SUSCEPTIBILITY TO IRRATIONAL BELIEFS
characterized by high emotion dysregulation, the present study investigated how divorce considered the role of irrational beliefs (SBAGS, LINDNER ET AL., 1999).

The present study investigated how divorce characterized by low and medium conflict. However, a large portion of divorce research fails to consider the role of interparental conflict (Amato & Sobolewski, 2001).

The study investigated children of divorce (COD) are more vulnerable to:

• Comprehension and acceptance of feelings.
• Coping strategies to deal with conflict.
• Blame and hostility towards parents.
• Effort to maintain relationships and personal growth.
• Use of possessions for self-esteem.

SHORTERED GENERAL ATTITUDE AND BELIEF SCALE (SGABS; LINDNER ET AL., 1999)
Measures susceptibility to irrational thinking by determining individuals’ need for achievement, approval, and comfort, as well as their demands for fairness forms of self-downing.

PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING SCALE (PWB; TAYLOR, 1992)
Assesses well-being across domains of autonomy, psychological well-being, personal growth, positive relations, purpose in life, and self-acceptance.

EMOTION REGULATION
COD depend on avoidant-based behaviors to temporarily escape negative affect.

INTERPERSONAL COMPETENCE
COD struggle with romantic relationships due to poor restricting skills.

Children's Perceptions of Divorce
1. Children's perceptions of interparental conflict during divorce (ACPID) will predict irrational beliefs, emotion regulation, GAD, materialism, psychological well-being, and interpersonal competence.
2. ACPID will positively correlate with irrational beliefs, GAD, and materialism.
3. ACPID will negatively correlate with psychological well-being, emotion regulation, and interpersonal competence.

The MANOVA, using Pillai’s Trace, revealed there was a significant effect on adult well being from conflict, $F_{(12, 274)}=2.444, p<.005$.

The test of between-subject effects revealed SGAB (F(2, 141)=4.963, p=.008, partial $\eta^2=.06$), DERS (F(2, 141)=8.317, p=.000, partial $\eta^2=.10$), and ICQ-15 (F(2, 141)=4.673, p=.011, partial $\eta^2=.062$) to be the main contributors to the model – with the DERS having the greatest effect size.

ACPID (via CPIC) positively correlated with GAD (GAD-IV, $r=.161, p=.027$) but negatively correlated with irrational beliefs (SGABS, $r=-.281, p=.000$), and materialism (MVS-SF, $r=-.414, p=.046$).

ACPID (via CPIC) positively correlated with psychological well-being (PWB, $r=-.224, p=.003$) and interpersonal competence (ICQ-15, $r=-.197, p=.009$). CPIC also positively correlated with emotion regulation (DERS, $r=.370, p=.000$), given that low DERS scores suggest less difficulties with emotion regulation.

ACPID and protective factors were analyzed using a hierarchical regression analysis. The results indicated that higher ACPID scores were associated with lower protective factors, thus supporting the study's hypothesis.

The study's findings contribute to the understanding of the impact of divorce on children's psychological well-being and illustrate the need for further research in this area.

Discussion
Emotion dysregulation may be the common link between parents who divorce and their children, who are more likely to divorce than children of intact marriages. However, this may be particularly true for divorces characterized by low and medium conflict.

Indeed, hypothesis 3 suggests that high conflict divorce may trigger children's defense mechanisms, protecting emotion regulation skills, psychological well-being, and interpersonal competence.

Negative correlations between perceptions of interparental conflict during divorce and irrational beliefs and materialism further suggest adult children’s resiliency. These correlations align with the ones involving the traits above.

Overall, the results represent the diverse outcomes often generated in divorce research (Amato, 2000). Moreover, the results represent the dimensionality of divorce (Amato & Sobolewski, 2001).

Some general trends reveal the harm divorce can have on children, while other trends reveal children’s resiliency and strength. The latter may be a by-product of a new generation with unique access to information and social systems via technology. Nevertheless, future research investigating ACPID’s resiliency can have relevance in guiding families through divorce and early interventions.