

PREVALENCE AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS OF PERCEIVED POOR ADOLESCENT-PARENTAL RELATIONSHIP WITH HIGH-RISK BEHAVIORS AMONG MALAYSIAN ADOLESCENTS

FINDINGS FROM THE ADOLESCENT HEALTH SURVEY (AHS) 2022



Noor Syaqlah Shawaluddin, S Maria Awaluddin, Nur Hamizah Nasaruddin, Lim Kuang Kuay, Mohd Ruhaizie Riyadzi, Thamil Arasu a/l Saminthan, Tuan Mohd Amin Tuan Lah, Maznieda Mahjom, Nur Faraeein Zainal Abidin

Institute for Public Health, National Institutes of Health, Ministry of Health Malaysia, Bandar Setia Alam, 40170 Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia



Introduction

- Adolescence is a transitional period between childhood and maturity for those aged 10 to 19 years which the maturity process includes the adolescent-parental relationship (1).
- How the adolescent-parental relationship contributes to high-risk behaviors among adolescents is not adequately explored in Malaysia.

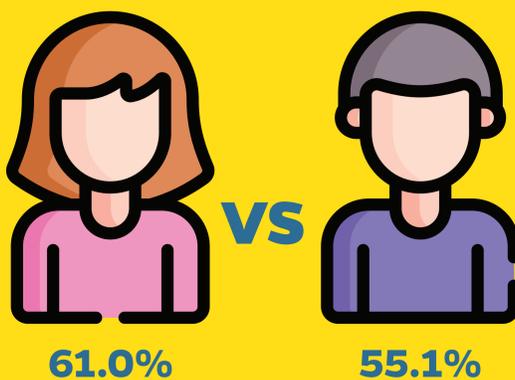
Objective

This study aims to determine the prevalence and associated factors of perceived poor adolescent-parental relationships with high-risk behavior among Malaysian adolescents.



Results

- Total respondents: 33,523 participated with a response rate of 89.0%.
- Overall prevalence of perceived poor relationship was 58.0% (95% CI=56.9, 59.2),
- Females were more significantly higher to perceived poor relationship.



- The perceived poor relationship among adolescents was associated with females (aOR: 1.40, 95% CI=1.30, 1.52) and whose parent were living apart (aOR: 1.26, 95% CI=1.17, 1.35).
- High-risk behaviors, perceived poor relationships among adolescents were associated with ever having sexual intercourse (aOR: 1.49, 95% CI=1.30, 1.70) and current e-cigarette smokers (aOR: 1.50 95% CI=1.33, 1.68).

Methods

- Data from the Adolescent Health Survey 2022.
- A cross-sectional study from June to July 2022 among national representative sample of secondary school students.
- Two-stage stratified cluster random sampling technique to select an estimates sample of 36 000 respondents from 240 randomly selected school.
- Tools: GSHS a self-administered questionnaire which cover sociodemographic data, health risk behavior and parental connectedness and parental bonding.
- Perceived poor relationships are defined as those answering the 5-point likert scale of score ≤ 3 (never, rarely, sometimes) to parental connectedness and parental bonding questionnaire
- Descriptive analysis and multivariable logistic regression were conducted to determine the association between perceived poor relationship as the dependent variable and high-risk behaviors as the independent variables.

Discussion

- An adequate adolescent-parental relationship is important for adolescent wellbeing and one of the protective factors for adolescent involvement in the high risk behavior (2).
- This study showed that, more than half adolescent perceived of poor relationship with their parent and it was prevalent among girls than boys (3,4).
- This study also found that adolescent who perceived poor relationships had a higher likelihood involvement in risky sexual behaviour and smoking habit in line with previous studies (5,6).

Conclusion

- More than half of the adolescents perceived poor relationships with their parents.
- Adolescents who perceived poor relationships were associated high-risk behaviors.
- Parents should be aware and take prompt action to have a better relationship with adolescents. This can be done by active listening, offering emotional support, and creating a safe and open communication environment.

References

1. Adolescent health [Internet]. World Health Organization. [cited 2022 Dec 15]. Available from: https://www.who.int/health-topics/adolescent-health#tab=tab_1
2. Smyth E, Darmody M. Risk and protective factors in adolescent behaviour: The role of family, school and neighbourhood characteristics in (mis)behaviour among young people. *Econ Soc Res Inst* [Internet]. 2021;(119). Available from: <https://doi.org/10.26504/rs119%0Ahttps://www.esri.ie/publications/risk-and-protective-factors-in-adolescent-behaviour-the-role-of-family-school-and>
3. Baig T, Ganesan GS, Ibrahim H, Yousuf W, Mahfoud ZR. The association of parental involvement with adolescents' well-being in Oman: evidence from the 2015 Global School Health Survey. *BMC Psychol* [Internet]. 2021;9(1):1-9. Available from: <https://doi.org/10.1186/s40359-021-00677-5>
4. Zhang Q, Pan Y, Zhang L, Lu H. Parent-Adolescent Communication and Early Adolescent Depressive Symptoms: The Roles of Gender and Adolescents' Age. *Front Psychol*. 2021;12(May):1-12.
5. Yimer B, Ashebir W. Parenting perspective on the psychosocial correlates of adolescent sexual and reproductive health behavior among high school adolescents in Ethiopia. *Reprod Health*. 2019;16(1):1-9.
6. Aho H, Koivisto AM, Paavilainen E, Joronen K. Parental involvement and adolescent smoking in vocational setting in Finland. *Health Promot Int*. 2018;33(5):846-57.

Acknowledgement

The authors would like to thank the Director General of Health, for the permission to present this poster.

