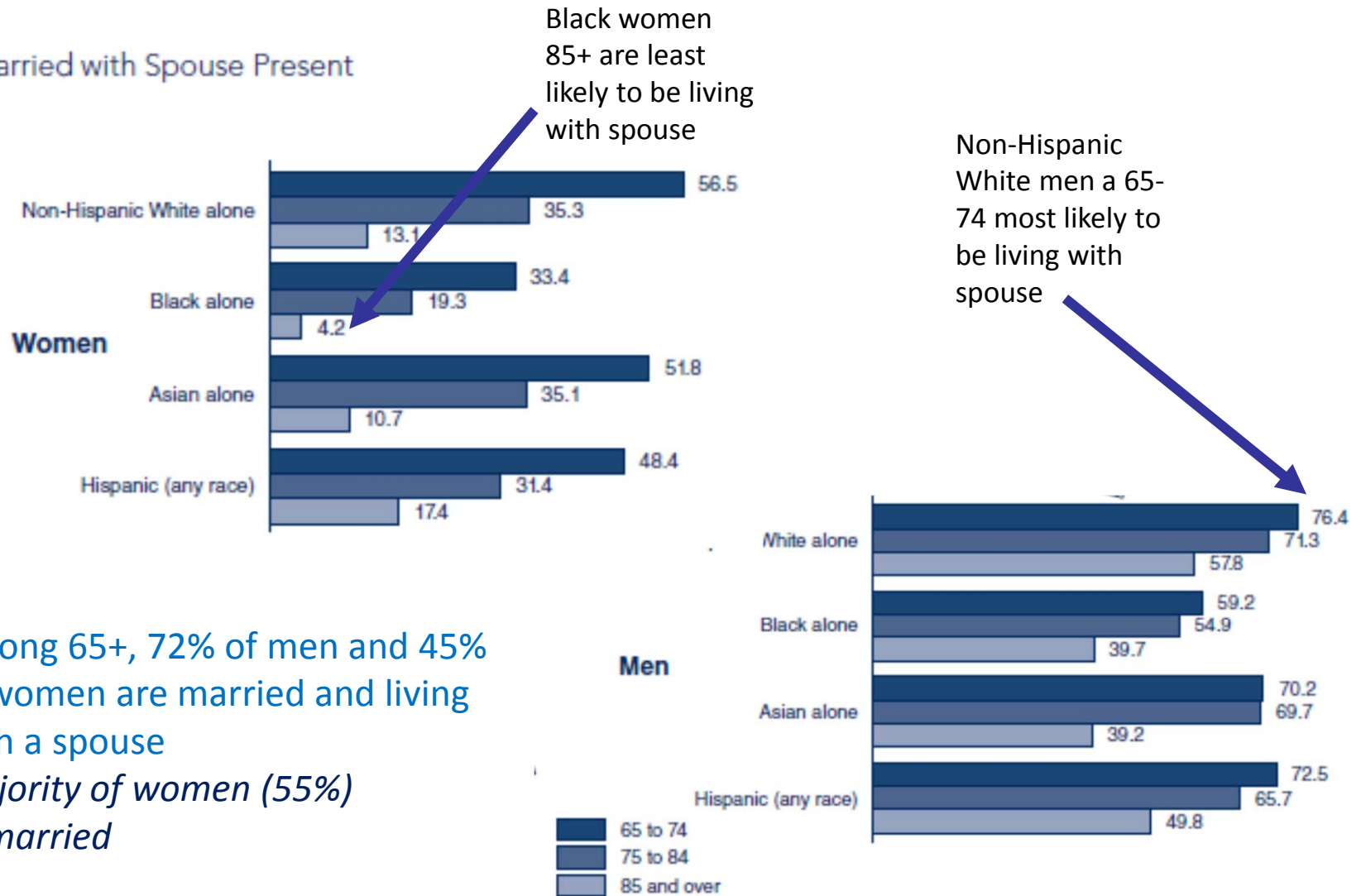


Percent Married with Spouse Present



Among 65+, 72% of men and 45% of women are married and living with a spouse
 Majority of women (55%) unmarried

Source: He, W., Sangupta, M., Velkoff, V. A., & DeBarros, K. A. (2005). 65+ in the United States: 2005. Current Population Reports Special Studies. U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Reports, P23-209. Washington DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.

Intimate Relationships in Later Life

Do you, personally, identify as lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgender?

	Yes	No	DK/Ref
	%	%	%
18 to 29	6.4	90.1	3.5
30 to 49	3.2	93.6	3.2
50 to 64	2.6	93.1	4.3
65+	1.9	91.5	6.5
18 to 29 Women	8.3	88.0	3.8
18 to 29 Men	4.6	92.1	3.3

Gallup Daily tracking
June 1-Sept. 30, 2012

<http://www.gallup.com/poll/169640/sex-marriage-support-reaches-new-high.aspx>

Intimate Relationships in Later Life

Support for Legal Same-Sex Marriage by Age, 1996, 2013, and 2014

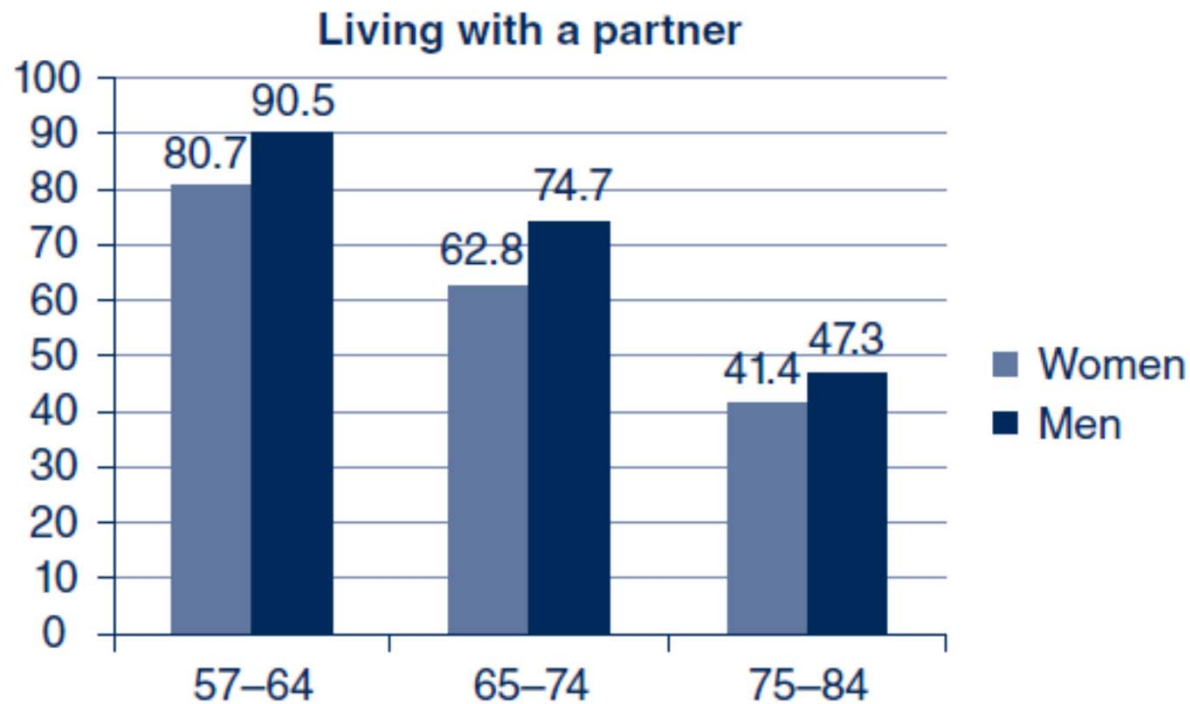
	% Should be legal, 1996	% Should be legal, 2013	% Should be legal, 2014	Change, 1996-2014 (pct. pts.)
18 to 29 years	41	70	78	+37
30 to 49 years	30	53	54	+24
50 to 64 years	15	46	48	+33
65+ years	14	41	42	+28

GALLUP[®]

<http://www.gallup.com/poll/169640/sex-marriage-support-reaches-new-high.aspx>

Intimate Relationships in Later Life

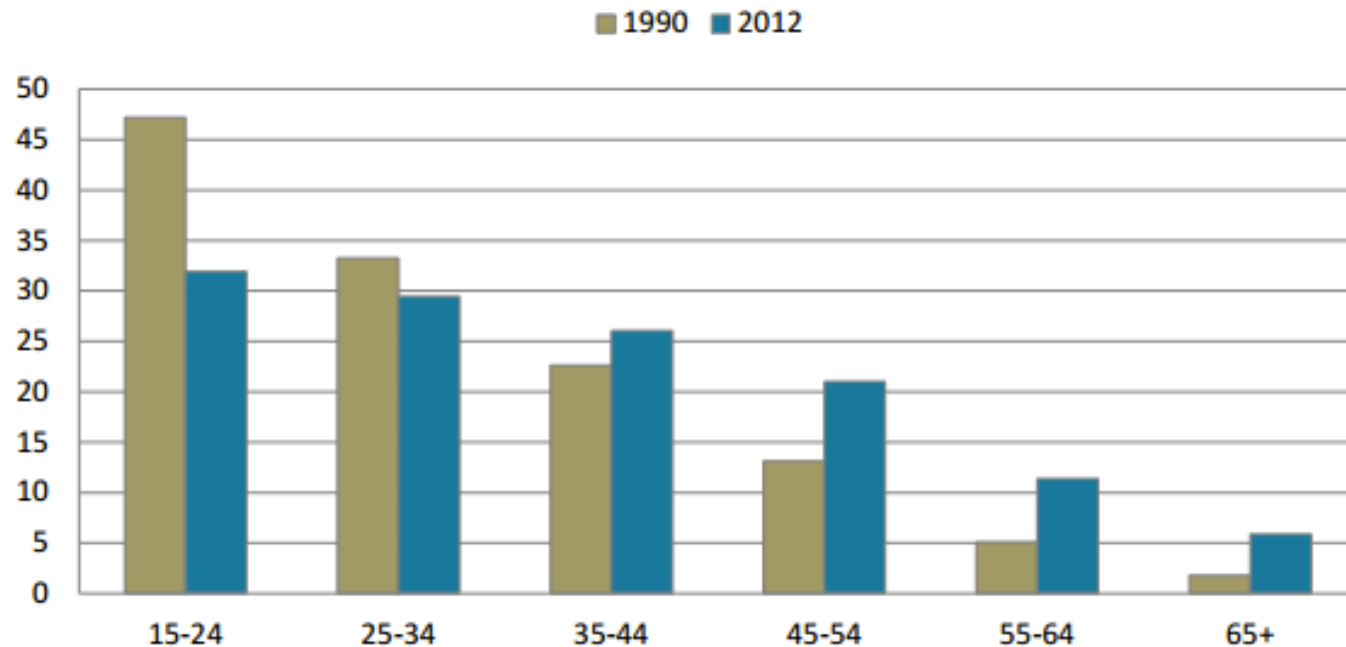
Percent who had intercourse in the previous year



Source: Waite, L. J., Laumann, E. O., Das, A., & Schumm, L. P. (2009). Sexuality: Measures of partnerships, practices, attitudes, and problems in the National Social Life, Health, and Aging Study. *Journals of Gerontology Series B: Psychological Sciences and Social Sciences*, 64 Supplement 1, 156-166.

Intimate Relationships in Later Life

Figure 1. Divorce Rates by 10-Year Age Groups, 1990 & 2012

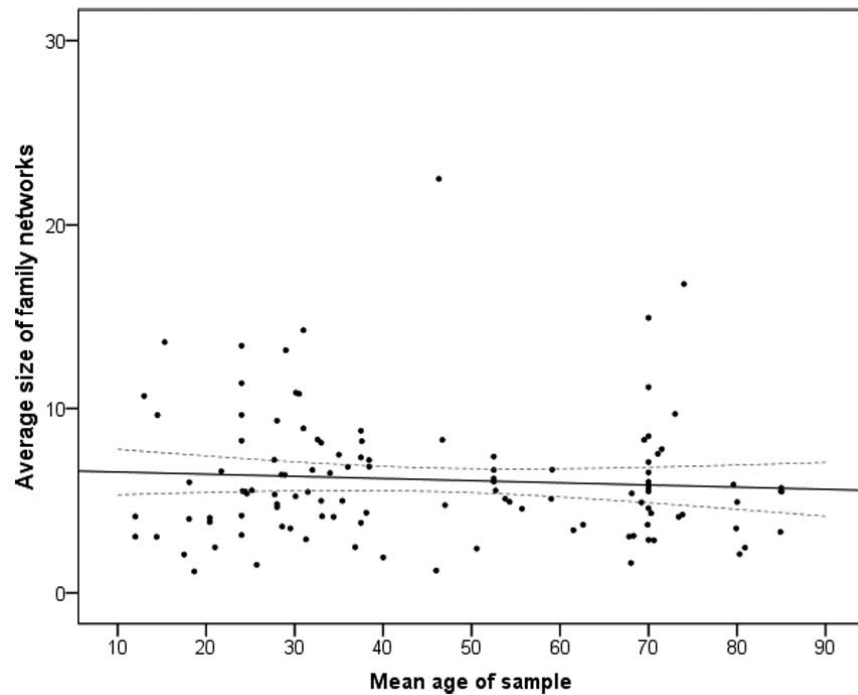


Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, VitalStats and U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012

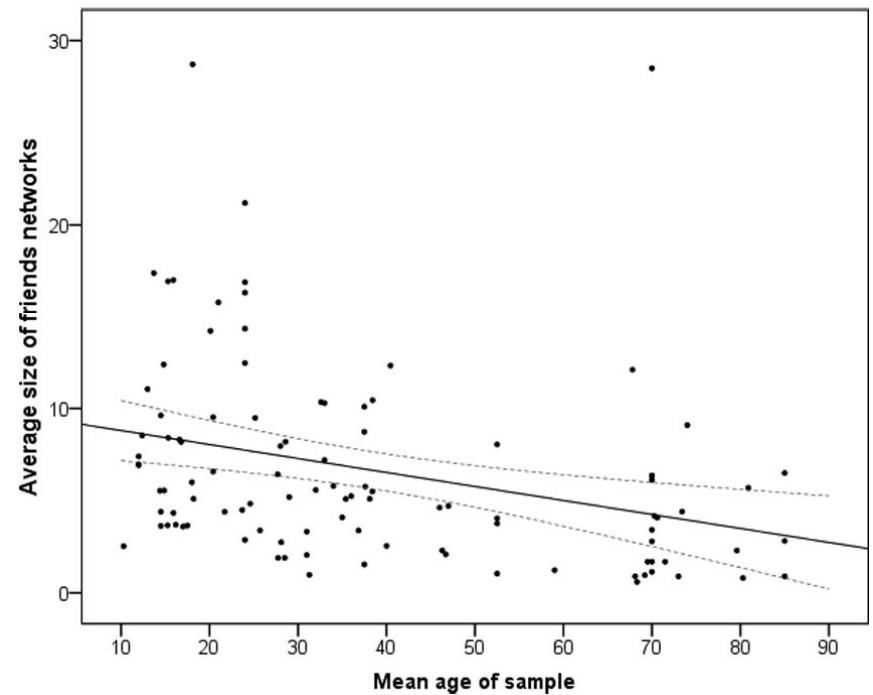
Source: Waite, L. J., Laumann, E. O., Das, A., & Schumm, L. P. (2009). Sexuality: Measures of partnerships, practices, attitudes, and problems in the National Social Life, Health, and Aging Study. *Journals of Gerontology Series B: Psychological Sciences and Social Sciences*, 64 Supplement 1, 156–166.

Social Relationships

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Wrzus, C., Hänel, M., Wagner, J., & Neyer, F. J. (2013). Social network changes and life events across the life span: A meta-analysis. *Psychological bulletin*, 139(1), 53.

Social Relationships

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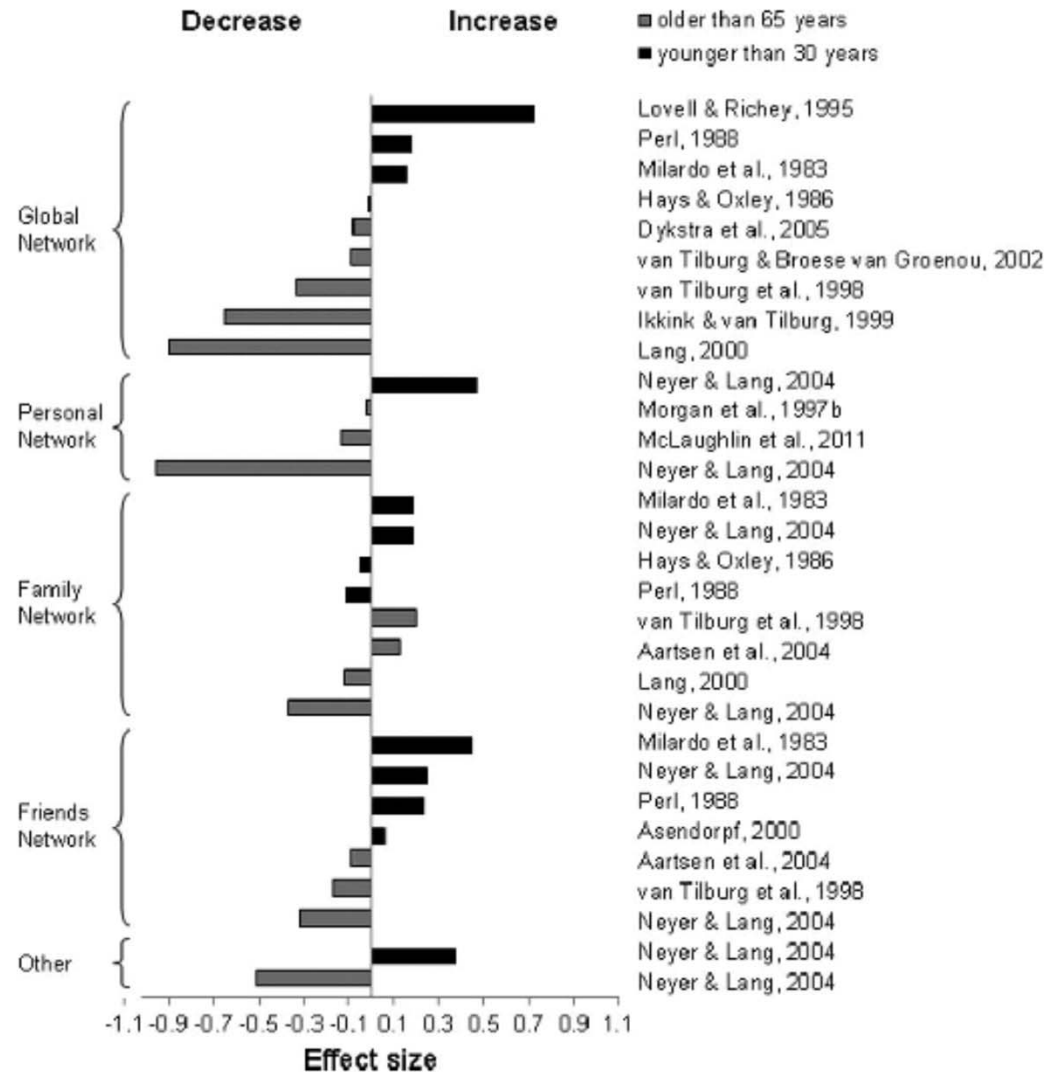


Figure 3. Observed effect sizes for longitudinal, age-related change in social networks

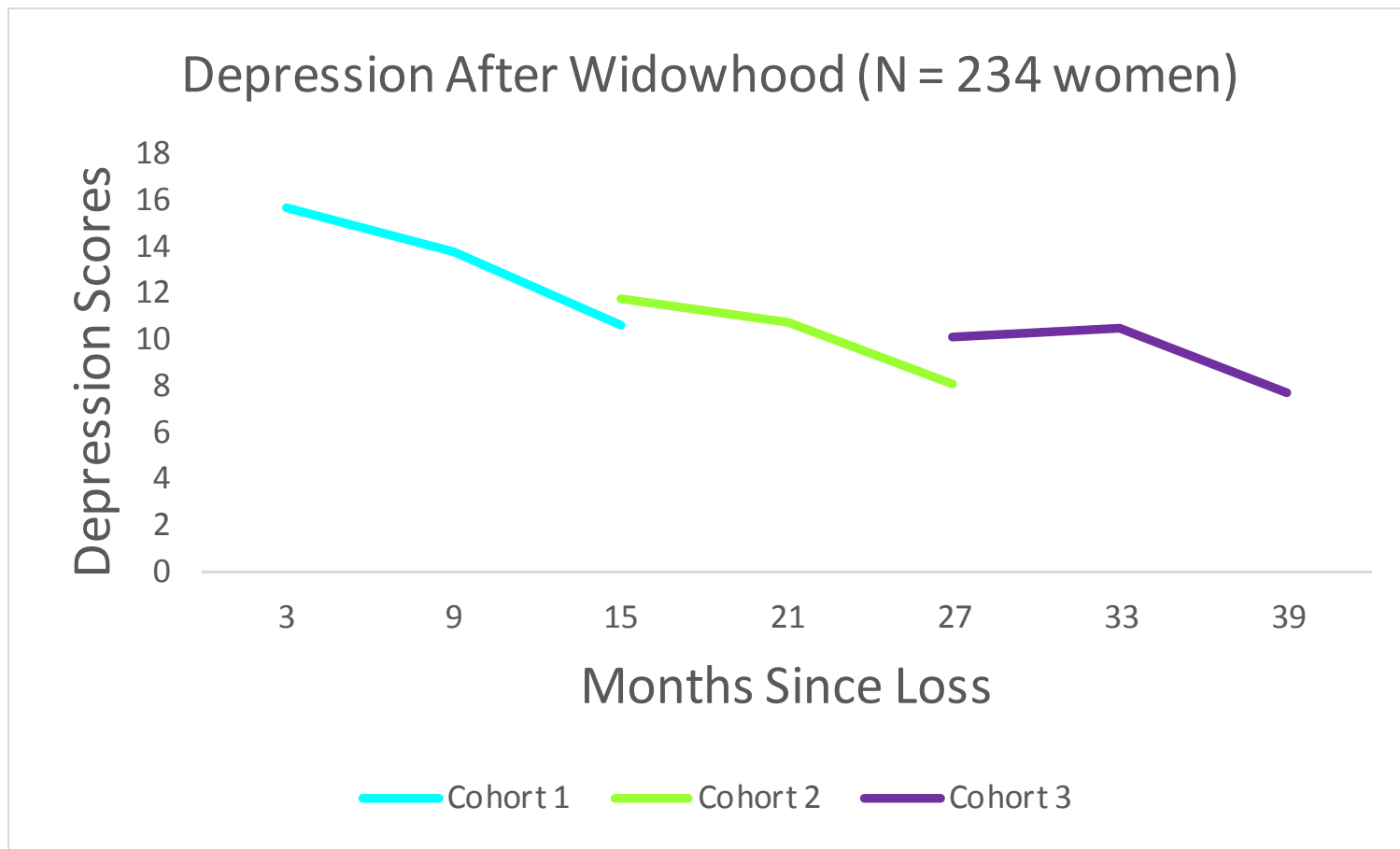
Widowhood

- Study conducted by Morgan and Neal
- Widows were interviewed three times. Each interview was separated by 6 months.
- Three cohorts in which the initial interviewing started either 3 months after the loss of the spouse, 15 months after the loss of the spouse, or 27 months after the loss of the spouse.
- Changes in depression occur over a period of 18 months for each widow.

	3 months* Wave1	9 months Wave1	15 months Wave2				
Cohort 1	X	X	X				
			15 months Wave1	21 months Wave2	27 months Wave3		
Cohort 2			X	X			
					27 months Wave1	33 months Wave2	39 months Wave3
Cohort 3					X	X	X

Morgan, D. L., Neal, M. B., & Carder, P. C. (1997). Both what and when: The effects of positive and negative aspects of relationships on depression during the first 3 years of widowhood. *Journal of Clinical Geropsychology*.

Widowhood



Widowhood

Within 3 months,

Men 87% more likely to die within 3 months of wife's death

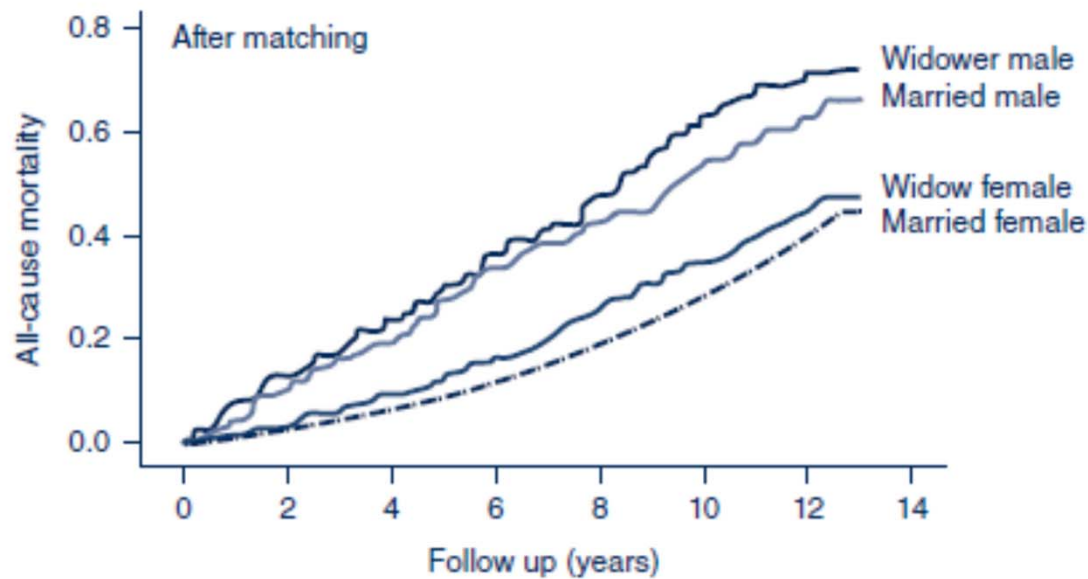
Women 47% more likely to die within 3 months of husband's death

Compared with controls, adjusting for age, gender, race and baseline SES (education, household wealth and household income), behavioral risk factors and co-morbidities.

After 12 months this difference nearly disappears

Moon, J. R., Glymour, M. M., Vable, A. M., Liu, S. Y., & Subramanian, S. V. (2013). Short-and long-term associations between widowhood and mortality in the United States: longitudinal analyses. *Journal of public health*, fdt101.

The Widowhood Effect Showing Higher Risk of Mortality for Widows Compared to Married Men and Women



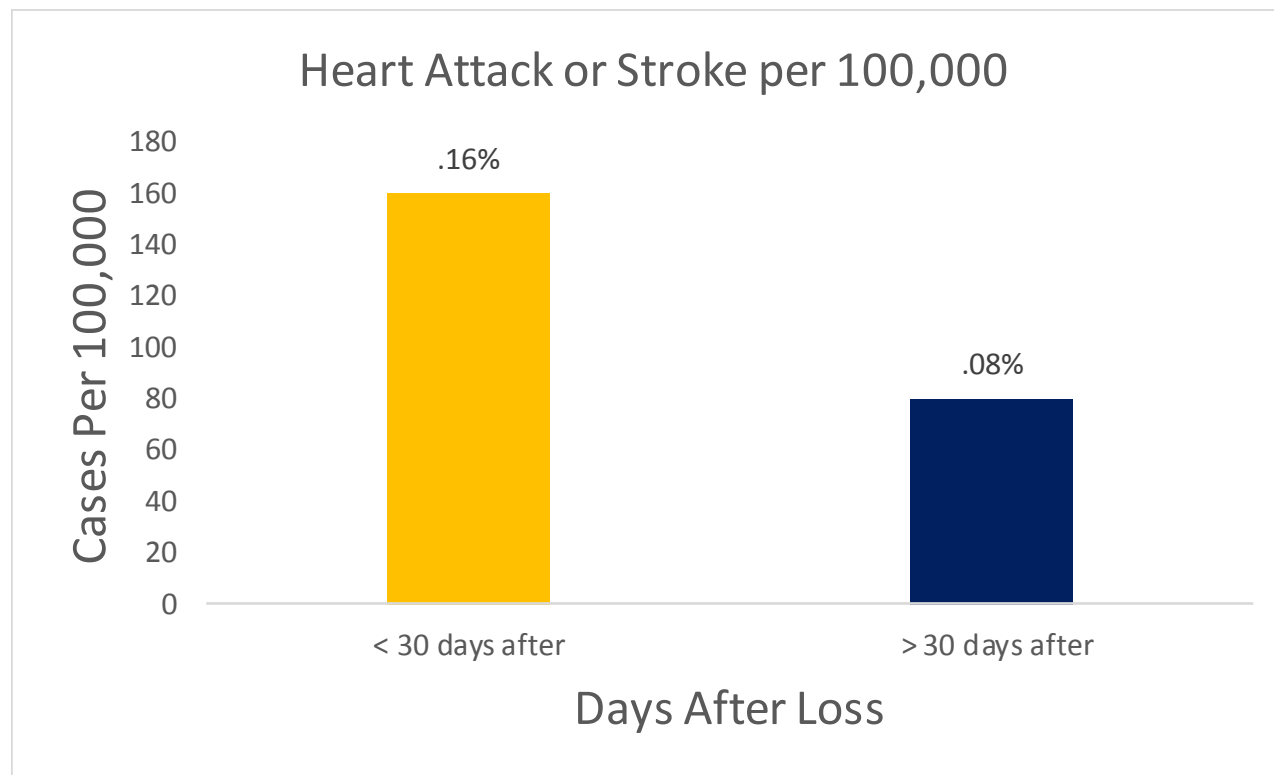
Number at risk

Married female	630	607	575	532	467	378	322
Widowed female	641	624	603	566	518	405	342
Married male	189	165	145	121	100	60	47
Widowed male	178	161	144	119	102	76	61

Widowhood effect mediated by conditions such as depression, stress, economic hardship, and loss of social support.

Changes in lifestyle may occur as well.

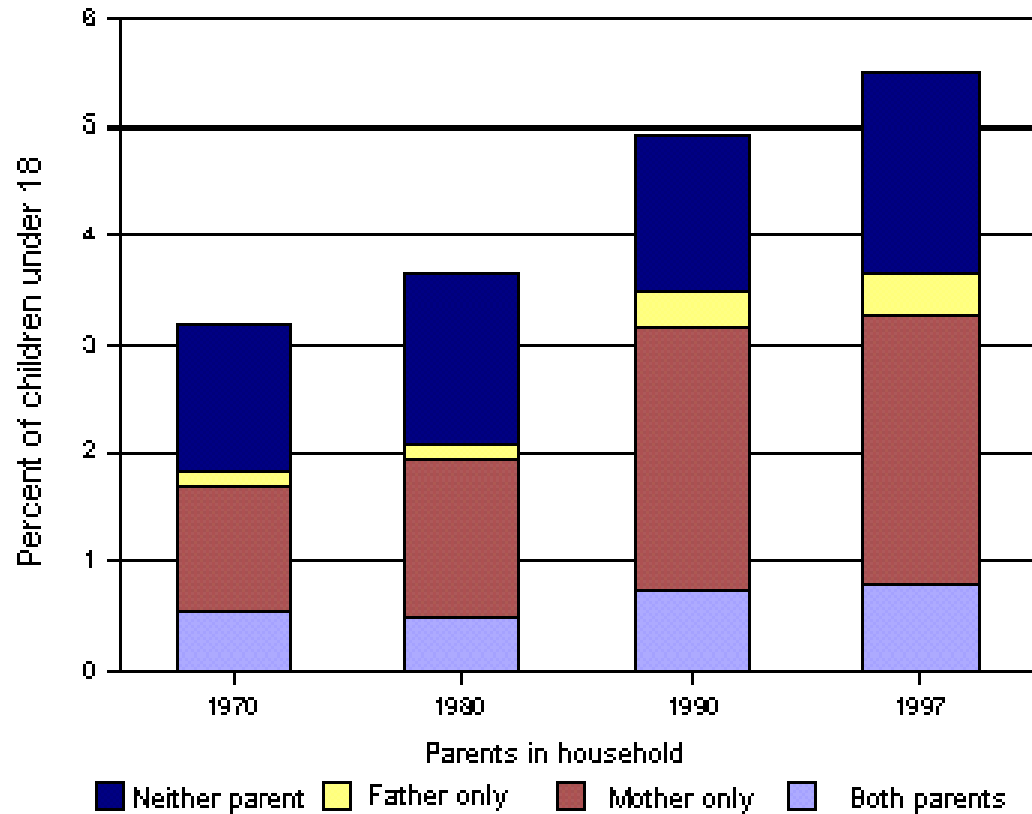
Widowhood



Carey, I. M., Shah, S. M., DeWilde, S., Harris, T., Victor, C. R., & Cook, D. G. (2014). Increased risk of acute cardiovascular events after partner bereavement: a matched cohort study. *JAMA internal medicine*, 174(4), 598-605.

Grandparents

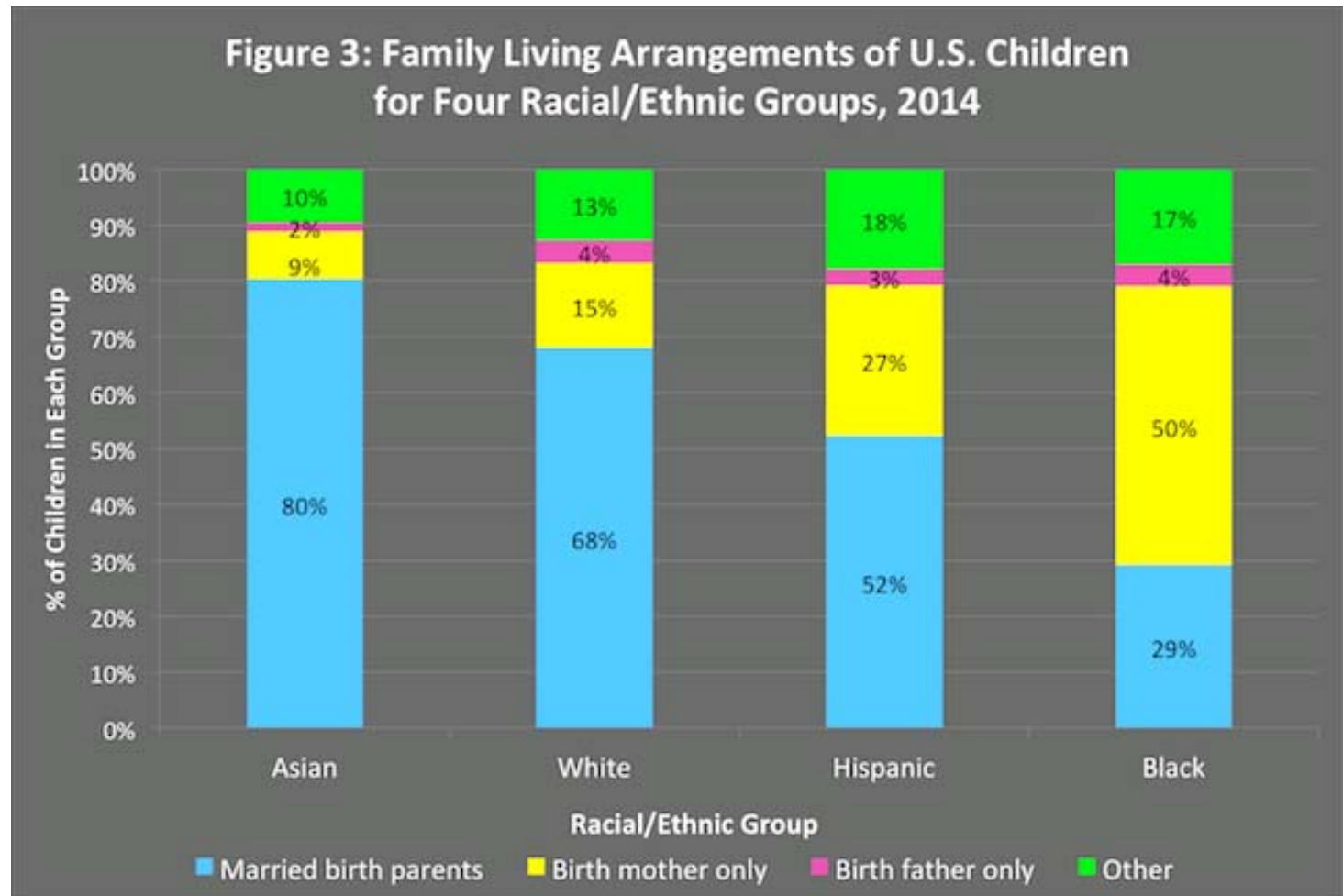
Figure 1. Grandchildren in Grandparents' Homes by Presence of Parents



Source: Bureau of the Census, 1970 and 1980 Censuses and 1990 and 1997 Current Population Surveys as reported in *Marital Status and Living Arrangements: March 1994*, Table A-6 and *Marital Status and Living Arrangements: March 1997*, Table 4.

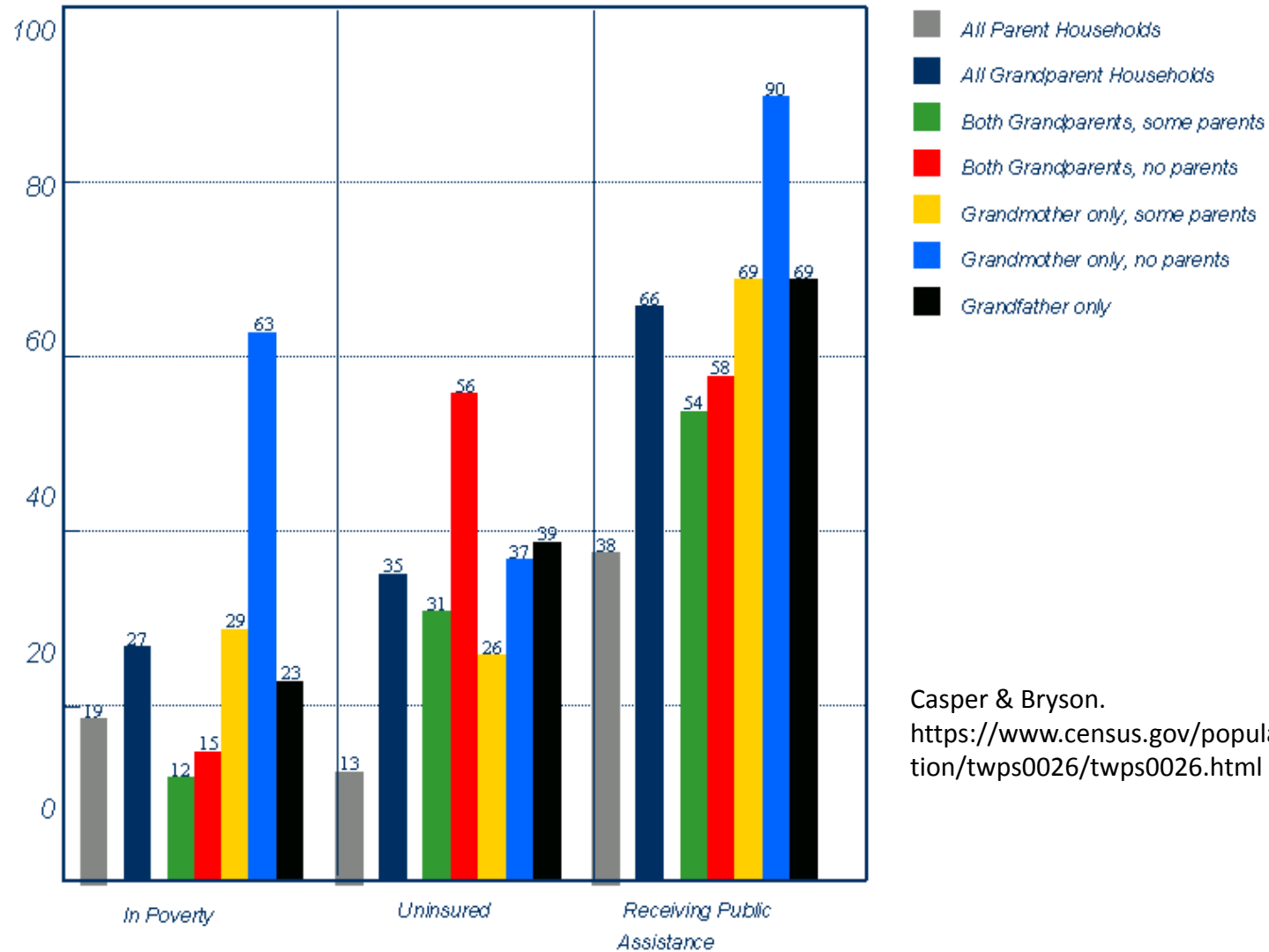
Casper & Bryson.
<https://www.census.gov/population/www/documentation/twps0026/twps0026.html>

Grandparents



Nicholas Zill. <http://family-studies.org/more-than-60-of-u-s-kids-live-with-two-biological-parents/>
 Newsom, Winter 2017, Psy 462/562 Psychology of Adult Development and Aging

Figure 3. Percent of Children Residing in Different Household Types Who Are in Poverty, Uninsured, and Receiving Public Assistance



Casper & Bryson.
<https://www.census.gov/population/www/documentation/twps0026/twps0026.html>

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census,
 1997 March Current Population Survey

Grandparents

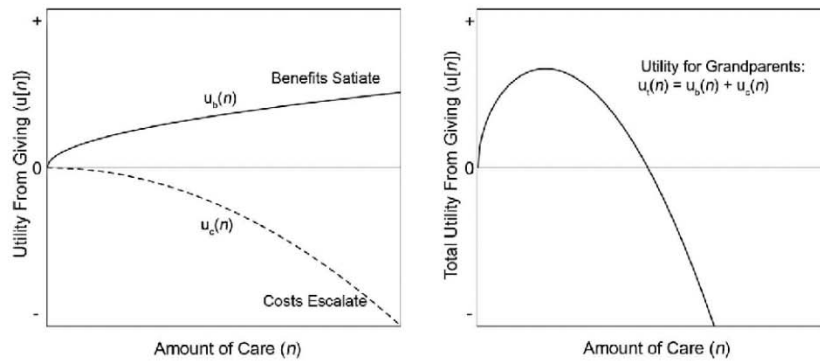


Fig. 1. Single-peakedness (right graph) resulting from satiating benefits and escalating costs of grandparental care (left graph) as a function of number of hours a grandparent cares for grandchildren per week (n). The total utility for the grandparents of giving care may follow a single-peak preference function; in that case, minimum investment (e.g., no contact) and maximum investment (e.g., custodial care) would be detrimental to grandparents' health and well-being.

Coall, D. A., & Hertwig, R. (2011). Grandparental Investment: A Relic of the Past or a Resource for the Future?. *Current Directions in Psychological Science*, 20(2), 93-98.