UNLV Center for Democratic Culture
Edited by Dmitri N. Shalin

The Social Health of Nevada

Leading Indicators and Quality of Life in the Silver State

Family Life and Divorce in Nevada

Katherine M. Hertlein, Ph.D., *Professor, University of Nevada, Las Vegas*
Anita Horvath, M.Ed., *University of Nevada, Las Vegas*
Julia Seyferth Smith, B. A., *University of Nevada, Las Vegas*

Introduction

This chapter surveys family life and divorce in Nevada. Its main goal is to provide readers with a broad understanding of marriage patterns and divorce trends in the Silver State. After presenting history and marriage dynamics in the United Sates, the authors review wedding-related expenses and present data illuminating the differences between Nevada and other states, as well as provide cross-county comparisons.

This report discusses legal grounds for divorce in Nevada, the no-fault procedures governing the divorce process, the custody issues facing the divorcing spouses, and the circumstances under which alimony may be due to parties involved in a divorce settlement. This report also provides a brief overview of the services and therapeutic resources that can facilitate transition to post-marital life.

In Appendix, interested readers can find a list of community resources available to those planning a marriage in Nevada or going through divorce and adjusting to post-marital life.

Highlights

- Since 1999, Nevada has registered the highest marriage rate in the U.S., with 99 marriages per 1000 residents.
- At the end of the 20th century, 43% to 46% of marriages in the U.S. were predicted to end in dissolution.
- In 2016, the Refined Divorce Rate was 16.7 divorces per 1,000 married women – a drop of over 210,000 since 2008 when 1.3 million women divorced.
- While 97% of Americans reject extramarital affairs as morally unacceptable, infidelity occurs in 20–25% of all marriages.
- Nevada consistently ranks first in the nation for family violence fatalities.

How to Cite this Report

Katherine M. Hertlein, Anita Finkel, and Julia Smith, 2017. "Family Life and Divorce in Nevada." In *The Social Health of Nevada: Leading Indicators and Quality of Life in the Silver State*, edited by Dmitri N. Shalin. Las Vegas, NV: UNLV Center for Democratic Culture, http://cdclv.unlv.edu

The History of Marriage in Nevada

Las Vegas is synonymous with weddings, and not only in the United States. As far back as 1912, this city has been touted as the wedding capital of the world (Marg, 2004). When California instituted a 3-day waiting period between marriage ceremony and issuing a marriage license (with blood tests added as a requirement), Nevada declined to follow suit. Ever since, the Silver State has been drawing people as a wedding (and divorce!) mecca (Marg, 2004). In 2004, Clark County issued an astonishing 130,000 marriage licenses, the highest in the nation. Between 1994 and 2007, the county produced over 100,000 marriage licenses annually. More people marry in Las Vegas than any other city in the U.S., if not the world (Travelcraft Journal, 2016).

With so many licenses granted, the wedding industry has been booming in the state, with the wedding chapels in Las Vegas doing particularly brisk business. Each hotel and casino organization has its own version of a wedding chapel and offer a variety of wedding packages and services. If you wish, you can exchange vows on the High Roller or inside a Denny's on the strip. In 1996, chapels were the second most profitable business in Las Vegas behind the gaming industry (Kim, 1996).

Convenience is one reason the state of Nevada and the city of Las Vegas in particular is the wedding capital. Between drive-through wedding services, chapels open 24-hours, venues for all tastes and budgets, and the Clark County marriage license staying open around the clock 365 days a year, it is indeed very easy to get married in Nevada. Another reason Las Vegas is the wedding capital is the large choice of venues and ceremony types to choose from. Couples can pick a traditional wedding, a drive through wedding, nuptial officiated by an Elvis impersonator, a matrimonial ceremony in chapel where celebrities were wed, and so much more.

In recent years, however, the number of weddings performed in Clark County has declined (Shine, 2015). In 1994, around 100,000 marriage licenses were issued in Clark County. This number continued to increase until 2004 when it peaked at nearly 130,000 marriage licenses issued that year. That is an average of 356 weddings per day, 14 weddings every hour. That figure dropped to just above 80,000 licenses issued in 2014 (Shine, 2015), rivaling the 86,000 weddings performed in 1994 (Kim, 1996). This number has somewhat stabilized in the recent years with a total of 81,652 licenses being issued in 2015 and 81,325 licenses being issued in 2016 (Corbin, 2017).

Something Borrowed, Something Blue: Wedding Cost Estimates

The wedding related costs can vary enormously. Wedding planning website "The Knot" surveyed nearly 13,000 couples married in 2017 Knot Real Weddings Study. According to the results of this survey, the average national cost of a wedding is $33,391. Bear in mind that the statistics gathered in the Knot study favor couples who use the Internet and online registries, and in particular this registry to announce and plan their wedding.

Still, it seems to be a fairly representative cross-section of the U.S. population – with 80% of those who are planning on marrying using TheKnot.com to plan their wedding.

Nationally, excluding the honeymoon expenses, the average cost of a wedding was estimated to be $33,391 in 2017. The actual amount spent to host a wedding depends on several factors, including wedding location, who is paying the bill, and available resources. For example, a typical wedding in New Mexico cost $17,584 whereas a wedding in Manhattan averages $76,944 (Seaver, 2018). In fact, half of couples who plan to marry nationally spend less than $15,000 on their wedding (Cost of Wedding, 2018).

Compared to other states, wedding spending in Nevada tend to be on the lower end of the spectrum, averaging $27,945 per wedding in 2017. A marriage license issued in Clark County will cost you extra $77. The total cost of wedding will vary considerably depending on the factors mentioned above.

A fun fact: the more money you spend on a wedding, the more likely your marriage will end in divorce (Williams, 2014). Studying recent trends, researchers discovered that spending between $10,000 and $20,000 on a wedding increases divorce likelihood by nearly a third. Spending over $20,000 will raise the likelihood of divorce to 46%. The same trend follows for those who spend less on a wedding – a couple who spends between $1000 and $5000 on a wedding are nearly 20% less likely to get a divorce (Williams, 2014). Bear in mind that these are statistical averages. Many factors tend to intervene and determine which marriage will endure and which not.

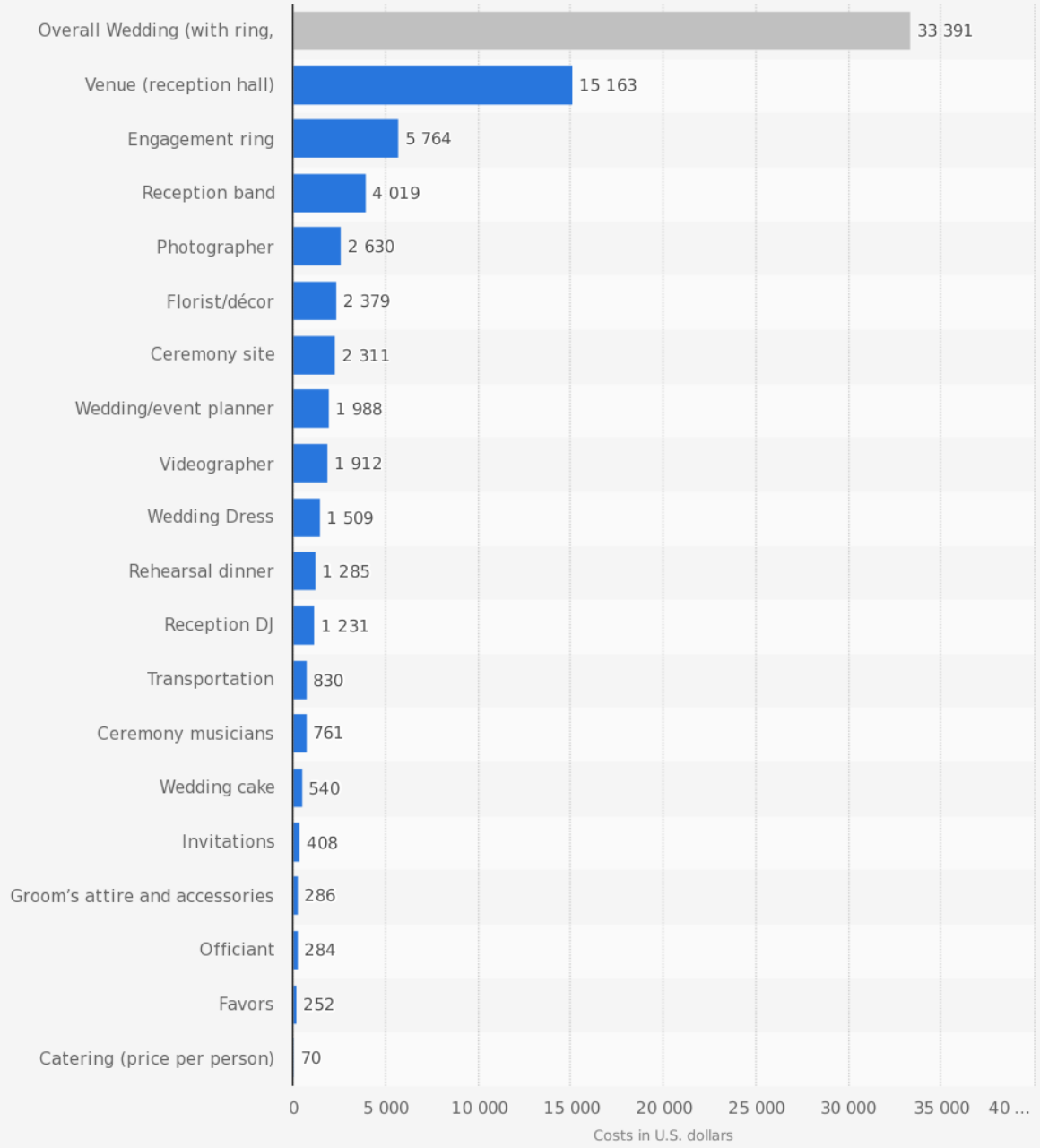


(Source: "The Wedding Report", 2018)

According most recent data, 136 guests attends an average wedding in the United States (XO Group Inc., 2018). Hawaii and Nevada have the smallest number of wedding guests – 68 and 86, respectively (XO Group Inc., 2018).

The average age for Nevada men to marry is 28.8, for Nevada women, it is 26.6. The figures for Nevada newlyweds show that Nevadans tying the knot are year younger than the national average of 29.2 for men and 27.1 for women (Lenz, 2016).

Average costs for a wedding in the United States as of 2017, by item (in U.S. dollars)



Source
xo group
© Statista 2018

Additional Information:
United States; xo group; 2017; 13,000 respondents; 18 years and older; US couples being married between Jan

Family Life in Nevada

According to the most recent estimate, there are 2,998,039 people living in Nevada. This figure represents an increase of 11% since 2010 (U.S. Census Bureau, 2017). Between 2012 and 2016, there were an estimated 1,030,071 households in Nevada, with an average of 2.72 persons living in each household. Nearly 80% were living in the same house they occupied one year before.

Cohabitation

The evidence shows that younger people tend to cohabitate with partners at a higher rate than previous generations (Guzzo, 2014; Menitz, 2018). In the U.S., the number of cohabitators grew 41 % between the 2000 and 2010 census and the number of married households declined 6.4% (Lofquist, Lugaila, O'Connell, & Feliz, 2012). Thus, women who were born between 1960 and 1964 were 50% less likely to cohabitate, regardless of sociodemographic and relationship variables (Eickmeyer & Manning, 2018). The cohort born in 1990 to 1994 cohabits more frequently and spends less time between cohabitating experiences (Eickmeyer & Manning, 2018). This may be the case because cohabitation is no longer necessarily a precursor to marriage (Menitz, 2018).

The U. S. Census report (2010), adopted the following definition of cohabitator (Lofquist, Lugaila, O'Connell, & Feliz, 2012, p. 3). An "unmarried partner household" consists of a householder and a person living in the household who reports that he or she is

- an unmarried partner of the householder and of the opposite sex;
- an unmarried partner of the householder and of the same sex; or
- a spouse of the householder and of the same sex

In Nevada, the number of cohabitation households increased about 6%, from 3.4% to 9.1%. The average change in the nation was 6.8% (Lofquist, Lugaila, O'Connell, & Feliz, 2012).

The relationship between cohabitation and happiness depends on several variables. Thus, men are more likely than women to exhibit stability in their levels of happiness, whether they are married or cohabitating. The same, however, isn't true for women. (Lee & Ono, 2012). Lee and Ono (2012) attribute this to the fact that women's happiness may be more influenced by social norms and pears than men. In the case of Nevadans, the person's living status contributes to her or his happiness differently, depending on whether the person has a religious affiliation or is committed to other norms..

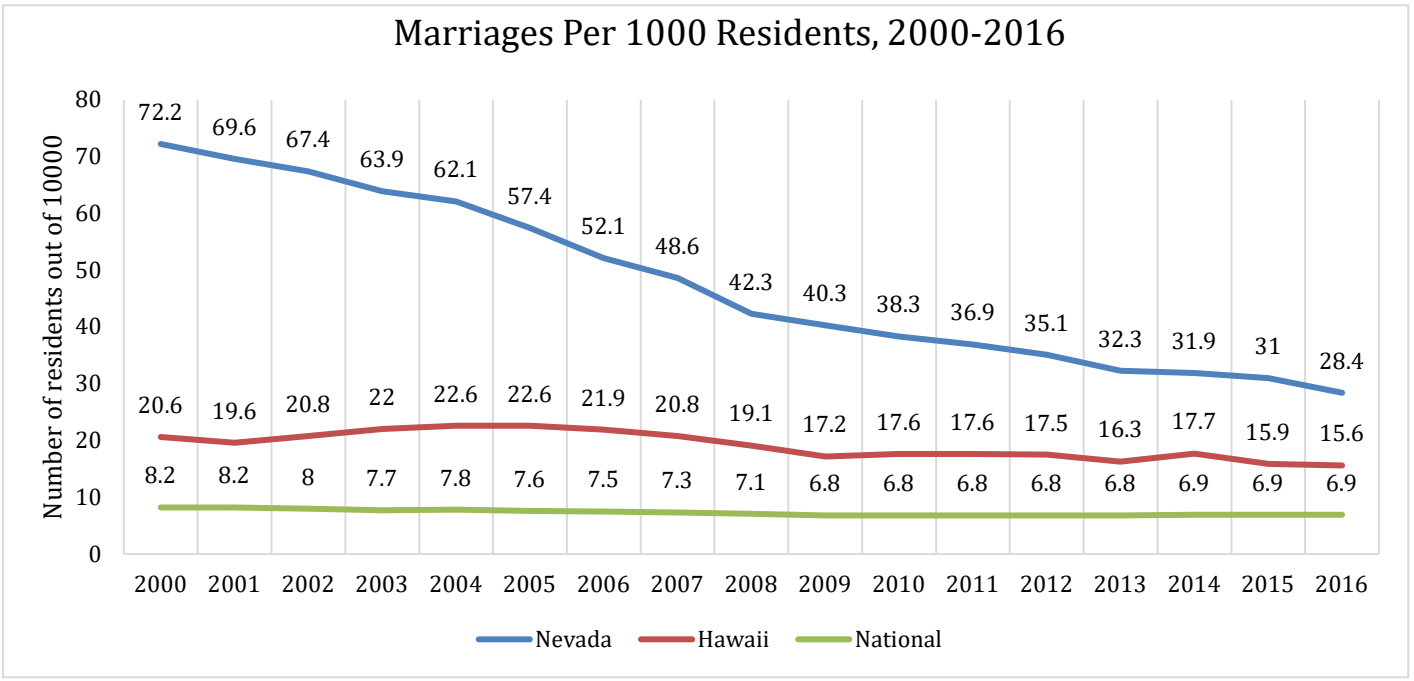
Marriage Rates

As compared to national data, Nevada has by far the highest marriage rate in the United States. And it has been that way for over two decades – the Silver State had 99 marriages per 1000 residents in 1999 (Centers for Disease Control, 2016). The next state with the highest marriage rate is was Hawaii, with 16.9 marriages. Even though Nevada

sports the highest marriage rates per 1000 residents, this rate has been decreasing since, consistent with U.S. trends (CDC, 2016; 2017). (See Table 1 and Figure 1 for details).

Table 1. Marriage Trends, 1995 – 2016

Year	Number of marriage per 1000 residents			U.S. population per 1000 residents
	In Nevada	In Hawaii	Next Highest	
1990	99.0	16.4	15.9 (South Carolina)	---
1995	85.2	15.7	15.5 (Tennessee)	---
1999	82.3	18.9	14.8 (Arkansas)	---
2000	72.2	20.6	15.5 (Tennessee)	8.2
2001	69.6	19.6	14.3 (Arkansas)	8.2
2002	67.4	20.8	14.3 (Arkansas)	8.0
2003	63.9	22.0	13.4 (Arkansas)	7.7
2004	62.1	22.6	13.4 (Arkansas)	7.8
2005	57.4	22.6	12.9 (Arkansas)	7.6
2006	52.1	21.9	12.4 (Arkansas)	7.5
2007	48.6	20.8	12.0 (Arkansas)	7.3
2008	42.3	19.1	10.6 (Arkansas)	7.1
2009	40.3	17.2	10.7 (Arkansas)	6.8
2010	38.3	17.6	10.8 (Arkansas)	6.8
2011	36.9	17.6	10.4 (Arkansas)	6.8
2012	35.1	17.5	10.9 (Arkansas)	6.8
2013	32.3	16.3	10.8 (District of Columbia)	6.8
2014	31.9	17.7	11.8 (District of Columbia)	6.9
2015	31.0	15.9	10.0 (Arkansas)	6.9
2016	28.4	15.6	9.9 (Arkansas)	6.9



The 2010 U. S. Census revealed the following patterns in marriage and family life (U.S. Census, 2016):

- There are over 1 million total households in Nevada (1,006,250)
- Of these, 65% are family households (656,621)
- Nearly 13.3% live alone in Nevada (134,121)
- One-person households make up one-quarter of Nevada households
- Two-person households comprise 1/3 of Nevada households
- Three- and four-person households make up 15.6% and 12.8% of Nevada households, respectively.
- 10% of Nevada households are composed of 5 persons (7.0%) and 6 persons (3.3%)

Half of the families in Nevada live with children related to them; the other half – do not. Forty-five percent of households report living with their own children under 18 years of age. Ten percent live with only children who are under 6; another 10% live with children who are both under 6 *and* under 17. Finally, one quarter of families report living with children between the ages of 6 and 17.

There are also an estimated 462,509 families that live together as husband-wife families. This makes up 70% of the family households in Nevada. The other significant proportion of family households in Nevada are female-only units, making up 127,587 of the families (or 20%), with one-third of these families having children between the ages of 6 and 17.

Same-Sex Marriage in Nevada

There are approximately 7140 residents who identify as same-sex partners in Nevada (U.S. Census Bureau, 2010). According to one projection, in three years 50% of these same sex couples will be married. As more same-sex marriages are allowed, our state will be poised to reap economic benefits. The estimate is that same-sex weddings would add to the state coffers between $14 million and $34 million in the first year, with year two bringing in an estimated $4 to $11 million, and year 3 – $3 to $7 million. The total benefits to Nevada's economy from same-sex marriages are projected to range between $22 and $52 million for the first three years. The corresponding increase in jobs was assessed to fluctuate between 193 to 449 (Badgett & Mallory, 2014).

The History of Divorce in Nevada

When people think Nevada, they often conjure up gambling, sex, quickie marriage, and 'quickie' divorces (Grossman, 2004). In Nevada, divorce began as an economy and a very lucrative industry (Associated Press, 1932; Harmon & Fowler, 1998; Ingram & Ballard, 1935). In the late 1800s and early 1900s, it became male-dominated state, with approximately twice as many men as woman (Ingram & Ballard, 1935). The first marriage and divorce legislation in Nevada was introduced and adopted in 1850 from ordinances already established in California (Nevada State Historical Society. 1974). Nevada was first associated with divorce in 1900, when an English Lord decided to separate from his wife, came to Nevada to start a new life and marry again. While the state of Nevada granted the Lord divorce, his English wife refused to accept it and ended up divorcing him through the process stipulated by English law. Around this time, there was nothing different about Nevada's divorce process, except that it was a lot quicker. Shorter duration of residence is what made Nevada unique and contributed to the development of Nevada being a place to get divorce. According to Ingram and Ballard (1935, p. 305), "it may be said that today divorce may be had in Nevada by mutual consent with an absolute minimum of strain on anything but the conscience". This attitude and ease of divorce resulted in "the commercialization of the divorce business." (Ingram & Ballard, 1935, p. 305).

Once the word spread around that one could go to Nevada for a quick divorce, publicity grew, and people began to profit off this business – lawyers, hotel operators, and others. As they began to make money from formal marriage dissolution, the divorce business mushroomed. Since Reno was the main city in Nevada at that time, it grew by leaps and by bounds, with its population gaining some 8,000 new residents in a 20-year span (Ingram & Ballard, 1935). One attorney took out print ads endorsing his services in Nevada and advertising the ease of Nevada law and was eventually disbarred for such practices (The Divorce Lawyer, 1912).

A defining characteristic of Nevada divorces is the length of time required for residency prior to obtaining a divorce. In 1911, it was reported that one only needed 6 months to establish residency and obtain a divorce in Nevada ("Easier to Divorce in Nevada,", 1911). In 1915, the lawmakers removed the word "bonafide" from the 6-months provision. Though the states still interpreted it in the same way, Nevada got the reputation for being in the divorce business. In addition, there were over 100 lawyers to hand the divorces, which made it a fairly speedy process. As a way to continue to capitalize on the business, Nevada attorneys convinced the legislators in 1927 to reduce that required time even more – reestablishing a residency period of three months. Quickly, divorces in Nevada doubled and the lawyers attracted even more clients. Soon other states caught onto this and shortened their required residencies to compete with Nevada. Nevada responded by cutting their residency for divorce to 6 weeks. Apartments and hotels could be rented for 6 weeks by those seeking divorce (Times Square, 1932). These emerged around 1930s (citations) and were designed to facilitate legal residency in Nevada, the primary requirement for divorce.

From the time the information about divorce hit the press until the mid-1960s, Nevada (specifically Reno) became the divorce capital of the world (Brean, 2017). Reporters began gaining fame solely by writing about the Who's Who of the quickie divorce and even quicker remarriage. The creativity of the state legislature along with foresight reduced the residency required in the state of Nevada for divorce to a paltry six weeks, thereby creating the "quickie divorce" (Harmon, 2009). With this change, the number of divorces grew from 1000 in the mid-1920s to over 19,000 in the mid-1940s when the industry peaked (Wernick, 1996). In 1949, after the 6-week residency was adopted, grounds for divorce in Nevada included (a) impotency (from the time of the marriage until the point where the filing was made), (b) adultery, (c) willful desertion, (d) alcoholism, (e) incompatibility (termed "cruelty", (e) a husband's neglect (but not a wife's), (f) having lived apart for three years, and (g) insanity.

Another way in which Nevada divorces became popular was through newspaper reports of celebrities who came to Nevada for a divorce, including Mary Pickford (New York Times, 1920), Nat Goodwin (Special to the New York Times, 1908), Sherwood Anderson, Saul Bellow, Pearl S. Buck, Rita Hayworth, General Douglas MacArthur, Arthur Miller, Norman Rockwell, three children of Franklin Roosevelt, Bugsy Siegel, and Clare Boothe Luce (Reno Divorce History, n. d.).

Prevalence of Divorce in Nevada

There are four primary ways scholars measure current divorce rates: (a) Crude Divorce Rate, (b)Percent Ever Divorced, (c) Refined Divorce Rate, and (d) the Cohort Measure Rate. The Crude Divorce Rate refers to the number of divorces per 1,000 people in a population and is not very useful because it includes children and unmarried people as well. The Percent Ever Divorced is defined as the percentage of ever-divorced adults in a population. The Refined Divorce Rate is the number of divorces per 1,000 married women per year. Finally, the Cohort Measure Rate is calculated by looking at a large group of people marrying within a defined stretch of time (the latter shows the common "50/50" estimated result). Several states do not submit vital statistics on divorce to the federal government on a regular basis. For example, in 2004, California, Georgia, Hawaii,

Indiana, and Louisiana did not supply this information. For this reason, there is no complete count of how many divorces occur in the United States annually (Amato, 2010). Thus, statistics are always estimates based on available data and legal marriages.

Although accurate divorce statistics are difficult to come by, estimates suggest that about 40 to 50 percent of marriages in the United States end in divorce (Kennedy & Ruggles, 2014). The figure for subsequent marriages is even higher. At the end of the 20th century, 43% to 46% of marriages were predicted to result in dissolution (Amato, 2010). By the year 2000, one fourth of people between the ages of 18 and 44 had divorced parents (Fuller, 2005). The estimated probability of a marriage ending in divorce for women increased linearly since 1910 and then reached a plateau between 1990 and 2000 (Schoen & Canudas-Romo, 2006). Both Crude and Refined Divorce Rates have fallen in the U.S. since the early 1980s (Cohen, 2014; CDC, 2017). For example, in 2008, the Refined Divorce Rate was 20.5 divorces per 1,000 married women, but 16.7 in 2016, a drop of over 210,000 since 2008 when 1.3 million women divorced (Hemez, 2017). The data on divorce after 1990 underestimates recent marital instability: divorce rates have doubled over the past two decades among persons over age 35. However, among the youngest couples divorce rates are stable or declining (Kennedy & Ruggles, 2014).

Nevada has traditionally had liberal divorce laws (Putnam, 2011). The legal ease of obtaining a divorce was an obvious factor in the determination of the divorce rate, which was extremely high during the 1960s. (Fenelon, 1971). The high rate was misleading, because many people who obtained divorces were not state residents (Amato & Beattie, 2011). It declined significantly in the following years. Nevada was the only state to show a decreasing divorce rate between 1960 and 1980 (Ellman & Lohr, 1998). During that period nationwide, no-fault divorce reforms reduced advantages that Nevada's unusually lenient divorce laws offered to residents of other states. As a result, the need for couples to travel to Nevada for a quick divorce diminished (Nakonezny et al., 1995).

In 2010, Las Vegas, Nevada was identified as one of the "hotspots" for divorce (National Center for Family & Marriage Research, 2010).

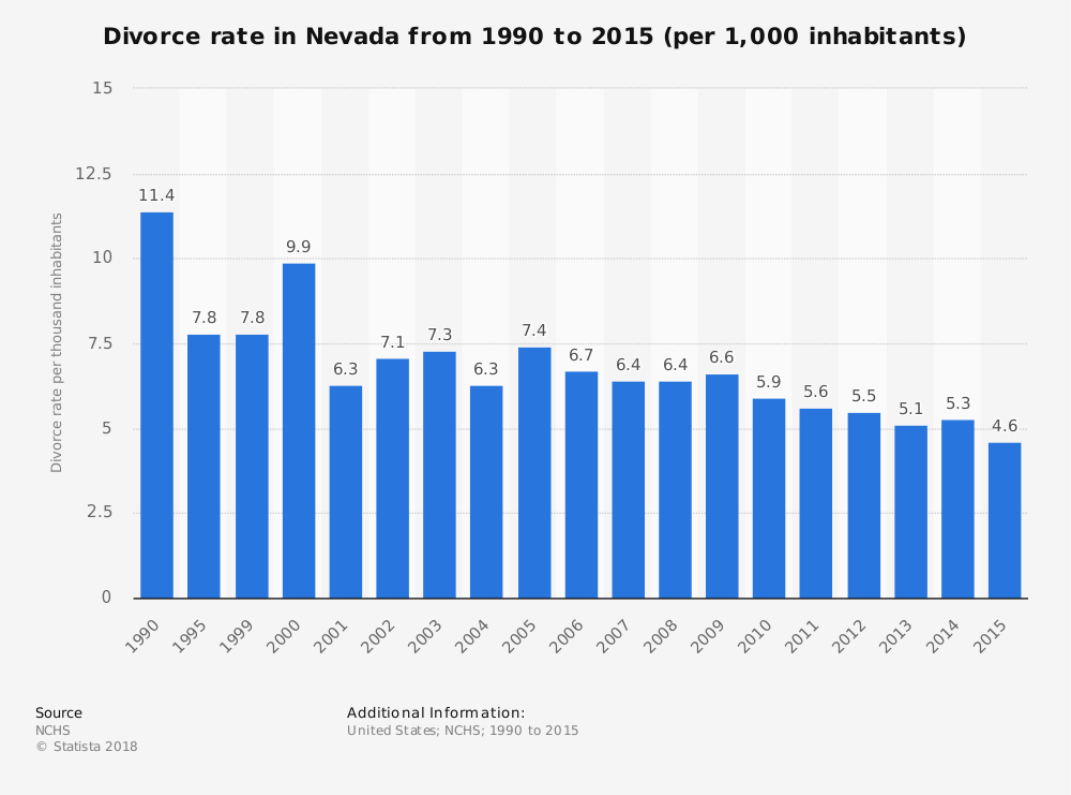
Table 2. Nevada Divorces in 2010

Nevada County	Divorces in 2010	Marriages in 2010
Churchill	387	161
Clark	11188	90024
Douglas	543	1352
Elko	304	510
Esmeralda	2	3
Eureka	0	9

Humboldt	121	175
Lander	28	36
Lincoln	13	24
Lyon	49	81
Mineral	16	18
Nye	1156	208
Pershing	14	41
Storey	4	71

Since 1990, when the divorce rate per 1000 persons in Nevada was 11.4, the divorce rate in Nevada has declined. According to the data assembled by National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) and based on vital statistics, Nevada's overall divorce rate was the highest in the country in 2009 among the states for which such data was available – 6.6 per 1,000 total population (NCHS, 2016; Crude Divorce Rate).

Figure 2



Women in Nevada had 19.0 divorces per 1000 women in 2016 (women as aged 15 or older). In 2015, there were 4.6 divorces per 1000 people in Nevada (Statista, 2016), and 4.3 in 2016.

States with the highest divorce rates (in the 1st or 2nd quartiles) were predominately found in the Southern and Western regions of the country (Hemez, 2017). In 2016, Nevada had 4.3 divorces per 1000 citizens, which makes this rate the second highest after Oklahoma (4.4) and just before Texas and Wyoming (4.2) (NCHS, 2017). The overall divorce rate varies from about 2.5 in states like Massachusetts, New York, and New Jersey, to a high of 17.46 for Nevada. Wyoming had the highest Refined Divorce Rate in 2016, with over 26 marriages per 1,000 married women ending in divorce, while Nevada appeared on 14th place compared to other States, with less than 20 divorces per 1000 married women. States with the lowest Refined Divorce Rates (around 12 per 1000) were located in the Midwest and Northeast regions of the United States (Hemez, 2017). The percentage of ever-divorced adults in Nevada by 2016 is 14.2%, which is the highest Percent Ever Divorced among the United States (Statistic Brain, 2016). As of 2016, Nevada has 12,814 divorced individuals under the age of 30 (Statista, 2017b). Thus, whichever method we choose to determine the prevalence of divorce in Nevada, the state comes out on top. Despite common thought, the economic recession in Nevada in 2008 to 2012 has no bearing on the divorce rate (Cohen, 2014).

Reasons for Divorce in Nevada

According to Nevada Revised Statutes, there are three grounds for divorce in the Silver State: (a) insanity for two years before the divorce is filed, (b) living separately for one year, or (c) personal incompatibility (NRS §125.010, n.d.). The actual reasons why people file for divorce in Nevada are more complex and mixed. The reasons most frequently invoked by those filing for divorce are (a) infidelity, (b)incompatibility, and (c) drinking or drug use. Additional common grounds for divorce are lack of commitment and excessive fighting or arguing (Hawkins, Willoughby, & Doherty, 2012).

Infidelity

Americans perceive marriage as a monogamous, lifelong partnership, with 97% rejecting extramarital affairs as morally unacceptable (Campbell & Wright, 2010). Yet, infidelity occurs in 20–25% of all marriages (Fincham & May, 2017), and it is cited as a primary factor for divorce (Hawkins, Willoughby, & Doherty, 2012). Although it has been shown that men are more likely to engage in sex with secondary partners (Boekhout et al., 2003), the gap between men and women is closing (Munsch, 2012). There are numerous definitions of infidelity, and each person might have his or her own. Behaviors associated with infidelity might include, but are not limited to, having an affair, extramarital relationship, cheating, sexual intercourse, oral sex, kissing, fondling, emotional ties beyond friendships, internet relationships, and pornography use (Munsch, 2012). Fife, Weeks, and Gambescia (2008) define infidelity as “a betrayal of this implied or stated commitment regarding intimate exclusivity. With infidelity, emotional and/or sexual intimacy is shared with someone outside of the primary relationship without the consent of the other partner” (p. 316).

Known as "Sin City," Las Vegas is commonly associated with infidelity. Numerous hotels and a steady flow of tourists in Las Vegas provide ample opportunities for those seeking extramarital affairs. The first online dating website designed to help married people find an outside partner has nearly 17 million users (https://www.ashleymadison.com). It reports that 53 percent of its users have gone to Las Vegas for an adulterous tryst. Among those surveyed, the favored hotels for extramarital hookups were The Wynn (with 24 percent), followed by the Palms Hotel (18), MGM Grand (13), Caesars Palace (12) and The Bellagio (9). Local residents, the survey found, preferred such hotels as Treasure Island, the Stratosphere, and the family-oriented Circus Circus.

The U. S. is one of few industrialized countries to have laws that criminalize adultery – it remains a criminal offense in 21 states (Bronner, 2012). Nevada is not among those states. In fact, infidelity is taken into account when the determination is made about the amount of community property awarded to each spouse upon divorce (Community property, Statute § 123.220). Interestingly, Nevada courts are not allowed to consider either spouse's misconduct during the marriage when deciding whether to award alimony or make a decision concerning custodial and visitation rights – unless the unfaithful spouse's current relationship has a negative effect on the children (see Parry, 2017).

Addiction

Alcohol, marijuana and hard drug use are known to be significant predictors for divorce (Collins, Ellickson, & Klein, 2007). Negative life events, in turn, might be predictors for substance abuse (Sinha, 2008). Heavy drinking among the men is prevalent among couples singing up for marital therapy, and it is considered a major source of problems and disagreements (Halford & Osgarby, 1993). At the same time, concordant heavy drinking is not associated with marital disruptions (Leonard, Smith, Homish, & Maisto, 2014). Couples with two heavy drinkers have higher risk of divorce than couples with two light drinkers (Torvik, Røysamb, Gustavson, Idstad, & Tambs, 2013). Tobacco and marijuana users, whether discrepant or concordant, are at increased risk of divorce as well (Leonard, et al., 2014).

In Nevada, substance abuse does not end in Las Vegas. According to the 2002-2003 National Surveys on Drug Use and Health (Wright & Sathe, 2005), the entire Silver State is among the top 10 states for drug and alcohol abuse with the second highest dependency rate in the nation. Alcohol, methamphetamines and prescription pills are three of the most commonly abused substances. Nevada is the second in the US for non-medical use of hydrocodone and oxycodone (Addiction Statistics by State: Nevada, n.d.).

Casino Culture and Shift Work

"Casino" culture of Reno and Las Vegas is a negative factor affecting relationship issues of both gamblers and casino workers. In the survey conducted by the National Opinion Research Center (NORC), 53.5% of pathological gamblers reported having been divorced versus 18.2% for non-gamblers (NORC, 1999). Problem gamblers are more likely to be divorced, and they report greater family dysfunction (Black et al., 2012).

Given the abundance of casinos and clubs in Nevada, it is important to know how divorce vary by occupation. Thus, divorce is most common among gaming managers and bartenders (Yau, n. d.). Bartenders' work environment creates a risk for the development of alcohol use disorders (Tutenges, 2013) which, as mentioned above, is a risk factor for divorce. Common among casino employees, non-day shift-work schedules have negative effects on relationship stability: mothers married more than 5 years and working fixed night shifts are found to experience divorce or separation three times more often than day shifters. Working nonday shifts can have a negative impact on relationships and mental health (Perry-Jenkins, 2007).

Interpersonal Violence

One characteristic of a healthy marriage is that it is free from couple violence and violence against children (Moore et al., 2004). At least 30% of the American population had experienced intimate partner violence in their lifetime (Smith, et al., 2017). Both situational couple violence and intimate terrorism are a common problem (Johnson & Leone, 2005). Violence is prevalent, multicausal, and complex (Whiting, et al., 2009). It occurs in intimate relationships where one expects to find safety, protection and nurturance (Bischoff, 2006). While women are more likely to be physically injured, the pattern of abuse in intimate relationships typically involves mutual aggression where women and men are equally apt to attack their partners (Slootmaeckers & Migerode, 2018). Nevada consistently ranks first in the nation for domestic violence fatalities. Of the ten years between 2000 and 2009, Nevada was ranked as one of the top five states in nine of those 10 years, and as first in 2005, 2006, 2008 and 2009, thus potentially contributing to the dissolution of those marital relationships. In Nevada, a woman's chances of being assaulted by her partner at home are greater than that of a police officer being assaulted on the job (Powell & Smith, 2011).

Divorce Process in Nevada

The divorce process in Nevada has several components. When there is a cause for a divorce, Nevadans can single out three basic grounds for divorce. The first one is insanity of the partner. Before the court will consider this ground, the insanity has to be established to the court's satisfaction, which means among other things that the underlying pathological condition must have existed two years prior to the filing of the divorce. The second legal ground partners can invoke to obtain divorce is living apart for at least one year. In this category, there is no other qualification. That's to say, the petitioner doesn't have to prove any other causes for divorce besides the fact that the person has lived apart from one's partner for a year. Living apart from your partner for at least one year stands alone as a justifiable cause for divorce. The third and final cause of action for divorce in Nevada is defined as incompatibility. Difference from the case of insanity is that the court does not require proof that the couple is incompatible, nor is there a time limit associated with such cause.[1]

No-fault divorce is a type of marriage dissolution modeled after Nevada's migratory divorce practices. Prior to no-fault divorces, one partner would file and when the court

[1] To see the Nevada Revised Statutes, please go to: https://www.leg.state.nv.us/NRS/NRS-125.html#NRS125Sec010

date came, one of the spouses would fail to show up and the divorce would be granted. A migratory divorce emerged when one partner would decline to follow the spouse to Nevada to obtain a divorce. In the 1930s, Nevada moved to allow an automatic dissolution of marriage after a court hearing and after residency for at least one partner was established (Friedman, 2000). Between 1969 – 1985, all states either adopted no-fault divorce statutes or designated no-fault grounds for divorce in cases where the relationship between spouses was deemed to be irretrievably broken or their alleged incompatibility was declared in the court (Parkman, 20001)

Couples intent on divorcing their partners can file for divorce where the defendant lives, where the plaintiff lives, or where the plaintiff has lived for 6 weeks before filing (except when children are involved, in which case the requirement is 6 months). If one of the parties inquires why the divorce is sought, the other individual must offer specific reasons for seeking the divorce. However, the relevant information need not be furnished unless one of those parties requests it. In the state of Nevada, the court may also determine whether money is going to be paid out by either party. Money may be exchanged between those seeking divorce action to maintain temporarily a lifestyle (when and if alimony is ordered), to secure support for children for limited time (until, when and if child support is established), or to allow one of the individuals to move forward with the court divorce and establish a defense in the process. The Nevada Revised Statutes mandates divorce court trials to be private. What this means is that the court proceedings can be directly witnessed by limited audiences – by the officers of the court, the parties themselves, the parents of the parties, the siblings of the parties, the attorneys for the parties, and any witnesses for the parties. However, the court does reserve the right to bar any of those parties from being in the court if the presiding court authorities deem this to be appropriate.

There are special considerations if the marital partners have children. Parents may be required to go to mediation in addition to the mandatory COPE parenting classes (mandated for those living in Clark County). In 2008, approximately one-third of all divorcing families in Clark County had been required to attend mediation (Puentedura, 2011).

Another question that emerges when children are part of the divorce are related to custody. Both legal and physical custody may be assigned as either sole or joint. Joint legal custody means that both parents have access to school and medical records and can make decisions regarding the child. Sole custody means one parent is permitted to make these decisions and secure access to relevant records, health or academic (Nielsen, 2013). The determination as to whether sole or joint legal and physical custody are established is based on what is in the best interest of the child. Finally, in determining the amount of child support, considerations include but are not limited to how much it costs to provide health insurance, education, child care, and transportation. Other actors considered are the age of the child, parents' income, and how much time the child can spend with each parent (NRS § 125B.080). Table 3 provides an overview of maximum child support based on parental income as prescribed by NRS § 125B.080.

Table 3. Maximum Child Support Payments

Income Range of Parents		Maximum Child Support
More Than	Less Than	
$0	$4,235	$670
$4,235	$6,351	$737
$6,351	$8,467	$806
$8,467	$10,585	$871
$10,585	$12,701	$939
$12,701	$14,816	$1,005
$14,816	NO LIMIT	$1,074

The NRS code (NRS § 125B.0701.B) also makes provisions for adjusting child support based on the number of children. See Table 4 on Statutory Percentages.

Table 4. Statutory Percentages

Number of Children	Percent
One	18%
Two	25%
Three	29%
Four	31%
Five or more	2% more over amount for four children for each additional child

Economy and Poverty

In Nevada, the median income level varies based on county. The province with the highest median household income was Lander County with a median household income of $78,077. In 2016, Clark County had a median household income of $52,629; Washoe county reported a median household income of $54,955 (DataUSA, 2017).

In Nevada, an estimated 13.8 % of people live below the poverty line (see Table 5 for details furnished by the U.S. Census Bureau report).

Table 5. Poverty by county in Nevada

County	Individuals Below Poverty Level
Carson City	13%
Churchill County	14.20%
Clark County	14.60%
Douglas County	9.70%
Elko County	10.40%
Esmeralda County	14.80%
Eureka County	9.90%
Humboldt County	11.90%
Lander County	11.90%
Lincoln County	14.10%
Lyon County	11.90%
Mineral County	18.20%
Nye County	15.90%
Pershing County	17.50%
Storey County	7.80%
Washoe County	12.50%
White Pine County	14.70%

Approximately 21% of Nevada's children live in poverty. Forty-two percent of these children have at least one parents who works either or part-time or part of the year. For those children in non-poor families, this is true for only 14%.

One third of these children have at least one parents who works full-time, and one-third have a parent who does not work. This is in contrast to the 82% of children who have at least one-parent with full time employment in non-poor families, and 4% who have no working parent (National Center for Children in Poverty, 2016).

Diversity

Nevada continues to be a diverse state, with 30% of the population reporting that they speak languages other than English at home (U.S. Census Bureau, 2017). Twenty percent of those living in Nevada are foreign-born (U.S Census Bureau, 2017).

Despite the diversity, there are some inequalities. Whites in Nevada tend to be paid more than other ethnic groups (DataUSA, 2017), by a rate of 1.14 times more than Asian workers. Some of the variation may depend on the industry. For example, Asian/Pacific

islanders brought in annually an average of $31,839 in 2016, whereas Whites employed as salespeople averaged $29,709.30 a year (DataUSA, 2017).

Policy Implications and Future Directions

Increasing the Number of Active Support Groups

Divorce is a process that requires all family members to adapt to numerous rapid changes, and as such, it is a stressful experience for most individuals (Amato, 2010). Disruptions in parent-child relationships, persistent disharmony between former spouses, loss of emotional support, economic difficulties, ending a long-term relationship, dealing with feelings of anger or sadness, changing residences, facing a decline in living standards, adjusting to a single lifestyle, and experiencing related and unrelated negative life events – such factors put family life under major stress (Amato, 2010). Coping resources and personal sensitivity to stress affect the individuals' adjustment to divorce (Fladmo & Hertlein, 2017). For example, higher self-esteem, secure attachment styles, and higher levels of resilience in both partners make for a healthier divorce adjustment (Fladmo & Hertlein, 2017; Yárnoz, Plazaola, & Etxeberria, 2008). The degree of everyday stress experienced by the recently divorced is also related to their level of social support. The extent to which Nevadans can integrate into a community and benefit from close affectional relationships is a significant predictor of how well the parties involved transition to the post-marital life (Wilder, 2016).

Help in dealing with post-divorce issues may come from a variety of informal and formal sources, such as support groups, private counseling, and divorce workshops. A group approach to divorce adjustment enhances a sense of belonging and thwarts the feelings of loneliness and isolation, offering the individuals a safe space where they can express their anger, frustration, grief and sorrow (Wilder, 2016). Participation in divorce workshops speeds up divorce adjustment and a successful adaptation to life following divorce (Yárnoz, Plazaola, & Etxeberria, 2008). Unfortunately, there are few support groups at present in Nevada. For example, www.divorcecare.org lists no active, ongoing support groups, even though the site identifies potential contacts who may be involved in establishing a group.[2]

Mental health practitioners view divorce as a process that involves a series of stages or steps (Adams, 2007). Practitioners can provide guidance for clients' goals and interventions at each transition to facilitate positive outcomes for all family members (Adams, 2007). Therapists help clients make fully informed decisions, consider the possible outcomes of each alternative, work cooperatively with the partner on custody, visitation. They also assist clients with financial issues, grieving associated with the loss of the family, forming relationships with a new partner, children, and extended family, and establishing oneself as an autonomous individual with identities independent from the former relationship. Therapy often focuses on relationship history, conflict resolution, communication, positive aspects of the relationship, helping the couple learn and use problem solving approaches, creating and maintaining a support and social network. The therapist can lay an important role in explaining the benefits of the divorce and the client's

[2] https://www.divorcecare.org/countries/us/states/nv/cities/reno

strengths, as well as aiding the client's effort to shore up positive feelings about oneself, and mitigating the negative feelings about the ex-spouse (Adams, 2007).

Increasing Accessibility to Mental Health Services in Rural Areas

Many couples seek therapy to master the divorce process (Gurman et al., 2015). Challenges facing persons who go through divorce and seek behavioral health assistance in Nevada are many. The outcome depends on services available in the area, the locality and facility where they are sought (Caloiaro & Ritch, 2014; Watson & Marshall, 2013). According to the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), in 2014, nearly one in five adults in Nevada (18.5 percent) had a mental illness (Legislative Counsel Bureau, 2017). Nevada faces a severe shortage of behavioral health care providers and ranks at or near the bottom in terms of the number of licensed mental health providers per 100,000 population. Nevada's behavioral workforce has experienced only modest growth in recent years, while behavioral health providers are also poorly distributed throughout the state. More than half (53.3%) of Nevadans — including all residents of rural and frontier regions, as well as Carson City and Washoe County – live in a region that had a shortage of mental health professionals in 2016 (Legislative Counsel Bureau, 2017).

The fact is that 100% of the population of rural Nevada resides in a mental health professional shortage area. The chart below demonstrates it in detail (Griswold & Packham, 2015) (see Table 6).

Table 6. Licensed Mental Health Practitioners by County, 2015

County	Licensed Social Workers	Licensed Clinical Social Workers	Psychi-atrists	Licensed Psychologists	Licensed Clinical Professional Counselors	Licensed Alcohol, Drug & Gambling Counselors	Licensed Marriage & Family Therapists
Churchill	16	7	0	2	0	37	6
Douglas	1	8	1	5	2	22	23
Elko	29	6	0	0	2	23	3
Esmeralda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eureka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Humboldt	4	3	0	1	0	11	2
Lander	0	2	0	0	0	5	0
Lincoln	1	4	0	0	0	2	1
Lyon	9	3	0	5	3	32	7
Mineral	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Nye	11	6	1	3	1	16	3
Pershing	2	0	0	0	0	4	0
Storey	0	0	0	0	0	3	2
White Pine	4	3	0	1	0	3	1
Carson City	70	0	3	18	0	50	22
Total	147	42	5	35	8	208	71

When partners try to decide whether to continue or end their marriage, they often rely on the help of therapists in evaluating their alternatives (Adams, 2007). When they wish to strengthen their marriage, mental health practitioners offer sex therapy, marital therapy or family counseling. Individual therapy can also help people facing difficulties in their partnership. Sexual intimacy problems, emotional problems, individual psychological functioning issues, substance abuse, domestic violence and parenting problems are commonly listed among reasons for divorce (Hawkins, Willoughby, & Doherty, 2012). Yet Nevada residents struggling with these problems have limited access to effective behavioral and mental health services.

Evaluating Effectiveness of COPE classes

The post-divorce relationship between ex-spouses is a factor that predicts the child's adjustment to divorce, as positive relations between parents and regular contact with the noncustodial parent contribute to positive adjustment of the child (Fladmo & Hertlein, 2017). Therapists may help the couple communicate with their children about the divorce, create appropriate co-parenting schedules, and help the children of divorcing parents to normalize the experience, minimize isolation, and increase problem-solving skills. Clinicians can assist with the formation of a healthy post-divorce relationship. They also work with the couple dyad on co-parenting issues, as well as with each new branch of parent-child relationships. Such efforts minimize the stress in the post-divorce parental relationship and help children maintain separate relationship with each parent. Clinicians improve postdivorce parent-child interactions by encouraging parents to consider any question the children have in age appropriate way. In particular, they alleviate the common misconception on the part of children that there are responsible for the divorce. As policy makers evaluating the effectiveness of COPE classes, clinicians need to be more consistent in the application of the mandatory mediation process, in determining when having the children involved in mediation is appropriate, or deciding when mediation process must be paired with therapy (see Jacobs and Jaffe, 2010).

References

Adams, J. (2007). Divorce therapy in context. *Journal of Couple & Relationship Therapy*, 6(1-2), 109-123.

Addiction Statistics by State: Nevada. Drug and Alcohol Abuse in Nevada – Facts, Statistics and Trends. (n. d.) Retrieved from: https://www.thetreatmentcenter.com/resources/drug-facts-by-state/nevada/.

Afifi, T., Granger, D., Joseph, A., Denes, A., & Aldeis, D. (2015). The Influence of Divorce and Parents' Communication Skills on Adolescents' and Young Adults' Stress Reactivity and Recovery. *Communication Research, 42*(7), 1009-1042.

Amato, P. R. (2010). Research on Divorce: Continuing Trends and New Developments. *Journal of Marriage and Family*, *72*(3), 650-666.

Amato, P. R., & Beattie. (2011). Does the unemployment rate affect the divorce rate? An analysis of state data 1960–2005. *Social Science Research, 40*(3), 705-715.

Associated Press. (1932, April 30). Divorce 'big business' now a year in reno. *New York Times (1923-Current File)*, p. 18.

Badgett, M., & Mallory, C. (2014). Estimating the Economic Boost of Marriage for Same-Sex Couples in Nevada. *UCLA: The Williams Institute*. Retrieved from https://escholarship.org/uc/item/2sw8n2zc

Bischoff, R. (2006). The Implications for Couple Therapy of Recent Research on Domestic Violence. *Journal of Couple & Relationship Therapy*, 5(2), 71-76.

Black, D. W., Shaw, M. C., McCormick, B. A., & Allen, J. (2012). Marital status, childhood maltreatment, and family dysfunction: A controlled study of pathological gambling. *The Journal of Clinical Psychiatry*, *73*(10), 1293.

Bronner, E. (2012, November 15). Adultery, an Ancient Crime That Remains on Many Books. *New York Times* (1923-Current File), p. A12.

Campbell, K., & Wright, D. W. (2010). Marriage Today: Exploring the Incongruence Between Americans' Beliefs and Practices. *Journal of Comparative Family Studies*, 41(3), 329-345.

Caloiaro, David, & Ritch, Luana. (2014). *Behavioral and Mental Health in Nevada.*

Center for Disease Control and Prevention (2017). FastStats: Marriage and divorce. Retrieved June 21, 2018, from: https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/dvs/national_marriage_divorce_rates_00-16.pdf

Cohen, P. (2014). Recession and Divorce in the United States, 2008–2011. *Population Research and Policy Review, 33*(5), 615-628.

Collins, R. L., Ellickson, P. L., & Klein, D. J. (2007). The role of substance use in young adult divorce. *Addiction*, *102*(5), 786-794.

Corbin, A. (March 13, 2017). Wedding chamber is committed to the industry. Retrieved July 8, 2018, from: https://vegasinc.lasvegassun.com/business/2017/mar/13/wedding-chamber-is-committed-to-the-industry/

Cost of Wedding (2018). Average wedding cost. Retrieved July 8, 2018, from: https://www.costofwedding.com/

DataUSA. (2017). Nevada: Wages. Retrieved July 1, 2018, from; https://datausa.io/profile/geo/nevada/#category_wages

"Easier divorce in Nevada." (1911, March 18). *New York Times* (1857-1922), p. 1.

Eickmeyer, K., & Manning, W. (2018). Serial Cohabitation in Young Adulthood: Baby Boomers to Millennials. *Journal of Marriage and Family, 80*(4), 826-840.

Ellman, I. M., & Lohr, S. L. (1998). Dissolving the relationship between divorce laws and divorce rates. *International Review of Law and Economics, 18*(3), 341-359.

Fenelon, B. (1971). State Variations in United States Divorce Rates. *Journal of Marriage and Family, 33*(2), 321-327.

Fife, S.T., Weeks, G.R., & Gambescia, N. (2008). Treating Infidelity: An Integrative Approach. *The family journal: counseling and therapy for couples and families,* 16, 316-323

Fincham, & May (2017). Infidelity in romantic relationships. *Current Opinion in Psychology, 13*(C), 70-74.

Fladmo, B., & Hertlein, K. (2017). The Effect of Negative and Positive Childhood Divorce Experiences on Professional Performers. *Journal of Divorce & Remarriage, 58*(8), 584-598.

Friedman, L. M. (2000). A dead language: Divorce law and practice before no-fault. *Virginia Law Review, 86*, 1497-1989.

Fuller, D. (2005). Divorce. In N. J. Salkind (Ed.), Encyclopedia of human development (pp. 384-389). Thousand Oaks, CA: SAGE Publications Ltd. doi: 10.4135/9781412952484.n200.

Griswold, Tabor, & Packham, John. (2015). *Nevada rural and frontier health data book*. Retrieved from: https://med.unr.edu/Documents/unsom/statewide/rural/data-book-2015/Nevada_Rural_and_Frontier_Health_Data_Book_2015DraftEmbedOpt.pdf.

Grossman, J. L. (2004). Symposium on Goodridge v. Department of public health: Fear and loathing in Massachusetts: Same-sex marriage and some lessons from the history of marriage and divorce. *Boston University Public Interest Law Journal, 14*, 87-297.

Gurman, A. S., Lebow, J. L., & Snyder, D. K. (Eds.). (2015). *Clinical handbook of couple therapy*. Guilford Publications.

Guzzo, K. (2014). Trends in cohabitation outcomes: Compositional changes and engagement among never-married young adults. *Journal of Marriage and Family, 76*(4), 826-842.

Halford, W. K., & Osgarby, S. M. (1993). Alcohol abuse in clients presenting with marital problems. *Journal of Family Psychology*, 6, 245–254. doi:10.1037/0893-3200.6.3.245

Hawkins, A., Willoughby, B., & Doherty, W. (2012). Reasons for divorce and openness to marital reconciliation. *Journal of Divorce & Remarriage, 53*(6), 453-463.

Hemez, P. (2017). Divorce rate in the U.S.: Geographic variation, 2016. Family Profiles, FP-17-24. Bowling Green, OH: National Center for Family & Marriage Research. https://doi.org/10.25035/ncfmr/fp-17-24.

Ingram, F., & Ballard, G. (1935). The business of migratory divorce in Nevada. *Law and Contemporary Problems, 2*, 302 - 309.

Jacobs, N., & Jaffe, R. (2010). Investigating the Efficacy of CoMeT, a New Mediation Model for High-Conflict Separating Parents. *The American Journal of Family Therapy, 38*(1), 16-31.

Johnson, M. P., & Leone, J. M. (2005). The differential effects of intimate terrorism and situational couple violence. *Journal of Family Issues*, 26, 322–349.

Kennedy, S., & Ruggles, S. (2014). Breaking up is hard to count: The rise of divorce in the United States, 1980–2010. *Demography, 51*, 587–598.

Kim, Y. (1996). The commodification of a ritual process: An ethnography of the wedding industry in Las Vegas. Dissertation. University of Southern California.

Kling, S. G. (1967). *The Complete Guide to Divorce.* New York: Simon and Schuster.

Lau, C. Q. (2012). The Stability of Same-Sex Cohabitation, Different-Sex Cohabitation, and Marriage. *Journal of Marriage and Family*, *74*(5), 973-988.

Lee, K. S., & Ono, H. (2012). Marriage, cohabitation, and happiness: A Cross-National analysis of 27 Countries. *Journal of Marriage and Family, 74*(5), 953-972.

Lenz, L. (August, 2016). When the people in your state get married? *The Daily Dot.* Retrieved from: https://www.dailydot.com/irl/average-age-marriage-by-state/

Leonard, K., Smith, P., Homish, G., & Maisto, S. A. (2014). Concordant and Discordant Alcohol, Tobacco, and Marijuana Use as Predictors of Marital Dissolution. *Psychology of Addictive Behaviors*, 28(3), 780-789.

Lewis, J. M. & Kreider R. M. (March, 2015). Remarriage in the United States. *American Community Survey Reports. US Census Bureau*. Retrieved July 3, 2018, from: https://www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/library/publications/2015/acs/acs-30.pdf

Livingston, G. (November, 2014). Four-in-Ten Couples are Saying 'I Do,' Again. Washington, D.C.: *Pew Research Center*. Retrieved from: http://assets.pewresearch.org/wp-content/uploads/sites/3/2014/11/2014-11-14_remarriage-final.pdf

Lofquist, D., Lugaila, T., O'Connell, M., & Feliz, S. (2012). Households and Families 2010. Retrieved July 29, 2018, from: https://www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/briefs/c2010br-14.pdf

Marg, S. (2004). Las Vegas Weddings: A brief history, celebrity gossip, everything Elvis, and the complete chapel guide. New York: Harper Collins.

"Mary Pickford wins divorce in Nevada." (1920, March 04). *New York Times* (1857-1922), p. 9.

Mernitz, S. (2018). A cohort comparison of trends in first cohabitation duration in the United States. *Demographic Research, 38*, Article 66.

Moore, K. A., Jekielek, S., Bronte-Tinkew, J., Guzman, L., Ryan, S., & Redd, Z. (2004). What is' healthy marriage? Defining the concept. *Child trends research brief*, *16*, 1-8.

Munsch, C. (2012). The Science of Two-Timing: The State of Infidelity Research. *Sociology Compass, 6*(1), 46-59.

Nakonezny, Paul A., & Others. (1995). The Effect of No-Fault Divorce Law on the Divorce Rate across the 50 States and Its Relation to Income, Education, and Religiosity. *Journal of Marriage and the Family, 57*(2), 477-88.

National Center for Children in Poverty (2016). *Nevada Demographics of Poor Children*. Retrieved July 1, 2018, from: http://www.nccp.org/profiles/NV_profile_7.html

National Center for Marriage and Family Research (2010). County-Level Marriage & Divorce Data, 2010. Retrieved June 21, 2018, from: https://www.bgsu.edu/ncfmr/resources/data/original-data/county-level-marriage-divorce-data-2010.html.

NORC (National Opinion Research Center). (1999). *Overview of national survey and community database research on gambling behavior: Final report to the National Gambling.* Impact Study Commission. Chicago: National Opinion

Research Center.

Nevada Revised Statutes (n.d.). NRS Chapter 125. Retrieved June 21, 2018, from: https://www.leg.state.nv.us/NRS/NRS-125.html#NRS125Sec010

Nevada State Historical Society (1974). The $300 Cure Divorce in Nevada.

"New Nevada Divorce Law." (1913, February 21). *New York Times* (1857-1922), p. 17.

Nielsen, L. (2013). Shared Residential Custody: Review of the Research (Part I of II). *American Journal of Family Law, 27*(1), 61-71.

Parkman, A. M. (2001). Reforming divorce reform. *Santa Clara Law Review, 41,* 379-1159.

Parry, Z. (2017, July 17). *Is adultery illegal in Nevada?* Retrieved from: https://p2lawyers.com/blog/2017/7/13/is-adultery-illegal-in-nevada-.

Peralta, K. (November, 2014). Remarriage on the Rise in the U.S. *US News.* Retrieved from: https://www.usnews.com/news/blogs/data-mine/2014/11/14/remarriage-on-the-rise-in-the-us-pew-report-says

Perry-Jenkins, M., Goldberg, A. E., Pierce, C. P., & Sayer, A. G. (2007). Shift work, role overload, and the transition to parenthood. *Journal of Marriage and Family, 69*(1), 123-138.

Powell, P., & Smith, M. (2011). *Domestic violence: An overview*. University of Nevada Cooperative Extension.

Puentedura, D. (2011). Clark County Family Mediation Center: A Time Efficient Solution to Child Custody Dispute Resolution. Graduate Research Symposium, UNLV.

Putnam, R. R. (2011). First Comes Marriage, Then Comes Divorce: A Perspective on the Process, *Journal of Divorce & Remarriage, 52*(7), 557-564, DOI: 10.1080/10502556.2011.615661.

Quinney, D. M., & Fouts, G. T. (2004). Resilience and divorce adjustment in adults participating in divorce recovery workshops. *Journal of Divorce & Remarriage, 40*(1-2), 55-68.

Reno Divorce History (n. d.). Celebrities and newsmakers. Retrieved June 21, 2018, from: http://renodivorcehistory.org/themes/the-rich-and-famous/celebrities-and-newsmakers/.

Schoen, R., & Canudas-Romo, V. (2006). Timing effects on divorce: 20th century experience in the United States. *Journal of Marriage and Family, 68,* 749-758.

Shine, C. (2015). Weddings in Las Vegas has dropped 37 percent in the last 10 years.

Sinha, R. (2008). Chronic Stress, Drug Use, and Vulnerability to Addiction. *Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences,* 1141(1), 105-130.

Slootmaeckers, J., & Migerode, L. (2018). Fighting for Connection: Patterns of Intimate Partner Violence. *Journal of Couple & Relationship Therapy*, 1-19.

Smith, S.G., Chen, J., Basile, K.C., Gilbert, L.K., Merrick, M.T., Patel, N., Walling, M., & Jain, A. (2017). The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS): 2010–2012 State report. Atlanta, GA: National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Special to The New York Times (1908, October 03). Nat Goodwin gets a Nevada divorce. New York Times (1857-1922), p. 1.

Statista (2017a). Divorce rate in Nevada from 1990 to 2015 (per 1,000 inhabitants). Retrieved June 21, 2018, from: https://www.statista.com/statistics/207208/divorce-rate-in-nevada

Statista (2017b). Number of divorced individuals under the age of 30 in the United States in 2016, by state. Retrieved June 21, 2018, from: https://www.statista.com/statistics/782167/number-of-under-30-divorces-us/.

Statista (2018). Average costs for a wedding in the United States in 2017, by item. Retrieved July 8, 2018 from: https://www.statista.com/statistics/254722/average-costs-for-a-wedding-by-item/

Statistic brain. (2016, August 15). U.S. Divorce Rate Statistics. Retrieved from: https://www.statisticbrain.com/u-s-divorce-rate-statistics/.

"The divorce lawyer in Nevada." (1912). *The American Law Review, 46*, 260 - 262.

Times Square: Reno Hotels and Dude Ranches Bitter Rivals For Divorce Trade. (1932). Variety (Archive: 1905-2000), 107(1), 37.

Torvik, F. A., Røysamb, E., Gustavson, K., Idstad, M., & Tambs, K. (2013). Discordant and concordant alcohol use in spouses as predictors of marital dissolution in the general population: results from the hunt study. *Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 37*(5), 877-884.

Travelcraft Journal (2016). What's the deal with Vegas weddings? Retrieved July 8, 2018, from; https://www.travelcraftjournal.com/vegas-weddings/

Tutenges, S., Bøgkjær, T., Witte, M., & Hesse, M. (2013). Drunken environments: a survey of bartenders working in pubs, bars and nightclubs. *International journal of environmental research and public health*, *10*(10), 4896-4906.

U.S. Census Bureau (2016). Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) . Retrieved July 1, 2018, from: https://www.census.gov/search-results.html?q=nevada+race+ethnicy+poverty&search.x=0&search.y=0&page=1&stateGeo=none&searchtype=web

U.S. Census Bureau (2017). Quick facts: Nevada. Retrieved July 1, 2018 from: https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/nv/PST045217#viewtop

Wanderer, E. (1949). Nevada Marriage and Divorce. *Women Lawyers' Journal, 35*(3), 12.

Watson, L., & Marschall, K. (2013). Comprehensive gaps analysis of behavioral health services.

The Wedding Report (2018). *The Wedding Report, Inc.* Retrieved from: https://www.theweddingreport.com/

Whiting, J., Bradford, K., Vail, A., Carlton, E., & Bathje, K. (2009). Developing a Domestic Violence Protocol for Marriage Education: Critical Components and Cautions. *Journal of Couple & Relationship Therapy*, 8(2), 181-196.

Wilder, S. (2016). Predicting Adjustment to Divorce from Social Support and Relational Quality in Multiple Relationships. *Journal of Divorce & Remarriage, 57*(8), 553-572.

Williams, R. H. (October, 2014). Statistics you never expected. *The Morning Memo*. Retrieved from: http://www.mondaymorningmemo.com/newsletters/statistics-you-never-expected/

Wright, D., & Sathe, N. (2005.) State Estimates of Substance Use from the 2002-2003 National Surveys on Drug Use and Health (DHHS Publication No. SMA 05-3989, NSDUH Series H-26). *Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Office of Applied Studies.* Retrieved from: http://oas.samhsa.gov/2k3State/2k3SAE.pdf.

Yau, N. (n. d.) *Divorce and occupation. Some jobs tend towards higher divorce rates. Some towards lower.* Retrieved from: http://flowingdata.com/2017/07/25/divorce-and-occupation/.

Yárnoz, S., Plazaola, M., & Etxeberria, J. (2008). Adaptation to Divorce: An Attachment-Based Intervention with Long-Term Divorced Parents. *Journal of Divorce & Remarriage, 49*(3-4), 291-307.

Appendix

Community Resources

The Center for Couple, Individual, and Family Counseling, 702.895.3106,
https://www.unlv.edu/cicfc

Divorce Self-Help Center,
http://www.familylawselfhelpcenter.org/self-help/divorce

Making Stepfamilies work,
http://www.apa.org/helpcenter/stepfamily.aspx

State of Nevada Family Resource Programs,
http://dhhs.nv.gov/uploadedFiles/dhhsnvgov/content/Programs/Grants/Programs/FRC/FRC_Statewide_Directory(1).pdf

FRC services provided by East Valley Family Services
Call (702) 920-6515 for information on days case managers will be in Laughlin and to make an appointment.

Cappalappa Family Resource Center, 189 North Moapa Valley Boulevard, Overton, NV 89040. Phone: 702.397.6400; Fax: 702.397.6450, www.mvcfrc.org/.

Salvation Army in Mesquite, 355 West Mesquite Boulevard, Mesquite, NV 89027
Phone: 702.345-5116, Fax: 702.346.7599.

Salvation Army in Mesquite, 355 West Mesquite Boulevard, Mesquite, NV 89027
Phone: 702.345.5116, Fax: 702.346.7599.

Olive Crest, 4285 North Rancho Drive, Suite 160, Las Vegas, NV 89130
Phone: 702.685.3459, Fax: 702.586.9630,
http://www.olivecrest.org/programs/nv/family-resource-center/.

East Valley Family Services, 1830 East Sahara Avenue, Suite 103, Las Vegas, NV 89104
Phone: 702.631.7098, Fax: 702.733.6144,
http://eastvalleyfamilyservices.org/index.php/programs-services/family-resource-center.

Lied Memorial Boys and Girls Club. 2850 South Lindell Road, Las Vegas, NV 89146
Phone: 702.932.1880, Fax: 702.932.0647.

HopeLink. 178 Westminster Way, Henderson, NV 89015
Phone: 702.566.0576, Fax: 702.566.0494,
http://www.link2hope.org/programs/housing.

Nevada Outreach Training Organization, NO TO Abuse, Inc.
621 South Blagg Road, Pahrump, NV 89048, Phone: 775.751.1118, Fax: 775.751.0134.

Lincoln County Community Connection. 30 Lincoln Street, Caliente, NV 89008
Phone: 775.726.3325, Fax: 775.726.388.

Ron Wood Family Resource Center. 2621 Northgate Lane # 62. Carson City, NV 89706
Phone: 775.884.2269, Fax: 775.884.2730, www.ronwoodcenter.org.

Churchill County Social Services. 485 West B Street. Fallon, NV 89406
Phone: 775.423.6695, Fax: 775.423.8057.

Family Support Council of Douglas County. 1255 Waterloo Lane, Suite A, Gardnerville, NV 89410. P.O. Box 810, Minden, NV 89423
Phone: 775.782.8692, Fax: 775.782.7942.

Family Resource Center of Northeastern Nevada. 331 Seventh Street. Elko, NV 89801
Phone: 775.753.7352, Fax: 775.777.9102, http://www.elkofamilyresourcecenter.org/.

Lyon County Human Services. 1075 Pyramid Street, Silver Springs, NV 89429
Phone: 775.577.5009, Fax: 775.577.5093, http://lyon-county.org/index.aspx?NID=195.

Frontier Community Action Agency Family Resource Center. 640 Melarky Street, Suite 3. Winnemucca, NV 89445.
Phone: 775.623.9003, Fax: 775.623.1420.

Frontier Community Action Agency FRC. 640 Melarky Street, Suite 3.
Winnemucca, NV 89445. Phone: 775.623.9003, Fax: 775.623.1420.

Pershing County Family Resource Center. 1295 Elmhurst Avenue. Lovelock, NV 89419
Phone: 775.273.3241, Fax: 775.273.2668.

Consolidated Agencies of Human Services (CAHS). 924 5th Street.

Hawthorne, NV 89415. Phone: 775.945.2471, Fax: 775.945.2499, http://www.cahsnv.org/p/services.html.

Community Chest. 991 South C Street. Virginia City, NV 89440
Phone: 775.847.9311, Ex. 102; Fax: 775.847.9335,
http://www.communitychestnevada.net