

**THE TRANSITION TO ADULTHOOD:
A RESEARCH IN ITALIAN AND PORTUGUESE UNIVERSITY STUDENTS¹**

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Abstract

The present study is aimed at: 1) describing: perception of current life phase, life projects (finishing study, finishing job economic, reaching economic well-being and independence, constructing a new family), satisfaction with original family and partner, perception of psychological and economical independence, closeness to the original family, support from family and partner, self-efficacy for the realization of personal life projects; 2) analyzing the relations among life phase and life projects and perception of independence and closeness to the family. 60 Italian and 61 Portuguese university students (41% men, aged about 23 years) from two universities (50% Psychology and 50% Sport) completed an anonymous questionnaire. Results showed that: 1) Italian students were more likely than the Portuguese to define themselves as young adults and to have the life projects of reaching economic well-being and of finding a job. Portuguese students were more satisfied and supported by original family than the Italians. The students from Sport University were more likely than those from Psychology to have the projects of finishing current study and finding a job. 2) Among Italian young adults psychological independence from original family was negatively associated with the projects of constructing a new family, reaching economical well-being, and finding a job; however it was positively associated with the project of reaching independence soon. Among Portuguese youths both economical and psychological independence were negatively related with the project of constructing a new family, while the closeness to the original family was positively related with the project of finishing the study.

Introduction

In the last decades, National and International studies have highlighted that most of young people do not consider themselves to be adults. This common phenomenon has led to the creation of a new period of the life-span, called emerging adulthood or phase of young-adult people (Arnett, 2004; 2006; Bonino *et al.*, 2006).

In a few European countries, the aforesaid phenomenon has been also accompanied by qualitative changes that refer to a de-standardization and a individualization of the behaviors. In particular, authors such as Kohli (1986) and Buchmann (1989) argued that while all countries can be expected to converge in their demographic behavior, increasing diversity at the individual level is to be expected. This arises because society is moving away from “standardized” scripts and towards greater individualization (Billari & Wilson, 2001). This process, in accord to a most general diversification of family patterns, is known as “second demographic transition” (van de Kaa, 1987). This concept refers to important changes in family behaviour, such as an increase in unmarried cohabitation, the postponement of marriage and parenthood and an increase in childlessness (De Beer *et al.*, 2000).

Therefore, and in comparison to a few decade ago, the transition to adulthood in western and industrialized societies, would seem no more to be a path characterized by well defined stages, such as to finish to study, to acquire economic independence from the original family, and to create one’s own family (Arnett, 1998; Scabini, 1998; Mariani & Santerini, 2002; Nelson & Barry, 2005). In fact, the transition to adulthood is assuming specific characteristics with respect to past and not yet fully investigated (Csikszentmihalyi & Schneider, 2002).

At first, the transition lasts a increasingly longer time (Cavalli, 1997), especially in the countries of Southern Europe, such as Italy and Portugal, which are considered in this research. These countries are characterized by a great centrality of family with respect other kinds of social relationships and by stronger family bonds than countries from North-Western Europe, (Claes, 1998; Reher, 1998). This results in a prolonged permanence of young people in the origin families. In fact, as underlined

by Billari and colleagues (2001), in the countries of Mediterranean basin (above all Italy, Portugal and Spain), the abandonment of parental home happens increasingly later. The proportion of individuals dependent from their family at economical and housing levels is generally higher in countries of Southern Europe than in North Europe for both genders, for every age and it is increased much from the half of Eighties and the half of Nineties. We observe national differences also with respect to the status of children who still live with their parents. The majority of them is single and without children, although in Spain and in Portugal more of 5% of married young women live together with their origin families (Aassve *et al.*, 2001). This complex set of factors seems to create great difficulties in the transition to adulthood (Fernandez Cordón, 1997).

At second, the transition to adulthood is an articulated phenomenon characterised by continuous experimentation and reversibility of the choices and room for personal decision (Heinz, 1993; Crockett & Silbereisen, 2000; Scabini *et al.*, 2006). This condition allows to individual to articulate the choice about his/her developmental path with wider freedom as regards to past. Nevertheless, the particular condition of social suspension, which at present characterizes not only adolescence but also young adulthood, requires to the person a great assumption of individual responsibility, since some choices have remarkable psychological and social costs (for example, building an affective stable relationship) and others are not at all reversible (for example, choosing to give birth to a child). Therefore, emerging adulthood seems to show up both as precariousness, that is uncertain and provisional relationships between life projects for the future and real opportunities of achievement, and as resilience, that is coping skill for facing such uncertainty in the transition to adulthood (Cazals-Ferré & Llorca, 2004).

Many aspects of psychosocial development could be associated to such condition of precariousness and uncertainty. Among the others, they concern the satisfaction for the relationships with the original family and partner, the perception of psychological and economical independence from the family, closeness to the original family, support from family and partner, self-efficacy about the realization of personal life projects, and life projects.

Therefore to bring attention on current youth condition means to try to understand, at least partially, the phenomena that are currently transforming our society. As anticipated, we are observing deep changes in the life paths of young people: they stay at home longer than in the past; they tend to postpone, for a personal choice or objective difficulties, entering in the labor market; they delay the construction of a new family; they defer to a future, often indefinite, the choice of giving birth to a baby.

We think that we particularly lack information about these complex and new processes in South Europe, and because of this we selected two European countries, Italy and Portugal, which can be considered similar for certain aspects and different for others. Italy and Portugal can be regarded as similar with respect to the traditional centrality of the family in upbringing children. However, on the bases of some demographic indicators, such as decline in birth rate (that happened before in Italy with respect to Portugal), and increase in divorce rate (that is more recent in Portugal with respect to Italy where it is relatively stable in the last few decades) (ISTAT [National Institute of Statistics of Italy], 2007; INE [National Institute of Statistics of Portugal], 2008), we can also expect some differences in the life phase youths perceive to live (from adolescence to young adulthood and finally adulthood), in youth life projects, and in the aspects of the relationships with the original family that promote the transition to adulthood.

Furthermore, in both countries we selected participants from university students, although we know that this is a intrinsic limitation of the study because not all young people attend university. More precisely we choose participants from two different university subjects, that is psychology and sport, in order to balance the potential confounding effect from more theoretical and more applied study.

The research

The following research questions will be dealt with:

- 1) Do Italian and Portuguese university students differ with respect to perception of current life-phase, satisfaction for relationships with original family and partner, perception of

psychological and economical independence from the family, closeness to the original family, support from family and partner, self-efficacy about the realization of personal life projects, and life projects?

- 2) Do university students from psychological and sport subjects differ with respect to the above mentioned aspects?
- 3) Which are the relationships between perception of independence, closeness to the original family and life projects in Italian and Portuguese university students and in students from psychological and sport subjects?

With respect to the first research question we expect to find that Italian and Portuguese young adults are very similar because of their common belongings to Southern Europe, which is currently characterized by a general postponement in the transition to adulthood and a greater centrality of the family of origin in daily life of young adults with respect to Northern European countries (Arnett, 2006). However we also expect to find some differences especially with respect to the perception of life phase that the young adults were living and the role of the relationships with the original family. With respect to the first point, that is the life phase perceived by the participants, we already knew by Scabini, Lanz and Marta (2006) that the Italian situation could be peculiar also with respect to other countries of Southern Europe. A combination of social, emotional and contextual characteristics (such as the high level of youth unemployment, the difficulty and the costs of borrowing houses, the great difference in economic power between the actual generation of parents and their children, and the fact this children generation is the first one after legal contraception was introduced in Italy and consequently parents invested much on them at a emotional level) makes more likely for Italians to define themselves younger than the Portuguese participants. With respect to the second point, that is the role of the relationships with the original family, both national studies (ISTAT, 2007; INE, 2008) and a recent exploratory study (Gomes Bento, 2008) showed a trend of great change in Portuguese family patterns of relationships (for instance the proportion of divorced family increased of 4.7% in the last few years). On these bases, we think it is reasonable to

expect that the relationships with the original family are much important for the Portuguese participants, probably also more important than for the Italian participants.

We do not have any reason for expecting that Italian and Portuguese young adults differ with respect to other aspects that we consider in the present study, such as life projects, satisfaction with relationships, social support and self-efficacy.

With respect to the second research question, we expect that the students attending the university path more related to practical aspects, that is sport subject, also perceive more concrete and temporarily near life projects in comparison with the students attending the psychological path. Our expectation is mainly related to the fact that in both countries under study, national statistics (ISTAT, 2007; INE, 2008) usually reported a greater likelihood of finding a job in the short term for the students from sport subject (e.g. in gym, sport agency, rehabilitation centre, and also school) with respect to the students from other subjects in humanities (e.g. psychology, pedagogy and sociology). Furthermore according some scholars (see: Larson, 2000) the combination of personal interest, motivation and challenge that is characteristic of practicing sport activity might have helped the students of sport to develop initiative, that is the ability of selecting and involving themselves in clear and stimulating goals.

We do not have any reason for think that university students from different subjects differ for other aspects explored in the present study such as life phase, satisfaction, support and self-efficacy.

With respect to the third and final research question, for the same above mentioned reasons, we expect that the life projects of the Italian participants are more related to the perception of psychological independence from the original family, and that the life projects of the Portuguese participants are more related to closeness with the family than to other aspects.

Finally, we expect that the economical independence from the original family is more relevant for the students from psychology than from those from sport.

Method

Participants

121 university students, 60 Italian and 61 Portuguese, 41% men and 59% women, mean age 23 years old, living in two big cities of the two countries (Torino for Italy and Coimbra for Portugal) and attending two different university subjects (50% Psychology and 50% Sport) participated at the study. There are no differences between our participants and national samples in terms of the main socio-demographic characteristics such as parental level of education, parental job and integrity of the original family (www.istat.it in Italy; www.ine.pt in Portugal).

Procedure

As mentioned previously, the study was conducted in two different faculties in both countries. All the participants agreed to participate in accordance with national laws and the ethical code of the Association of Psychologists. The participants completed the questionnaire, which was distributed by research staff immediately before regular lesson time, individually and anonymously. No incentive was offered for participation.

Measures

We used 12 items for investigating: satisfaction for relationships with original family and partner, perception of psychological and economical independence from the family, support from family and partner, closeness with the family, and self-efficacy about the realization of personal life projects (about constructing a new family, reaching economic well-being, reaching independence shortly, finding a job related to current study, and finishing current study). The possible responses range from (1) not at all, (2) a little, (3) a fair amount, (4) very much. We have already used these and the following items in a previous study concerning only a Italian sample (Rabaglietti *et al.*, 2004).

With respect to the life phase the students perceived to live, they were asked to define themselves as: adolescents (1), young adults (2), adults (3).

Finally we considered five different life projects (to construct a new family; to reach economic well-being; to reach independence shortly; to find a job related to current study; to finish current study) and in this case the participants have only to answer yes (1) or no (0).

Results

Satisfaction, independence, closeness, support, and self-efficacy: differences for country and university subject

We investigated the differences between countries and university subject for satisfaction for relationships with original family and partner, perception of independence from the family, closeness to the original family, support from family and partner, self-efficacy about the realization of personal life projects through t-test.

Italian young adults perceived higher satisfaction for the relationship with the partner, perception of psychological and economical independence from the original family, support from the partner, self-efficacy about the realization of personal life projects about reaching economic well-being, finding a job related to current study and finishing current study than the Portuguese young adults (Table 1).

Portuguese young adults perceived higher satisfaction for the relationship with the original family and support from the family than Italian young adults (Table 1).

We did not find any significant difference between students from different university subject.

Current life-phase and life projects: differences for country and university subject

The 67% of participants defined themselves as young adults (Table 2 and 3).

Around 70% of participants had the project of constructing a new family and of finishing current study soon (Table 4 and 5). The 60% of participants planned to find a job related to current study.

Around 40% of participants had the project of reaching economic well-being and independence.

However, there were some interesting differences for country and university subject.

We investigated the differences between countries and university subject for perception of current life-phase and life projects through cross-tabulation and chi-squared test.

Italian young adults were more likely than the Portuguese to define themselves as young adults (Table 2) and to have the projects of reaching economical well-being and finding a job related to the current study (Table 4).

University students from psychology were more likely than the student from sport subject to define themselves as adults (Table 3), although the difference does not reach significance.

However, university students from sport subject were more likely than the students from psychology to have the projects of finding a job related to current study and to finishing current study soon (Table 5).

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Relationships among perception of independence, closeness to the original family and life projects

To investigate the relationships perception of psychological and economic independence from the family, closeness to the original family and the five life projects (to construct a new family; to reach economic well-being; to reach independence shortly; to find a job related to current study; to finish current study) in the two countries and in the two university subjects, we used the logistic regression.

Generally speaking, the predictors are not co-linear. In both countries and university subjects the strongest correlation is between perception of psychological and economic independence from the family (in the total sample: $r = .32$, $p < .001$). All the other correlations are much lower and do not reach significance.

Among Italian young adults we found only some significant relationships between psychological independence from the original family and personal life projects. Psychological independence was negatively related to constructing a new family, reaching economical well-being and finding a job related to current study. Conversely psychological independence was positively related to the project of reaching independence shortly (Table 6).

Among Portuguese young adults we found that the perception of being economic and psychological independent from the original family is negatively related to the life project of constructing a new family (Table 6). Besides, the closeness to the family is positively related to the life project of finishing current study soon.

With respect to the students from psychology, economic independence from the family was

positively related to the projects of reaching economic well-being and finding a job related to current study, psychological independence from the family was positively related to the project of reaching independence and closeness to the family was positively related to the projects of finishing current study soon and of finding a job related to current study. However psychological independence from the original family was negatively related to the project of constructing a new family and of finding a job related to the current study (Table 7).

With respect to the students from sport subject, economic independence from the family was positively related to the project of finishing current study soon, and psychological independence was positively related to the project of finding a job related to current study. However economic independence from the family was negatively related to the project of constructing a new family (Table 7).

--- Insert Tables 6 and 7 here ---

Discussion

Generally speaking, our expectations were only partially confirmed. We also found some interesting differences, not all expected, between Italian and Portuguese young adults despite their common belongings to Southern Europe.

As expected Italians students are more likely to define themselves as young adults than Portuguese students, and the role of the relationships with the original family seems more important for Portuguese students than for Italians.

However, we also found that Italians perceive high psychological and economical independence from their family, high satisfaction for the relation with partner from whom they also receive great support, and high self-efficacy, especially with respect to their study and to the future application of their professional competence in a job. These findings, which certainly need to be confirmed in future studies with wider samples, are very interesting especially in consideration of the current social and economic condition that is not much favorable for Italian young adults. Several aspects, such as the high level of youth unemployment, the difficulty in borrowing houses, the great

difference in economic power in favor of the parents, contribute to a great delay in the transitions to adulthood of Italian youths (Bonino *et al.*, 2006). Despite all these difficulties Italian youths seem reasonable satisfied with their current situation and confident they will fruit from their efforts of studying. This interesting and partially unexpected finding could be attributed to both some general coping process, that is likely to increase when people need it much (Pinquart & Silbereisen, 2004), and also to more specific process, such as the great emotional investment their parents put on these children and that was highlighted by other scholars (see: Scabini *et al.*, 2006). As usual psychological processes are much more complex than expected and a phenomenon that may have great psychological costs, such as a great emotional investment from the parents, may also represent some gains (Baltes, 1987). However, the potential effect of the great emotional investment from the Italian parents seems concentrated especially on the personal realization in terms of economic and professional issues. In fact Italian young adults differ from the Portuguese ones because they are more likely to pursue the life project of reaching a high economic well-being. This finding can lead us to a different reflection, which there is not enough space to deepen here, about the possible long term consequences for a society of a generation of young adults who seem more keen to pursue individual economic realization than other kinds of goals.

Also our expectations with respect to the differences between students from different university subjects, that are psychology and sport, were confirmed only partially. As expected, we found that the students attending the university path more related to practical aspects, that is sport, also perceived somewhat more concrete and temporarily near life projects, such as finishing current study soon and finding a job related to current study, in comparison with the students attending the psychological path. Nevertheless, we also found, and it was totally unexpected, that students from psychology are more likely than students of sport to perceive themselves as adults. Again the little number of participants does not allow us to generalize this finding. However we might interpret it reflecting on the fact that probably sport in our society continues to be interpreted as a play much more than a profession. This meaning would certainly help to explain why students who are actually

more likely to find a job soon seem also more likely to perceive themselves younger than same age peers who are quite more far from professional realization.

With respect to the final research question, we expected that the life projects of the Italian participants are more related to the perception of psychological independence from the original family, and that the life projects of the Portuguese participants are more related to closeness with the family than to other aspects. We found that Italian young adults who perceive to be psychological independent from their family are less likely to have personal life projects involving the construction of a new family, economic well-being and a job related to their present study. However, they are also more likely to have the project of becoming independent soon. Besides, we found that Portuguese young adults who perceive to be economic and psychological independent from their family are less likely to have the personal life project of constructing a new family. However Portuguese young adults are also more likely to have the project of finishing current study soon when they are more close to their family.

Furthermore, we expected that the economical independence from the original family is more relevant for the students from psychology than from those from sport. We found that university students of psychology who perceived high economic independence from their family and high closeness with the family were more likely to have life projects about finishing study soon, reaching economic well-being, and finding a job related to current study. More ambiguous is the role of psychological independence from the family since it is related on the one side positively to the project of independence, and to the other side it is related negatively to the projects of constructing a new family and of finding a job related to current study.

Besides, we found that university students of sport who received high economic and psychological independence from their family were more likely to have life projects of finishing current study soon and finding a job related to current study. In the case of the students of sport economic independence from the original family has an ambiguous and unexpected role, since it is negatively related to the project of constructing a new family.

Summarising, what seems to emerge clearly from this study is that despite the great prevalence of the life project of constructing a new family (that is shared by 70% of participants in both samples) this life project does not seem really supported by the feelings of being psychologically or economically independent from one's own family. Taking for granted that the feeling of independence is usually considered as the first step necessary for being able to construct a new family (see: Scabini & Rossi 1997), the current generation of young adults, especially of those who are still involved in their professional formation as our participants, seem much ambivalent about this in both the countries we investigated in the present study. Apparently our young adult participants seem more likely to use the new acquired independence from their family in order to pursue goals completely different from the construction of a new family. These young adults seem more likely to use the feeling of independence for supporting life projects inherently related to the realization of individual goals, such as reaching satisfactory economic and professional conditions. Other future studies have to explore whether or not this phenomenon represents a developmental transition, that is a new phase for reaching adulthood, or something completely different.

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Table 1 - Satisfaction for relationships with original family and partner, perception of independence from the family, support from family and partner, self-efficacy about the realization of personal life projects in Italian and Portuguese university students
Means (M), Standard deviations (SD) and t-values

	Italian		Portuguese		T	df	Sig. (2-tails)
	M	SD	M	SD			
Satisfaction with original family	3.27	.71	3.51	.54	-2.11	119	.04
Satisfaction with partner	3.40	1.38	2.83	1.27	2.34	116	.02
Psychological independence from family	3.27	.71	2.67	.86	4.18	118	.001
Economic independence from family	2.82	.66	2.43	1.11	2.31	118	.02
Support from family	3.27	.73	3.63	.69	-2.76	117	.007
Support from partner	3.34	.70	2.89	1.31	1.87	87	.06
Self-efficacy economic well-being	3.27	.65	3.03	.67	1.76	101	.08
Self-efficacy job	3.50	.54	2.86	1.02	4.05	101	.0001
Self-efficacy study	3.45	.68	3.19	.69	1.91	104	.06

Note: we reported only significant coefficients ($p < .05$) and tendentially significant coefficients ($p < .09$); the non significant values can be requested at the first author. We also investigated the following aspects and we found they did not significantly differ between the two countries: satisfaction with current study, closeness to the original family, self-efficacy for constructing a new family and for reaching independence.

Furthermore we did not find any significant different between university students from psychological and sport subjects.

Table 2 – Perception of current life-phase in Italian and Portuguese university students
Percentages and chi-square values

Country	Italian			Portuguese			Total sample		
Life-phase	Adole	Young	Adult	Adole	Young	Adult	Adole	Young	Adult
	scence	Adult		scence	Adult	N	scence	Adult	
	N	N	N	N	N	(%)	N	N	N
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)		(%)	(%)	(%)
	5	51	4	2	30	28	7	81	32
	(8)	(85)	(7)	(3)	(50)	(47)	(6)	(67)	(27)

$\chi^2 = 24.73$, $df = 2$, $\text{Sig. (2-tails)} < .0001$

Table 3 – Perception of current life-phase in university students from psychological and sport subjects – Percentages and chi-square values

University subject	Psychology			Sport			Total sample		
Life-phase	Adole	Young	Adult	Adole	Young	Adult	Adole	Young	Adult
	scence	Adult		scence	Adult	N	scence	Adult	
	N	N	N	N	N	(%)	N	N	N
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)		(%)	(%)	(%)
	4	35	21	3	46	11	7	81	32
	(7)	(58)	(35)	(5)	(77)	(18)	(6)	(67)	(27)

$\chi^2 = 4.76$, $df = 2$, $\text{Sig. (2-tails)} = .09$

Table 4 - Life projects in Italian and Portuguese university students
Percentages and chi-square values

Life projects	Italian		Portuguese		Total sample		χ^2	df	Sig. (2-tails)
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No			
	N	N	N	N	N	N			
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)			
To construct a new family	44 (73)	16 (27)	44 (72)	17 (28)	88 (73)	33 (27)	.02	1	n.s.
To reach economic well-being	31 (52)	29 (48)	13 (21)	48 (79)	44 (36)	77 (64)	12.05	1	<.001
To reach independence shortly	22 (37)	38 (63)	27 (44)	34 (56)	49 (41)	72 (59)	.72	1	n.s.
To find a job related to current study	51 (85)	9 (15)	18 (30)	43 (70)	69 (57)	52 (43)	38.01	1	<.001
To finish current study	41 (69)	19 (31)	43 (71)	18 (29)	84 (69)	37 (31)	.07	1	n.s.

Table 5 - Life projects in university students from psychological and sport subjects
Percentages and chi-square values

Life projects	Psychology		Sport		Total sample		χ^2	df	Sig. (2-tails)
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No			
	N	N	N	N	N	N			
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)			
To construct a new family	42 (70)	18 (30)	46 (75)	15 (25)	88 (73)	33 (27)	.45	1	n.s.
To reach economic well-being	25 (42)	35 (58)	19 (31)	42 (69)	44 (36)	77 (64)	1.44	1	n.s.
To reach independence shortly	22 (37)	38 (63)	27 (44)	34 (56)	49 (41)	72 (59)	.72	1	n.s.
To find a job related to current study	29 (48)	31 (52)	40 (66)	21 (34)	69 (57)	52 (43)	3.67	1	<.06
To finish current study	33 (55)	27 (45)	51 (84)	10 (16)	84 (69)	37 (31)	11.66	1	<.001

Table 6 – Logistic regression – Perception of independence, closeness to the original family and life projects in Italian and Portuguese university students

	Presence of life projects				
	To construct a new family	To reach economic well-being	To reach independence shortly	To find a job related to current study	To finish current study
Italy					
Predictors					
Economic independence	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Psychological independence	-1.14(.32) ^{.03}	-.96(.38) ^{.03}	1.44(4.23) ^{.001}	-1.33(.27) ^{.05}	n.s.
Closeness to the original family	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Negelkerke R ²	.12	.12	.20	.14	.02
Portugal					
Predictors					
Economic independence	-.88 (.41) ^{.03}	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Psychological independence	-.44(.64) ^{.09}	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Closeness to the original family	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	.77(2.15) ^{.07}
Negelkerke R ²	.22	.02	.04	.03	.09

Note: we reported only significant coefficients (p<.05) and tendential significant coefficients (p<.09); the non significant values can be requested at the first author.

Table 7 – Logistic regression – Perception of independence, closeness to the original family and life projects in university students from psychological and sport subjects

	Presence of life projects				
	To construct a new family	To reach economic well-being	To reach independence shortly	To find a job related to current study	To finish current study
Psychology					
Predictors					
Economic independence	n.s	.65(1.91) ^{.05}	n.s.	1.26(3.51) ^{.001}	n.s.
Psychological independence	-.74(.48) ^{.04}	n.s.	1.06(2.89) ^{.005}	-.97(.38) ^{.02}	n.s.
Closeness to the original family	n.s	n.s.	n.s.	1.05(2.85) ^{.05}	1.05(2.86) ^{.05}
Nagelkerke R ²	.12	.10	.21	.30	.10
Sport					
Predictors					
Economic independence	-.98 (.38) ^{.05}	n.s	n.s.	n.s.	.76(2.13) ^{.09}
Psychological independence	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	.47(1.60) ^{.09}	n.s.
Closeness to the original family	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Nagelkerke R ²	.20	.03	.02	.06	.09

Note: we reported only significant coefficients (p<.05) and tendential significant coefficients (p<.09); the non significant values can be requested at the first author.