

The Place of Satisfaction with Relationship Quality in the Parental Family within the Value Consciousness Structure of Contemporary Russian Youth

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Abstract

Introduction. There is currently a scarcity of research examining the interconnections between the quality of young people's intra-family relationships and their value consciousness. We hypothesize that youth's level of satisfaction with the quality of relationships in their parental family (Relationship Quality Satisfaction, RQS) is associated with a specific set of structural and processual characteristics of family bonds, as well as with a complex of prosocial values. **Methods.** A survey involved 121 humanities students (psychology, economics) from Saint Petersburg, average age 19 years (30% male, 70% female). Assessment tools: "Family Relationships and Home" Questionnaire (Kunitsyna, Yumkina, 2015), "Value Orientations - 36" (Kunitsyna, 2010), PCRIF (Parent-Child Relationships in the Family) (Kunitsyna, 2015). **Results.** A definition of family relationship quality was formulated, and substantive criteria for its analysis were identified: structural (leadership and attachments); processual (family communication and activities); cognitive (collective family representations and values). Quality differences in intra-family relationships were revealed between young men and women with varying degrees of satisfaction with parental family relationships; the structure of youth value orientations and the place of RQS within it were demonstrated; 4 predictors of satisfaction with family relationships were identified: emotional attachments, mutual understanding, hospitality, and constructive conflict resolution. High satisfaction with parental family relationship quality mediates the significance of values related to trusting close relationships, creating

an emotional foundation for confidence in building lasting bonds of love and friendship. Low satisfaction is associated with an increased youth focus on seeking pleasures, heightened attention to personal appearance and internal experiences. **Discussion.** The obtained results are consistent with Russian and international research indicating that mutual understanding and conflicts are the strongest predictors in models describing family relationship quality and factors enhancing the significance of family values. The inclusion of hospitality as a predictor in the model is practically promising, as it can be considered a resource for the family system.

Keywords

youth value orientations, quality of intra-family relationships, family atmosphere, family conflicts, hospitality

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Introduction

Recent decades in Russia have witnessed transformations within the family institution, which, according to sociologists, have led to an increase in "trial marriages," the proportion of cohabiting couples, and childfree people (Vishnevsky & Yachmeneva, 2018). The reasons cited for this situation include the prolonged state of uncertainty in Russian society (Vishnevsky & Yachmeneva, 2018; Kasarkina et al., 2018), further exacerbated during the pandemic. Uncertainty about the future calls into question not so much the value of family relationships itself, but rather young people's perceptions of their own capabilities and abilities to take responsibility for their couple relationships and raising children (Zakharova et al., 2019). This perception represents the integration of young people's experience of life within their parental family (Heinze et al., 2020; Prioste et al., 2020). Consequently, a pertinent question arises: which specific qualitative aspects of relationships with parents prove to be the most significant in transmitting prosocial values to youth? To answer this, it is crucial first to define the concept of relationship quality itself.

Note that an increasing number of researchers are addressing the problem of subjective well-being, where the question of close relationship quality occupies an important place (Saif, 2014; Trahan, Morley & Shafer, 2021; Szkody & McKinney, 2021; LaFreniere & Ledbetter, 2021; Ekimchik, Smirnova, 2021; Ryabichenko, Lebedeva & Plotka, 2018; Narbut & Trotsuk, 2018; Padilla et al., 2020; Sasser et al., 2021). This term

encompasses the totality of objective and subjective aspects of interpersonal relationships (Hardie & Lucas, 2010). The parameters used to assess interpersonal relationship quality include:

- a) Positive aspects indicating high relationship quality (support, warmth, affection, care) (Lucier-Greer, Howard, & Mancini, 2021)
- b) Negative aspects indicating low relationship quality (conflicts, antagonism, excessive control, coercion) (Saif, 2014; Ebbert, Infurna & Luthar, 2018).

Among the socio-psychological prerequisites determining interpersonal relationship quality in adults are: love styles, capacity for self-improvement, personality traits, the specifics of family relationships (Konshina & Sadovnikova, 2022), emotional intelligence, partner support, positive attitudes, accuracy of interpersonal perception, level of depression (Groot et al., 2022), social status, and economic status (Saif, 2014). It is noted that the most substantial influence on subjective evaluations of relationship quality is exerted by the stability of the parent's (or substitute caregiver's) attitude towards the child (Bornstein & Putnick, 2021; Zhou et al., 2021; Martin-Storey et al., 2021; Krasnova, Kholmogorova, 2011; Islami, 2019) and the child's own reflection on this stability (Szkody & McKinney, 2021).

Literature analysis reveals a lack of consensus in defining family relationship quality, despite acknowledging its heuristic value for theoretical and applied purposes. Reference to philosophical literature shows that the concept of the quality of a phenomenon captures its most essential aspects and simultaneously the very possibility of its existence in that specific form (Nikiforov, 2001). Consequently, when addressing family relationship quality, it is necessary to identify parameters characterizing aspects of the family's life activity as a collective subject, i.e., reflecting its unity.

Within the context of studying the family as a small group, key factors include cohesion and group conflicts (Fosco, Caruthers & Dishion, 2012). In domestic literature, A.V. Petrovsky understands the essence of cohesion as the value-orientational unity of the group, where the alignment of values, judgments, and opinions among its members indicates the intensity of their joint activity. Importantly for our reasoning, groups with high levels of cohesion exhibit a pronounced striving for self-determination, both for each individual participant and the group as a whole, as opposed to conformity (Petrovsky, 2008).

Zhuravlev A.L. proposes a different set of criteria for a small group as a collective subject: interconnectedness of group members (intensity, closeness, content, and subject of mutual ties), joint activity (encompassing a broad spectrum of the group's joint activities), and group self-reflexivity (Zhuravlev, 2009, p. 76). The latter includes a developed sense of "we-ness," social representations about the group (its history, resources, capabilities, development).

A crucial commonality in these concepts is that at the level of specific subjects, the group's unity manifests in such a way that the representation of the group, formed through

joint activity, functions to determine each participant's behavioral line (i.e., becomes a value orientation). The dialectical link between these aspects is noteworthy, which lays within the continuum of non-conformism -- conformism -- mature self-determination.

These theoretical considerations are important both for justifying the relevance of our research and for proposing a definition of intra-family relationship quality. Intra-family relationship quality is a stable state within the system of connections between family members, reflecting both the degree of their unity in joint life activities and the level of each member's well-being. In general terms, the qualitative uniqueness of family relationships can be understood as a gradual movement towards a state minimizing contradictions in joint communication and activity, enabling the full self-determination and development of each family member.

Next, it is necessary to identify the most essential properties of family relationships from a socio-psychological perspective. As noted in the definition, these should be properties ensuring the unity of joint life activity. Viewing the family through a systemic approach and drawing on the concept of family lifestyle (Kunitsyna, Yumkina, 2015), we propose the following list of parameters satisfying the criteria of a collective subject (see Table 1).

Table 1

Correspondence between Family Relationship Parameters and Criteria of a Collective Subject

Characteristic of Collective Subject (according to A.L. Zhuravlev)	Parameter of Family Relationships
	Structural aspects of family bonds
	(marital, intergenerational):
Interconnectedness of group members	- Hierarchy (formal)
	- Attachments (informal)
	Processual components of family communication and activity:
Joint activity	- Family communication
	- Care for the living environment
	- Hospitality

Characteristic of Collective Subject (according to A.L. Zhuravlev)	Parameter of Family Relationships
Group self-reflexivity	Cognitive components of family self-consciousness: - Collective family representations - Family scripts and attitudes - Family values - Relationship satisfaction

The first parameter – interconnectedness of group members – characterizes the structural aspects of bonds within the family, expressing their mutual subordination and coordination. Here, we can speak of the hierarchy of bonds as the more formalized aspect, and attachment as the less formalized, emotional aspect of family relationships.

Joint activities of family members can be highly diverse. We have identified the most generalized and fundamental aspects: family communication (expressing attention among family members), care for their living environment; hospitality (care for the broader social environment).

Finally, group self-reflection among family members encompasses the results of generalizing the entire shared life experience by each subject and manifests itself in the family consciousness and development of family scripts, family attitudes and values, as well as a general sense of satisfaction or dissatisfaction with the relationships.

As noted by A.L. Zhuravlev (2009), these factors, when analyzing a group, can either manifest in unity (indicating a high level of collective subject development) or have varying degrees at different stages of group development. The focus of our analysis was the specific situation characterizing student youth: on one hand, many years of family life have formed a holistic image of this group and their place within it; on the other hand, they are preparing to leave this group to build their own family unit. Consequently, the question arises: how does satisfaction with the quality of life in the parental family mediate the structure of the young person's value-and-meaning sphere? **The aim** of this study was to seek a solution to this question and develop a predictive model of young people's satisfaction with intra-family relationship quality.

Methods

To test our assumptions, a survey was organized among humanities students (psychology, economics) in Saint-Petersburg, Russia. Total number of participants: 121 individuals, average age was 19 years old (30% male, 70% female). Considering the numerical predominance of females over males, we conducted an analysis of sex differences using the Student's t-test for independent samples. No significant differences were found on the identified aspects of intra-family relationships; therefore, it was decided to analyze the aggregated sample of young men and women.

Our main research hypothesis was that the level of youth satisfaction with relationship quality in the parental family (RQS) is associated with a specific set of structural and processual characteristics of family bonds, as well as with a complex of prosocial values.

Each respondent completed the questionnaires listed in Table 2.

Table 2

Description of Research Objectives and Methods

Research Objective	Diagnostic Method
Analysis of qualitative aspects of intra-family relationships	"Family Relationships and Home" Questionnaire (Kunitsyna, Yumkina, 2015; abbreviated FRH)
Evaluation of satisfaction with relationships in the parental family	Evaluation of "Family Atmosphere" using relevant scale of the PCRIF Questionnaire -- "Parent-Child Relationships in the Family" (Kunitsyna, 2015)
Analysis of value orientations	"Value Orientations -- 36" Questionnaire (Kunitsyna, 2010, abbreviated VO-36)

The Family Relationships and Home Questionnaire (abbreviated FRH) is designed to study family lifestyle as a set of stable forms of family relationships, daily life, rules, attitudes, and the inheritance of specific (ethnic, spiritual, religious, generational) values and traditions. The questionnaire is based on a theoretical model comprising interrelated aspects of family lifestyle: a) connections with the social environment external to the family; b) intra-family relationships; c) family activities. Completion involves retrospective assessment by the respondent of their experience in the parental family, recording the presence or absence of regularity in specific family practices and behavioral patterns.

The "Family Atmosphere" scale included 6 questions from the PCRIF Questionnaire (Kunitsyna, Yumkina, 2015) and integrates an evaluation of the degree of general emotional comfort within the family circle and satisfaction with family relationships. Each question requires either agreement (1 point) or disagreement (0 points). Examples of scale items: "I had an unhappy childhood due to a generally tense atmosphere in the family" (reverse-scored); "We were a very close-knit family." This method was chosen to mitigate potential effects of social desirability bias or excessive criticality of the child towards parents. Thus, we achieve greater objectification of emotionally charged feelings. It is worth noting that in research on parent-child relationship quality satisfaction, this parameter is typically operationalized through direct questions to the respondent about how happy and satisfied they are with their relationships with parents (Hong et al., 2021).

The choice of the VO-36 Questionnaire was due to its expansion, compared to the original S. Schwartz questionnaire, of the block of values related to interpersonal and family relationships (Kunitsyna, 2010).

Data were checked for normality of distribution. Subsequent processing was conducted in several stages for a more detailed analysis of the interrelations among the studied parameters.

In the first stage, mean values were compared in two contrast groups differing in the degree of satisfaction with relationship quality in the parental family (Family atmosphere Scale of PCRIF Questionnaire). Group formation followed the principle of $M \pm SD$, where M was the mean value for the selected characteristic (in this case $M = 8.2$), and SD was the standard deviation (in this case $SD = 2.5$). Group 1 comprised 24 individuals with low values on the satisfaction scale (i.e., below $M-SD = 8.2-2.5 = 5.7$). Group 2 comprised 59 individuals with high mean values on the satisfaction scale (i.e., above $M+SD = 8.2+2.5 = 10.7$). The maximum possible score on the scale was 12 points. The Mann-Whitney U test for independent samples was used for data processing.

In the second stage, the nature of the relationships between satisfaction with relationship quality in the parental family (RQS) and value orientations was analyzed on the combined sample ($n = 121$). For this purpose, correlational analysis (Spearman's rho) and exploratory factor analysis were applied. Factor extraction was performed using the principal component method, with Kaiser-normalized Varimax rotation.

In the third stage, a predictive model for satisfaction with relationship quality in the parental family was calculated using multiple regression analysis.

Data processing was performed using IBM SPSS-Statistics 22.0 software.

Results

Results comparing two youth groups contrasting in satisfaction with relationship quality in the parental family are presented in Table 3.

Table 3
Comparison of Youth Groups with Low and High Satisfaction with Parental Family Relationships (RQS)

Parameters	Gr1 (Low RQS) (n=24)		Gr2 (High RQS) (n=59)		Difference in Means Δ	Sig. Level p
	M	SD	M	SD		
<i>Indicators of Interconnectedness</i>						
Symmetry of bonds in the marital system	6,46	2,96	8,59	2,35	2,13	0,00
Intergenerational bonds	5,71	2,85	8,49	2,45	2,78	0,00
<i>Indicators of Activity</i>						
Constructiveness of conflict resolution	5,54	2,54	9,07	1,95	3,53	0,00
Mutual understanding	5,83	2,16	9,17	1,96	3,34	0,00
Care for the home	5,38	2,39	8,49	2,32	3,12	0,00
Space belonging	7,92	2,73	10,10	1,76	2,19	0,00
Joint activities	4,67	2,48	6,47	2,35	1,81	0,01
Preparing for guests	6,33	2,22	8,73	2,20	2,40	0,00
Communication with guests	6,67	3,42	10,32	2,15	3,66	0,00
<i>Value Orientations</i>						
Family protection	8,33	2,33	10,25	2,08	1,92	0,00
Self-care	7,71	2,73	6,54	2,22	-1,17	0,01
Usefulness	5,75	2,51	7,19	2,30	1,44	0,03
Understanding and trust in the family	7,88	2,92	9,32	1,71	1,45	0,03
Religiosity	2,38	2,95	4,20	3,12	1,83	0,01
Inner harmony	9,54	2,08	7,92	2,69	-1,63	0,01
Pleasure	7,38	2,30	6,37	2,11	-1,00	0,05
Legend: M -- Mean, SD -- Standard Deviation						

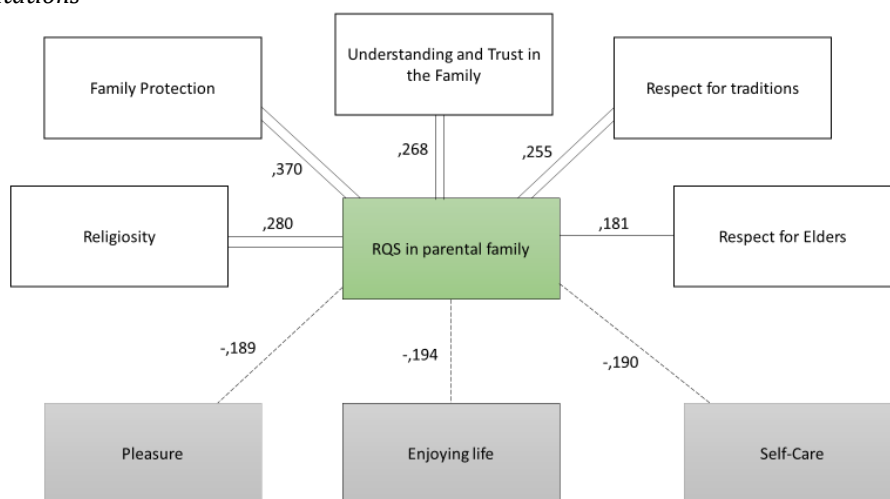
As can be seen, differences in the qualitative parameters of family relationships were significant at a high level. Youth with low satisfaction have exhibited: more pronounced asymmetry in their parents' marital system bonds (i.e., dominance of one spouse), greater alienation in bonds with the older generation, relative poverty of joint activities, and pronounced spatial boundaries within the home. Parameters where differences between groups exceed 3 points are highlighted in bold. Collectively, these aspects could be termed "Emotional Involvement of family members in each other's lives." Evidently, families of youth in Gr1 (low RQS group) were characterized by more acute conflicts, lower levels of mutual understanding, lack of unity in creating a comfortable home environment, and dissatisfaction with guest communication.

Significant differences were also found in the value-and-meaning sphere between the compared youth groups regarding the Significance of family and Close trusting relationships (higher in Group 2) and seeking pleasure (higher in Group 1). Values of Inner harmony (higher in Group 1) and Self-care (higher in Group 1) served as peculiar markers of potential contradictions in these meanings.

Correlational analysis revealed the general nature of the relationships between satisfaction with parental family relationship quality (RQS) and specific value ratings (Fig. 1), most of which were also identified during the contrast group comparison.

Figure 1

Correlations between Satisfaction with Parental Family Relationship Quality and Value Orientations



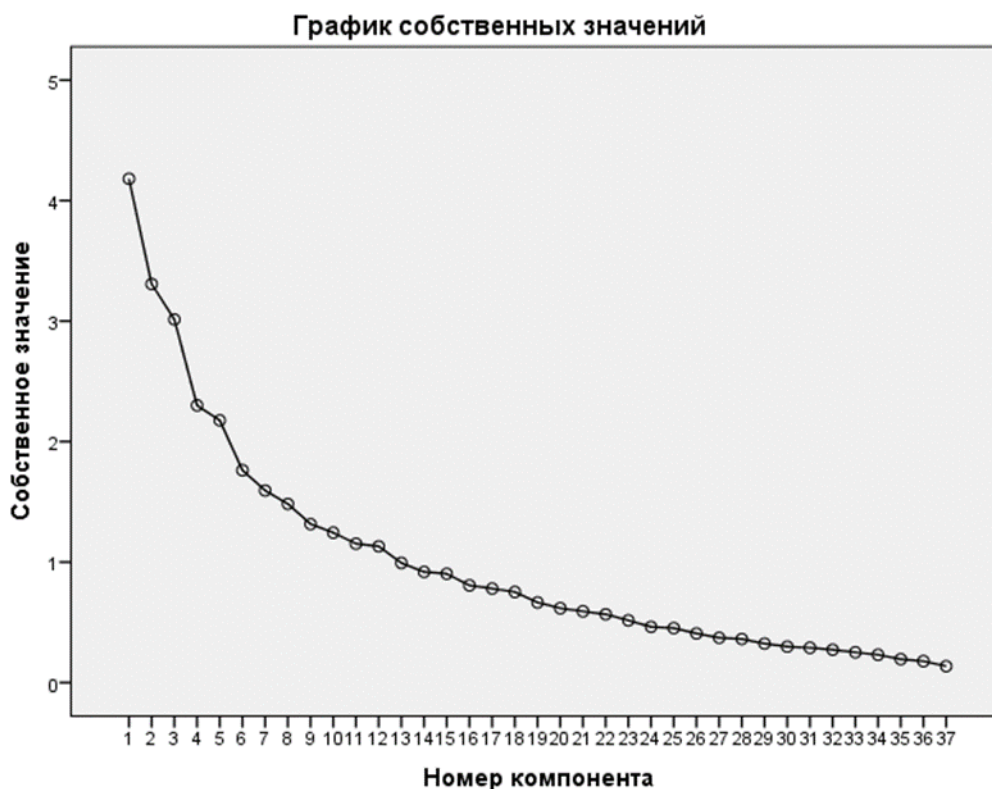
Note: Solid line -- positive correlation; Dashed line -- negative correlation; Double line -- $p < 0.01$; Single line -- $p < 0.05$.

The strongest correlations mediated by RQS were found for the values "Family Protection," "Religiosity," and "Understanding and Trust in the family." The discovered weak negative correlations with hedonistic values suggest a non-linear nature in their mediation. Overall, a pattern emerges: higher RQS is associated with higher significance of family value clusters and lower significance of hedonistic and individualistic values.

Factor analysis (demonstrating adequacy for the sample: Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO) measure of sampling adequacy = 0.586, $P = 0.000$) provided insight into the place of family relationship quality satisfaction within the overall values-and-meanings sphere of youth. Based on the scree plot (Fig. 2), we identified 6 leading factors constituting the main structural components in the analyzed youth sample (Table 4).

Figure 2

Scree Plot of Factor Eigenvalues



Legend: Y-axis – Eigenvalues; X-axis - Component number

Table 4
Factor Loadings of Youth Value Orientations

Rotated Component Matrix ^a						
Parameters (Values & RQS)	Components					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Choosing own goals	,772					
Intellect	,723					
Broad-mindedness	,575				,332	
Patience		,738				
Social justice		,664				
Usefulness		,506		-,371		
Tolerance		,457				-,389
Understanding and trust in family			,773			
Family protection			,614			
Mature love			,602		,497	
True friendship		,360	,518			
Relationship Quality Satisfaction (RQS)			,444	-,242		-,202
Enjoying life				,800		
Pleasure				,731		
Prosperity			,320	,617		
Inner harmony					,701	
Appreciating beauty					,639	
Wisdom	,357				,592	
Health						,731
Self-respect						,712
Self-care						,689

The first factor reflected the dominant need for self-determination among youth.

The second factor indicated the relevance for young people of developing self-regulation skills in a wide range of social situations they encounter (the leading value here is patience, as the ability to withstand irritation, self-possession).

The third factor, which included the parameter of our interest – RQS in the parental family – could be termed the "Significance of Close trusting Relationships." As seen, it encompassed not only family values but also values reflecting a broader orientation towards selective, deep, emotionally rich ties with other people.

The fourth factor emphasized the significance of satisfying personal desires. Notably, RQS, albeit with low loadings, entered this factor with a negative sign.

The fifth factor pointed to the importance of aesthetic and ethical activities in harmonizing one's state.

The sixth factor incorporated values of attentive attitude towards one's health and inner world. RQS also entered here with low loadings and an inverse sign.

As a result of regression analysis (Table 5), a model of subjective satisfaction with family relationships was obtained, explaining over 40% of the variance ($R^2 = 0.409$) and including the following aspects of family lifestyle:

$$\text{Satisfaction with Family Relationships} = 0.31 + 0.304 \times \text{Mutual Understanding} + 0.297 \times \text{Satisfaction with Guest Communication} + 0.246 \times \text{Constructive Conflict Resolution}$$

The contribution of β -regression coefficients for the first two variables was significant at $p < 0.001$, and for conflict resolution at $p < 0.01$.

Table 5
Multiple Correlation Coefficient R Values for the Obtained Model

Model Summary				
Model	R	R ²	Adjusted R ²	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	0,640 ^d	0,409	0,393	2,36
1. Predictors: (Constant), Mutual Understanding, Satisfaction with Guest Communication, Constructive Conflict Resolution				

Out of sixteen components diagnosed by the FRH Questionnaire, three entered the predictive model. All of them described features of family communication: intra-familial and extra-familial (communication with guests). The links with the hospitality component were particularly interesting and unexpected.

Discussion

The study demonstrated that satisfaction with relationship quality in the parental family is a very capacious, generalized construct characterizing young people's (both male

and female) orientation towards building stable attachment relationships. Moreover, we succeeded in identifying parameters of the family system that contribute most significantly to forming this construct. To structure them, let's return to Table 1, which proposed a correspondence between characteristics of a collective subject and family relationship parameters.

Among family activity characteristics, communication among family members, its processual aspects such as mutual understanding and constructiveness in resolving contradictions, proved to be the key factors. Mutual understanding reflects the degree of safety and trustworthiness in communications between family members due to a shared readiness to understand each other's needs. Conflict resolution characterizes the degree of tension or harmony in family relationships, orientation towards discussion, persuasion, and peaceful resolution of arising contradictions. The inclusion of these two aspects of family lifestyle in the model aligns with research by other authors. For instance, Heinze J.E. et al. (Heinze et al., 2020), on a large sample including disadvantaged families, showed that young people who reported higher levels of family conflict during adolescence less frequently reported closeness and support from parents. Moreover, this correlated with the frequency of reporting support from partners or spouses (also lower with high conflict in the parental family). In other words, a transfer effect of negative experience from the parental family to one's own family was observed. Conversely, correlations between these parameters were not observed in the case of positively colored relationships.

Sillars A., Canary D.J., Tafoya M. (2003) also emphasize that mutual understanding and constructive conflict resolution methods are significant predictors of overall family relationship quality. According to the results of this and another study (Schrodt et al., 2009), discussing difficult moments helps the child to develop a skill set integrated into their general social competence: listening skills, clarifying, reconciling one's own needs with others', respectful interaction while maintaining one's own position, etc. Thus, RQS serves as a generalized indicator of an individual's communicative and broader social competence.

Given that predictors of youth relationship quality satisfaction in our case were parameters of family communication, it is important to mention the research by M. Cui, H. Janhonen-Abuquah, and C.A. Darling (2022). They analyzed the interrelation between psychological well-being of young women, communication quality, and relationship quality with parents in the USA and Finland. The result was quite interesting: in the USA, communication quality (as subjective perception of actual communicative practices) predicted high levels of psychological well-being, whereas in Finland, it was relationship quality (as subjective perception of the entire child-parent interaction experience) that became the predictor. Our result aligned more closely with the American sample. This highlights cultural differences, indicating that in different socio-historical contexts, the specific set of parameters defining the qualitative specificity of relationships within the family group can vary, thereby reflecting the current demands young people place on the family institution.

We found it particularly interesting that satisfaction with guest relationships entered the set of RQS predictors. Unfortunately, family (non-commercial) hospitality currently receives insufficient attention. In our earlier work (Kunitsyna, Yumkina, 2022), it was shown that this type of purposeful activity significantly contributes to young people's perception of their family as an integral system. Preparing for guests, considering their needs and tastes, planning joint activities and discussion topics becomes an important component of the "we-ness" feeling. Just as interaction with others is crucial for personality development, intergroup interaction is vital for the formation of a collective subject. In an extensive study by R. Biswas-Diener and colleagues (Biswas-Diener et al., 2019), hospitality was linked to higher indicators of quality of life and subjective well-being. On the other hand, one study noted that the relationship between hospitality and subjective well-being significantly depends on the culture and traditions of the specific family (Biswas-Diener & Diener, 2024). In relation to our results, this might correlate with the finding that the contribution of family hospitality to the predictive model of intra-family relationship quality satisfaction was not as high as, for instance, of mutual understanding. Presumably, if a family is internally conflicted and alienated, communication with guests cannot be fulfilling.

In general discussion of our regression model, we would like to note the research by S. C. Chiang and S. Bai, (Chiang & Bai, 2022), which expands the understanding of the chain of interrelations within the family system. They established a direct dependence between the quality of relationships with parents and the severity of depressive symptoms in adolescents, where the mediating variable was the quality of the relationship between the spouses. Cui M., H. Janhonen-Abruquah, and C.A. Darling (2022) reached similar conclusions: deterioration in parental relationships leads to a decrease in perceived communication quality and relationship quality of young women with their parents, regardless of cultural affiliation. Thus, a promising direction of further research is the inclusion of additional variables in the analysis to represent the family holistically.

Our research showed that satisfaction with parental family relationship quality characterizes the place which values of interpersonal relationships occupy among other values and meanings. While the regression model allowed us to describe the main practices of life in the parental family that give rise to the general feeling of satisfaction among young people, correlational and factor analyses point to the result where this feeling is constituted. Empirically, it is demonstrated that the more satisfied young people were with their parental family relationships, the higher they valued understanding and trust within the family, family traditions, the authority of elders, and the safety of loved ones. Longitudinal studies by foreign colleagues confirm (Padilla et al., 2016; Padilla et al., 2020) that higher significance of family values among young people correlates with lower conflict levels and higher mutual understanding with parents. However, low significance of family values alone does not necessarily indicate low relationship quality with parents. As research by foreign and domestic authors shows, the structure of family and broader prosocial values appears to be dynamic between ages 18 and 25 (Padilla et al., 2016;

Lyubtsova, 2020), although its core remains stably linked to family members (Liders, 2012). Therefore, researchers' conclusions about the quality of relationship with parents and its connection to values should primarily be based on the analysis of family interaction parameters.

Conclusion

In summary, we can note that by relying on clear criteria of a collective subject, we proposed a system for analyzing the essential aspects of family relationship quality. Empirical analysis revealed that not all these aspects carried equal weight in developing predictive models. For the Russian youth sample, parameters characterizing the quality of communication with parents made the most significant contribution. Satisfaction with relationship quality in the parental family functions as an extremely generalized personal attitude, stemming from characteristics of mutual understanding, constructive experience of conflictual communication (i.e., communication emotionally threatening to positive relationships), and the unity of family members in interacting with other collective subjects or the extended kinship group.

Our main hypothesis was confirmed: in terms of values, the qualitative difference in satisfaction with intra-family relationships in youth perceptions stems from their parents' transmission of a general attitude of respect for the other person's personality (both at the spousal level and in intergenerational bonds), implying the use of specific family communication practices aimed at clarifying each other's needs and resolving contradictions. A high degree of satisfaction with family relationship quality creates a foundation for perceiving close, trusting interpersonal relationships as a value and orients towards protecting them. It is important to note that this does not imply an absence of critics or exclusive conformity among youth towards certain aspects of their relationships with parents.

The discovered interrelations with individual values have an ambiguous nature of mediation. For instance, an adequate need for self-care and pleasure-seeking is a normal state for a mature personality. However, if these meanings gravitate towards becoming leading personal values, this situation may reflect deprivation of young people's basic needs within the family and reduced quality of their relationships with parents.

In practical terms, it is essential not to limit the assessment of the family's place in youth value priorities solely to diagnosing value orientations. A comprehensive approach, supplementing values with an analysis of the young person's real-world diverse communication practices within the parental family (in our study, FRH Questionnaire served these objectives), proved to be highly heuristic.

A limitation of this study was the gender imbalance in the sample and the retrospective nature of the survey. It would be crucial to continue this research plan with married couples and parent-child dyads or triads, comparing the predictive models obtained in these cases with the one presented in this article.

Future research should incorporate gender, age and other sociodemographic, as well as cultural, parameters, to dive into a more detailed analysis of the predictive power of the obtained empirical model.

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Conflict of Interest Information

The authors have no conflicts of interest to declare.