Investigating the interrelationships among various measures of family strengths

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The study of family strengths, as opposed to family dysfunction, has increased over the past few decades. Six interrelated components of family strength were identified that may affect the degree of marital satisfaction of husbands and wives. The six components - worth, commitment to relationship stability, commitment to relationship growth, communication, positive interaction, and time spent together - are characteristics within a family that may have substantial connections.

Identical surveys were administered to couples in three major metropolitan areas. The data for the study were a sub-sample of data collected as a mail survey as part of a larger survey of membership retention within a mainline Protestant denomination. The main mail survey contained 10 pages. For about one-third of the sample, an additional two-page survey was given concerning premarital counseling and marital satisfaction. Another third of the sample was given an additional 2-page survey on family strengths and marital satisfaction. In addition to 20 family strengths items, those surveyed were asked to respond to the three questions of the Kansas Marital Satisfaction Scale.

Data from these couples were used to test a hypothesized model of the interrelationships between the various measures of family strength using a detailed path analysis model with marital satisfaction as the dependent variable. The variables worth, commitment, communication, positive interaction, and time together functioned as intervening variables in the model with age, gender, various measures of religiosity, income, education, and age of children functioning as independent variables. The data were then analyzed by ordinary least squares regression techniques to test the model using marital satisfaction as the dependent variable.

The results of testing the model indicated that strength in certain characteristics predicted strength in other characteristics at statistically significant levels (p < .05). Intrinsic religiosity predicted worth. Worth predicted commitment to stability and commitment to growth. The two areas of commitment predicted communication. Communication predicted positive interaction. Positive interaction predicted time together, and strengths in most of the characteristics predicted marital satisfaction. It is important for researchers, educators, therapists, and other professionals who work with families to gain an understanding and awareness of the current breakdown of marriage and family in our Western society. A greater understanding of family strengths and how they work together is crucial to providing families and family professionals with information useful for supporting family systems.

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The interrelationship between Obesity, Physical Activity, Nutrition and other Determinates: Eight in a series of position papers

November 2009. However the interrelationship that exists between obesity, diet, physical activity, and other determinants of obesity needs to be clarified. However, based on measured data, higher percentages of respondents were found to be overweight and obese with 38% adults overweight and a further 23% obese. Obesity in childhood is also on the increase in Ireland, following the worldwide trend, which is of major concern as long term follow up studies show that obese children tend to become obese. The interrelationships among the phonemes of a language. Once the phonemes of a language are established and their phonologically relevant features are determined, there arises another phonological problem: to describe the interrelationships among the phonemes of a language. Can different phonemes have common allophones? Can allophones of a phoneme lose any of their phonologically relevant features in certain phonetic positions? There are three views on the problem. Scholars who support the morphological viewpoint (R. Avanesov, P. Kuznetsov, A. Reformatsky and others) claim that a phoneme in