



# A Structural Equation Model of Attachment Among Adolescent Mothers and Their Mothers

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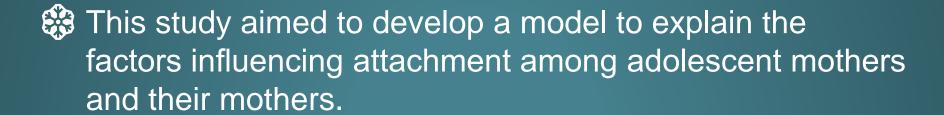
## Introduction

- Attachment between adolescent mothers and their mothers is important source of support for enhancing adolescent mothers' feelings of security, protection, and comfort when faced with distress or threat.
- Adolescent mothers are not ready to become a mother and their motherhood becomes problematic for them.
- They are more likely to perceive this transition role to motherhood as a critical period

### Introduction

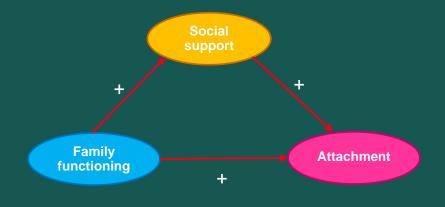
- Consequently, most Thai adolescent mothers (60 67.7%) stay with their mothers and original families in order to receive familial support
- The quality of attachment can be positive or negative outcomes with adolescent mother and their family.
- Therefore, it is essential to identify the predictors and mediator of this attachment and could be applied to increase the benefits of attachment outcomes.

# **Objective**



## **Hypotheses**

family functioning & social support would be associated with attachment among adolescent mothers and their mothers.



Hypothesized model

# Methodology

# **Participants**

 A multi-stage random sampling technique was used to recruit a total of 240 adolescent mothers

## Inclusion criteria

- aged under 19 years old
- lived with their own mothers for at least 6 months
- had their baby aged about 6-12 months with no congenital anomaly or serious health condition.
- able to read and write Thai

# Methodology

- Data were collected between January to July 2019 at vaccination-baby clinics in 31 health promoting hospitals.
- **\$** Used three self-reported questionnaires:
  - the Inventory of Parent and Peer Attachment (IPPA).
  - the Chulalongkorn Family Inventory (CFI).
  - the Postpartum Support Questionnaire (PSQ).
- SEM analysis was conducted to test the hypotheses
- 🗱 The IRB approval was obtained (IRB No. 02-10-2561)



## **Research setting**



#### Results



- 69.6 % was living with spouse without marriage license
- \$3 55.8 % had unplanned pregnancy
- 😂 58.34 % lived with mother, family members, and spouse.
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- 🝪 45.4% had unemployed

## Results

#### Table 1 Regression weights, direct (DE), indirect (IE), and total effects (TE) of the final modified model

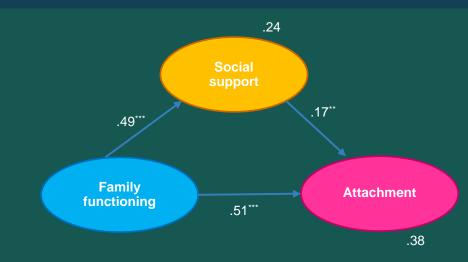
Exogenous	Endogenous	Estimate	SE	CR	Estimate			
variable	variable	Unstandardized			Standardized			
				_	DE	IE	TE	
Family functioning	Attachment	.97	.14	6.93	.51***	.08*	.59***	
Family functioning	→ Social support	1.09	.17	6.54	.49***		.49***	
Social support	→ Attachment	.15	.06	2.75	.17**		.17**	

SE standard error, CR composite reliability

\* 
$$p < .05$$
, \*\*  $p < .01$ , \*\*\*  $p < .001$ 

#### Results

- The SEM has satisfactorily fit with the data
- \*  $\chi^2 = 51.966$ , p = .221, df = 45, CMIN/df = 1.16, GFI = 0.966, AGFI = 0.941, CFI = 0.995, and RMSEA = .025).
- The final model accounted for 38 % of the variance in attachment



#### **Discussion**

#### Family functioning had a positive direct effect on attachment:

better problem solving, cohesion, & communication might have to provide feeling of togetherness, responsiveness, an increasing relationship in family that associated with higher levels of secure attachment.

#### Social support had a positive direct effect on attachment:

by increasing feeling of security, life satisfaction, capacity to seek a problem solving and caring from attached figures

## Conclusion

- The findings highlight the significance predictor and mediator of attachment among adolescent mothers and their mothers.
- Predictor was family functioning. Mediator was social support.
- Findings from this study could be useful in the design of effective intervention among adolescent mothers and grandmothers in order to enhance positive attachment outcome.



#### **Contact information**

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