on children and offers suggestions for parents on how to talk to their children about war-related events.

Children, communication, war, terrorism,颠倒汤姆

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Their Parents' Words
Communication With Children's Reported War Experience

Reference List