

PARENTS CHILD RELATIONSHIP AMONG ADOLESCENTS AT A SELECTED DISTRICT IN BANGLADESH

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: The rapid advancement of technology in the 21st century has significantly diminished the importance of parent-child relationships in adolescence, even though these relationships play a crucial role in shaping adolescent behavior. This study aimed to evaluate the parent-child relationship among adolescents in Chapainawabganj, Bangladesh. **Methods:** An analytic cross-sectional study was conducted with 198 adolescents, using a convenient sampling technique. Data was collected through a self-administered structured questionnaire consisting of two sections. The data was analyzed using both descriptive and inferential statistics (t-test and ANOVA) with SPSS version 26. **Results:** The mean age of the participants was 14.86 years (SD=1.15) where the male and female numbers were equivalent. The average monthly income was 39530±20265 Bangladeshi Taka (BDT) or 325.53±166.88 USD (each BDT equal to 0.0082 USD). A significant relationship was found between parent-child relationships and several factors, including living area (P=.01), mother's education (P=.000), parenting style (P=.000), parental attachment (P=.000), important person (P=.001), and adolescent expectations (P=.009). **Conclusion:** The findings highlight several significant relationships between demographic factors and the parent-child relationship. Fostering positive parent-child relationships is critical for promoting healthy child development and family functioning. The study recommends organizing parenting workshops and raising awareness among parents about the importance of spending quality time with adolescents and providing space for them to express their feelings and expectations.

Keywords: Parents, Child, Parents child relationship, Adolescents, Parenting.

INTRODUCTION

The parent-child relationship is a fundamental aspect of human development, shaping an individual's emotional, social, and cognitive growth from early childhood to adulthood. During adolescence, this relationship undergoes significant transformations as both parents and children navigate the complexities of developmental transitions. Adolescence is a crucial period marked by increased independence, identity formation, and emotional fluctuations, which can sometimes lead to conflicts between parents and children (Branje, 2018). Despite these challenges, the parent-child relationship remains a key determinant of adolescent well-being, influencing their self-esteem, academic performance, mental health, and social competence (Mihalec-Adkins & Cooley, 2019). Understanding the dynamics of this relationship is particularly important in contexts such as Chapainawabgonj, Bangladesh, where socio-cultural factors and traditional family structures significantly influence parenting practices and adolescent development.

Research on parent-child relationships highlights the importance of parental warmth, communication, and involvement in fostering a positive developmental trajectory for adolescents. Studies indicate that adolescents often perceive their fathers as less emotionally expressive and more controlling, while mothers demonstrate varying levels of warmth and support based on the child's gender (Shao et al, 2022). Effective parenting strategies, including open communication and emotional support, have been linked to better adolescent outcomes, such as lower levels of anxiety, depression, and behavioral problems (Yanfeng, 2021). In contrast, dysfunctional parent-child relationships characterized by high conflict, lack of communication, and neglect can contribute to various psychological and behavioral issues, including substance abuse, delinquency, and suicidal tendencies (Parveen & Jan 2024). Therefore, it is imperative to explore the specific factors that shape parent-child relationships among adolescents in Chapainawabgonj to develop evidence-based interventions that strengthen these bonds and promote adolescent well-being.

Several factors influence the quality of parent-child relationships, including communication styles, parental knowledge of adolescent behavior, parental stress levels, and external influences such as peer pressure and technological advancements (Dong Young Park & Kyung Hwa Jung, 2023). A study by Trahan et al. (2020) found that co-parenting, parenting stress, and warmth significantly impact father-adolescent relationship closeness, while Nguyen et al. (2022) highlighted that excessive parental control over internet use can strain parent-child bonds. Additionally, personal growth initiatives and a sense of school belonging have been identified as moderating factors that can either strengthen or weaken the parent-child relationship (Zhang et al., 2022). In Bangladesh, where family dynamics are deeply rooted in cultural and religious traditions, the role of parental expectations, authority, and discipline must also be examined to understand their impact on adolescent behavior and overall relationship quality.

Given the critical role of the parent-child relationship in adolescent development, it is essential to examine the expectations that adolescents have from their parents and how these expectations align with parental behaviors. Adolescents typically seek emotional support, companionship, and role modeling from their parents, yet cultural norms and generational gaps often lead to misunderstandings and unmet expectations (McKenna et al., 2021). Research suggests that parental expectations significantly shape adolescents' academic achievements, psychological well-being, and future aspirations (Sánchez-Sandoval et al., 2019). However, discrepancies between parental expectations and adolescent needs can lead to conflicts and stress, emphasizing the need for balanced parenting approaches. By investigating parent-child relationships among adolescents in Chapainawabgonj, this study aimed to provide insights into the factors that enhance or hinder these relationships, ultimately contributing to the development of targeted interventions to foster healthier family dynamics.

METHODS

This study employed an analytic cross-sectional design to assess the parent-child relationship among adolescents. The study was conducted over a period from September 2023 to October 2024 in two government high schools in Chapainawabgonj, Bangladesh—Horimohon Government High School and Nawabgonj Government Girl's High School. These schools were selected due to their urban location and large student population, which provided a suitable setting for the study. The target population included students aged 13–18 years attending classes eight to ten in the selected schools. A total of 198 adolescents were selected through convenience sampling, ensuring they met the inclusion criteria (age 13–18, enrolled in grades 8–10, and willing to participate with parental consent). Exclusion criteria included students who suffer from chronic diseases or are mentally ill, read below class eight, and live without parents due to parental separation or death. The sample size was calculated by using "G" power software with a significant (α) level of 0.05, an expected power of 0.80 ($1 - \beta$), and an effect size of 0.25 as commonly used in nursing research. The actual sample size was to be 180 and considering a 10% attrition rate, the final sample size came to 198.

The questionnaire was developed based on a comprehensive literature review of two prior validated studies (Titze et al., 2013; Yousuf et al., 2018). To ensure content validity, the instrument was reviewed by two experts with over 10 years of experience in adolescent psychology and family studies, and modifications were made based on their feedback to improve clarity and relevance. Reliability was assessed through a pilot test involving 10 participants, which helped identify ambiguities, errors, and inconsistencies in the questionnaire. After refining the tool based on pilot feedback, the final version was administered for the study. This rigorous process ensured that the questionnaire was both valid (accurately measuring parent-child relationships) and reliable (producing consistent responses).

The research instrument comprised two sections: a socio-demographic questionnaire and a questionnaire on parent-child relationships. The socio-demographic questionnaire gathered essential participant details such as age, gender, birth order, family income, and parental education level. The parent-child relationship questionnaire included 27 items assessing the relationship with both parents separately. The questionnaire evaluated aspects such as communication patterns, trust, and conflict using a five-point Likert scale. The maximum score for communication was 55, with higher scores indicating better communication, while trust was measured with a maximum score of 30 and conflict with a maximum score of 50.

After obtaining ethical approval from the Institutional Review Board (IRB) of Bangladesh Medical University, which was known as Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujib Medical University (BSMMU) (IRB No: BSMMU/2024/6725) and permission from school authorities, participants were briefed on the study's purpose. Verbal consent was obtained from parents, while written assent was taken from participants to ensure voluntary involvement. Ethical principles were strictly maintained throughout the process, including ensuring informed consent (both parental consent and participant assent), protecting confidentiality and anonymity by collecting no identifying information, and upholding participants' right to withdraw at any time without consequences. All procedures were conducted following IRB guidelines to ensure compliance with ethical research standards.

Questionnaires were administered during school hours under researcher supervision to maintain consistency. The collected data were analyzed using SPSS version 26. Descriptive statistics, including frequencies, percentages, means, and standard deviations, were used to summarize participant characteristics. For inferential analysis, independent t-tests were conducted to compare mean differences in parent-child relationships across groups (e.g., gender), while one-way ANOVA was employed to examine associations between parent-child interactions and demographic variables such as family income and parental education. A p-value of less than 0.05 was considered statistically significant for all tests, ensuring robust and reliable findings.

RESULTS

Table 1 illustrates the socio-demographic profile of the study participants. This study included 198 adolescent participants aged between 13 and 17 years, with a mean age of 14.86 ± 1.15 years. The gender distribution was equal, with 50% males and 50% females. The majority of participants (95.5%) were Muslim, while 4.5% belonged to non-Muslim communities. Regarding educational levels, 33.3% were in grade eight, 31.8% in grade nine, and 34.8% in grade ten, with a mean grade level of 2.02 ± 0.828 . Most participants (83.8%) lived in nuclear families, while 16.2% belonged to joint families. The average number of siblings was 2.51 ± 0.877 , and the mean birth order was 2.00 ± 0.861 . The family size ranged from 3 to 17 members, with an average of 5.06 ± 1.67 members per household. The average monthly income was $39,530 \pm 20,265$ BDT or 325.53 ± 166.88 USD (each BDT equal to 0.0082 USD). The mean age of mothers was 38.01 ± 5.16 years, while fathers' average age was 45.46 ± 5.32 years. A significant proportion of participants (72.2%) resided in urban areas, while

27.3% were from rural settings. Regarding parental education, 33.8% of fathers and 33.8% of mothers had attained graduation or higher education, while the remaining had primary and secondary School Certificates or Higher Secondary Certificate qualifications. Fathers were mostly engaged in business (47.5%) and service (34.8%), while a small proportion were migrant workers (14.6%) or engaged in agriculture (3.0%). The majority of mothers (90.4%) were housewives, while only 9.6% were employed. The mother was identified as the most important person by 52.5% of adolescents, followed by both parents (26.8%), the father (16.7%), and self or others (4.0%). Parenting styles were predominantly authoritative (42.4%) and permissive (40.4%), while 15.7% of parents exhibited an authoritarian style, and 1.5% were neglectful. Parental attachment patterns revealed that 52.0% of adolescents had an avoidant attachment, 41.9% had a secure attachment, and smaller proportions had ambivalent (2.5%) or disorganized attachment (3.5%). Regarding adolescent expectations, 38.9% desired trust, friendship, and emotional sharing with parents, while 18.2% wanted parents to act as friends, 17.7% sought trust, and 14.1% expected emotional sharing. A small proportion expected continuing support in the future (4.0%).

Table 1. Distribution of socio-demographic characteristics of participants (N=198)

Variable	Categories	N	%	M± SD
Age (Range 13-17)				14.86 ± 1.15
Gender	Female	99	50%	
	Male	99	50%	
Religion	Muslim	189	95.5%	
	Non-Muslim	9	4.5%	
Class	Eight	66	33.3%	
	Nine	63	31.8%	
	Ten	69	34.8%	
Number of Brother & Sister (range1-5)				2.51±.877
Order of Children (Range 1-5)				2.00±.861
Types of Family	Nuclear	166	83.8%	
	Joined	32	16.2%	
Family member (Range 3-17)				5.06±1.67
Monthly income (Range 10000-100000 BDT)				39530±20265 or

				325.53±166.88 USD (each BDT equal to 0.0082 USD).
Mother Age (Range 30-56)				38.01±5.16
Father Age (Range 35-65)				45.46±5.32
Area of Living	Rural	54	27.3%	
	Urban	144	72.2%	
Education of Father	Primary education	33	16.7%	
	Secondary School Certificate	53	26.8%	
	Higher Secondary Certificate	45	22.7%	
	Graduation and above	67	33.8%	
Education of Mother	Primary education	42	16.7%	
	Secondary School Certificate	76	26.8%	
	Higher Secondary Certificate	33	22.7%	
	Graduation and above	47	33.8%	
Occupation of Father	Service	69	34.8%	
	Business	94	47.5%	
	Agriculture	6	3.0%	
	Migrant worker	29	14.6%	
Occupation of Mother	Housewife	179	90.4%	

	Employer	19	9.6%	
Important person	Father	33	16.7%	
	Mother	104	52.5%	
	Both father and mother	53	26.8%	
	Others(self)	8	4.0%	
Parenting style	Permissive	80	40.4%	
	Authoritative	84	42.4%	
	Authoritarian	31	15.7%	
	Neglectful	3	1.5%	
Parental attachment	Secure	83	41.9%	
	Avoidant	103	52.0%	
	Ambivalent	5	2.5%	
	Disorganized	7	3.5%	
Adolescent expectation	Trust me	35	17.7%	
	Parents act as a friend	36	18.2%	
	Share my feelings	28	14.1%	
	Trust, like a friend, and sharing feelings	77	38.9%	
	Trust me and act as a friend	14	7.1%	
	Continuing support in the future	8	4.0%	

The findings in Table 2 highlight differences in the parent-child relationship dimensions between fathers and mothers. Mothers reported significantly higher scores than fathers in communication (42.83 vs. 39.22; $p = 0.030$) and overall child relationship quality (102.88 vs. 97.57; $p = 0.045$), indicating that mothers generally perceive a stronger and more effective connection with their child in these areas. Although mothers also showed slightly higher mean scores in trust (22.91 vs. 21.23) and mean of means (3.81 vs. 3.63), these differences were not statistically significant ($p = 0.110$ and $p = 0.085$, respectively). Interestingly, no significant difference was found in perceived conflict levels between fathers and mothers (37.14 vs. 37.12; $p = 0.990$), suggesting both parents experience similar levels of conflict with their children.

Table 2: Distribution of different aspects of parent's child relationship with father and mother. (N=198)

Variables	Father (Mean $\pm$ SD)	Mother (Mean $\pm$ SD)	P value
Total Mean of Communication	39.22 $\pm$ 7.86	42.83 $\pm$ 7.77	0.030 *
Total Mean of Trust	21.23 $\pm$ 4.68	22.91 $\pm$ 5.05	0.110
Total Mean of Conflict	37.12 $\pm$ 7.02	37.14 $\pm$ 7.25	0.990
Total Mean of Child Relationship	97.57 $\pm$ 17.91	102.88 $\pm$ 18.79	0.045 *
Mean of Means	3.63 $\pm$ 0.66	3.81 $\pm$ 0.27	0.085
Total Mean of Parent-Child Relationship	200.45 $\pm$ 34.36		

The relationship between socio-demographic characteristics and parent-child relationships among the 198 participants reveals several significant associations in Table 3. Age, gender, religion, number of siblings, and parental occupation did not show significant correlations with parent-child relationships. However, adolescents from urban areas ($M = 204.10 \pm 33.90$) reported significantly better relationships with their parents than those from rural areas ($M = 190.70 \pm 33.96$, $p = 0.014$).

Parental education plays a crucial role in shaping the parent-child relationship. Adolescents whose mothers had higher education (graduation and above: $M = 215.45 \pm 34.36$) experienced stronger relationships with their parents compared to those whose mothers had only primary education ($M = 188.50 \pm 28.88$, $p < 0.001$). Similarly, the father's education level also showed a positive trend, with higher parental education levels being associated with stronger relationships, though the association was not statistically significant.

Parenting style significantly influenced parent-child relationships ($p < 0.001$). Adolescents with authoritative parents reported the highest relationship scores ($M = 218.96 \pm 25.06$), followed by permissive ($M = 198.88 \pm 26.93$), authoritarian ($M = 165.90 \pm 21.27$), and neglectful parenting ($M = 81.00 \pm 19.97$). Similarly, parental attachment was a strong predictor, with secure attachment ($M = 228.10 \pm 18.77$) leading to the highest relationship scores, followed by avoidant ($M = 185.20 \pm 20.81$), ambivalent ($M = 160.40 \pm 47.20$), and disorganized attachment ($M = 125.57 \pm 51.52$) ($p < 0.001$).

The perception of the most important person in an adolescent's life also influences the parent-child relationship ($p = 0.001$). Those who identified both parents as important figures ($M = 211.40 \pm 32.20$) reported better relationships than those who considered only one parent (father: $M = 198.85 \pm 29.99$; mother: $M = 198.23 \pm 31.37$), while those who identified "others" had the lowest relationship scores ($M = 163.38 \pm 66.05$).

Adolescents' expectations from parents were also significant ($p = 0.009$). Those who expected "continuing support in the future" had the highest parent-child relationship score ($M = 244.25 \pm 7.98$), while other expectations such as trust, friendship, and emotional sharing showed varied but lower mean scores.

Lastly, the total parent-child relationship score was significantly correlated between the relationship with the father ($M = 97.57 \pm 17.91$) and the relationship with the mother ($M = 102.88 \pm 18.79$) ($p < 0.001$), indicating that the quality of the relationship with one parent is strongly linked to the relationship with the other.

Table 3: Relationship between sociodemographic characteristics and parent-child relationship of participants (N=198)

Variable	Categories	M± SD	t/F/r*	P Value
Age			-.051	0.472
Gender	Female	199.90±36.22	-.225	0.822
	Male	201.00±32.56		
Religion	Muslim	200.37±34.16	-.127	0.902
	Non-Muslim	202.11±40.45		
Class read in	Eight	203.91±26.58		
	Nine	201.94±34.31	1.03	0.359
	Ten	195.78±40.44		
Number of brothers & sisters	Min-1 Max-5		-.066	0.358
Area of living	Rural	190.70± 33.96	-2.47	0.014
	Urban	204.10± 33.90		
Education of father	Primary education	197.88 ±31.59	1.13	0.337
	SSC	200.02 ±39.26		
	HSC	194.42 ±29.30		
	Graduation and above	206.10 ±34.53		
Education of Mother	Primary education	188.50± 28.88	9.99	<0.001
	SSC	206.36± 31.60		
	HSC	181.12± 40.62		
	Graduation and above	215.45± 34.36		
Occupation of Father	Service	202.32±32.324	0.401	0.752
	Business	201.20± 36.982		
	Agriculture	201.20± 36.982		
	Migrant worker	194.50 ±33.78		
Occupation of Mother	Housewife	201.13±35.12	.853	0.287
	Employer	194.05±25.97		

Parenting style	Permissive	198.88±26.93 ^a	56.82	<0.001 b>a>c>d
	Authoritative	218.96±25.06 ^b		
	Authoritarian	165.90±21.27 ^c		
	Neglectful	81.00±19.97 ^d		
Parental attachment	Secure	228.10±18.77 ^a	88.89	<0.001 a>b>c>d
	Avoidant	185.20±20.81 ^b		
	Ambivalent	160.40±47.20 ^c		
	Disorganized	125.57±51.52 ^d		
Important person	Father	198.85±29.99 ^a	5.406	0.001 c>a>b>d
	Mother	198.23±31.37 ^b		
	Both father and mother	211.40±32.20 ^c		
	Others	163.38±66.05 ^d		
Adolescent expectation	Trust me	200.29±28.39 ^a	3.15	0.009 f>c>e>a>d
	Parents act as a friend	196.33±30.20 ^b		
	Share my feelings	204.07±32.17 ^c		
	Trust, like a friend, and sharing feelings	196.36±38.93 ^d		
	Trust me and act as a friend	201.64±30.42 ^e		
	Continuing support in the future	244.25±7.98 ^f		
Total Parent-child relationship	Relation with Father	97.57±17.91 ^a	.752**	<0.001
	Relation with Mother	102.88±18.79 ^b		

* "t" = Independent sample t-test, "F" = One-way ANOVA, "r" = Pearson correlation coefficient.

Statistical significance tested at $p < 0.05$ level.

Post hoc comparison notation (e.g., $b > a > c > d$) indicates group ranking based on mean differences using post hoc ANOVA tests.

DISCUSSION

The present study was conducted to assess the parent-child relationship among adolescents in Chapainawabgonj, Bangladesh. The findings are discussed in comparison with previous literature to highlight similarities, differences, and possible explanations for variations in results.

The study revealed that the mean age of participants was 14.86 years ($SD \pm 1.15$), which closely aligns with a previous study conducted by Fatima et al. (2016) in Pakistan, where the mean age was 15.8 years ($SD \pm 1.3$). The gender distribution in the present study was equal for boys and girls, a finding that is consistent with previous studies by Patel (2019) and Bagga & Saini (2017). Additionally, the majority of participants (72.2%) lived in urban areas, contrasting with findings by Trong Dam et al. (2023) in Vietnam, where 73.7% of respondents resided in rural areas. This difference may be attributed to the fact that the present study was conducted in government schools, whereas the Vietnamese study had a broader national representation.

A comparison of demographic characteristics reveals strong similarities between the present study and previous research. Specifically, 95.5% of participants in this study identified as Muslim and 83.8% belonged to nuclear families, which is closely aligned with the findings of Bhuiyan et al. (2021) in Dhaka city, where 95% were Muslim and 85.6% lived in nuclear households. Similarly, the educational background of fathers (33.8% with graduation or higher) and mothers (38.4% with SSC) in this study is comparable to the patterns observed by Shahnaz Kabir et al. (2024) in the Rangpur district, suggesting a consistent demographic profile across different regions of Bangladesh.

Parenting style was another crucial variable examined in this study. The findings indicated that 42.4% of parents followed an authoritative parenting style, while 40.4% were permissive. This is somewhat similar to Bhuiyan et al. (2020) in Dhaka, where 40.0% of parents were permissive and 25.8% were authoritative. However, the present findings differ significantly from those of Arafat et al. (2021), who reported that 84.8% of parents were authoritative, and only 4.3% were permissive. This vast discrepancy might be due to differences in data collection, as the Arafat et al. (2021) study collected data directly from parents. Similarly, findings from Patias et al. (2018) in South-West Nigeria also contrast with this study, reporting 73.1% authoritative and 3.8% permissive parenting styles.

The study further investigated attachment styles among adolescents. The results showed that 52.0% had an avoidant attachment, and 41.9% had a secure attachment. These findings contrast sharply with those of Supriya Thambireddy et al. (2023) in Nellore, Andhra Pradesh, India, where 64.1% had a secure attachment and only 7% had an avoidant attachment. Other studies also show a higher prevalence of secure attachment: Finzi et al. (2001) reported 68.6% secure attachment, and Nishikawa et al. (2009) found 63.3% secure

attachment among adolescents. Furthermore, Kokkinos (2013) documented 73.4% secure attachment and 18.8% anxious/ambivalent attachment, highlighting a significant deviation from the present findings.

Adolescent expectations from parents, such as trust, emotional sharing, and friendship, were also examined in the current study. These expectations align with findings by McKenna et al. (2021), who reported that adolescents value positive relationships with their parents, emphasizing emotional support and companionship. Moreover, a significant relationship was found between the area of living and parent-child relationships, consistent with findings by Manpreet Kaur et al. (2015). Additionally, a highly significant relationship between maternal education level and parent-child relationships was observed, corroborating previous research by Li & Zhan (2023).

The present study also identified a strong association between parenting style and parent-child relationships, where authoritative parenting was linked to better parent-child relationships compared to other styles. This finding is in agreement with Shahzad et al. (2023), who also reported a positive correlation between authoritative parenting and a strong parent-child relationship. Similarly, a highly significant relationship was found between parental attachment and the parent-child relationship, with secure attachment associated with healthier relationships. These findings align with research by Ferreira et al. (2024) and Delgado et al. (2022), which indicated that secure attachment positively influences parent-child relationships and contributes to better emotional regulation in children.

Finally, the study found a positive correlation between adolescent expectations and parent-child relationships, which is analogous to the findings from McKenna et al. (2021). Overall, the results underscore the importance of authoritative parenting and secure attachment in fostering healthy parent-child relationships. However, variations in findings across studies suggest the influence of cultural, methodological, and contextual factors in shaping parent-child dynamics.

Limitations:

This study has several limitations that may impact the accuracy and generalizability of its findings. First, data was collected only from adolescents, whereas including both parents and adolescents could provide a more comprehensive perspective. Second, the study was conducted in a single region such as an Urban area and selected district, limiting its applicability to a broader population; a larger-scale study would enhance generalizability. Third, data collection relied on a self-administered questionnaire, whereas a face-to-face approach could yield more accurate and detailed insights into parent-child relationships. Additionally, the small sample size of 198 participants may restrict the generalizability of the results. Lastly, the use of a convenience sampling technique introduces potential bias and may affect the representativeness of the sample.

CONCLUSION

The parent-child relationship during adolescence plays a crucial role in shaping an adolescent's development, emotional well-being, and future relationships. The study findings highlight that children who experience secure attachments and are raised with an authoritative parenting style are more likely to develop strong and fulfilling relationships with their parents. Understanding the influence of the parent-child dynamic is essential for promoting adolescent mental health, as it significantly contributes to their overall well-being. Parents should strive to cultivate a supportive and nurturing environment that fosters positive mental health, helping adolescents navigate societal challenges with resilience and confidence. Strengthening family bonds and encouraging open emotional expression are key factors in enhancing adolescent mental health. Based on the limitations identified in the current study, several recommendations are proposed to improve future research. Firstly, it is recommended that data be collected from both parents and adolescents to ensure more accurate and balanced results. Secondly, future studies should involve larger sample sizes to enhance the generalizability of the findings across broader populations. In addition, the use of random sampling techniques is suggested to reduce selection bias and improve the reliability of the results. Lastly, future research should consider incorporating qualitative approaches to explore participants' experiences in greater depth and gain a more comprehensive understanding of the subject matter.

Conflict of interest

The authors declare no conflicts of interest.

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