

**ASSOCIATION BETWEEN FAMILY DYSFUNCTION AND DATING RELATIONSHIP
PATTERNS AMONG YOUNG ADULTS IN CAMPUS- A CASE OF CHRISTIAN
UNION MEMBERS IN THE UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI MAIN AND KIKUYU
CAMPUSES**

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REG No: C50/33892/2019

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DECLARATION AND APPROVAL

RESEARCH TITLE:

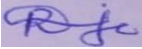
ASSOCIATION BETWEEN FAMILY DYSFUNCTION AND DATING RELATIONSHIP PATTERNS AMONG YOUNG ADULTS IN CAMPUS- A CASE OF CHRISTIAN UNION MEMBERS IN THE UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI MAIN AND KIKUYU CAMPUSES

BY:

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REG. NO: C50/33892/2019

With sincerity of heart, I state that this is my work. As such, it has never been presented to any learning institution/seminar in pursuit of academic achievement.

Signature:  Date: 22nd July, 2022

As the supervisor, I acknowledge that this report has been submitted with my consent.

Signature:  Date: 22nd July, 2022

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ABSTRACT

The family function plays a critical role in determining one's psychological and behavioural state (Akrami & Kazemi-Zahrani, 2020). A number of studies have been done to establish the possible link between family of origin function and academic performance, romance related violence between partners, and child delinquency. However, few studies have established the associations between dysfunctional family type and the dating relationship patterns among young adults in campus and specifically among members of Christian Unions. As such, this study sought to establish the association between family dysfunction and the dating relationship patterns among young adults in campus- a case of Christian Union members in the University of Nairobi Main and Kikuyu campuses. The study objectives were to establish the association between parental conflicts, alcoholism, separation/divorce and dating relationship patterns among young adults in Christian Unions (CUs) in the University of Nairobi Main and Kikuyu campuses. The research employed descriptive survey design and data was collected using questionnaire. The analysis of data was done using SPSS version 26. From this, descriptive statistics like frequencies, percentages, averages, and the Chi-Square test (at 95% level of significance) was done to determine the association between family dysfunction (parental alcoholism, parental conflict, and parental separation/divorce) and dating relationship patterns.

On parental divorce/separation, the study established no statistical significance in the association between parental divorce/separation and dating relationship patterns. However, there was a noted variance on individuals' doubt for their partners' love (an aspect of relationship anxiety). Parental alcoholism had no statistically significant association with dating relationship patterns such as dating relationship status, period in the relationship, number of partners dated before, relationship satisfaction, and commitment in relationship. The study also showed no statistical significance in association between parental conflict and the following dating relationship patterns; dating relationship status, period in the relationship, number of partners dated before, and commitment in relationship.

Parental divorce/separation showed significant statistical association with individuals' doubt for their partners' love. On parental alcoholism, there was a noted statistical significance with the respondents feeling of incompatibility with the partners. With regards to parental conflict, this study showed a significant statistical association with relationship satisfaction, individuals' doubt for their partners' love and the fear that the partner will leave or quit the relationship at some point.

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My extreme gratitude to my beloved husband, Mr. Fredrick Odhiambo Abuya and our sons Joelah Wema Odhiambo and Jamiel Baraka Odhiambo who accorded me their support as I did this work. I also thank my dear parents, Rev. Jonah Andanje and Mrs. Floridah Andanje for their overwhelming support. I also wish to thank my sisters, Maurine Andanje and Jewel Andanje, friends and colleagues I met during the course of my study at the University of Nairobi.

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Finally, above all else, I am grateful to God for strength, provision and good health during the course of this study. To him, be all praises now and forever.

DEDICATION

From the bottom of my heart, I dedicate this work to my beloved husband, Mr. Fredrick Odhiambo Abuya, our two sons Joelah Wema Odhiambo and Jamiel Baraka Odhiambo, my parents Rev. Jonah Andanje and Mrs. Floridah Andanje. This is for you and I thank you for being the greatest inspiration in my life.

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CHAPTER ONE

1.0 Introduction

The interest of this part was on the information concerning the study background; highlighting key contextual issues and providing information on the main thrust of the study. It also defined the problem for research, objectives, questions, hypotheses, significance, scope and delimitations.

1.1 Background of the study

Dating relationships among young adults in college is very dynamic and varies depending on different factors. One such factor is religion. In a study by Ellison & Anderson (2001), it was observed that religious involvement was negatively related to abuse in men and women. This pointed to a possible intervening role that religious involvement plays in dating and romantic relationships. In another study by Koch & Ramirez (2010) on the same subject, it was noted that faith in God, the strength in faith, participation in church and level of involvement in prayer did not have an association with violence inclination, psychological abuse and romance related violence between partners. These two studies, however, did not deal with the question of the role of dysfunctional family background. In line with this body of literature, it was insightful to establish the association between dysfunctional family background and dating relationship patterns among young adults in campus who are members of Christian Unions.

A dysfunctional family is one that is characterized by parental and home difficulties such as conflict (physical, sexual or verbal abuse) among parents, alcohol abuse by parents, mental ill health, child abuse, and extreme parental rigidity and control (Stiver,1990). These issues affect the normal functioning of a family, thus rendering the family dysfunctional. The dysfunction can also be attributed to an underperforming or overperforming parenting in a manner that affects the normal growth and realization of the child's potential in every facet of life-psychosocial, academic and career progression. This description of dysfunction at family level mirrors that by Hansen and Joshi (Hansen et al., 2008) who noted that a dysfunctional family is one that experiences conditions that lead to adverse effects on a healthy family functioning. This happens over a long period of time when a family fails to recover from dysfunctional state.

As noted by Akrami & Kazemi-Zahrani (2020), the family function plays a critical role in determining one's psychological and behavioural state since many behavioural and psychological abnormalities of mankind are rooted in the family; human advances also originate in the family. This is hinged on the fact that family is the basic emotional unit of human beings that influences growth and development.

In the recent past, a number of cases of murder in the institutions of higher learning in Kenya have been reported. In particular, in a suspected case of strangulation, a female student at Maasai Mara University was discovered murdered in her room by her ex-boyfriend who was a student of Moi University. In another case in 2015, a male student was accused of stabbing his girlfriend with a knife which led to her death, the two were students from the University of Kabianga. In January 2015, in another case of murder in campus, a fourth-year female student at Mount Kenya University admitted to killing her boyfriend, a graduate of Maseno University whom she accused of cheating on her. In March 2016, a fourth year student at the University of Nairobi was stabbed and killed by his pregnant girlfriend over a Facebook photo (Oginga, 2017). In all these cases, the common denominator is love gone sour. What really could be the root cause of these occurrences? Could there be a link between these dating relationships violence and the family background/function?

In a study by Njagi (2012) which focused on the University of Nairobi students, it was established that sexual, physical, and emotional abuse was common. The study also reported physical violence as the most common form of romance related violence. This was attributed to infidelity and mistrust. Besides these, other reasons for intimate partner violence as was established included; alcohol and drug abuse, and socialization based on one's background. Based on these findings, it is possible that social norms learnt in various environments would have a bearing on people's behaviour in dating relationships. This environment would include one's family setting.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Family as the basic unit of the society is very vital in the development of people. It is also a source and centre of human emotions and the most intimate relationships and interpersonal interactions happen at the family level. As such, family function is very important (Akrami & Kazemi-Zahrani, 2020). More often than not, one's family function determines their behaviour.

According to Datchi and Sexton (2013), there is evidence that close and supportive family relationships are important in the rehabilitation process of offenders.

Raising children in a context of family dysfunction characterized by alcoholism, violence and aggression in the home has been established to have an association with psychological development of children (Grujić, 2018). This has a potential of long-term social change and emotional complications. Grujić (2018) established that teenagers from non-alcoholic families showed maturity in behaviour and a high sense of identity. They also demonstrated honesty, trust, and moderate stubbornness in addition to being focused, better future orientation and progression desire at personal and professional level (Grujić, 2018).

In a study by Omae et al (2018), it was noted that recurrent fight between parents in a context of dysfunction at family level had adverse effects on class performance of children in public high schools. It was reported that a toxic home environment where there is frequent arguments or disagreements between the students and the parents and physical violence had a great bearing on children's academic performance (Omae et al., 2018). As indicated in the background of this study, Njagi (2012) noted a prevalence of romance associated violence among students of the University of Nairobi in his study. This was linked to other factors other than family dysfunction.

Therefore, in light of the increased cases of various forms of dysfunction at the family level, intimate partner challenges reported among students in campus and a gap in research data to establish the association between family dysfunction and the dating relationship patterns among young adults in campus and specifically Christian Union (CU) members in public universities in Kenya, this study sought to establish the association between family dysfunction and the dating relationship patterns among young adults in campus in Christian Unions (CUs) in the University of Nairobi Main and Kikuyu campuses.

1.3 The objectives of the study

1.3.1 Purpose of the study

The main objective in this study was to establish the association between family dysfunction and the dating relationship patterns among young adults in campus in Christian Unions (CUs) in the University of Nairobi Main and Kikuyu campuses.

1.3.2 Specific objectives

The researcher conceptualised a dysfunctional family as one that experiences, but not limited to parental conflicts, alcoholism and divorce/separation. Therefore, the study sought to:

1. Establish the association between parental divorce/separation and dating relationship patterns among young adults in Christian Unions (CUs) in the University of Nairobi Main and Kikuyu campuses.
2. Determine the association between parental alcoholism and dating relationship patterns among young adults in Christian Unions (CUs) in the University of Nairobi Main and Kikuyu campuses.
3. Investigate the association between parental conflicts and dating relationship patterns among young adults in Christian Unions (CUs) in the University of Nairobi Main and Kikuyu campuses.

1.4 Research Questions

1. What is the association between parental divorce/separation and dating relationship patterns among young adults in Christian Unions (CUs) in the University of Nairobi Main and Kikuyu campuses?
2. How is parental alcoholism associated with dating relationship patterns among young adults in Christian Unions (CUs) in the University of Nairobi Main and Kikuyu campuses?
3. How does parental conflict associate with dating relationship patterns among young adults in Christian Unions (CUs) in the University of Nairobi Main and Kikuyu campuses?

1.5 Research Hypotheses

1. H_0 There is no association between parental divorce/separation and dating relationship patterns among young adults in Christian Unions (CUs) in the University of Nairobi Main and Kikuyu campuses.
2. H_0 Parental alcoholism is not associated with dating relationship patterns among young adults in Christian Unions (CUs) in the University of Nairobi Main and Kikuyu campuses.
3. H_0 Parental conflict does not associate with dating relationship patterns among young adults in Christian Unions (CUs) in the University of Nairobi Main and Kikuyu campuses.

1.6 Justification of the Study

Family function is a very vital determinant of societal behavioural norms. In more ways than we can think of, we are somewhat a product of the families in which we were brought up.

It is because of this that this study sought to establish whether there is an association between dysfunctional families and dating relationship patterns among young adults in campus.

Most of the research carried out in this area are on the effect of family on different aspects of life ranging from academic performance to resilience in dealing with life challenges. However, not much work has been done to establish the association between family dysfunction and dating relationship patterns among young adults who are members of Christian Unions in the Universities. Thus, information on association between family dysfunction and dating relationship patterns among young adults remains scanty.

As such, the result in this study plays an important role in growing the knowledge in this area and providing relevant insight on how family dysfunction associates with dating relationship patterns among young adults in campus and the possible areas of psychosocial support interventions.

1.7 Study Significance

The findings in this study help in understanding the existing influence of parental conflicts, parental alcoholism and single parenthood on dating relationship patterns among young adults in campus.

The outcome in this study plays a critical role in formulation of responsive interventions to the problems related to family dysfunction and dating relationship patterns among students in campus.

It is also a great resource for college and university administrators in coming up with an appropriate psychosocial support system for the students.

The study also helps practitioners like psychologists, counsellors and religious leaders to understand the importance of facilitating social support to young adults who are dating.

The knowledge advanced by this study is also helpful as a pointer to the intervening role that faith plays as an intervening variable in this study.

1.8 Scope and Delimitations of the study

This study was done at the University of Nairobi Main and Kikuyu campuses. The focus was on the students who are members of the Christian Union (CU). For this study, family dysfunction meant one that departs from the norms of social behaviour in unacceptable ways and characterized by parental conflict, alcoholism, divorce/separation and the general breakdown in family relations. On the other hand, dating relationship patterns meant the behaviour of couples in a romantic dating relationship; the elements of this included commitment, satisfaction, anxiety, and frequency/number of partners one has been involved with. The students selected to participate in this study were those who were active members of the Christian Union and either in an active dating relationship as at the time of the study or those who had been in such relationships in the past. Because of this, the findings were not a representative of the entire University population.

The active situation of the COVID-19 pandemic as at the study period had a bearing on the outcome of this study. This was attributed to low number of students available on campus due to staggered and blended learning by the University of Nairobi. The sensitivity of the issue under study also hindered the openness in getting the needed data, resulting to low response rate. To mitigate these, a higher number, above the sample size, of the respondents were involved in the study. Online means were also used in data collection.

CHAPTER TWO- LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

Under this chapter, writings and studies related to family dysfunction, dating and dating relationship patterns among young adults were explored. This was in addition to identification of the existing gaps in literature and drafting of conceptual framework based on the identified variables (dependent and independent).

2.1 Characterization of dysfunctional family

Over the years, description of a dysfunctional family was and has been marked by words such as overprotective, the engulfing, the narcissistic, the depressed, or the rejecting mother; the distant and peripherally involved father (Stiver, 1990). Other descriptions have focused on the dysfunctional family types such as the schizophrenic family and the alcoholic family. This notwithstanding, the major indicator of family dysfunction is the failure of children brought up in such settings to differentiate and individuate, this is lack of self-awareness and understanding of the influence of the environment one grows up in their life and the inability to achieve a sense of individuality in a manner that is distinct from the identity of others (Luepnitz, 1988).

While a lot of work on family dysfunction and its impact is largely from the Western world, there is a general consensus that children who experience dysfunction at the family level do not do well across many adolescent and adult segments such as economic security, educational attainment, and physical and psychological well-being (Omae et al., 2018). On family dysfunction and dating relationships among young adults, Larson et al (2001) established that dysfunctional family-of-origin rules had a positive relationship with dating anxiety and negative relationship patterns in the areas such as, progression in dating stages, satisfaction and commitment etc. They also noted a trend in which young adults from families characterized by dysfunction showed delayed and less frequent dating pattern in comparison to young adults from families with more functional rules (Larson et al., 2001). In their study, Lavoie et al (2002) noted that participants who perceived parental monitoring negligence in late childhood and showed antisocial behaviour such as law-breaking and abuse of drugs at the age of 15 years were at the danger of being involved in romantic related violence when they get to 16 years of age.

They also noted that harsh or punitive practices in parenting at the ages of 10 to 12 years led to romantic related violence (Lavoie et al., 2002). As such, they observed that there was a noted direct association in punitive parenting and antisocial behaviour and future possibility of romantic related violence.

In line with Stiver's assertion on the positive relationship between growing up in dysfunctional families and staying out of relationships (Stiver, 1990), this study sought to establish whether the same holds true as far as the association between dysfunctional families and dating relationship patterns among young adults in campus in Christian Unions (CUs) in the University of Nairobi Main and Kikuyu campuses. For this study, family dysfunction meant one that does not conform to the rules of social behaviour in an extreme sense and characterized by parental conflict, alcoholism and the general breakdown in family relations (Scharff et al., 2004).

2.2 Human psychological growth and development and family

A relational model of growth and development articulated by Jean Baker Miller which focused on understanding women's development within their cultural context noted that family relations played an integral role in the psychological growth and development process (Stiver, 1990). Stiver (1990) also notes that optimal conditions for a healthy development resulted from families characterized by a great level of mutuality between parents and or among parents and their children. The outcome of this was children who are expressive of their feelings and needs, authentic in their interactions with others; there was also a sense of clarity of thought and desire and not being afraid to express curiosity and interest in people (Stiver, 1990). Belsky (2005) also noted that infants showed more closeness in relationships that nurtured their wellbeing and they were shaped more by parents'/caregivers' sensitivity in the early stages of life. In the same paper by Belsky (2005), it is further noted that a parenting style that is sensitive and responsive contributes significantly in learning ability and social effectiveness in the early and middle-childhood years. The converse of this is coercive control, hostility and general harsh discipline which has the ability to curtail children's wellbeing throughout their childhood. From these observations, it is apparent that the family relations are very important in human psychological growth/development, more so where there is mutual empathy and empowerment.

It is in this context that it has been noted over time that dysfunction at the family level has a way of impeding psychological growth and development of children.

Stiver (1990) also noted that children brought up in a dysfunctional family setting also tended to feel more and more disconnected and isolated. This is attributed to suppression of a child's expression of her thoughts and feelings which results in an enormous sense of helplessness. Because of this, people growing up in such settings cannot fully engage with others in ways which lead to growth and change (Miller, 2008).

2.3 Parenting and youth behaviour

As observed by Tharp & Noonan (2012), various aspects of child-rearing have been noted to have an association with risk behaviours in youths. These behaviours include, but not limited to dating violence and drug abuse. In their research, Tharp & Noonan (2012) noted that parental communication on its own is not entirely sufficient in influencing ability of young people to take risk. Consequently, parental monitoring, development of respectful and close relationships with children were noted to be vital facets of a health promotion endeavours which is parent oriented (Tharp & Noonan, 2012). Though this study by Tharp & Noonan (2012) focused more on the association in parenting and youth risk behaviour, it is a key pointer as far as the association between parenting and youth behaviour in general. Sarwar (2016) noted that there is an established fact from various studies which is indicative of the role that parental maximum availability to children plays in lowering the likelihood of the children developing delinquent behaviour.

In as far as the dysfunction at the family level is concerned, more often than not, the whole family is always greatly affected by the parents' relationship quality. As some of the identifiers of dysfunction at the family, family conflicts and alcohol abuse are a great risk factor for youth behaviour problems (Laizane, 2012).

2.4 Parental conflicts and dating relationship patterns among young adults

In a study by Kinsfogel, & Grych (2004), it was established that Boys exposed to conflict among parents had a high likelihood to look at violence/aggression as something right in a context of partner relationship. In addition, it was also that they had more challenges dealing with irritation besides believing that aggressive behaviour was a common thing in their peers' dating relationships (Kinsfogel, & Grych, 2004).

It was also reported that exposure to conflict among parents resulted to higher levels of verbal/physical aggression by boys toward their own romantic partners; the outcome, however, was not replicated among girls (Kinsfogel, & Grych, 2004). Milletich et al (2010) in their study noted that witnessing violence between a father and mother and emotional abuse in childhood among men had an association with the level of aggression in dating relationships.

Though not many studies indicate the association as far as parental discord and dating relationship patterns among young adults are concerned, Amato & Sobolewski (2001) noted that experiencing chronic interparental conflict showed a likelihood of long-term consequences same as those of divorce. In their study, they established that divorce and marital conflict had a tendency of a possibility of lower levels of psychological health in adulthood. This was in addition to a possibility of eroding children's emotional bonds with mothers. It was also reported that divorce and marriage related conflict had a likelihood of lowering children's emotional bonds with fathers (Amato & Sobolewski, 2001). Laporte et al (2011) also noted that adolescents transfer childhood experiences which are toxic such as violence at a family level into their romantic relationships; this expresses itself in different ways based on levels of risks involved and gender. To this end, they noted that adolescent female respondents with a history of victimization by either one of the parents stood a higher chance of victimization. This notwithstanding, there was no recorded aggressive behaviour in their dating relationships (Laporte et al., 2011). Conversely, there was a higher chance of aggressive behaviour toward their girlfriends by male respondents who reported exposure to childhood victimization (Laporte et al., 2011).

2.5 Parental alcoholism and dating relationship patterns among young adults

In a study by Larson & Reedy (2004) it was noted that young adults from family backgrounds characterized by alcohol abuse and where family function was less negatively impacted by parental alcohol abuse had a less likelihood of showing lower dating relationship quality in comparison to those from highly negatively affected families by overuse of alcohol by parents. In another study, it was established that young adults from alcoholic parents started dating at a meaningfully younger age and that the number of individuals they dated were fewer in comparison to individuals from non-alcoholic families. They also recorded significant dating anxiety and there was a noted less commitment, trust and relationship satisfaction and intellectual intimacy among the males (Larson et al., 2001).

All these are attributed to the exposure to toxic environments brought about by parental or caregiver alcoholism as pointed out by Hendrickson (2016). In study done by Kelley et al (2005), it was reported that young adults from alcohol-abusing parents or caregivers showed more avoidant and anxious behaviour in dating relationships and adult attachment characterized by a more fearful style; this was in addition to anxious behaviour as noted by Larson & Reedy (2004).

The studies cited herein pointed to an existing association between parental or caregiver alcoholism, which is an aspect of family dysfunction, and dating relationship among young adults. This body of literature was hugely Western in its context. As such, the findings of this study give valuable information on the existing association between parental alcoholism and dating relationship patterns among young adults in Christian Unions (CUs) in the University of Nairobi Main and Kikuyu campuses in Kenya. This is because it was established that there is no study that is specific to the young adults in Christian Unions (CUs) in the University in Kenya on this subject.

2.6 Parental divorce/separation and dating relationship patterns among young adults

Many studies have pointed to the adverse implications of divorce/separation experiences on a variety of outcomes at the intrapersonal and interpersonal level. There is noted association between parental divorce and a number of other aspects of children's life such as academic achievement, psychological wellbeing and adjustment, beliefs, behaviour and life choices in general (Soria & Linder, 2014). For instance, Soria & Linder (2014) established that students whose parents were divorced showed significant likelihood for less persistence in their year two of study in comparison to their peers. They also noted that they had significantly lower cumulative grade point averages. Booth et al (1984) also noted that divorce among parents also led to increase courtship related activity in offspring. In another study by Jacquet & Surra (2001), it was established that women from a background of divorced families recorded lower trust levels and satisfaction, but more conflict and uncertainty. The study also indicated that young adults in a casual dating relationship were adversely affected by divorce among parents (Jacquet & Surra, 2001).

On divorce among parents and young adult's perspective of love, Sprecher et al (1998) noted a lack of significant effect of divorce among parents on love beliefs and attachment styles.

While these findings are commendable, they do not explicitly demonstrate what would be the possible association between divorce/separation among parents and dating relationship patterns among young adults in Christian Unions (CUs) in Kenyan Universities.

2.7 Theoretical framework

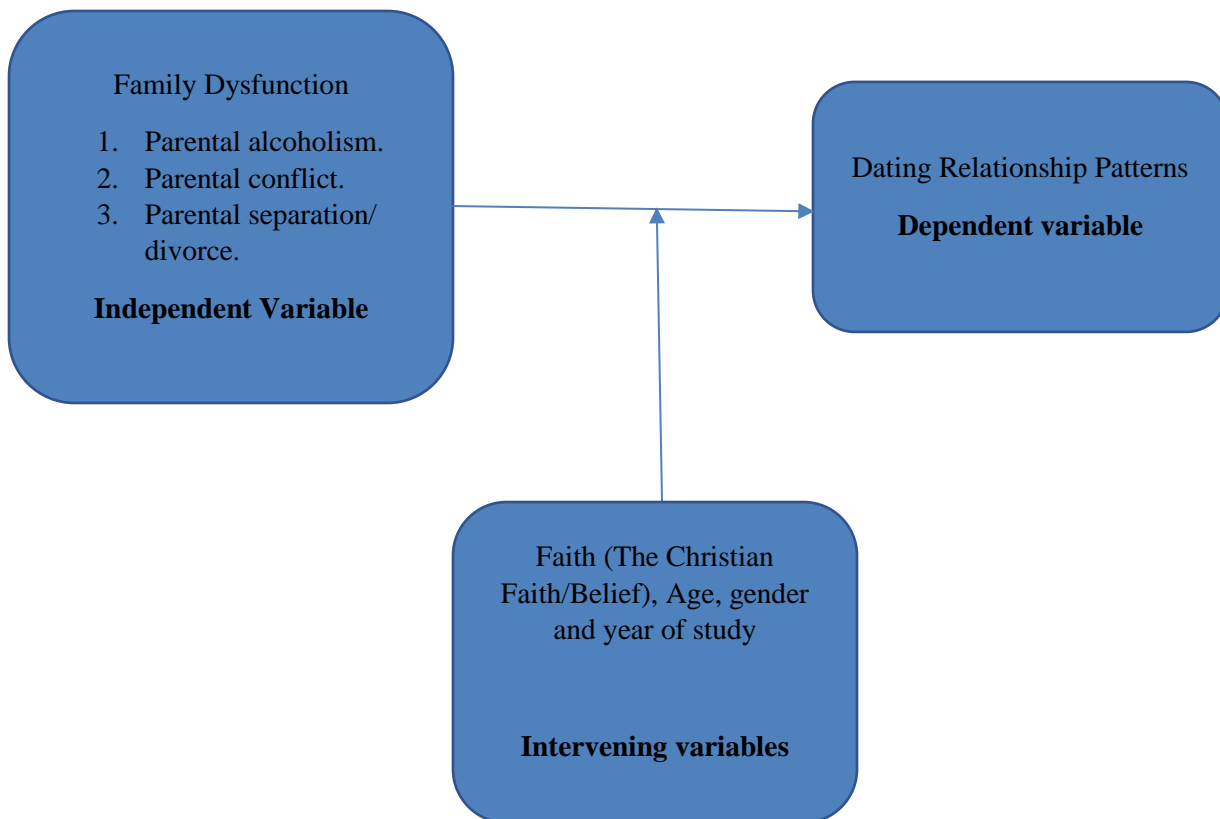
In seeking to establish the association between dysfunctional families and the dating relationship patterns among young adults in campus in Christian Unions (CUs) in the University of Nairobi Main and Kikuyu, this research used Family Systems Theory (FST) as its core theoretical framework.

The choice for this theory was guided by its main focus which is the understanding of human function based on the interaction at the family level and the family context in general. This theory was proposed by Murray Bowen. As observed by Belsky (2005), the theory asserts the complex nature of the family unit as a social system based on the influence that family members have on each other's behaviour from the interactions that they have from time to time. This system is viewed as a whole rather than as individual elements because of the interconnection of family members.

As stated by Belsky (2005), the theory posits that one's operation is not so much a function of intrapsychic factors, but rather, it is determined by one's place in the system. Belsky (2005) notes that the forces within the system like the definition of roles, conflicting or competing emotional demands and expectations, hierarchy and boundary issues and other issues influences a person's operation further.

This theory relates psychopathology with trouble at the family level; this may include aspects such as intimate partner violence and other negative dating relationship patterns. According to Sabatelli & Anderson (1991), the manner in which people interact in families which are well differentiated gives individuals the ability to sustain a sense of ongoing emotional connectedness and autonomy, uniqueness, and personal expression freedom. Because of this, individuals from such families are capable of taking age-appropriate tasks personal responsibility and are sensitive to the needs of others. Could this be identified among young adults in campus who are in a romantic relationship?

2.8 Conceptual framework



In this study, it was expected that family dysfunction will be the predictor on dating relationship patterns among young adults in Christian Unions at Kikuyu and Main campuses of the University of Nairobi. It was expected that the nature of family dysfunction (parental alcoholism, conflict, and divorce/separation) will have a positive and negative association with dating relationship aspects such as frequency of dating relationships (number of partners-past and present), relationship satisfaction, relationship commitment, and dating anxiety. As such, the outcome falls within the framework of Family Systems Theory- one's functioning is not so much as a result of intrapsychic factors, but rather is determined by a person's place in the system in which he or she finds himself or herself (Belsky, 2005).

Based on the sample population in this study, it was expected that faith and other factors such as age, gender etc. would act as intervening variables.

CHAPTER THREE – METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

3.0 Introduction

This section documented the procedure that was used to carry out the study. Consequently, this chapter is the framework of operation for this work giving details of the design employed, population, sample and sample size, collection of data and the ethical considerations.

3.1 Design

Descriptive survey design was employed. The choice of this design was guided by its ability to help in describing the phenomenon under study and its features besides the fact that it made it possible to harness both qualitative and quantitative data thus using frequencies, percentages and other statistical analyses to determine relationship or association (Dulock, 1993). As stated by Dulock (1993), this design helped in exploring the associations between the selected variables and thus was best fit for the study of the association between dysfunctional family and the dating relationship patterns among young adults in campus in Christian Unions (CUs) in the University of Nairobi Main and Kikuyu campuses. Both qualitative and quantitative methods of processing data were employed (data type gathering and data analysis) (Dulock, 1993).

3.2 Population

This study was done at the University of Nairobi Main campus and Kikuyu campus among young adults of ages between 17 to 25 years who are members of the Christian Union (CU). According to the data records from Main Campus Christian Union executive committee, the CU had only 200 registered members. However, due to Covid-19 which resulted to mixed learning approach (on-campus physical lectures and online learning), not all members were on campus. Consequently, the study focused on members who were on campus; this totalled to 80 individuals. For Kikuyu Campus Christian Union, the data obtained from CU's executive committee indicated a membership of 220 individuals, but only 78 members who were physically on campus were

considered as part of the target population. Consequently, the total population size (N) was 158. The population was accessed through the existing membership social media platform (WhatsApp).

3.3 Sample size and sampling procedure

In considering the sample size and sampling procedure for this study, the sample population size, nature and the sample media was used as a determinant (Gonzalez, 2001). The determination of the sample size was done using the Andrew Fisher's Formula ($n=Z^2pq/d^2$) where the population is > 10000 at 95% confidence level, and $(\pm)5\%$ margin of error (Adcock, 1997). In this case, n is the desired sample size where the population is > 10000 , Z which is the standard normal deviation at 95% confidence level (1.96), p was the proportion of the target population considered to have a particular characteristic (50% or 0.5 was used), q was the proportion of the target population considered not to have a particular characteristic (1-p) and d was degree of accuracy (0.05) (Adcock, 1997). Consequently, the value of n was determined as indicated; $n= (1.96^2) (0.5 0.5)/0.05^2$. From this, n value was 384.

Further, since the population was < 10000 , infinite population formula, $nf = n/ (1 +n/N)$, was used to determine the actual sample size for this study (Adcock, 1997). In this formula, nf was the desired sample size at $N<10000$, n (384) was the value of the desired population at $N>10000$ and N (158) was the estimated population size of the members of Christian Unions from both Main and Kikuyu Campuses of the University of Nairobi. As such, the sample size for this study was; $nf= 384/ (1+384/158)$. From this, nf value was 112. From a study population of 158 individuals, the sample size was 112.

Based on the nature of this study, multistage sampling technique was employed. Under this, simple random sampling and purposive sampling procedures were used. This technique was used because it enabled identification of the elements of the population which were difficult to determine such as individuals with history of family dysfunction exposure or comes from dysfunctional families (Creswell & Creswell, 2018). From the total sample population of 112 as indicated herein, the two Christian Unions from Main and Kikuyu campuses of the University of Nairobi were allocated equal number of respondents, that is 56 each, at the ratio of 1:1.

This criterion was informed by the population homogeneity (both students and members of the Christian Union) and a near similar population size from the two campuses. Questionnaires were administered to the respondents by using simple random sampling technique. At this stage, participants from a background of exposure to dysfunction at the family level were not yet determined. After administering the questionnaire, purposive sampling technique was used to pick individuals from family dysfunction backgrounds or those who had a background of exposure to dysfunction at the family level. This was because of the qualitative aspect of this study and the fact that the technique helped to identify and select the information-rich cases of interest in this study (Palinkas et al., 2015).

Inclusion and exclusion criteria

The researcher chose the two campuses because of diversity. There are more courses offered in the two campuses than the other campuses such as School of Business or Health Sciences. Since the researcher's focus was on Arts and Social Sciences, students who are both in Main Campus and Kikuyu campus pursue Arts and Social Sciences courses. However, though Kikuyu Campus offers education courses only, the students still pursue Arts and Social Sciences subjects. According to Sylvia & Cotter (2021) a sample must be as diverse as the population itself and sensitive to the differences that are unavoidable across the population. Despite diversity, students from the two campuses are still comparable in terms of courses.

3.4 Research Instruments

In this study, questionnaire was the main tool used in collecting data. Questionnaires consisted of closed-ended and open-ended items. The questionnaire used Relationship Assessment Scale (RAS) in the assessment of relationship satisfaction (Hendrick, 1988). Other questions within the questionnaire were specific questions determined by the specific objectives of the study.

For the Relationship Assessment Scale, Vaughn & Baier (1999) noted that the tool has indicated a strong predictive validity with dating couples. The reliability is at 0.88 alpha coefficient. This tool was designed to measure a person's level of satisfaction in the relationship and it consisted of seven items each rated on a five- point Likert scale ranging from low satisfaction to high satisfaction (Vaughn & Baier, 1999). It has an observed high maintenance of internal consistency because it befits usage by any individual who is in an intimate relationship, whether

dating couples, married couples, engaged couples etc. (Hendrick, 1988). It has an advantage of being short thus not time consuming. As noted by Hendrick (1988), there is evidence that the scale can be associated with other measures of love such as sexual attitudes, self-disclosure, commitment etc.

3.5 Procedure for data collection

The necessary permits and consent from the University, National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation (NACOSTI) and respondents were obtained before collecting data.

Data was collected by administering the questionnaires online using google forms. The google forms link was randomly sent to the respondents to obtain information on dating relationship patterns and family dysfunction. For the purposes of obtaining 100% response rate at an expected response rate of 50%, 224 questionnaires were sent out. This resulted to 100% total response rate.

3.6 Analysis

Data was processed using SPSS version 26. From this, descriptive statistics was performed to check the association between family dysfunction, parental alcoholism, parental conflict and parental separation/divorce, and dating relationship patterns which include but not limited to relationship commitment, relationship anxiety, and relationship satisfaction (Plackett, 1971).

3.7 Internal and External Validity (Piloting)

A pilot test involving ten respondents was carried out to evaluate the accuracy and validity of the questions. These test questionnaires were prepared and administered through Google forms and the questionnaire link sent to the respondents. This helped in determination of validity of the instrument as mentioned in so far as the clarity of questions, the ability of the questions to respond to the issues raised under the research questions and identification of confounding factors in the study that played a key role in enhancing internal validity of the study are concerned. The random selection of the participants in the pilot study also helped in enhancing internal validity. To ascertain transferability, the pilot study involved ten participants from Kenyatta University Main Campus Christian Union. This helped in enhancing external validity of the study.

3.8 Ethical Considerations

The researcher sought consent from the students before administering the questionnaires. Participants were informed and assured of the confidentiality as far as the information they provided is concerned.

The respondents were informed of the purpose and nature of the study before being engaged. They were also notified that the data generated from the study was only meant for academic purposes and that the identity of the participants was to remain anonymous.

CHAPTER FOUR: Results and Interpretation

4.0 Introduction

The chapter gives focus on the results as obtained during the study. The results are presented and interpreted in light of the study specific objectives and hypothesis.

4.1 Socio-Demographic

4.1.1 Respondents' gender

From the data collected, 66 (58.9%) of the respondents were male and 46 (41.1%) were female as indicated in the figure 1 below:

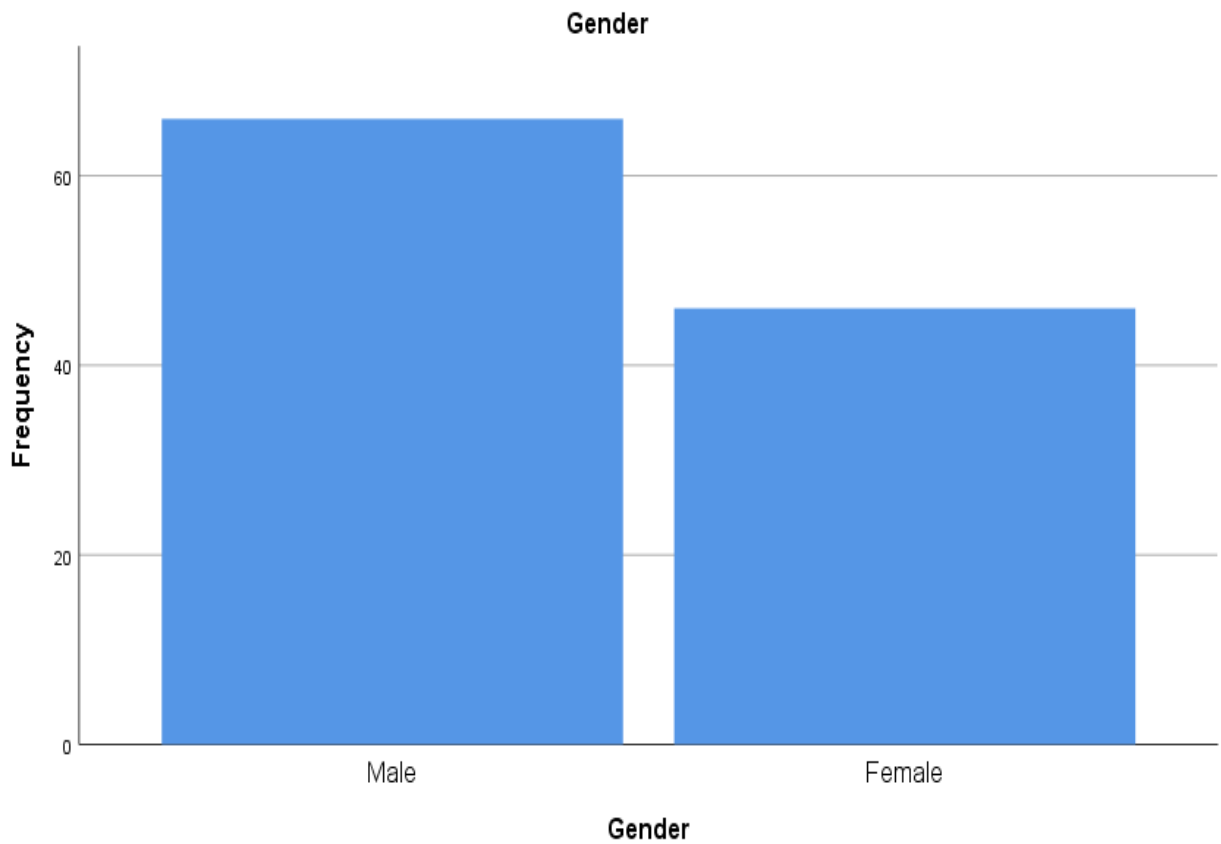


Figure 1. Respondents' gender

4.1.2 Respondents age bracket

A majority of the respondents (74 which is 66.1 %) were of the age bracket of 20-23 years. This was followed by those in the 17-19 years age bracket (35 which is 31.3%) and 24-26 years age bracket (3 which is 2.7%) as shown in the figure below:

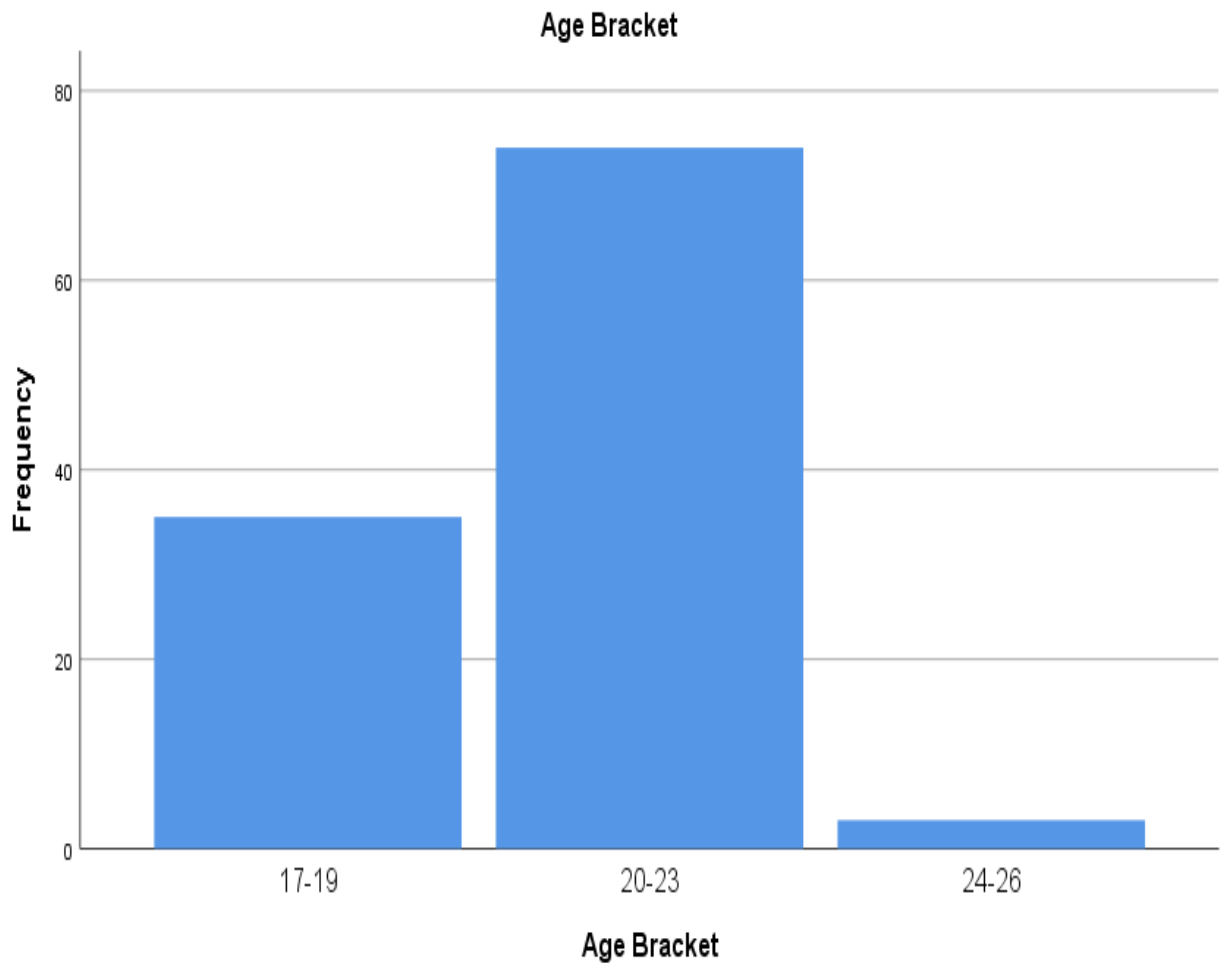


Figure 2. Respondents' age bracket

4.1.3 Respondents' year of study

Most participants (36- 32.1%) were first year students. This was followed by fourth year students at 35 (31.3%), second years at 23 (20.5%), third years at 13 (11.6%) and fifth years at 5 (4.5 %) respectively. Figure 3 below gives a graphic representation of the same.

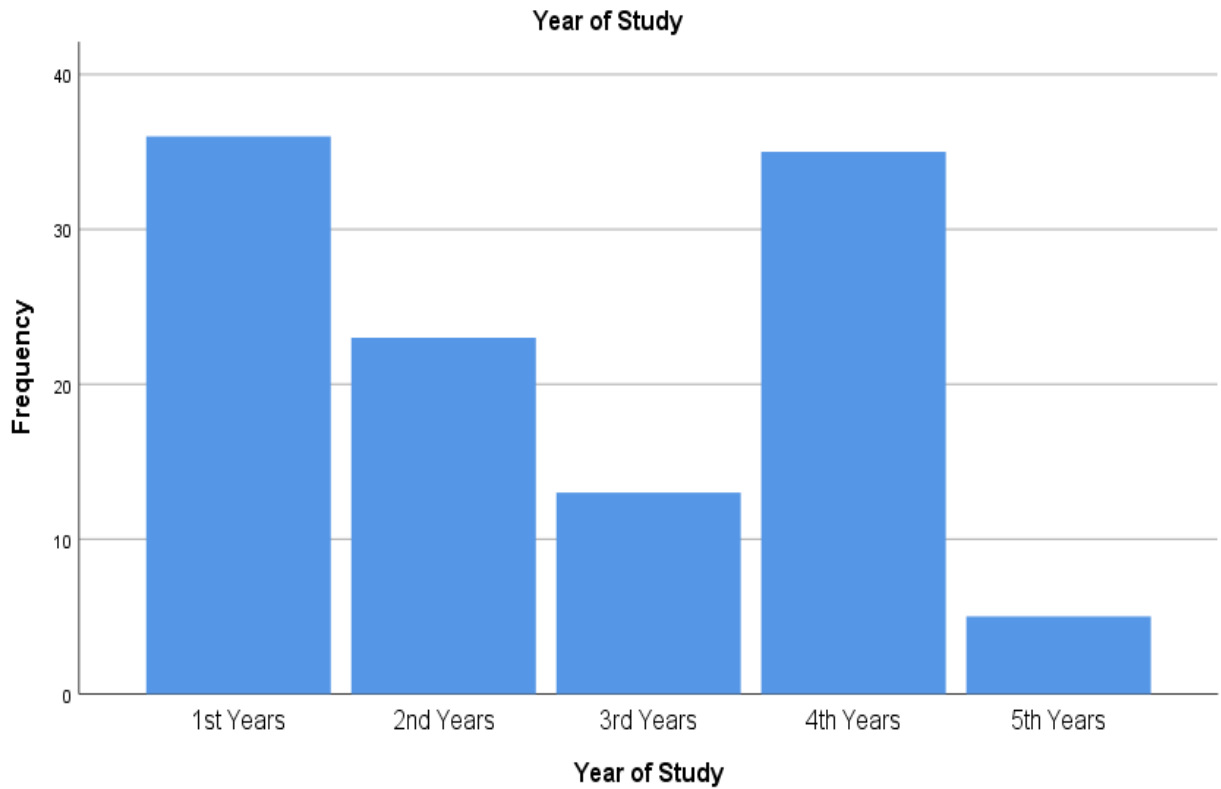


Figure 3. Respondents' year of study

4.1.4 Respondents' campus

Out of a total of 112 respondents, 68 (60.7%) were from the University of Nairobi Kikuyu Campus Christian Union while 44 (39.3%) were from the University of Nairobi Main Campus Christian Union. This is illustrated in the figure below:

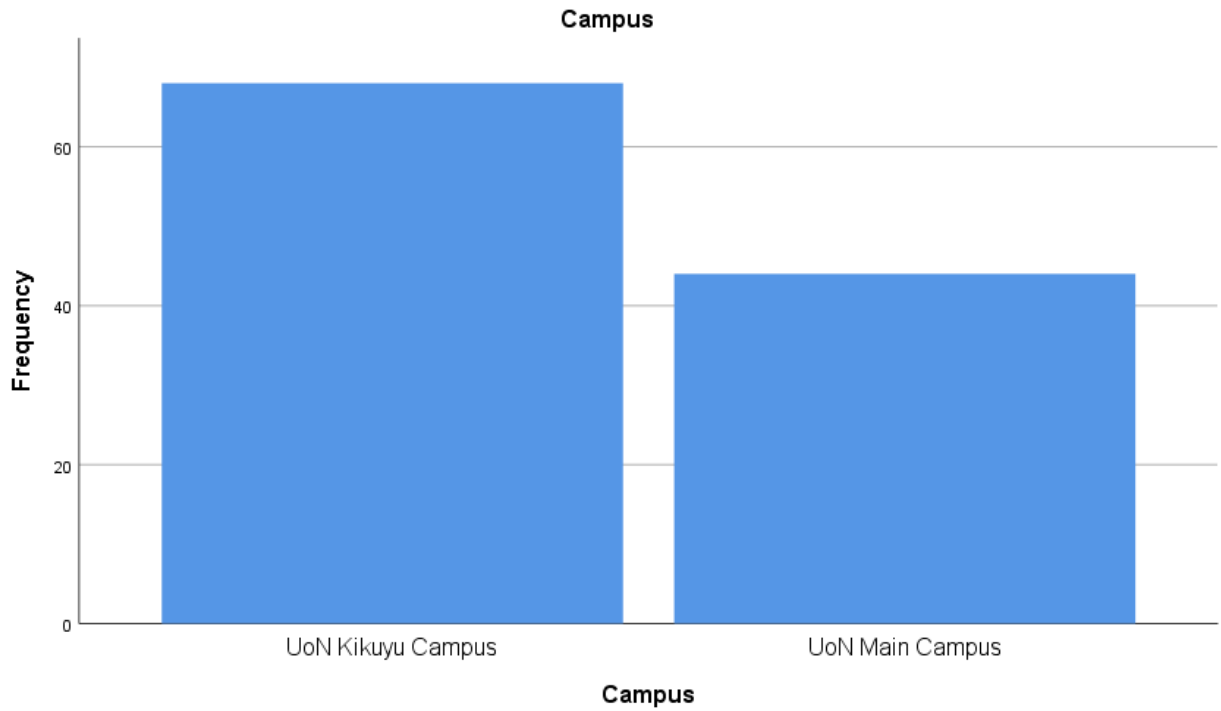


Figure 4. Respondents' campus

4.1.5 Respondents' Home County

In this study, individuals from 33 counties were represented as indicated in figure 5. A majority of the respondents (9) were from Makueni County, this was followed by Bungoma County at 8 and Narok and Murang'a at 7 respectively. The representation of counties was as indicated in the figure below:

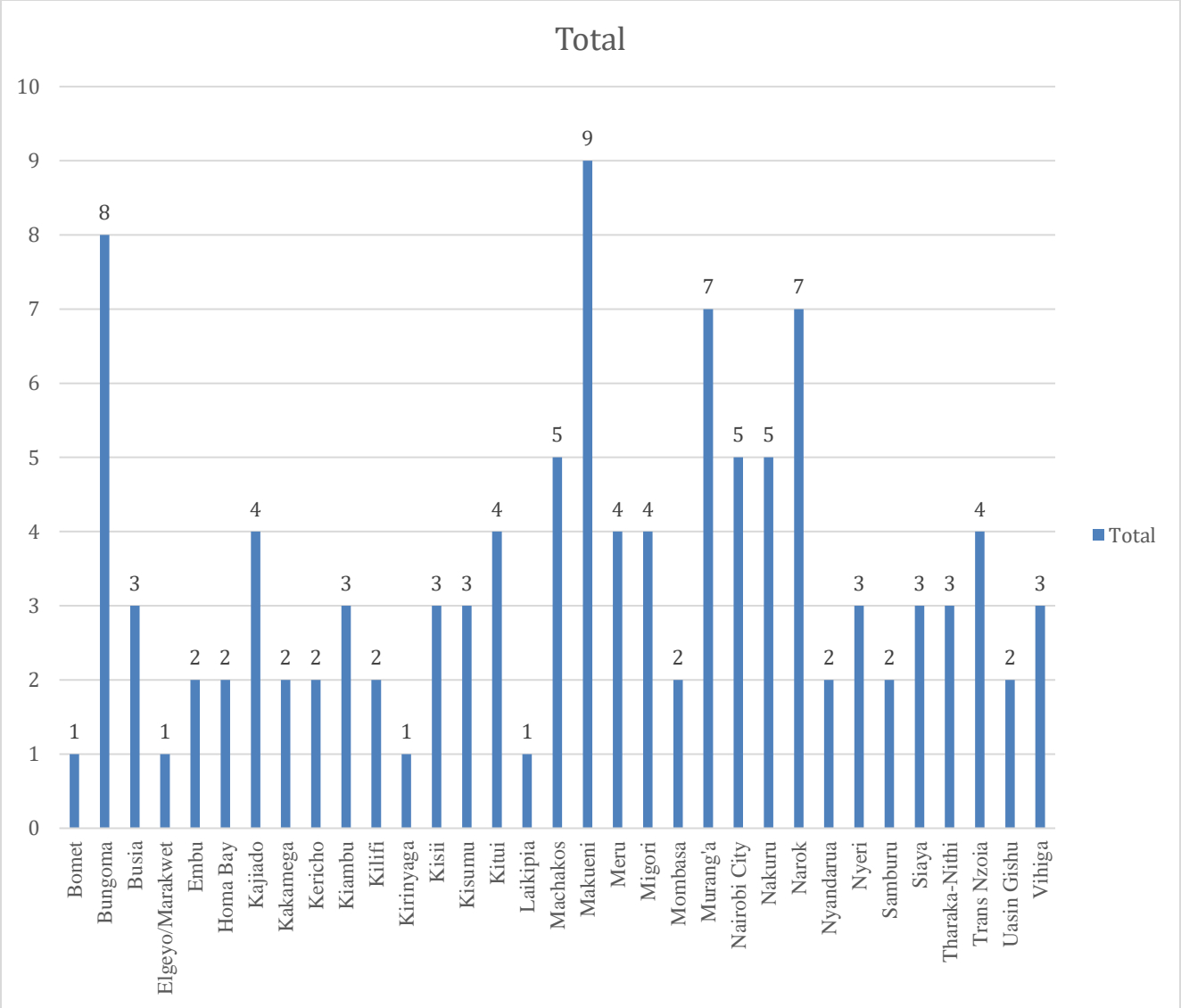


Figure 5. Respondents' home county

4.1.6 Participants' family of origin

Of the 112 respondents, 81 (72.3 %) indicated that both parents are alive and are living together, 2 (1.8%) indicated that both parents are deceased, 11 (9.8%) noted that one parent is dead, 1 (0.9%) indicated being raised by a guardian and 17 (15.2%) came from a single parent family background either as a result of parental divorce or separation. This is demonstrated in the table below:

Table 1. Respondents' family of origin

		Family of Origin			Cumulative
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Percent
Valid	Both parents are a live and live together	81	72.3	72.3	72.3
	Both parents are deceased	2	1.8	1.8	74.1
	One parent is deceased	11	9.8	9.8	83.9
	Single parenthood because of divorce/separation	17	15.2	15.2	99.1
	Raised by a guardian	1	.9	.9	100.0
	Total	112	100.0	100.0	

4.1.7 Participants' parental alcoholism

From data gathered from 112 participants in this study, 13 (11.6%) reported cases of parental alcoholism. This is illustrated by the table below:

Table 2. Respondents' parental alcoholism

		Parental Alcoholism			
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	99	88.4	88.4	88.4
	Yes	13	11.6	11.6	100.0
	Total	112	100.0	100.0	

4.1.8 Participants' parental conflict

21 (18.8%) out of 112 participants reported cases of parental conflict from their family of origin. This is illustrated by the table below:

Table 3. Respondents' parental conflict

		Parental Conflict			
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	91	81.3	81.3	81.3
	Yes	21	18.8	18.8	100.0
	Total	112	100.0	100.0	

4.2 Parental divorce/separation and dating relationship patterns

4.2.1 Introduction

Under this section of results analysis and data interpretation, the Likelihood Ratio (LR) Chi-Square (**p-value**) was used in interpretation of Chi-Square test p value in cases where there was the violation of the assumption that the expected count of cells should not be < 20% (observed and expected frequencies in a contingency table are less than 5). Where this was not violated, Pearson Chi-Square **p-value** was used. The test for the hypothesis was done at 95% (**p<0.05**) level of significance (α) (Cohen & Sackrowitz, 2002).

4.2.2 Family of origin and dating relationship status (*being in a dating relationship*)

From the study, it was noted that 14 participants out of 17 from single parenthood families because of either divorce or separation were in a dating relationship. This was in comparison to 50 out of 81 from family of origin where both parents were alive and living together. From this, it was noted that a majority (82.4%) of the participants from single parenthood because of either divorce or separation family of origin were in a dating relationship in comparison to participants from family of origin where both parents were alive and living together (61.7%).

Table 4. Family of origin and dating relationship status

Crosstab					
			Dating relationship status		Total
			Yes	No	
Family of Origin	Both parents are alive and live together	Count	50	31	81
		Expected Count	52.1	28.9	81.0
		% Within Dating relationship status	69.4%	77.5%	72.3%
	Both parents are deceased	Count	1	1	2
		Expected Count	1.3	.7	2.0
		% Within Dating relationship status	1.4%	2.5%	1.8%
	One parent is deceased	Count	7	4	11
		Expected Count	7.1	3.9	11.0

		% Within Dating relationship status	9.7%	10.0%	9.8%
	Single parenthood because of divorce/separation	Count	14	3	17
		Expected Count	10.9	6.1	17.0
		% Within Dating relationship status	19.4%	7.5%	15.2%
	Raised by a guardian	Count	0	1	1
		Expected Count	.6	.4	1.0
		% Within Dating relationship status	0.0%	2.5%	0.9%
Total		Count	72	40	112
		Expected Count	72.0	40.0	112.0
		% Within Dating relationship status	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

It was noted that there was no significant association between family of origin and dating relationship status (being in a dating relationship). This is because the Likelihood Ratio (LR) Chi-Square (p-value) was **0.271**>**0.05** (*see the table below*).

Table 5. Family of origin and dating relationship status Chi-Square test

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	4.628 ^a	4	.328
Likelihood Ratio	5.165	4	.271
N of Valid Cases	112		

a. 5 cells (50.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .36. (Cohen & Sackrowitz, 2002).

4.2.3 Family of origin and period in relationship

On this, the results showed a Likelihood Ratio (LR) Chi-Square (p-value) of **0.958** > 0.05. As such, it was noted that there was no significant association between family of origin and period in relationship (*see the table below*).

Table 6. Family of origin and period in relationship

Crosstab																				
			Period in the relationship																	Total
			.0	.1	.4	.5	.6	.7	.8	.9	1.0	1.4	1.5	1.9	2.0	2.5	3.0	4.0	5.0	
Family of Origin	Both parents are a live and live together	Count	31	0	3	6	1	2	2	0	6	1	1	1	14	1	5	3	4	81
		Expected Count	28.9	1.4	2.9	5.8	.7	1.4	2.2	.7	8.7	.7	.7	.7	15.2	.7	5.1	2.2	2.9	81.0
	Both parents are deceased	Count	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
		Expected Count	.7	.0	.1	.1	.0	.0	.1	.0	.2	.0	.0	.0	.4	.0	.1	.1	.1	2.0
	One parent is deceased	Count	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	11
		Expected Count	3.9	.2	.4	.8	.1	.2	.3	.1	1.2	.1	.1	.1	2.1	.1	.7	.3	.4	11.0
	Single parenthood because of divorce/separation	Count	3	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	17
		Expected Count	6.1	.3	.6	1.2	.2	.3	.5	.2	1.8	.2	.2	.2	3.2	.2	1.1	.5	.6	17.0
	Raised by a guardian	Count	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
		Expected Count	.4	.0	.0	.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.1	.0	.0	.0	.2	.0	.1	.0	.0	1.0
	Total	Count	40	2	4	8	1	2	3	1	12	1	1	1	21	1	7	3	4	112
		Expected Count	40.0	2.0	4.0	8.0	1.0	2.0	3.0	1.0	12.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	21.0	1.0	7.0	3.0	4.0	112.0
Count					0	0	0	0	0	0										

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	57.655 ^a	64	.699
Likelihood Ratio	45.824	64	.958
N of Valid Cases	112		

a. 79 cells (92.9%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .01. (Cohen & Sackrowitz, 2002).

4.2.4 Family of origin and number of partners dated before

For this, the result indicated that that there was no significant association between family of origin number of partners dated before. This was shown by a Likelihood Ratio (LR) Chi-Square (p-value) of **0.209** which is > 0.05 (see the table below).

Table 7. Family of origin and number of partners dated before

Crosstab											
			Number of partners dated before								Total
			0	1	2	3	4	5	6	8	
Family of Origin	Both parents are a live and live together	Count	32	21	23	3	0	1	1	0	81
		Expected Count	28.9	18.8	22.4	5.8	.7	2.9	.7	.7	81.0
	Both parents are deceased	Count	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
		Expected Count	.7	.5	.6	.1	.0	.1	.0	.0	2.0
	One parent is deceased	Count	5	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	11
		Expected Count	3.9	2.6	3.0	.8	.1	.4	.1	.1	11.0
	Single parenthood because of divorce/separation	Count	3	3	4	2	1	3	0	1	17
		Expected Count	6.1	3.9	4.7	1.2	.2	.6	.2	.2	17.0
	Raised by a guardian	Count	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
		Expected Count	.4	.2	.3	.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.0
	Total	Count	40	26	31	8	1	4	1	1	112
		Expected Count	40.0	26.0	31.0	8.0	1.0	4.0	1.0	1.0	112.0

Chi-Square Tests

Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
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Pearson Chi-Square	42.739 ^a	28	.037
Likelihood Ratio	33.758	28	.209
N of Valid Cases	112		

a. 35 cells (87.5%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .01. (Cohen & Sackrowitz, 2002).

4.2.5 Family of origin and relationship satisfaction

The result indicated no significant association between family of origin and relationship satisfaction. This was as a result of a Likelihood Ratio (LR) Chi-Square (p-value) of **0.957** which is > 0.05 (see the table below).

Table 8. Family of origin and relationship assessment scale (relationship satisfaction)

Chi-Square Tests			
	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	76.801 ^a	87	.775
Likelihood Ratio	65.757	87	.957
N of Valid Cases	76		

a. 119 cells (99.2%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .03. (Cohen & Sackrowitz, 2002).

4.2.6 Family of origin and commitment in the relationship

a) Sacrificing for the relationship

From the data, there was no significant association between family of origin and sacrificing for the relationship. This is was shown by a Likelihood Ratio (LR) Chi-Square (p-value) of **0.059** which is > 0.05 (see the table below 9 and 13).

Table 9. Sacrificing for the relationship

Crosstab		
	I would consider sacrificing for my relationship	Total

				Completely true	Somehow true	Neutral	Somehow false	Completely false		
Family of Origin	Both parents are a live and live together	Count	32	20	12	11	2	4	81	
		Expected Count	29.7	19.5	11.6	9.4	4.3	6.5	81.0	
	Both parents are deceased	Count	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	
		Expected Count	.7	.5	.3	.2	.1	.2	2.0	
	One parent is deceased	Count	5	4	2	0	0	0	11	
		Expected Count	4.0	2.7	1.6	1.3	.6	.9	11.0	
	Single parenthood because of divorce/separation	Count	3	3	1	2	3	5	17	
		Expected Count	6.2	4.1	2.4	2.0	.9	1.4	17.0	
	Raised by a guardian	Count	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	
		Expected Count	.4	.2	.1	.1	.1	.1	1.0	
	Total		Count	41	27	16	13	6	9	112
			Expected Count	41.0	27.0	16.0	13.0	6.0	9.0	112.0

b) Relationship as one of the main priorities

The test result showed no significant association between family of origin and participants' prioritization of relationships. This was indicated by a Likelihood Ratio (LR) Chi-Square (p-value) of **0.165** which is > 0.05 (see the table 10 and 13).

Table 10. Relationship as one of the main priorities

Crosstab										
			My relationship is my priority					Total		
				Completely true	Somehow true	Neutral	Somehow false		Completely false	
Family of Origin	Both parents are a live and live together	Count	32	14	11	14	6	4	81	
		Expected Count	29.7	13.7	10.8	13.7	5.1	8.0	81.0	
	Both parents are deceased	Count	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	
		Expected Count	.7	.3	.3	.3	.1	.2	2.0	
	One parent is deceased	Count	5	1	3	2	0	0	11	
		Expected Count	4.0	1.9	1.5	1.9	.7	1.1	11.0	
	Single parenthood because of divorce/separation	Count	3	4	1	2	1	6	17	
		Expected Count	6.2	2.9	2.3	2.9	1.1	1.7	17.0	
	Raised by a guardian	Count	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	
		Expected Count	.4	.2	.1	.2	.1	.1	1.0	
	Total		Count	41	19	15	19	7	11	112
			Expected Count	41.0	19.0	15.0	19.0	7.0	11.0	112.0

c) The value for partner's happiness

From the test result, Likelihood Ratio (LR) Chi-Square (p-value) of **0.516** which is > 0.05 (see table 11 and 13), there was no significant association between family of origin and respondents' value for partners' happiness.

Table 11. The value for partner's happiness

Crosstab									
			My partner's happiness is very important to me					Total	
				Completely true	Somehow true	Neutral	Somehow false		Completely false
Family of Origin	Both parents are a live and live together	Count	33	36	7	4	1	0	81
		Expected Count	30.4	34.7	8.7	4.3	2.2	.7	81.0
	Both parents are deceased	Count	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
		Expected Count	.8	.9	.2	.1	.1	.0	2.0
	One parent is deceased	Count	5	4	1	1	0	0	11
		Expected Count	4.1	4.7	1.2	.6	.3	.1	11.0
	Single parenthood because of divorce/separation	Count	3	7	4	1	1	1	17
		Expected Count	6.4	7.3	1.8	.9	.5	.2	17.0
	Raised by a guardian	Count	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
		Expected Count	.4	.4	.1	.1	.0	.0	1.0
	Total	Count	42	48	12	6	3	1	112
		Expected Count	42.0	48.0	12.0	6.0	3.0	1.0	112.0

d) Involvement of partner in making future plans

The Likelihood Ratio (LR) Chi-Square (p-value) on this was **0.346** which is > 0.05 (see table 12 and 13). As such, there was no significant association between family of origin and respondents' Involvement of partner in making future plans.

Table 12. Involvement of partner in making future plans

Crosstab										
			I involve my partner in making future plans						Total	
				Completely false	Some how true	Neutral	Somehow false	Completely False		
Family of Origin	Both parents are a live and live together	Count	32	37	5	7	0	0	81	
		Expected Count	31.1	36.2	5.1	5.8	1.4	1.4	81.0	
	Both parents are deceased	Count	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	
		Expected Count	.8	.9	.1	.1	.0	.0	2.0	
	One parent is deceased	Count	5	4	1	1	0	0	11	
		Expected Count	4.2	4.9	.7	.8	.2	.2	11.0	
	Single parenthood because of divorce/separation	Count	4	8	1	0	2	2	17	
		Expected Count	6.5	7.6	1.1	1.2	.3	.3	17.0	
	Raised by a guardian	Count	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	
		Expected Count	.4	.4	.1	.1	.0	.0	1.0	
	Total		Count	43	50	7	8	2	2	112
			Expected Count	43.0	50.0	7.0	8.0	2.0	2.0	112.0
Count			0							

Table 13. Family of origin and commitment in the relationship Chi-Square Tests

<p>a) Sacrificing for the relationship</p> <p>Chi-Square Tests</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Value</th> <th>df</th> <th>Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Pearson Chi-Square</td> <td>36.330^a</td> <td>20</td> <td>.014</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Likelihood Ratio</td> <td>30.727</td> <td>20</td> <td>.059</td> </tr> <tr> <td>N of Valid Cases</td> <td>112</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>a. 24 cells (80.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .05. (Cohen & Sackrowitz, 2002)</p>		Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Pearson Chi-Square	36.330 ^a	20	.014	Likelihood Ratio	30.727	20	.059	N of Valid Cases	112			<p>b) Relationship as one of the main priorities</p> <p>Chi-Square Tests</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Value</th> <th>df</th> <th>Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Pearson Chi-Square</td> <td>28.428^a</td> <td>20</td> <td>.100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Likelihood Ratio</td> <td>26.013</td> <td>20</td> <td>.165</td> </tr> <tr> <td>N of Valid Cases</td> <td>112</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>a. 23 cells (76.7%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .06. (Cohen & Sackrowitz, 2002)</p>		Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Pearson Chi-Square	28.428 ^a	20	.100	Likelihood Ratio	26.013	20	.165	N of Valid Cases	112		
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<p>c) The value for partner's happiness</p> <p>Chi-Square Tests</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Value</th> <th>df</th> <th>Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Pearson Chi-Square</td> <td>32.283^a</td> <td>20</td> <td>.040</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Likelihood Ratio</td> <td>19.083</td> <td>20</td> <td>.516</td> </tr> <tr> <td>N of Valid Cases</td> <td>112</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>a. 25 cells (83.3%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .01. (Cohen & Sackrowitz, 2002)</p>		Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Pearson Chi-Square	32.283 ^a	20	.040	Likelihood Ratio	19.083	20	.516	N of Valid Cases	112			<p>d) Involvement of partner in making future plans</p> <p>Chi-Square Tests</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Value</th> <th>df</th> <th>Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Pearson Chi-Square</td> <td>27.305^a</td> <td>20</td> <td>.127</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Likelihood Ratio</td> <td>21.906</td> <td>20</td> <td>.346</td> </tr> <tr> <td>N of Valid Cases</td> <td>112</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>a. 24 cells (80.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .02. (Cohen & Sackrowitz, 2002)</p>		Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Pearson Chi-Square	27.305 ^a	20	.127	Likelihood Ratio	21.906	20	.346	N of Valid Cases	112		
	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)																														
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N of Valid Cases	112																																

4.2.7 Family of origin and relationship anxiety

a) I do not matter to my partner

The Likelihood Ratio (LR) Chi-Square (p-value) on this was **0.684** > **0.05**. This proved lack of significant association between family of origin and respondents' feeling that they don't matter to their partner (*see table 14 and 19*).

Table 14. I do not matter to my partner

Crosstab								
			I don't think that I matter to my partner			Total		
			I agree	Neutral	I disagree			
Family of Origin	Both parents are a live and live together	Count	31	13	12	25	81	
		Expected Count	29.7	13.7	12.3	25.3	81.0	
	Both parents are deceased	Count	1	1	0	0	2	
		Expected Count	.7	.3	.3	.6	2.0	
	One parent is deceased	Count	5	1	1	4	11	
		Expected Count	4.0	1.9	1.7	3.4	11.0	
	Single parenthood because of divorce/separation	Count	3	4	4	6	17	
		Expected Count	6.2	2.9	2.6	5.3	17.0	
	Raised by a guardian	Count	1	0	0	0	1	
		Expected Count	.4	.2	.2	.3	1.0	
	Total		Count	41	19	17	35	112
			Expected Count	41.0	19.0	17.0	35.0	112.0

b) I doubt if my partner loves me

The analysis showed a Likelihood Ratio (LR) Chi-Square (p-value) of **0.039** which is < **0.05**. Consequently, the results showed a significant association between family of origin and the respondents' doubt of their partners' love (*see table 15 and 19*).

Table 15. I doubt if my partner loves me*

Crosstab						
			I doubt if my partner really loves me			Total
			I agree	Neutral	I disagree	
Family of Origin	Both parents are a live and live together	Count	12	13	25	50
		Expected Count	11.3	17.6	21.1	50.0
	Both parents are deceased	Count	1	0	0	1
		Expected Count	.2	.4	.4	1.0
	One parent is deceased	Count	0	5	1	6
		Expected Count	1.4	2.1	2.5	6.0
	Single parenthood because of divorce/separation	Count	3	7	4	14
		Expected Count	3.2	4.9	5.9	14.0
Total		Count	16	25	30	71
		Expected Count	16.0	25.0	30.0	71.0

c) I fear that my partner will live me

The Likelihood Ratio (LR) Chi-Square (p-value) on this was **0.466** which is > 0.05 . Consequently, there was no significant association between family of origin and respondents' fear that their partner will live me (*see table 16 and 19*).

Table 16. I fear that my partner will live me

Crosstab						
			I fear that my partner will live me at some point			Total
			I agree	Neutral	I disagree	
Family of Origin	Both parents are a live and live together	Count	14	26	10	50
		Expected Count	16.2	23.9	9.9	50.0
		Count	1	0	0	1

	Both parents are deceased	Expected Count	.3	.5	.2	1.0
	One parent is deceased	Count	3	1	2	6
		Expected Count	1.9	2.9	1.2	6.0
	Single parenthood because of divorce/separation	Count	5	7	2	14
		Expected Count	4.5	6.7	2.8	14.0
	Total	Count	23	34	14	71
Expected Count		23.0	34.0	14.0	71.0	

d) I am not compatible with my partner

The result showed a Likelihood Ratio (LR) Chi-Square (p-value) of **0.673** which is > 0.05 . Because of this, there was no significant association between family of origin and respondents' feeling of non-compatibility with the partner (*see the table 17 and 19*).

Table 17. I am not compatible with my partner

Crosstab						
		I do not think that I am truly compatible with my partner			Total	
		I agree	Neutral	I disagree		
Family of Origin	Both parents are a live and live together	Count	15	19	16	50
		Expected Count	16.2	19.0	14.8	50.0
	Both parents are deceased	Count	1	0	0	1
		Expected Count	.3	.4	.3	1.0
	One parent is deceased	Count	1	3	2	6
		Expected Count	1.9	2.3	1.8	6.0
	Single parenthood because of divorce/separation	Count	6	5	3	14
		Expected Count	4.5	5.3	4.1	14.0
	Total	Count	23	27	21	71
		Expected Count	23.0	27.0	21.0	71.0

e) I spend most of the time worrying about my relationship

From the result, a Likelihood Ratio (LR) Chi-Square (p-value) of **0.620** which is > 0.05 . Consequently, there was no significant association between family of origin and respondents' worry about their relationship (see the table 18 and 19).

Table 18. I spend most of the time worrying about my relationship

Crosstab							
			I spend most of my time worrying about my relationship			Total	
			I agree	Neutral	I disagree		
Family of Origin	Both parents are a live and live together	Count	14	18	18	50	
		Expected Count	14.8	16.9	18.3	50.0	
	Both parents are deceased	Count	1	0	0	1	
		Expected Count	.3	.3	.4	1.0	
	One parent is deceased	Count	1	3	2	6	
		Expected Count	1.8	2.0	2.2	6.0	
	Single parenthood because of divorce/separation	Count	5	3	6	14	
		Expected Count	4.1	4.7	5.1	14.0	
	Total		Count	21	24	26	71
			Expected Count	21.0	24.0	26.0	71.0

Table 19. Family of origin and relationship anxiety Chi-Square Tests

<p>a) I do not matter to my partner</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Chi-Square Tests</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">Value</th> <th style="text-align: center;">df</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Pearson Chi-Square</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8.126^a</td> <td style="text-align: center;">12</td> <td style="text-align: center;">.775</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Likelihood Ratio</td> <td style="text-align: center;">9.218</td> <td style="text-align: center;">12</td> <td style="text-align: center;">.684</td> </tr> <tr> <td>N of Valid Cases</td> <td style="text-align: center;">112</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>a. 14 cells (70.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .15. (Cohen & Sackrowitz, 2002)</p>		Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Pearson Chi-Square	8.126 ^a	12	.775	Likelihood Ratio	9.218	12	.684	N of Valid Cases	112			<p>b) I doubt if my partner loves me</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Chi-Square Tests</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">Value</th> <th style="text-align: center;">df</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Pearson Chi-Square</td> <td style="text-align: center;">13.125^a</td> <td style="text-align: center;">6</td> <td style="text-align: center;">.041</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Likelihood Ratio</td> <td style="text-align: center;">13.254</td> <td style="text-align: center;">6</td> <td style="text-align: center;">.039</td> </tr> <tr> <td>N of Valid Cases</td> <td style="text-align: center;">71</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>a. 8 cells (66.7%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .23. (Cohen & Sackrowitz, 2002)</p>		Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Pearson Chi-Square	13.125 ^a	6	.041	Likelihood Ratio	13.254	6	.039	N of Valid Cases	71		
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Likelihood Ratio	4.418	6	.620																														
N of Valid Cases	71																																

4.3 Parental alcoholism and dating relationship pattern

4.3.1 Introduction

Under this section of results analysis and data interpretation, the Likelihood Ratio (LR) Chi-Square (**p-value**) was used in interpretation of Chi-Square test p value in cases where there was the violation of the assumption that the expected count of cells should not be < **20%** (observed and expected frequencies in a contingency table are less than 5). Where this was not violated, Pearson Chi-Square **p-value** was used. The test for the hypothesis was done at **95% (p<0.05)** level of significance (α) (Cohen & Sackrowitz, 2002).

4.3.2 Parental alcoholism and dating relationship status (*being in a dating relationship*)

From the study, it was noted that 11 participants out of 13 from families characterized by parental alcoholism were in a dating relationship. This was in comparison to 61 out of 99 from family of origin where there is no parental alcoholism. From this, it is worth noting that a majority (84.6%) of the participants from families characterized by parental alcoholism are in a dating relationship in comparison to participants from family of origin where there is no parental alcoholism (61.6%). On the Chi-Square test, it was noted that there was no significant association between parental alcoholism and dating relationship status (being in a dating relationship). This was because the Likelihood Ratio (LR) Chi-Square (p-value) was **0.084>0.05** (*see the table below*).

Table 20. Parental alcoholism and dating relationship status

Crosstab					
			Dating relationship status		Total
			Yes	No	
Parental Alcoholism	No	Count	61	38	99
		Expected Count	63.6	35.4	99.0
		% Within Dating relationship status	84.7%	95.0%	88.4%
	Yes	Count	11	2	13
		Expected Count	8.4	4.6	13.0
		% Within Dating relationship status	15.3%	5.0%	11.6%
Total		Count	72	40	112

	Expected Count	72.0	40.0	112.0
	% Within Dating relationship status	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	2.647 ^a	1	.104		
Continuity Correction ^b	1.740	1	.187		
Likelihood Ratio	2.981	1	.084		
Fisher's Exact Test				.131	.090
N of Valid Cases	112				

a. 1 cells (25.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 4.64.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table (Cohen & Sackowitz, 2002).

4.3.3 Parental alcoholism and period in relationship

On this, the results showed a Likelihood Ratio (LR) Chi-Square (p-value) of **0.667 > 0.05**. As such, it was noted that there was no significant association between parental alcoholism and period in relationship (*see the table below*).

Table 21. Parental alcoholism and period in relationship

Crosstab

			Period in the relationship																	Total
			.0	.1	.4	.5	.6	.7	.8	.9	1.0	1.4	1.5	1.9	2.0	2.5	3.0	4.0	5.0	
Parental Alcoholism	No	Count	38	2	3	7	1	1	3	0	11	1	1	1	18	1	6	2	3	99
		Expected Count	35.4	1.8	3.5	7.1	.9	1.8	2.7	.9	10.6	.9	.9	.9	18.6	.9	6.2	2.7	3.5	99.0
		% Within Period in the relationship	95.0%	100.0%	75.0%	87.5%	100.0%	50.0%	100.0%	0.0%	91.7%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	85.7%	100.0%	85.0%	66.7%	75.0%	88.4%
	Yes	Count	2	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	0	1	1	1	13
		Expected Count	4.6	.2	.5	.9	.1	.2	.3	.1	1.4	.1	.1	.1	2.4	.1	.8	.3	.5	13.0
		% Within Period in the relationship	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	75.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

	% Within Period in the relationship	5.0 %	0.0 %	25.0 %	12.5 %	0.0 %	50.0 %	0.0 %	100.0 %	8.3 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	14.3 %	0.0 %	14.3 %	33.3 %	25.0 %	11.6 %
Total	Count	40	2	4	8	1	2	3	1	12	1	1	1	21	1	7	3	4	112
	Expected Count	40.0	2.0	4.0	8.0	1.0	2.0	3.0	1.0	12.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	21.0	1.0	7.0	3.0	4.0	112.0
	% Within Period in the relationship	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	16.610 ^a	16	.411
Likelihood Ratio	13.072	16	.667
N of Valid Cases	112		

a. 12 cells (75.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .12. (Cohen & Sackowitz, 2002).

4.3.4 Parental alcoholism and number of partners dated before

For this, the result indicated that there was no significant association between parental alcoholism and number of partners dated before. This was shown by a Likelihood Ratio (LR) Chi-Square (p-value) of **0.111** which is > 0.05 (see the table below).

Table 22. Parental alcoholism and number of partners dated before

Crosstab											
		Number of partners dated before								Total	
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	8		
Parental Alcoholism	No	Count	38	21	26	8	0	4	1	1	99
		Expected Count	35.4	23.0	27.4	7.1	.9	3.5	.9	.9	99.0

		% Within Number of partners dated before	95.0%	80.8%	83.9%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	88.4%
	Yes	Count	2	5	5	0	1	0	0	0	13
		Expected Count	4.6	3.0	3.6	.9	.1	.5	.1	.1	13.0
		% Within Number of partners dated before	5.0%	19.2%	16.1%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	11.6%
Total		Count	40	26	31	8	1	4	1	1	112
		Expected Count	40.0	26.0	31.0	8.0	1.0	4.0	1.0	1.0	112.0
		% Within Number of partners dated before	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	13.246 ^a	7	.066
Likelihood Ratio	11.692	7	.111
N of Valid Cases	112		

a. 12 cells (75.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .12. (Cohen & Sackrowitz, 2002).

4.3.5 Parental alcoholism and relationship satisfaction

The result indicated no significant association between parental alcoholism and relationship satisfaction. This was as a result of a Likelihood Ratio (LR) Chi-Square (p-value) of **0.351** which is > **0.05** (*see the table below*).

Table 23. Parental alcoholism and relationship assessment scale (relationship satisfaction)

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	33.185 ^a	29	.270
Likelihood Ratio	31.302	29	.351
N of Valid Cases	76		

a. 57 cells (95.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .14.
(Cohen & Sackowitz, 2002).

4.3.6 Parental alcoholism and commitment in the relationship

a) **Sacrificing for the relationship**

From the data, there was no significant association between parental alcoholism and sacrificing for the relationship. This is was shown by a Likelihood Ratio (LR) Chi-Square (p-value) of **0.154** which is >0.05 (see table 24 and 28).

Table 24. Sacrificing for the relationship

Crosstab									
			I would consider sacrificing for my relationship					Total	
				Completely true	Somehow true	Neutral	Somehow false		Completely false
Parental Alcoholism	No	Count	38	22	12	12	6	9	99
		Expected Count	36.2	23.9	14.1	11.5	5.3	8.0	99.0
		% Within I would consider sacrificing for my relationship	92.7 %	81.5%	75.0%	92.3%	100.0%	100.0%	88.4 %
	Yes	Count	3	5	4	1	0	0	13

	Expected Count	4.8	3.1	1.9	1.5	.7	1.0	13.0
	% Within I would consider sacrificing for my relationship	7.3%	18.5%	25.0%	7.7%	0.0%	0.0%	11.6%
Total	Count	41	27	16	13	6	9	112
	Expected Count	41.0	27.0	16.0	13.0	6.0	9.0	112.0
	% Within I would consider sacrificing for my relationship	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

b) Relationship as one of the main priorities

The test result showed no significant association between parental alcoholism and participants' prioritization of relationships. This was indicated by a Likelihood Ratio (LR) Chi-Square (p-value) of **0.099** which is > 0.05 (see table 25 and 28).

Table 25. Relationship as one of the main priorities

Crosstab									
			My relationship is my priority					Total	
				Completely true	Somehow true	Neutral	Somehow false		Completely false
Parental Alcoholism	No	Count	38	14	12	17	7	11	99
		Expected Count	36.2	16.8	13.3	16.8	6.2	9.7	99.0
		% Within My relationship is my priority	92.7 %	73.7%	80.0%	89.5%	100.0%	100.0%	88.4 %
	Yes	Count	3	5	3	2	0	0	13
		Expected Count	4.8	2.2	1.7	2.2	.8	1.3	13.0
		% Within My relationship is my priority	7.3 %	26.3%	20.0%	10.5%	0.0%	0.0%	11.6 %
Total		Count	41	19	15	19	7	11	112
		Expected Count	41.0	19.0	15.0	19.0	7.0	11.0	112.0
		% Within My relationship is my priority	100.0 %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0 %

c) The value for partner's happiness

From the test result, Likelihood Ratio (LR) Chi-Square (p-value) of **0.569** which is > 0.05 , there was no significant association between parental alcoholism and respondents' value for partners' happiness (see table 26 and 28).

Table 26. The value for partner's happiness

Crosstab									
			My partner's happiness is very important to me					Total	
				Completely true	Somehow true	Neutral	Somehow false		Completely false
Parental Alcoholism	No	Count	38	40	11	6	3	1	99
		Expected Count	37.1	42.4	10.6	5.3	2.7	.9	99.0
		% Within My partner's happiness is very important to me	90.5 %	83.3%	91.7%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	88.4 %
	Yes	Count	4	8	1	0	0	0	13
		Expected Count	4.9	5.6	1.4	.7	.3	.1	13.0
		% Within My partner's happiness is very important to me	9.5 %	16.7%	8.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	11.6 %
Total		Count	42	48	12	6	3	1	112
		Expected Count	42.0	48.0	12.0	6.0	3.0	1.0	112.0
		% Within My partner's happiness is very important to me	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0 %

d) Involvement of partner in making future plans

The Likelihood Ratio (LR) Chi-Square (p-value) on this was **0.535** which is **> 0.05**. As such, there was no significant association between parental alcoholism and respondents' Involvement of partners in making future plans (*see table 27 and 28*).

Table 27. Involvement of partner in making future plans

Crosstab										
			I involve my partner in making future plans					Total		
				Completely false	Somehow true	Neutral	Somehow false		Completely False	
Parental Alcoholism	No	Count	39	42	6	8	2	2	99	
		Expected Count	38.0	44.2	6.2	7.1	1.8	1.8	99.0	
		% Within I involve my partner in making future plans	90.7 %	84.0%	85.7%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	88.4 %	
	Yes	Count	4	8	1	0	0	0	13	
		Expected Count	5.0	5.8	.8	.9	.2	.2	13.0	
		% Within I involve my partner in making future plans	9.3%	16.0%	14.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	11.6 %	
	Total		Count	43	50	7	8	2	2	112
			Expected Count	43.0	50.0	7.0	8.0	2.0	2.0	112.0
			% Within I involve my partner in making future plans	100. 0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0 %

Table 28. Parental alcoholism and commitment in the relationship Chi-Square Tests

<p>a) Sacrificing for the relationship</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Chi-Square Tests</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">Value</th> <th style="text-align: center;">df</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Pearson Chi-Square</td> <td style="text-align: center;">6.954^a</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5</td> <td style="text-align: center;">.224</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Likelihood Ratio</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8.036</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5</td> <td style="text-align: center;">.154</td> </tr> <tr> <td>N of Valid Cases</td> <td style="text-align: center;">112</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>a. 6 cells (50.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .70. (Cohen & Sackrowitz, 2002)</p>		Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Pearson Chi-Square	6.954 ^a	5	.224	Likelihood Ratio	8.036	5	.154	N of Valid Cases	112			<p>b) Relationship as one of the main priorities</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Chi-Square Tests</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">Value</th> <th style="text-align: center;">df</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Pearson Chi-Square</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8.157^a</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5</td> <td style="text-align: center;">.148</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Likelihood Ratio</td> <td style="text-align: center;">9.257</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5</td> <td style="text-align: center;">.099</td> </tr> <tr> <td>N of Valid Cases</td> <td style="text-align: center;">112</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>a. 6 cells (50.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .81. (Cohen & Sackrowitz, 2002)</p>		Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Pearson Chi-Square	8.157 ^a	5	.148	Likelihood Ratio	9.257	5	.099	N of Valid Cases	112		
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N of Valid Cases	112																																

4.3.7 Parental alcoholism and relationship anxiety

a) I do not matter to my partner

The Likelihood Ratio (LR) Chi-Square (p-value) on this was **0.074 > 0.05**. This proved lack of significant association between parental alcoholism and respondents' feeling that they don't matter to their partner (*see table 29 and 34*).

Table 29. I do not matter to my partner

Crosstab							
			I don't think that I matter to my partner			Total	
			I agree	Neutral	I disagree		
Parental Alcoholism	No	Count	37	19	13	30	99
		Expected Count	36.2	16.8	15.0	30.9	99.0
		% Within I don't think that I matter to my partner	90.2%	100.0%	76.5%	85.7%	88.4%
	Yes	Count	4	0	4	5	13
		Expected Count	4.8	2.2	2.0	4.1	13.0
		% Within I don't think that I matter to my partner	9.8%	0.0%	23.5%	14.3%	11.6%
Total		Count	41	19	17	35	112
		Expected Count	41.0	19.0	17.0	35.0	112.0
		% Within I don't think that I matter to my partner	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

b) I doubt if my partner loves me

The analysis showed a Likelihood Ratio (LR) Chi-Square (p-value) of **0.372** which is > 0.05 . Consequently, the results showed no significant association between parental alcoholism and the respondents' doubt of their partners' love (*see table 30 and 34*).

Table 30. I doubt if my partner loves me

Crosstab						
			I doubt if my partner really loves me			Total
			I agree	Neutral	I disagree	
Parental Alcoholism	No	Count	15	20	27	62
		Expected Count	14.0	21.8	26.2	62.0
		% Within I doubt if my partner really loves me	93.8%	80.0%	90.0%	87.3%
	Yes	Count	1	5	3	9

		Expected Count	2.0	3.2	3.8	9.0
		% Within I doubt if my partner really loves me	6.3%	20.0%	10.0%	12.7%
Total		Count	16	25	30	71
		Expected Count	16.0	25.0	30.0	71.0
		% Within I doubt if my partner really loves me	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

c) I fear that my partner will live me

The Likelihood Ratio (LR) Chi-Square (p-value) on this was **0.772** which is > 0.05 . Consequently, there was no significant association between parental alcoholism and respondents' fear that their partner will live me (*see table 31 and 34*).

Table 31. I fear that my partner will live me

Crosstab						
			I fear that my partner will live me at some point			Total
			I agree	Neutral	I disagree	
Parental Alcoholism	No	Count	21	29	12	62
		Expected Count	20.1	29.7	12.2	62.0
		% Within I fear that my partner will live me at some point	91.3%	85.3%	85.7%	87.3%
	Yes	Count	2	5	2	9
		Expected Count	2.9	4.3	1.8	9.0
		% Within I fear that my partner will live me at some point	8.7%	14.7%	14.3%	12.7%
Total	Count	23	34	14	71	
	Expected Count	23.0	34.0	14.0	71.0	
	% Within I fear that my partner will live me at some point	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

d) I am not compatible with my partner

The result showed a Likelihood Ratio (LR) Chi-Square (p-value) of **0.017** which is < 0.05 . Because of this, there was significant association between parental alcoholism and respondents' feeling of non-compatibility with the partner (*see table 32 and 34*).

*Table 32. I am not compatible with my partner**

Crosstab						
			I do not think that I am truly compatible with my partner			Total
			I agree	Neutral	I disagree	
Parental Alcoholism	No	Count	23	21	18	62
		Expected Count	20.1	23.6	18.3	62.0
		% Within I do not think that I am truly compatible with my partner	100.0%	77.8%	85.7%	87.3%
	Yes	Count	0	6	3	9
		Expected Count	2.9	3.4	2.7	9.0
		% Within I do not think that I am truly compatible with my partner	0.0%	22.2%	14.3%	12.7%
Total		Count	23	27	21	71
		Expected Count	23.0	27.0	21.0	71.0
		% Within I do not think that I am truly compatible with my partner	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

e) I spend most of the time worrying about my relationship

From the result, a Likelihood Ratio (LR) Chi-Square (p-value) of **0.961** which is > 0.05 . Consequently, there was no significant association between parental alcoholism and respondents' worry about their relationship (*see table 33 and 34*).

Table 33. I spend most of the time worrying about my relationship

Crosstab						
			I spend most of my time worrying about my relationship			Total
			I agree	Neutral	I disagree	
Parental Alcoholism	No	Count	18	21	23	62
		Expected Count	18.3	21.0	22.7	62.0
		% Within I spend most of my time worrying about my relationship	85.7%	87.5%	88.5%	87.3%
	Yes	Count	3	3	3	9
		Expected Count	2.7	3.0	3.3	9.0
		% Within I spend most of my time worrying about my relationship	14.3%	12.5%	11.5%	12.7%
Total	Count	21	24	26	71	
	Expected Count	21.0	24.0	26.0	71.0	
	% Within I spend most of my time worrying about my relationship	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Table 34. Parental alcoholism and relationship anxiety Chi-Square Tests

a) I do not matter to my partner Chi-Square Tests				b) I doubt if my partner loves me Chi-Square Tests			
	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)		Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	5.232 ^a	3	.156	Pearson Chi-Square	2.002 ^a	2	.367
Likelihood Ratio	6.948	3	.074	Likelihood Ratio	1.979	2	.372
N of Valid Cases	112			N of Valid Cases	71		
a. 4 cells (50.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1.97. (Cohen & Sackrowitz, 2002)				a. 3 cells (50.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 2.03. (Cohen & Sackrowitz, 2002)			

c) I fear that my partner will live me

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	.489 ^a	2	.783
Likelihood Ratio	.517	2	.772
N of Valid Cases	71		

a. 3 cells (50.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1.77. (Cohen & Sackrowitz, 2002)

d) I am not compatible with my partner

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	5.611 ^a	2	.060
Likelihood Ratio	8.157	2	.017
N of Valid Cases	71		

a. 3 cells (50.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 2.66. (Cohen & Sackrowitz, 2002)

e) I spend most of the time worrying about my relationship

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	.080 ^a	2	.961
Likelihood Ratio	.079	2	.961
N of Valid Cases	71		

a. 3 cells (50.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 2.66. (Cohen & Sackrowitz, 2002).

4.4 Parental conflict and dating relationship patterns

4.4.1 Introduction

Under this section of results analysis and data interpretation, the Likelihood Ratio (LR) Chi-Square (**p-value**) was used in interpretation of Chi-Square test p value in cases where there was the violation of the assumption that the expected count of cells should not be < 20% (observed and expected frequencies in a contingency table are less than 5). Where this was not violated, Pearson Chi-Square **p-value** was used. The test for the hypothesis was done at 95% (**p<0.05**) level of significance (α) (Cohen & Sackrowitz, 2002).

4.4.2 Parental conflict and dating relationship status (*being in a dating relationship*)

From the study, it was noted that 15 participants out of 21 from families characterized by parental conflict were in a dating relationship. This was in comparison to 57 out of 91 from family of origin where there is no parental conflict. From this, it is worth noting that a majority (71.4%) of the participants from families characterized by parental conflict are in a dating relationship in comparison to participants from family of origin where there is no parental alcoholism (62.6%). On the Chi-Square test, it was noted that there was no significant association between parental conflict and dating relationship status (being in a dating relationship). This is because the Pearson's Chi-Square (p-value) was **0.449>0.05** (*see the table below*).

Table 35. Parental conflict and dating relationship status

Crosstab					
			Dating relationship status		Total
			Yes	No	
Parental Conflict	No	Count	57	34	91
		Expected Count	58.5	32.5	91.0
		% Within Dating relationship status	79.2%	85.0%	81.3%
	Yes	Count	15	6	21

		Expected Count	13.5	7.5	21.0
		% Within Dating relationship status	20.8%	15.0%	18.8%
Total		Count	72	40	112
		Expected Count	72.0	40.0	112.0
		% Within Dating relationship status	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2- sided)	Exact Sig. (2- sided)	Exact Sig. (1- sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	.574 ^a	1	.449		
Continuity Correction ^b	.255	1	.613		
Likelihood Ratio	.590	1	.442		
Fisher's Exact Test				.614	.311
N of Valid Cases	112				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 7.50.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

4.4.3 Parental conflict and period in relationship

On this, the results showed a Likelihood Ratio (LR) Chi-Square (p-value) of **0.598 > 0.05**. As such, it was noted that there was no significant association between parental conflict and period in relationship (*see the table below*).

Table 36. Parental conflict and period in relationship

Parental Conflict * Period in the relationship Crosstabulation																			
Count		Period in the relationship																Total	
		.0	.1	.4	.5	.6	.7	.8	.9	1.0	1.4	1.5	1.9	2.0	2.5	3.0	4.0		5.0
Parental Conflict	No	35	2	2	5	1	2	2	0	11	1	1	1	16	1	6	2	3	91
	Yes	5	0	2	3	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	5	0	1	1	1	21
Total		40	2	4	8	1	2	3	1	12	1	1	1	21	1	7	3	4	112

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	14.085 ^a	16	.592
Likelihood Ratio	14.010	16	.598
N of Valid Cases	112		

a. 28 cells (82.4%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .19.

(Cohen & Sackowitz, 2002)

4.4.4 Parental conflict and number of partners dated before

For this, the result indicated that there was no significant association between parental conflict and number of partners dated before. This was shown by a Likelihood Ratio (LR) Chi-Square (p-value) of **0.676** which is > 0.05 (see the table below).

Table 37. Parental conflict and number of partners dated before

Crosstab											
			Number of partners dated before							Total	
			0	1	2	3	4	5	6		8
Parental Conflict	No	Count	34	21	25	6	0	3	1	1	91
		Expected Count	32.5	21.1	25.2	6.5	.8	3.3	.8	.8	91.0
		% Within Number of partners dated before	85.0 %	80.8 %	80.6 %	75.0 %	0.0% %	75.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %
	Yes	Count	6	5	6	2	1	1	0	0	21
		Expected Count	7.5	4.9	5.8	1.5	.2	.8	.2	.2	21.0
		% Within Number of partners dated before	15.0 %	19.2 %	19.4 %	25.0 %	100. 0% %	25.0 %	0.0% %	0.0% %	0.0% %
Total		Count	40	26	31	8	1	4	1	1	112
		Expected Count	40.0	26.0	31.0	8.0	1.0	4.0	1.0	1.0	112.0
		% Within Number of partners dated before	100.0 %	100.0 %	100. 0% %	100.0 %	100. 0% %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	5.483 ^a	7	.601
Likelihood Ratio	4.866	7	.676
N of Valid Cases	112		

a. 10 cells (62.5%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .19. (Cohen & Sackrowitz, 2002).

4.4.5 Parental conflict and relationship satisfaction

The result indicated a significant association between parental conflict and relationship satisfaction. This was as a result of a Likelihood Ratio (LR) Chi-Square (p-value) of **0.020** which is < **0.05** (see the table below).

Table 38. Parental conflict and relationship assessment scale (relationship satisfaction) *

		Parental Conflict * Relationship Assessment Scale Scores Crosstabulation																														
		Relationship Assessment Scale Scores																														
Total		1.00	1.43	1.57	1.86	1.89	2.14	2.27	2.29	2.43	2.49	2.57	2.71	2.80	2.86	3.00	3.1	3.	3.	3.	3.	3.	3.	3.8	4.00	4.14	4.26	4.29	4.43	4.57	4.86	
Parental Conflict	No	2	1	1	2	0	2	0	3	0	1	0	4	1	2	2	4	6	3	3	1	4	1	0	2	8	1	3	0	1	2	60
	Yes	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	3	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	16
Total		2	1	1	4	1	3	1	6	1	1	1	5	1	2	2	4	6	3	3	1	5	3	1	2	8	1	3	1	1	2	76

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	43.309 ^a	29	.043
Likelihood Ratio	46.718	29	.020
N of Valid Cases	76		

a. 59 cells (98.3%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .21.
(Cohen & Sackrowitz, 2002).

4.4.6 Parental conflict and commitment in the relationship

a) Sacrificing for the relationship

From the data, there was no significant association between parental conflict and sacrificing for the relationship. This is was shown by a Likelihood Ratio (LR) Chi-Square (p-value) of **0.474** which is **>0.05** (see table 39 and 43).

Table 39. Sacrificing for the relationship

Crosstab									
			I would consider sacrificing for my relationship					Total	
			Completely true	Somehow true	Neutral	Somehow false	Completel y false		
Parental Conflict	No	Count	36	22	10	11	5	7	91
		Expected Count	33.3	21.9	13.0	10.6	4.9	7.3	91.0
		% Within I would consider sacrificing for my relationship	87.8 %	81.5%	62.5%	84.6%	83.3%	77.8%	81.3 %
	Yes	Count	5	5	6	2	1	2	21
		Expected Count	7.7	5.1	3.0	2.4	1.1	1.7	21.0

		% Within I would consider sacrificing for my relationship	12.2 %	18.5%	37.5%	15.4%	16.7%	22.2%	18.8 %
Total		Count	41	27	16	13	6	9	112
		Expected Count	41.0	27.0	16.0	13.0	6.0	9.0	112.0
		% Within I would consider sacrificing for my relationship	100.0 %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0 %

b) Relationship as one of the main priorities

The test result showed no significant association between parental conflict and participants' prioritization of relationships. This was indicated by a Likelihood Ratio (LR) Chi-Square (p-value) of **0.395** which is > 0.05 (see table 40 and 43).

Table 40. Relationship as one of the main priorities

Crosstab									
			My relationship is my priority					Total	
				Completely true	Somehow true	Neutral	Somehow false		Completely false
Parental Conflict	No	Count	36	15	13	12	6	9	91
		Expected Count	33.3	15.4	12.2	15.4	5.7	8.9	91.0
		% Within My relationship is my priority	87.8 %	78.9%	86.7%	63.2%	85.7%	81.8%	81.3 %
	Yes	Count	5	4	2	7	1	2	21
		Expected Count	7.7	3.6	2.8	3.6	1.3	2.1	21.0
		% Within My relationship is my priority	12.2 %	21.1%	13.3%	36.8%	14.3%	18.2%	18.8 %

Total	Count	41	19	15	19	7	11	112
	Expected Count	41.0	19.0	15.0	19.0	7.0	11.0	112.0
	% Within My relationship is my priority	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

c) The value for partner's happiness

From the test result, Likelihood Ratio (LR) Chi-Square (p-value) of **0.236** which is > 0.05 , there was no significant association between parental conflict and respondents' value for partners' happiness (see table 41 and 43).

Table 41. The value for partner's happiness

Crosstab									
			My partner's happiness is very important to me					Total	
			Completely true	Somehow true	Neutral	Somehow false	Completely false		
Parental Conflict	No	Count	36	40	8	3	3	1	91
		Expected Count	34.1	39.0	9.8	4.9	2.4	.8	91.0
		% Within My partner's happiness is very important to me	85.7%	83.3%	66.7%	50.0%	100.0%	100.0%	81.3%
	Yes	Count	6	8	4	3	0	0	21
		Expected Count	7.9	9.0	2.3	1.1	.6	.2	21.0
		% Within My partner's happiness is very important to me	14.3%	16.7%	33.3%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	18.8%
Total		Count	42	48	12	6	3	1	112
		Expected Count	42.0	48.0	12.0	6.0	3.0	1.0	112.0

	% Within My partner's happiness is very important to me	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
--	---	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------

d) Involvement of partner in making future plans

The Likelihood Ratio (LR) Chi-Square (p-value) on this was **0.620** which is > 0.05 . As such, there was no significant association between parental conflict and respondents' Involvement of partners in making future plans (*see the table 42 and 43*).

Table 42. Involvement of partner in making future plans

Crosstab									
			I involve my partner in making future plans						Total
				Completely false	Somehow true	Neutral	Somehow false	Completely False	
Parental Conflict	No	Count	36	40	6	5	2	2	91
		Expected Count	34.9	40.6	5.7	6.5	1.6	1.6	91.0
		% Within I involve my partner in making future plans	83.7%	80.0%	85.7%	62.5%	100.0%	100.0%	81.3%
	Yes	Count	7	10	1	3	0	0	21
		Expected Count	8.1	9.4	1.3	1.5	.4	.4	21.0
		% Within I involve my partner in making future plans	16.3%	20.0%	14.3%	37.5%	0.0%	0.0%	18.8%
Total		Count	43	50	7	8	2	2	112
		Expected Count	43.0	50.0	7.0	8.0	2.0	2.0	112.0

	% Within I involve my partner in making future plans	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
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Table 43. Parental conflict and commitment in the relationship Chi-Square Tests

<p>a) Sacrificing for the relationship</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Chi-Square Tests</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">Value</th> <th style="text-align: center;">df</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Pearson Chi-Square</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5.035^a</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5</td> <td style="text-align: center;">.412</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Likelihood Ratio</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4.543</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5</td> <td style="text-align: center;">.474</td> </tr> <tr> <td>N of Valid Cases</td> <td style="text-align: center;">112</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>a. 5 cells (41.7%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1.13. (Cohen & Sackrowitz, 2002).</p>		Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Pearson Chi-Square	5.035 ^a	5	.412	Likelihood Ratio	4.543	5	.474	N of Valid Cases	112			<p>b) Relationship as one of the main priorities</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Chi-Square Tests</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">Value</th> <th style="text-align: center;">df</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Pearson Chi-Square</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5.688^a</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5</td> <td style="text-align: center;">.338</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Likelihood Ratio</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5.174</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5</td> <td style="text-align: center;">.395</td> </tr> <tr> <td>N of Valid Cases</td> <td style="text-align: center;">112</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>a. 5 cells (41.7%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1.31. (Cohen & Sackrowitz, 2002)</p>		Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Pearson Chi-Square	5.688 ^a	5	.338	Likelihood Ratio	5.174	5	.395	N of Valid Cases	112		
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4.4.7 Parental conflict and relationship anxiety

a) I do not matter to my partner

The Likelihood Ratio (LR) Chi-Square (p-value) on this was **0.431 > 0.05**. This proved lack of significant association between parental conflict and respondents' feeling that they don't matter to their partner (*see table 44 and 49*).

Table 44. I do not matter to my partner

Crosstab								
			I don't think that I matter to my partner				Total	
			I agree	Neutral	I disagree			
Parental Conflict	No	Count	35	14	12	30	91	
		Expected Count	33.3	15.4	13.8	28.4	91.0	
		% Within I don't think that I matter to my partner	85.4%	73.7%	70.6%	85.7%	81.3%	
	Yes	Count	6	5	5	5	21	
		Expected Count	7.7	3.6	3.2	6.6	21.0	
		% Within I don't think that I matter to my partner	14.6%	26.3%	29.4%	14.3%	18.8%	
Total		Count	41	19	17	35	112	
		Expected Count	41.0	19.0	17.0	35.0	112.0	
		% Within I don't think that I matter to my partner	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

b) I doubt if my partner loves me

The analysis showed a Likelihood Ratio (LR) Chi-Square (p-value) of **0.026** which is **< 0.05**. Consequently, the results showed a significant association between parental conflict and the respondents' doubt of their partners' love (*see table 45 and 49*).

Table 45. I doubt if my partner loves me*

Crosstab						
			I doubt if my partner really loves me			Total
			I agree	Neutral	I disagree	
Parental Conflict	No	Count	11	17	28	56
		Expected Count	12.6	19.7	23.7	56.0
		% Within I doubt if my partner really loves me	68.8%	68.0%	93.3%	78.9%
	Yes	Count	5	8	2	15
		Expected Count	3.4	5.3	6.3	15.0
		% Within I doubt if my partner really loves me	31.3%	32.0%	6.7%	21.1%
Total		Count	16	25	30	71
		Expected Count	16.0	25.0	30.0	71.0
		% Within I doubt if my partner really loves me	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

c) I fear that my partner will live me

The Likelihood Ratio (LR) Chi-Square (p-value) on this was **0.023** which is < 0.05 . Therefore, the results showed a significant association between parental conflict and respondents' fear that their partner will live me (*see table 46 and 49*).

Table 46. I fear that my partner will live me*

Crosstab						
			I fear that my partner will live me at some point			Total
			I agree	Neutral	I disagree	
Parental Conflict	No	Count	17	25	14	56
		Expected Count	18.1	26.8	11.0	56.0
		% Within I fear that my partner will live me at some point	73.9%	73.5%	100.0%	78.9%
	Yes	Count	6	9	0	15
		Expected Count	4.9	7.2	3.0	15.0
		% Within I fear that my partner will live me at some point	26.1%	26.5%	0.0%	21.1%
Total	Count	23	34	14	71	
	Expected Count	23.0	34.0	14.0	71.0	
	% Within I fear that my partner will live me at some point	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

d) I am not compatible with my partner

The result showed a Likelihood Ratio (LR) Chi-Square (p-value) of **0.051** which is > 0.05 . Because of this, there was no significant association between parental conflict and respondents' feeling of non-compatibility with the partner (*see table 47 and 49*).

Table 47. I am not compatible with my partner

Crosstab						
			I do not think that I am truly compatible with my partner			Total
			I agree	Neutral	I disagree	
Parental Conflict	No	Count	17	19	20	56
		Expected Count	18.1	21.3	16.6	56.0
		% Within I do not think that I am truly compatible with my partner	73.9%	70.4%	95.2%	78.9%
	Yes	Count	6	8	1	15
		Expected Count	4.9	5.7	4.4	15.0
		% Within I do not think that I am truly compatible with my partner	26.1%	29.6%	4.8%	21.1%
Total	Count	23	27	21	71	
	Expected Count	23.0	27.0	21.0	71.0	
	% Within I do not think that I am truly compatible with my partner	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

e) I spend most of the time worrying about my relationship

From the result, a Likelihood Ratio (LR) Chi-Square (p-value) of **0.079** which is > 0.05 . Consequently, there was no significant association between parental conflict and respondents' worry about their relationship (*see table 48 and 49*).

Table 48. I spend most of the time worrying about my relationship

Crosstab						
			I spend most of my time worrying about my relationship			Total
			I agree	Neutral	I disagree	
Parental Conflict	No	Count	13	20	23	56
		Expected Count	16.6	18.9	20.5	56.0
		% Within I spend most of my time worrying about my relationship	61.9%	83.3%	88.5%	78.9%
	Yes	Count	8	4	3	15
		Expected Count	4.4	5.1	5.5	15.0
		% Within I spend most of my time worrying about my relationship	38.1%	16.7%	11.5%	21.1%
Total		Count	21	24	26	71
		Expected Count	21.0	24.0	26.0	71.0
		% Within I spend most of my time worrying about my relationship	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 49. Parental conflict and relationship anxiety Chi-Square Tests

<p>a) I do not matter to my partner</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Chi-Square Tests</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">Value</th> <th style="text-align: center;">df</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Pearson Chi-Square</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2.896^a</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> <td style="text-align: center;">.408</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Likelihood Ratio</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2.754</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> <td style="text-align: center;">.431</td> </tr> <tr> <td>N of Valid Cases</td> <td style="text-align: center;">112</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>a. 2 cells (25.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 3.19. (Cohen & Sackrowitz, 2002)</p>		Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Pearson Chi-Square	2.896 ^a	3	.408	Likelihood Ratio	2.754	3	.431	N of Valid Cases	112			<p>b) I doubt if my partner loves me</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Chi-Square Tests</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">Value</th> <th style="text-align: center;">df</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Pearson Chi-Square</td> <td style="text-align: center;">6.522^a</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">.038</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Likelihood Ratio</td> <td style="text-align: center;">7.306</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">.026</td> </tr> <tr> <td>N of Valid Cases</td> <td style="text-align: center;">71</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>a. 1 cells (16.7%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 3.38. (Cohen & Sackrowitz, 2002)</p>		Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Pearson Chi-Square	6.522 ^a	2	.038	Likelihood Ratio	7.306	2	.026	N of Valid Cases	71		
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N of Valid Cases	71																																
<p>e) I spend most of the time worrying about my relationship</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Chi-Square Tests</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">Value</th> <th style="text-align: center;">df</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Pearson Chi-Square</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5.350^a</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">.069</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Likelihood Ratio</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5.086</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">.079</td> </tr> <tr> <td>N of Valid Cases</td> <td style="text-align: center;">71</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>a. 1 cells (16.7%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 4.44. (Cohen & Sackrowitz, 2002).</p>			Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Pearson Chi-Square	5.350 ^a	2	.069	Likelihood Ratio	5.086	2	.079	N of Valid Cases	71																		
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CHAPTER FIVE: Summary of Results, Discussions, Conclusions and Recommendations

5.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses the findings in relation to the study objectives. Following the discussion, conclusions are drawn and recommendations made.

5.2 Summary of Results and Discussions

Association between parental divorce/separation and dating relationship patterns among young adults in Christian Unions (CUs) in the University of Nairobi Main and Kikuyu campuses

On this specific objective, the study sought to establish the association between parental divorce/separation and dating relationship patterns such as dating relationship status, period in the relationship, number of partners dated before, relationship satisfaction, commitment in relationship and relationship anxiety. The results (**p-values**: 0.271, 0.958, 0.209, 0.957, 0.059, 0.165, 0.516, 0.346, at **95%** level of significance) showed no significant association between parental divorce/separation and dating relationship status (being in a relationship), period in the relationship, number of partners dated before, relationship satisfaction and commitment (*see table 5-12*). Consequently, it was concluded that there is no significant association between parental divorce/separation and dating relationship patterns mentioned among young adults in Christian Unions (CUs) in the University of Nairobi Main and Kikuyu campuses. These findings are in line with the observations made by Ellison & Anderson (2001) that religious participation is negatively related to abuse among both men and women. This is a pointer to the intervening role that religious involvement plays in dating and romantic relationships (Ramirez, 2010). In the past studies, familial socialization and intergenerational transmission has been advanced as a possible explanation for the role that religious involvement plays in individuals' life. For instance, Mahoney (2010) observes that young adults who are in religion cohabit less in comparison to their counterparts who are not involved in religion. Sprecher et al (1998) also noted that there was no significant effect of parental divorce on love beliefs and attachment styles.

Other aspects of the dating relationship pattern that also showed this trend was on the following features of dating anxiety; the feeling that one does not matter to the partner, the fear that the partner will quit the relationship at some point, the feeling of incompatibility with the partner and general worry about the relationship (*see table 13 and 15-17*).

On the contrary, concerning individuals' doubt for their partners' love (an aspect of relationship anxiety) the results ($0.039 < 0.05$) indicated a significant association between parental divorce/separation and individuals' doubt for their partners' love (*see table 14**). This could be explained by the observations made by Jacquet & Surra (2001) that women with a background of divorced families have a high likelihood of expressing less trust and satisfaction, but increased uncertainty and conflict in a dating relationship.

Association between parental alcoholism and dating relationship patterns among young adults in Christian Unions (CUs) in the University of Nairobi Main and Kikuyu campuses

The study sought to establish the association between parental alcoholism and dating relationship patterns such as dating relationship status, period in the relationship, number of partners dated before, relationship satisfaction, commitment in relationship and relationship anxiety. From the results (**p-values:** 0.084, 0.667, 0.111, 0.351, 0.154, 0.099, 0.569, 0.535, at **95%** level of significance) indicated no significant association between parental alcoholism and dating relationship status (being in a relationship), period in the relationship, number of partners dated before, relationship satisfaction and commitment (*see table 18-25*). Consequently, it was concluded that there is no significant association between parental alcoholism and dating relationship patterns mentioned among young adults in Christian Unions (CUs) in the University of Nairobi Main and Kikuyu campuses. These results are in line with Ellison & Anderson (2001) observations which established that religious participation is negatively related to abuse in men and women. This is indicative to the intervening role that religious involvement plays in dating and romantic relationships (Ramirez, 2010). Larson & Reedy (2004) noted that young adults from family backgrounds characterized by alcohol abuse and where normal family function was less negatively impacted by parental alcohol abuse had a less likelihood of showing reduced quality of dating relationship in comparison to those from families in which normal family function is significantly negatively impacted by parental alcohol abuse.

Besides these, other aspects of the dating relationship pattern that also showed the same results (0.074, 0.372, 0.772, and 0.961 at 95% level of significance) was on the following features of dating anxiety; the feeling that one does not matter to the partner, individuals' doubt for their partners' love, the fear that the partner will quit the relationship at some point, and general worry about the relationship (*see table 26-28 and 30*).

Concerning the feeling of incompatibility with the partners (an aspect of relationship anxiety) the results ($0.017 < 0.05$) showed a significant association between parental alcoholism and individuals' doubt for their partners' love (*see table 29**). As pointed by Hendrickson (2016), this is accredited to the exposure to toxic environment resulting from parental or caregiver alcoholism. Another factor could be what Kelley et al (2005) reported as, "Anxious and avoidant behaviour," in romantic relationships by young adults from family background of alcohol-abusing parents.

Association between parental conflict and dating relationship patterns among young adults in Christian Unions (CUs) in the University of Nairobi Main and Kikuyu campuses

On this, the study sought to establish the association between parental conflict and dating relationship patterns such as dating relationship status, period in the relationship, number of partners dated before, commitment in relationship and relationship anxiety. The results (**p-values:** 0.449, 0.598, 0.676, 0.474, 0.395, 0.235, 0.535, at **95%** level of significance) showed no significant association between parental conflict and dating relationship status (being in a relationship), period in the relationship, number of partners dated before, and relationship commitment (*see table 31-33 and 35*). Therefore, it was concluded that there is no significant association between parental conflict and dating relationship patterns mentioned among young adults in Christian Unions (CUs) in the University of Nairobi Main and Kikuyu campuses. This can be explained by the observations made by Ellison & Anderson (2001) in a study, "Religious involvement and dating violence among U.S couples," which established that religious participation is negatively related to abuse in men and women. This finding confirms the place of religious involvement as a critical intervening factor in dating and romantic relationships (Ramirez, 2010). The other aspects of dating relationship pattern that also showed this trend was on the following features of dating anxiety; the feeling that one does not matter to the partner, the feeling of incompatibility with the partner and general worry about the relationship (*see table. 39 and 42-43*).

With regards to dating satisfaction and a family background of parental conflict, the results showed a significant association at a $p < 0.05$; this was 0.020 (*see table 34**). This relates with the observation made by Amato & Sobolewski (2001) which noted that experiencing chronic interparental conflict showed a likelihood of long-term consequences same as those of divorce. This explains the significant association between parental conflict and dating satisfaction as established in this study. It should be noted that this is the only family dysfunction parameter in this study that showed significant association with dating satisfaction. From this study, it was also established that there was a significant association between parental conflict and individuals' doubt for their partners' love and the fear that the partner will quit the relationship at some point (aspects of relationship anxiety). The Chi-Square p values on these were 0.026 and 0.023 (*see table 40* and 41 **).

5.3 Conclusions

As mentioned in the literature review, the centrality of family in the psychological wellbeing of individuals cannot be over emphasized. A significant part of it is the role played by parents and caregivers. To this end, parental relationship quality is of great importance. All these are in line with the Family Systems Theory (FST) that was adopted as the theoretical framework in this study. The conclusions herein were also made in light of the intervening role that religious involvement (in the case of this study, Christian faith) plays in one's life.

Parental divorce/separation and dating relationship patterns among young adults in Christian Unions

On parental divorce/separation, the study established no statistical significance in the association between parental divorce/separation and dating relationship patterns. However, there was a noted variance on individuals' doubt for their partners' love (an aspect of relationship anxiety). This aspect recorded a significant statistical association with parental divorce/separation.

Parental alcoholism and dating relationship patterns among young adults in Christian Unions

From the study, it was noted that parental alcoholism only had a statistical significance in association with the feeling of incompatibility with the partners (an aspect of relationship anxiety).

On other aspects of dating relationship patterns such as dating relationship status, period in the relationship, number of partners dated before, relationship satisfaction, and commitment in relationship, there was no statistical significance in association with parental alcoholism. This was also the case in features of dating anxiety such as the feeling that one does not matter to the partner, individuals' doubt for their partners' love, the fear that the partner will leave (quit) the relationship at some point, and general worry about the relationship.

Parental conflict and dating relationship patterns among young adults in Christian Unions

The study showed no statistical significance in association between parental conflict and the following dating relationship patterns; dating relationship status, period in the relationship, number of partners dated before, commitment in relationship.

There was also no statistical significance in association between parental conflict and the following aspects of dating anxiety; the feeling that one does not matter to the partner, the feeling of incompatibility with the partner and general worry about the relationship.

The study however established a significant statistical association between parental conflict and relationship satisfaction. Other aspects of dating relationship patterns that also recorded a statistically significant association with parental conflict included individuals' doubt for their partners' love and the fear that the partner will leave the relationship at some point; these were aspects of relationship anxiety. As mentioned by Benson et al (1993), dysfunction at the family level contributes to anxiety at the individual level; this in turn affects the relationships that comes thereafter. This explains the results as established in this study.

Proportionally, parental conflict showed more statistical significance in association with dating relationship patterns among young adults in campus in Christian Unions (CUs) in the University of Nairobi Main and Kikuyu campuses; this is in comparison to parental divorce/separation and parental alcoholism. It is only parental conflict that showed a statistical significance in association with dating relationship satisfaction.

In general, parental divorce/separation, parental alcoholism and parental conflict (aspects of family dysfunction adopted by this study) show no likelihood of strong association with dating relationship patterns among young adults in Christian Unions (University of Nairobi Main and

Kikuyu Campus Christian Unions). Therefore, I accept the null hypotheses and reject the alternative hypotheses.

5.4 Recommendations

From the findings, discussions and conclusion of this study, the following recommendations have been made. The recommendations focused on the specifics of family dysfunction (parental divorce and separation, parental alcoholism and parental conflict) as studied in relationship to dating relationship patterns. The recommendations also assumed a two thronged approach namely, practical areas of intervention based on the findings and areas for further study.

Recommendations for practical areas of intervention

On the association between parental divorce/separation and dating relationship patterns, even though the study did not find a general significance in association, there is need for young adults coming from such backgrounds, as far as family of origin is concerned, to seek psychosocial support in cases where they realize that this issue is affecting dating relationships. The main area of concern here should be dating anxiety as indicated in the study. As much as there is an indication of a possible role that religious involvement played in the outcome herein, different churches and church organizations, like the Christian Unions should come up with programs that helps in cushioning members by providing professional family therapy.

Though the study established that parental alcoholism has generally no significant association with dating relationship patterns among young adults in Christians Unions, there is need to still offer support to young adults who will be affected in one way or the other as a result of parental alcoholism.

From the study, of the three factors of family dysfunction as adopted by this study, parental conflict had slightly a higher seemingly association with dating relationship patterns. As such, the Christian Unions should have a focused program that addresses the possible challenges that people from such backgrounds are likely to face and how to deal with this part of their lives.

Recommendations of areas for further study

The intention in this part was to capture the possible gaps in the study that required further investigation. This was done in light of the specific objectives as per the study. The following are the recommendations:

1. Since this study only covered two campuses, there is need for a similar study with broader reach or different campuses to ascertain the ability of transferability of the findings and conclusions made in this study.
2. It will also be an insightful and valuable addition to do a further study to compare the levels of association between parental divorce/separation, parental alcoholism and parental conflict with other demographics such as gender, year of study, age, and county of origin.
3. A more detailed, expansive and robust study of the association of other aspects of family dysfunction and dating relationship patterns would be necessary.
4. There is also a need for a study to determine whether the same results would be obtained if the study is conducted amongst students in high school.

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Appendixes

Appendix 1: Research schedule

ACTIVITY	TIMELINE
Concept note development	April and May 2021
Project proposal development	June and July 2021
Project proposal review and Presentation	August 2021
Data collection and analysis	September 2021- December 2021
Presentation of research findings and writing the final report	January 2022- April 2022
Corrections and Final report	May 2022

Appendix 2: Research Budget

Activity	duration	Amount (Ks.)
Internet research	6 months	10000
Follow up calls on the distributed questionnaires	3 weeks	3000
Printing	N/A	5000
TOTAL	N/A	18000

Appendix 3: Data Collection Consent form

You are invited to participate in an online survey on Association between family dysfunction and dating relationship patterns among young adults in campus at the University of Nairobi Main and Kikuyu Christian Unions. This is a research project being conducted by Linet Rebah Andanje, a student at the University of Nairobi pursuing a Masters in **Counselling** Psychology. It should take approximately 20 minutes to complete.

Your participation in this survey is voluntary. As such, may exist from this survey at any point. However, you are encouraged to answer all questions. Your participation in this study will not attract any form monetary incentive. However, your responses may help us learn whether there is an association between family dysfunction and dating relationship patterns.

Because of the nature of this study, there is a possibility of a feeling of discomfort in the process of responding to the questions. However, the emotional discomfort is limited.

The following information; name, I.P address or email address will not be collected. As such, your responses will be anonymous.

Clicking "I agree" as indicated below shows that you have read and understood this consent form and that you agree to participate in this study.

I agree to the terms and conditions []

I disagree []

Appendix 4: Data Collection tool (Questionnaire)

Introduction

This is a three sectioned questionnaire that seeks to obtain data for the study as mentioned in the data collection consent form. Kindly take a few of your minutes (at most 20 minutes) to complete this questionnaire. Your response to this questionnaire is very valuable and will be treated in confidence.

Thank you very much.

Section One: Socio-demographic

1. Gender: Male [] Female []
2. Age bracket
 - a) 17-19 years []
 - b) 20-23 years []
 - c) 24-26 years []
 - d) 27-29 years []
3. Year of Study: 1st year [] 2nd [] 3rd [] 4th [] 5th [] 6th []
4. Campus:
 - a) UoN Main Campus []
 - b) UoN Kikuyu Campus []
5. Home county:

Section two: Family background

1. Choose what accurately represent your family from the list below:
 - a) Both parents are a live and living together []
 - b) Both parents are deceased []

- c) One parent is deceased []
- d) Single parenthood because of divorce or separation []
- e) Raised up by a Guardian []

2. Education status of parents

Mother (tick appropriately)		Father (tick appropriately)	
Illiterate	<input type="checkbox"/>	Illiterate	<input type="checkbox"/>
Primary school	<input type="checkbox"/>	Primary school	<input type="checkbox"/>
High school	<input type="checkbox"/>	High school	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tertiary education and above	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tertiary education and above	<input type="checkbox"/>

3. Parents' occupation status

Mother (tick appropriately)		Father (tick appropriately)	
Formal employment	<input type="checkbox"/>	Formal employment	<input type="checkbox"/>
Business woman	<input type="checkbox"/>	Business man	<input type="checkbox"/>
Farming	<input type="checkbox"/>	Farming	<input type="checkbox"/>
House wife	<input type="checkbox"/>	Retired/stay at home	<input type="checkbox"/>

4. Alcohol use in the family yes [] No []

5. Parental conflict in the family yes [] No []

Section three: Dating relationships

1.

a) Have you been in a dating relationship? Yes [] No []

b) If yes, how long have you been in this relationship?

c) If yes, how many people have you dated?

d) If no, state the reason why you have not dated so far.

.....

.....

.....

2. Fill the following table if you have ever been or are currently in a dating relationship (1 represent low satisfaction and 5 represents high satisfaction (Hendrick, 1988)).

	Low				High
1. How well does/did your partner meet your needs (Hendrick, 1988)?	1	2	3	4	5
2. In general, how satisfied are/were you with your relationship (Hendrick, 1988)?	1	2	3	4	5
3. How good is/was your relationship compared to most (Hendrick, 1988)?	1	2	3	4	5
4. How often do you wish you hadn't gotten into this relationship (Hendrick, 1988)?	1	2	3	4	5
5. To what extent has/had your relationship met your original expectations (Hendrick, 1988)?	1	2	3	4	5

6. How much do/did you love your partner (Hendrick, 1988)?	1	2	3	4	5
7. How many problems are/were there in your relationship (Hendrick, 1988)?	1	2	3	4	5

3. From each of the statements in the table below, choose what accurately describes how you feel about your relationship:

	Completely true	Somehow true	Neutral	Somehow false	Completely false
I accept the possibility of sacrificing my needs and dreams for the sake of my relationship.					
The success of my relationship takes priority over any other thing in my life.					
The happiness of my partner is very important to me					
I take my partner into consideration in making plans for the future					

4. How true are the statements in the table below concerning your relationship?

	Agree	Neutral	Disagree
I don't think that I matter to partner			
I doubt if my partner really loves me			
I fear that my partner will live me at some point			

I do not think that I am truly compatible with my partner.			
I spend most of my time worrying about my relationship			

5. How else would you describe your relationship with your partner?

.....

Any other comment:

.....

Thank you for participating in this study.

Appendix 5: NACOSTI Research Permit

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RESEARCH LICENSE



This is to Certify that **Ms. Linet Rebab Andanje** of **University of Nairobi**, has been licensed to conduct research in Nairobi on the topic: **ASSOCIATION BETWEEN FAMILY DYSFUNCTION AND DATING RELATIONSHIP PATTERNS AMONG YOUNG ADULTS IN CAMPUS- A CASE OF CHRISTIAN UNION MEMBERS IN THE UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI MAIN AND KIKUYU CAMPUSES** for the period ending : **20 September 2022**.

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