ADULESCENTS SUBJECTIVE REALTH CUIVIPLAINTS IN THEIR SOCIAL CONTEXTS

D. Petanidou¹, E. Daskagianni², C. Dimitrakaki, G. Kolaitis³, Y. Tountas 1¹

¹Centre for Health Services Research, Department of Hygiene, Epidemiology and Medical Statistics, Athens University Medical School, Athens, Greece, ² Institute of Social & Preventive Medicine & ³ Department of Child Psychiatry, Athens University Medical School, "Aghia Sophia" Children's Hospital, Athens, Greece

Background & Aims: The aim of the study was to investigate the extent to which Greek adolescents' perceived wellbeing in their family, school and peer context predicted Subjective Health Complaints (SHC).

Methods: Questionnaires were administered to a Greek nation-wide, random, school-based sample of children aged 11-18 years in 2003. Data from 1087 adolescents were analyzed. A hierarchical regression model with SHC as the outcome variable was employed in order to i) control for the effects of demographic factors (gender, age and subjective socio-economic status (SES)) and ii) to identify the unique proportion of variance attributed to each context.

Results: Adolescents' perceived wellbeing in each of the three social contexts contributed accumulated and unique proportions of variance in SHC, after controlling for the effects of gender, age and subjective SES.

Variables	SHC				Model Summary			
	β† Step 1			3† Step 4	ΔF			
					R ²	AR ²		
Step 1: Background variables Gender‡ Agel Subjective SES					42.98*	3, 1083	.106	.106
	19*	16*	17*	17*				
	.14*	.09**	.06***	.05***				
	20*	09**	07***	05				
Step 2: Perceived Family Wellbeing		33*	26*	23*	126.39*	1, 1082	.200	.093
Step 3: Perceived School Wellbeing			19*	19*	37.17*	1, 1081	.226	.027
Step 4: Perceived Wellbeing among Peers				12*	18.50*	1, 1080	.236	.013

Conclusions: Adolescents' experiences in their social worlds could reveal possible sources of stress or discomfort with a potential effect on their psychosomatic health.





