



PARENT-CHILD RELATIONSHIP, PERCEIVED SOCIAL SUPPORT, AND
PERCEIVED DISCRIMINATION AS PREDICTORS OF WELL-BEING AMONG LGBTQ
EMERGING ADULTS IN MALAYSIA

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Parent-Child Relationship, Perceived Social Support, and Perceived Discrimination as Predictors of Well-Being among LGBTQ Emerging Adults in Malaysia.

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APPROVAL FORM

This research paper attached hereto, entitled “Parent-Child Relationship, Perceived Social Support, and Perceived Discrimination as Predictors of Well-Being among LGBTQ Emerging Adults in Malaysia” prepared and submitted by Haw Ying Huei, Lee Nie, and Yashnevathy A/P Govindasamy in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Bachelor of Social Science (Hons) Psychology is hereby accepted.

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PCR, PSS, AND PD AS PREDICTORS OF WB IN LGBTQ EMERGING ADULTS

Abstract

Malaysian LGBTQ emerging adults' well-being is essential to examine as better well-being can help them to cope with the struggles due to their sexual minority identity. This paper aimed to investigate the role of positive and negative parent-child relationships, perceived social support, and perceived discrimination as predictors of well-being among LGBTQ emerging adults in Malaysia. A cross-sectional quantitative study using purposive and snowball sampling techniques was conducted. 148 LGBTQ emerging adults aged between 18 and 29 ($M = 22.4$, $SD = 2.9$) were recruited via the online platform. The linear regression model shows a significant predicting effect of the positive and negative parent-child relationship, perceived social support, and perceived discrimination on well-being among Malaysian LGBTQ emerging adults. The results indicated that a positive parent-child relationship could contribute to better well-being. Furthermore, higher perceived social support could also lead to higher well-being among Malaysian LGBTQ emerging adults. Besides that, having negative parent-child relationships could result in poorer well-being. Malaysian LGBTQ emerging adults who experience perceived discrimination could also have lower well-being. The integration of Minority Stress Theory and Relational Regulation Theory also supported the findings of this study. Overall, this paper expands the existing knowledge on the importance of positive and negative parent-child relationships, perceived social support, and perceived discrimination as predictors of well-being among Malaysian LGBTQ emerging adults. Interventions to improve the well-being of LGBTQ emerging adults should be organized, and policies to reduce discrimination against the LGBTQ community in Malaysia should be taken into account to increase their well-being.


Keywords: parent-child relationship, perceived social support, perceived discrimination, well-being, LGBTQ, emerging adults, Malaysia

DECLARATION

We declare that the material contained in this paper is the end result of our own work and that due acknowledgement has been given in the bibliography and references to ALL sources be they printed, electronic or personal.

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List of Abbreviations

PCR	Parent-Child Relationship
PSS	Perceived Social Support
PD	Perceived Discrimination
WB	Well-Being
LGBTQ	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and Queer
WHO-5	World Health Organization-Five Well-Being Index
PARQ	Parent Adult Relationship Questionnaire
MSPSS	Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support
InDI-A	Intersectional Anticipated Discrimination Scale
MST	Minority Stress Theory
RRT	Relational Regulation Theory
SPSS	Statistical Package for The Social Sciences

Chapter I

Introduction

Background of Study

LGBTQ is known as Lesbian (a women-identified individual who is romantically and/or sexually attracted towards other female), Gay (a man-identified individual and is romantically and/or sexually attracted to male), Bisexual (an individual who is emotionally and/or sexually attracted to both male and female), Transgender (an individual whose gender identity differ from the sex given at birth), and Queer (a general term for individuals whose sexual preferences, gender identities, or expressions do not correspond with their biological sex and the norms of heterosexual society) (Tan et al., 2021; Queer Lapis, n.d.). However, according to Queer Lapis (n.d.), a website run by and for the LGBTQ community in Malaysia, there are several common sexual and gender identities found in Malaysia, for instance, lesbian, gay, bisexual, genderfluid (the person whose gender identity does not match the given sex at birth) and transgender. Currently, there is not much statistics about the population of the LGBTQ community in Malaysia, hence the prevalence of LGBTQ in the community remains unknown (Tan et al., 2021).

According to a past study, researchers found that there are 59% of Malaysian out of 1300 Malaysian participants involved in the study from Southeast Asia have negative perspectives towards the LGBTQ community (Manalantas et al., 2017). Some participants expressed that they do not want a lesbian or gay person as their neighbour. Other than that, the news media in Malaysia shows judgemental views and bias towards the LGBTQ community as some disrespectful words were used in describing LGBTQ, such as “disgusting” and “deviant” (Subir, 2019). These may indicate or cause a low acceptance level among the public towards the LGBTQ community in Malaysia. Apart from public receptivity, Sharia or Islamic law also have certain power in sexual interactions between men

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and women as lesbian sexual relations (musahaqah), sex between males (sodomy), sex that is considered as "outside the order of nature" (liwat), and transvestites (cross-dressing as other sex) or transsexual (persons who change their bodies physically from one sex to another through the use of hormones or surgery) are all prohibited among Muslim in Malaysia (Ghoshal & Human Rights Watch, 2014; IGLHRC, 2016). For instance, religious authorities consistently take legal action against the LGBTQ community and lead the LGBTQ will to be criminalised under Sharia and colonial laws with penalties including fines, lashing, and jail (Rehman & Polymenopoulou, 2012). It was also found that most of the Malaysians agree with the cruel legalisation of Sharia law as they do not accept the LGBTQ community (Adamczyk, 2017).

According to Arnett et al. (2014), emerging adults refers to the period that can be considered as a new life stage between adolescence and young adulthood in which life transaction takes place, ranging from 18 to 29 years old. This period is extremely influential in adult development as well as a key stage of identity formation (Portner & Riggs, 2016). Emerging adults might have feelings in-between as they do not see themselves as adolescents or adults (Layland et al., 2017). The study has also mentioned that they tend to be more self-centred and are also undergoing identity discovery in the workplace, relationships, and worldviews. In addition, this situation is rooted by the changes in residence, relationships, workplace, education, and age (Layland et al., 2017). According to research, LGBTQ emerging adults experience different behavioural and cognitive outcomes than their heterosexual and cisgender friends (Wagaman et al., 2016). According to the study, sexual and gender identity development may be associated in unexpected ways for LGBTQ emerging adults, as gay and bisexual males were more likely to question their gender identities with extreme ambivalence, confusion, anxiety, and rage (McDermott & Schwartz, 2013).

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Well-being can be defined as the feelings of functioning well, the presence of pleasant emotions like joy and satisfaction, taking charge of one's own life, and having a purpose in life (Ruggeri et al., 2020). As for the LGBTQ community, a study found a significant relationship between well-being and sexual identity as well-being might help them cope with their struggles physically and mentally (Li et al., 2013). Yet, this has been proven by the study which claimed that the LGBTQ community is more likely to suffer from depression, anxiety, and psychological distress (Juhari et al., 2022). According to a study conducted in Malaysia, the prevalence of mental illnesses among the LGBTQ community is greater than that of the overall population (Juhari et al., 2022). This is because it is found that LGBTQ individuals experience minority stressors such as internalized homonegativity, societal isolation, and unrevealed one's sexual identity that will negatively affect their life (Chan et al., 2022). It has also been highlighted that LGBTQ individuals are more vulnerable to negative physical, psychosocial, and health outcomes due to unique stresses against the norm (Delozier et al., 2020).

When it comes to the LGBTQ in the Malaysian context, a study has claimed that the well-being of sexual minority groups in Malaysia are in line of vulnerability due to the need to negotiate their identity development processes in a social context where homonegative public opinion dominates (Manalantas et al., 2017). As this statement emphasizes the risk towards the well-being of LGBTQ individuals in Malaysia, another study has also claimed that the prevalence of mental illnesses among the LGBTQ community in Malaysia is greater than that of the overall population as they have been experiencing high pressure because of living in a heteronormative culture (Juhari et al., 2022). This statement can be supported by a recent tragedy where a consultant psychiatrist in Singapore, which is similar to Malaysian context, reported that there are at least three to four LGBTQ patients, who are having depression or anxiety attacks every month (Malay Mail, 2019).

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Meanwhile, prior to becoming an adult, developing strong bonds with one's parents is crucial for identity development as it provides a solid base for a person to build themselves upon when assuming adult responsibilities (Lindell et al., 2017). The term “parent-child relationship” refers to the important and impactful relationships that exist between parents and their children, including attachment, openness, and engagement in the relationship (Scharp & Thomas, 2018; Zeigler-Hill & Shackelford, 2020). Other than that, as the fundamental micro-level feature of the larger environment in which a child grows, the quality of the parent-child interaction is critical (Hagan et al., 2016). Furthermore, a previous study discovered that emerging people who had stronger ties with their parents were more consistent in terms of personal beliefs, religion, prosocial behaviours, and having low internalising and externalising tendencies (Nelson & Padilla-Walker, 2013). Within the context of the LGBTQ community, a positive parent-child relationship becomes more remarkable in terms of contributing to the well-being of the LGBTQ individual's life. Not only due to the LGBTQ community being more likely to face stressors compared to individuals outside their community (Newcomb et al., 2019), but there is also research that supports the importance of parent-child relationship in predicting the well-being of LGBTQ emerging adults (Mills-Koonce et al., 2018).

Besides of parent-child relationship, the perceived social support is associated with greater life satisfaction of LGBTQ emerging adults when the presence of friends is consistent even after disclosing their sexual identity (Snapp et al., 2015). The concept of perceived social support describes how individuals view the availability of assistance and support from their social networks, such as family, friends, and significant others, regarding psychological, emotional, appraisal, and practical support when they are in need (Cooke et al., 1988; Ioannou et al., 2019). Additionally, social support is frequently defined as the existence or accessibility of people with whom one can depend on and receive love, respect, and affection.

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It is quantified as the perception integrated towards a social network in terms of accessibility of support and real assistance (Liu et al., 2014). A past study has also proved that social support provided by individuals especially within the LGBTQ community can serve as a pillar to handle the life challenges that come with being a member of the community (Frost et al., 2016).

Perceived discrimination is characterised as a person's impression or experience of unfavourable attitudes, judgments, or unequal treatment because of their characteristics, such as sexual orientation (Straiton et al., 2019; Xiong et al., 2021). As much as perceived discrimination as a type of cognitive perception unconsciously lingers in the mind of individuals, the seriousness of perceived discrimination is often overlooked, and this issue has been highlighted in a study where perceived discrimination is identified as a type of stressor in the life of individuals (Straiton et al., 2019) or affect the well-being of an individual.

On top of that, it is always an issue among the LGBTQ community as the seriousness of perceived discrimination calls for more attention when it comes to the vulnerable and marginalized community of LGBTQ. It has been claimed that sexual minority youth encounter more discrimination than heterosexual youth (Shramko et al., 2018). For instance, in South Korea, LGBTQ students experienced discrimination in the classroom from their peers and teachers (Kolhoff, 2021). According to the report by Kolhoff (2021), the students experience discrimination in the form of verbal harassment, exclusion, cyberbullying, and physical or sexual assault. The LGBTQ community claims that their sexual orientation is a reason behind the discrimination they face, which interferes with their ability to live a full and productive life (Jackson et al., 2019; Katz-Wise & Hyde, 2012). Given that the LGBTQ community is vulnerable to the impacts of perceived discrimination, research has revealed

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that they have lower self-esteem along with poor mental and physical conditions (Mohd Firdaus Ninam Shah & Qarem Mohamed Mustafa, 2022).

As mentioned above, the interest of the current study is to examine the predicting relationships of positive and negative parent-child relationships, perceived social support, and perceived discrimination on well-being. Other than that, there is limited studies on LGBTQ emerging adults in Malaysia. Therefore, this study is going to test the predicting effect of positive and negative parent-child relationships, perceived social support, and perceived discrimination on well-being as the outcome variables among LGBTQ emerging adults in Malaysia.

Problem Statement

In Malaysia, being an LGBTQ individual is perceived as violating social norms. Datuk Dr. Zulkifli Mohamad Al-Bakri, the Islamic scholar and senator in Malaysia, mentioned that the efforts to legalize a “third gender” in the nation are opposed by the government (“No ‘third gender’ for Malaysia, says Minister”, 2021). His statement clearly showed the government’s low level of acceptance towards LGBTQ community in Malaysia. Low acceptance on LGBTQ community from the government may inadvertently influence public perceptions on LGBTQ, making them less receptive to the LGBTQ community.

With that being said, parents whom are also a part of the society will also be exposed to the Malaysian government’s attitude towards the LGBTQ community in Malaysia; making the impact towards the LGBTQ community more directed and significant due to the parents being closest to an individual in their social ecology (Mehus et al., 2017). The importance of parent’s role is supported by numerous studies which highlighted a significant positive relationship between parent-child relationship and the well-being of an individual (García et al., 2018; Stafford et al., 2015; Zhu & Shek, 2021). Thus, considering the negative image being spread by the external factors such as government and society, the vulnerability of the

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parent-child relationship is on-line which further influence the well-being of an individual (Fish et al., 2020).

Other than that, given the importance of parent-child relationship in the life of an LGBTQ individual, Malaysian parents are claimed to be seen as a challenge in the life of LGBTQ individuals due to the practice of large power-distance in the family system where the parents are to be obeyed and respected (Singaravelu & Cheah, 2020). Due to this reason, the study has further documented the claim of LGBTQ individuals that the practice of the unequal distribution of power in the hierarchy of family causes the parent-child relationship to be more distant, while a close relationship with parents may affect the well-being of LGBTQ children as they might feel stress if the parents couldn't accept their sexual orientation (Marks, 2012; Puckett et al., 2015). With this issue being a common practice among Malaysian-family systems, the well-being of the LGBTQ community is still unknown whether the LGBTQ community can still achieve good well-being through the parent-child relationships despite the existence of the challenges.

Until today, there are several organizations, especially those NGOs that have been established for the purpose of supporting the LGBTQ community in Malaysia: for instance, Pelangi, Queer Lapis, People Like Us Hang Out (PLUHO), PT Foundation, etc. (Fauzan Fahmi Mohamad Nora'eni et al., 2020). Unfortunately, there were still many LGBTQ individuals who reported receiving lower levels of social support, especially parental support (Leal et al., 2019; Seibel et al., 2018). Social support is significant to be examined as it can enhance one's resilience (Li et al., 2021) as well as increases one's self-esteem (McConnell et al., 2016), which is crucial for those sexual minorities to overcome psychological distress as a LGBTQ.

Previous studies have also found inconsistent findings when investigating the association between perceived social support and the well-being among the LGBTQ

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community. According to a study by MacDonald (2020), the researcher found no significant association between social support and LGBTQ young adults' well-being. This finding was contrary to studies that have suggested a significant positive association between social support and well-being among the LGBTQ community (Brewster et al., 2021; Pereira & Silva, 2021; Stuhlsatz et al., 2021). These contradicting results have served to establish the need for additional investigation into the subject of the association of perceived social support and well-being among the LGBTQ community.

Apart from that, there is a great number of research that has been conducted to explore the association of parent-child relationship and perceived social support on the well-being (Chen & Feeley, 2013; Ferrari et al., 2015; Siedlecki et al., 2013). However, majority researchers primarily focused their target participants on a sample of different ages, such as adolescents, emerging adults, adults, older adults, etc, but not sexual minority groups. Besides that, when it comes to the investigation on the relationship between perceived discrimination and well-being, only a few studies focused on the sexual minority groups, in comparison to many studies that focused on other minority groups like immigrants, refugees, and racial minority groups such as African Americans and Caribbean Black (Szaflarski & Bauldry, 2019; Tummala-Narra & Claudius, 2013; Williams et al., 2019). Therefore, since the LGBTQ community is still under-researched, it supports the need to carry out this current study to gain insight into the influence of such variables on well-being among the LGBTQ community.

As reported by The Star, it is noticeable that the rights and freedom of LGBTQ individuals to live as their please are still governed by the law, and it remains illegal in Malaysia ("Controversy over Transgender Appointment", 2019). Since sexual minority continues to be a controversial and sensitive issue in Malaysia, there are only a few researchers that conducted the studies about LGBTQ community based on the Malaysian

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context. As evidence, there are only 19 journal articles related to LGBTQ in Malaysia were available from the year 2012 to 2022 according to Scopus Database. Therefore, since there are still lack of research on LGBTQ community in Malaysian context, it affirms the necessity for the current study to be conducted in Malaysia context.

Significance of Study

In the societal level, this study aims to increase awareness to the public regarding the vulnerability of the marginalized group; LGBTQ in terms of receiving less social support and being victims of discrimination. Not only that, but this study also hopes to highlight the importance of putting the well-being of the marginalized LGBTQ group in equal line with fellow individuals; especially, in the Malaysian context. With that being said, this study hopes to create an impact towards a change of perspective among Malaysian individuals from seeing LGBTQ as taboo to considering LGBTQ individuals as equal human beings.

By considering the equality and the rights of LGBTQ to have a better well-being, this study also enables practitioners such as mental health practitioners, social activist groups and Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) to brainstorm ideas and create programs to improve the well-being of the LGBTQ emerging adult in Malaysia. Not only that, but by understanding that social support is an important element when it comes to the well-being of LGBTQ groups, more social support groups and NGOs can be developed to reach out to more LGBTQ individuals to provide support.

Besides that, the findings and outcomes of the current study will also contribute to future research to enhance the knowledge of how parent-child relationship, perceived social support, and perceived discrimination takes role in predicting the well-being of the LGBTQ emerging adults community in Malaysia. Not only that, but by contributing knowledge and data regarding the well-being of the LGBTQ individual, in terms of parent-child relationship, perceived discrimination and perceived social support, it would be helpful for future research

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to come out with intervention such as mental health intervention, sexual health intervention, self-regulation intervention, and crisis intervention as a step to improve the well-being of individuals in the LGBTQ community. Additionally, proposals on strategies in handling the issues addressed in this study also can be done.

Research Objective and Research Questions

The main objective of the current study is to investigate the predicting effects of positive and negative parent-child relationship, perceived social support, and perceived discrimination on well-being among LGBTQ emerging adults in Malaysia. The predictors in the current research are positive and negative parent-child relationships, perceived social support, and perceived discrimination, while the outcome variable is well-being.

The following research questions served as a guide for the study:

1. Does positive parent-child relationship predict well-being among LGBTQ emerging adults in Malaysia?
2. Does negative parent-child relationship predict well-being among LGBTQ emerging adults in Malaysia?
3. Does perceived social support predict well-being among LGBTQ emerging adults in Malaysia?
4. Does perceived discrimination predict well-being among LGBTQ emerging adults in Malaysia?

Hypotheses

H₀₁: There is no significant predicting effect of positive parent-child relationship on well-being among LGBTQ emerging adults in Malaysia.

H₀₂: There is no significant predicting effect of negative parent-child relationship on well-being among LGBTQ emerging adults in Malaysia.

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H₀₃: There is no significant predicting effect of perceived social support on well-being among LGBTQ emerging adults in Malaysia.

H₀₄: There is no significant predicting effect of perceived discrimination on well-being among LGBTQ emerging adults in Malaysia.

Conceptual Definitions

Well-Being

Well-being refers to the feelings of functioning well, the presence of pleasant emotions like joy and satisfaction, taking control of one's life, and having a purpose in life (Ruggeri et al., 2020).

LGBTQ

Lesbian refers to a woman-identified individual who is romantically and/or sexually attracted to other women, while gay refers to a man-identified individual who is romantically and/or sexually attracted to men. On the other hand, bisexual refers to an individual who is emotionally and/or sexually attracted to both males and females. Transgender refers to an individual whose gender identity differs from the sex given at birth. While for Queer, it refers to a general term for individuals whose sexual preferences, gender identities, or expressions do not correspond with their biological sex and the norms of heterosexual society (Queer Lapis, n.d.; Tan et al., 2021).

Emerging Adults

Emerging adult refers to the period that can be considered as a new life stage between adolescence and young adulthood in which life transaction takes place; ranging from 18 years old to 29 years old (Arnett et al., 2014).

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Parent-Child Relationship

Parent-child relationship refers to the significant and influential relations between parents and their children, which include affiliation, openness, and involvement in the relationship (Scharp & Thomas, 2018; Zeigler-Hill & Shackelford, 2020).

Perceived Social Support

Perceived social support refers to an individual's perception of the availability of help and support during times of need in terms of psychological, emotional, appraisal, and instrumental, provided by their social networks such as family, friends, and significant others (Cooke et al., 1988; Ioannou et al., 2019).

Perceived Discrimination

Perceived discrimination refers to an individual's perception or experience of negative attitudes, judgements, or unfair treatment, on account of their certain characteristics, for instance, sexual orientation (Straiton et al., 2019; Xiong et al., 2021).

Operational Definitions

Well-Being

The variable of well-being is measured using The World Health Organization-Five Well-Being Index (WHO-5) ("WHO-five well-being index", 1998). The total raw score, which ranges from 0 to 25. A higher score indicates better well-being.

LGBTQ

Sexual orientation of the participants is asked by requesting them to choose whether he/she is lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, or non-LGBTQ as a part of the demographic question/screening question at the beginning of the survey. Participants who have been identified themselves as lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, or queer will be adopted in the study.

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Emerging Adult

Age of the participants is asked by requesting them to fill in their age. Emerging adult who aged between 18 years old and 29 years old will be adopted as the participants of the study (Arnett et al., 2014).

Parent-Child Relationship

Parent Adult Relationship Questionnaire (PARQ) (Pitzer et al., 2011) consists of eight items that assesses the parent-child relationship with two subscales which are positive relationship, and negative relationship. A higher positive subscale score indicates a positive relationship, whereas a higher negative subscale score indicates a negative relationship.

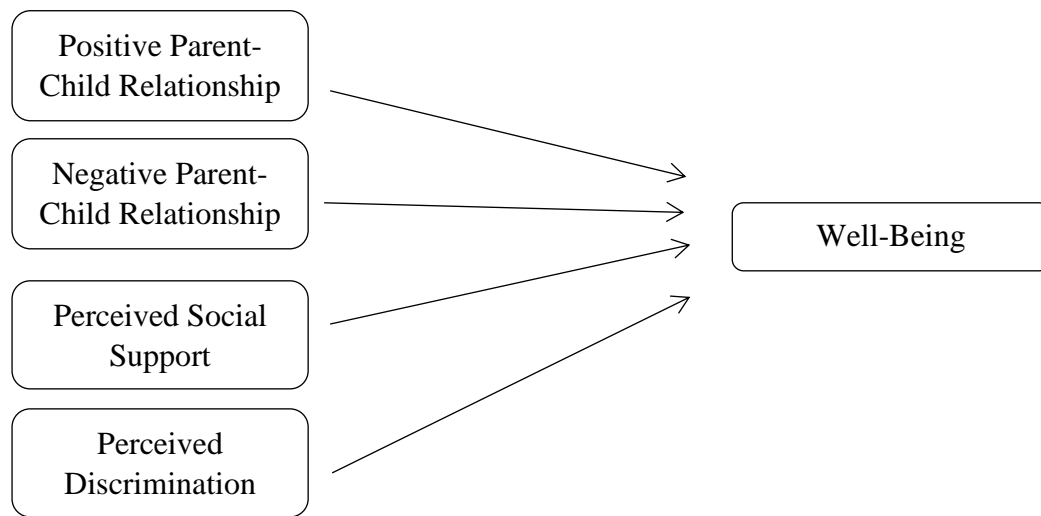
Perceived Social Support

The Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support (MSPSS) (Zimet et al., 1988) was adopted to assess the perceived social support from family, friends, and significant others. A mean score is calculated, and a higher score indicates higher perceived social support.

Perceived Discrimination

The Intersectional Anticipated Discrimination Scale (InDI-A) (Scheim & Bauer, 2019) is used to assess the perceived discrimination among participants. A mean score is calculated, and a higher score indicates higher perceived discrimination.

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Conceptual Framework**Figure 1.1**

The diagram above showed the conceptual framework of the current study. From the top, it showed the predicting effect of positive parent-child relationship, negative parent-child relationship, perceived social support and perceived discrimination on well-being among LGBTQ emerging adults.

Chapter II

Literature Review

Well-Being

Well-being refers to the mixture of experiencing various positive emotions including joy as well as fulfillment, and being a well-functioning individual along with growing in one's potential while having control over their own life with a sense of purpose (Ruggeri et al., 2020). The term of well-being has also been aligned with a thriving state of being, by a study conducted by Dodge and Daly (2012), where well-being is claimed to allow individuals to thrive by realizing their capabilities and being more productive in contributing to their community. Not only that, but well-being has also been seen as an individual's evaluation on their own lives in terms of their bodies and minds, the event that is occurring as well as the circumstances around them which they live in (Medvedev & Landhuis, 2018). According to Kapteyn et al. (2014), there are several components of well-being that views well-being as an integrated approach, which goes by physical and mental well-being, fueled body, engaged mind, and nurtured spirit. There are several components that are highlighted to be a part of well-being which includes physical, intellectual, emotional, social, environmental, and financial dimension (Stoewen, 2017).

Well-being is an important part of life as it plays a significant influence towards an individual. This statement is supported by a study which claimed that a high level of well-being is beneficial in many perspectives including increasing the likelihood of good health, positive social interactions and relationships, longevity as well as good citizenship (Diener, 2012). Not only that, but well-being is seen as an important element in the life of individuals due to the outcomes of well-being being highly desired by individuals in the society such as in achieving good quality of life, maintaining positive relationship and many more (Diener et al., 2015).

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As much as the importance of well-being has been highlighted to be a significant element in life, marginalized groups such as the LGBTQ community have always been having their well-being in line of vulnerability due to their sexual minority status, especially in countries like Malaysia which is highly oriented towards heterosexuality (Higa et al., 2014). This statement is also supported by Riggle et al. (2017), which claimed that the individuals from LGBTQ community are more prone and vulnerable towards minority stress and reduced well-being due to the heteronormative culture which stigmatizes the LGBTQ individuals for their sexual identity. The vulnerability of the LGBTQ emerging adults' well-being was reflected in one of the studies conducted by Zhang et al. (2022), which demonstrated a challenged well-being experienced by the LGBTQ individuals where 90% of LGBTQ individuals were identified to have depressive symptoms and 54% LGBTQ individuals with severe anxiety symptoms.

Parent-Child Relationship

Parent-child relationship is seen as an influential relationship in the life of an individual which comes along through the interaction between the parents and children; be it biological or adoptive children (Shao & Kang., 2022). Two dimensions of the parent-child relationships were identified which influences the quality of the relationship in which the first dimension is the parental care that is a continuum from affectionate, warm, and responsive relationship to cold and unresponsive relationship, as well we the second dimension, which is the extend of parental demand and control over child's psychological and behavioural conduct (Stafford et al., 2015).

Parent-child relationship is seen as a significant aspect in an individual's life due to the influence in terms of decision-making and communication, development of emotional functioning and emotional regulation (Popov & Ilesanmi, 2015). Not only that, but the importance of parent-child relationship is also highlighted by Shao and Kang (2022), in terms

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of three influential aspects of cognitive, behavioural, and emotional aspect that would shape an individual's moral engagement in life. Further, parent-child relationship is also important in an individual's life in determining the personality traits that the child will adopt as well as the socialization of the child in the outer world as parent's way of communication and interaction serves as a modelling behaviour to them (Uzun et al., 2021).

It can't be denied that both mother and father play a distinctive yet collaborative role in the life of the child. A study by Amato (1994) has highlighted that fathers are not only playing a main role in the life of a child in terms of economic contribution but also in terms of the underlying contribution beyond economic resources, such as in being the child's psychologically salient figure. On the other hand, the mother-child relationship is mostly paired with the socio-emotional development of the child as they play an important role as comfort, and care-giving figures (Ferreira et al., 2016).

However, studies have also shown that the closeness and support in the parent-child system will decline in time while the negative emotions that comes along the distance will lead to more conflicts in the parent-child relationship (Gao & Cummings, 2019). A study by Yan et al. (2019) claimed that the increase in conflict among parent-child relationships, especially among father-daughter relationships, which leads to a decrease in the closeness are strong predictors of depressive symptoms among the children. Not only that, when the conflicts among parent and child increases, the accumulation of the stressful experiences will also cause the child to perceive familial disturbances which impacts the child's ability to cope with problems due to increased vulnerability (Titze et al., 2014). This claim was also supported by Lehman et al. (2009), that the quality of relationship between mother-child and father-child has an influence towards emotion-related outcomes during the adulthood period of the child as the stressor-exposure in the relationship serves as a vulnerability factor that affects the child in terms of negative emotional outcomes.

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According to Laursen et al. (2017), parent-child conflict is more common during transition period of adolescence as in comparison to other stages of life. Swann (2022) further claimed that conflict between parent and child when the child is transitioning from adolescence to adulthood may lead to poor parent-child relationship, and eventually cause negative impacts on the mental health of sexual minority child. When it comes to LGBTQ community, the potential conflict between them and their parents will not only focus on the common issues like finances, school, job, etc., but their conflict will focus on the LGBTQ child's unique sexual identity (Reczek & Bosley-Smith, 2021). Furthermore, in terms of LGBTQ emerging adults in specific, coming out on their sexual orientation has been related to cause a strain on the parent-child relationship due to the response of the parents on their non-confirming sexual orientation (Baiocco et al., 2015). When it comes to the difference in response towards disclosure of the individual's sexual orientation, it has been reported in a study conducted by Cramer and Roach (1988) that a majority of respondents had claimed to have a positive relationship with their mothers as in compared to their fathers both before and after the disclosure. However, a study on the parental reactions towards LGBTQ child coming out had claimed that the parent-child relationship is able to show resilience in facing the challenges associated with LGBTQ children with a great number of emotional resources such as high level of cohesion, adaptability, flexibility as well as relational capabilities (Carnelley et al., 2011). Not only that, but a study done by Fish et al. (2020) has also claimed that poor parent-child relationship could also bring long-term negative effects to physical and mental health of LGBTQ community, in specifically will lead them to engage in risk-taking behaviour, such as substance abuse.

Perceived Social Support

The term "perceived social support" describes one's perceptions of the availability of emotional, psychological, financial, or overall support, provided by their family, friends or

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significant others when in need (Ioannou et al., 2019). Besides that, it also refers to the sense of being taken care of by others and having a solid support system to turn to when necessary, whether in routine situations or during particular crises (Cobo-Rendón et al., 2020).

Perceived social support is relatively subjective as compared with received social support.

The perception of whether an individual is receiving high or low social support is usually based on his or her perception, judgement, as well as cognitive processes (Haber et al., 2007).

Having perceptions of being supported by other people is crucial as it shields an individual from experiencing internalizing symptoms, such as sadness, anxiety, and depression, as well as encouraging positive emotions like joy, hope, and satisfaction (Bi et al., 2021; Ehrenreich et al., 2016; Fredrickson, 2001). Based on the findings from Roohafza et al. (2016), perceived social support, particularly parental support, has been a powerful factor that protected an individual from suffering from psychological problems like anxiety and depression. This is because by having perceived social support, the individuals are less likely to perceive a circumstance as a threat and more likely to have a strong belief that there are resources available for them whenever they are in need. Apart from that, a cross-cultural study conducted to explore the impact of social support on psychological, as well as biological stress responses has revealed that Asians and European Americans tend to use social support to deal with stressful situations in ways appropriate for their respective cultures (Taylor et al., 2007). Individuals who are dealing with stressful issues may find relief through social support, which can also help them lower the perceived importance of the issues, as well as encourage healthy and psychological responses (Li et al., 2018).

When it comes to the context of the LGBTQ community, they reported lower perceived social support as compared to heterosexual individuals. Besides that, due to the lower perceived social support, they also reported a higher level of depression and suicidal thoughts when compared with heterosexual individuals. At the same time, gay men have

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shown a significant increase in the rate of depression, self-injury, anxiety, and suicidal thought (Brown, 2017). Perceived social support is a significant issue to be investigated, especially when it comes to sexual minority groups, as the majority of researchers suggested that LGBTQ individuals will tend to have lower perceived social support than heterosexual individuals even if they have lots of available community support groups (Eres et al., 2021; Krueger & Upchurch, 2020; Saewyc, 2011; Williams et al. 2005). Moreover, when it comes to LGBTQ emerging adults, they tend to experience unique stressors that can jeopardize their social support system. For instance, they may encounter rejection from their family or friends when they disclose their sexual identity, thereby leading them to feel less support (Hill et al., 2017). Besides that, studies have also claimed that peer support has been linked to decreased levels of loneliness, suicidal attempt, and hopelessness in LGBTQ youth and emerging adults (Hill et al., 2017; McConnell et al., 2015).

Perceived Discrimination

Discrimination is described as treating individuals or groups unfairly or discriminatorily based on characteristics such as race, gender, age, or sexual orientation (American Psychological Association, 2019). Moreover, fear and misunderstanding are typically motivators for discrimination. However, perceived discrimination refers to a person's perceptions of harsh attitudes, criticism, or unfair treatment based on criteria such as gender, religion, nationality, and income level (Xiong et al., 2021). Furthermore, recent evidence suggests that perceived discrimination may include occurrences that are not discriminating under the law or according to scientific criteria (Straiton et al., 2019). The study has also reported that perceived discrimination can remove incidents that are discriminatory by legislation or scientific definition if the individual in question does not feel them as such. Moreover, it was mentioned that perceived discrimination may occur at both

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the institutional and personal levels, and it can present itself in both obvious and subtle ways (Straiton et al., 2019).

On top of that, due to the possible negative impacts of perceived discrimination, it is necessary to map out the extent to which people are discriminated against. There is a growing body of literature that investigates how frequently the discrimination that an individual perceived will lead to several negative consequences including depressive symptoms (Assari et al., 2018, Chau et al., 2018, Millender et al., 2022). There are other studies that found that discrimination can affect how an individual view themselves and the world around them, as well as their perception of secondary social status (Chen, 2013). Yet, it will lead to the aspect that people's social involvement might suffer if they avoid specific parts of society due to perceived discrimination (Andriessen et al., 2014). This occurs when people believe they do not have equal employment possibilities and broader societal concerns (Andriessen et al., 2014), such as poverty and limited access to social services.

A considerable body of research has been carried out on previous research on the idea of the stigma that involves having unpleasant feelings towards someone because of their defining qualities has brought the concept of discrimination towards the LGBTQ community (Xu, 2022), however, there is much less is known when it comes to the perceived discrimination in LGBTQ emerging adults. Yet, there still have limited studies showing that LGBTQ emerging adults that receive higher discrimination will lead to higher suicidal ideation (Tan et al., 2018). However, the literature on this is less consistent as there is another study that found that exposure to higher levels of perceived discrimination among LGBTQ emerging adults will reduce the rate of depression (Pachankis et al., 2020).

Parent-Child Relationship and Well-Being

According to a study conducted by Suldo and Fefer (2013), it was found that the parent-child relationship is an important element in the life of an individual especially during

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the transition period in being an emerging adult as the child will be exposed to new sets of challenges. This claim is also supported by Nomaguchi (2012), who identified parent-child relationship as a central determinant of well-being during emerging adulthood; where, the child's claim of high satisfaction in parent-child relationship was tied to a positive and good quality parent-child relationship.

When it comes to parent-child relationship, both the father and mother play a significant and remarkable role in the life of the child as their contributions are unique, especially in terms of the child's well-being. This statement is supported by a study which claimed that mother's contribution towards the well-being of the child is reflected through their role in shaping the emotional health of the child by being a source of comfort and safety (Mallers et al., 2010). On the other hand, the study has also emphasized that fathers contribute to the well-being of the child in terms of shaping the child's sense of industry in adapting to stressful situations in life which would mould the child towards a well-navigated emotional development. Further, studies have also identified that a good quality father-child relationship leads to a positive contribution towards a child's cognitive, physical, social, and emotional health (Campbell et al., 2015) while mother-child relationship was associated with psychological well-being as well as a decrease in depression levels among the children (Chen & Jordan, 2019)

However, when it comes to individuals from the LGBTQ community, the parent-child relationship isn't always a contributor to a positive well-being. A study that compared the response of disclosure among homosexual and heterosexual individuals has revealed that when a heterosexual individual engages in disclosure of vulnerability, this increases the intimacy and closeness being felt by the relationship, however, when it comes to LGBTQ disclosure on their sexual orientation, the response leans more towards severed family relationships that is claimed to lead the LGBTQ individual to have poor health outcomes

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(Grafsky et al., 2018). One of the reasons as to why negative experiences has been reported by the LGBTQ community in the family context is due to having parents who come from a mindset of being socially conservative (Higa et al., 2014). Further, studies have also shown that the relationship that LGBTQ individuals have with their parents are considered stressors which contributes to the negative consequences in terms of physical and psychological well-being not only due the victimization, rejection, and discrimination in the family but also due to internalized stigma during interaction (Garcia et al., 2019; Goldbach & Gibbs, 2017). Further, a study by Hatzenbuehler and Keyes (2013) has highlighted that relationship of LGBTQ individuals with parents which is supposed to be a safe and a meaningful space turns into an atmosphere which causes a decline in mental well-being due to rejection and stigma that is experienced. This statement is supported by a prior study which reported that among sexual minority individuals, the poor parent-child relationship leads to family rejection which was reported as positively associated with higher levels of depression symptoms as well as suicidal ideation (Garcia et al., 2019). Therefore, it can be derived that a stressful parent-child relationship puts the well-being of the LGBTQ individual at risk as a study has also shown that the likelihood of LGBTQ emerging adults in attempting suicide is 20% more likely in environments that are unsupportive of their LGBTQ identity (Hatzenbuehler, 2011).

When it comes to a study conducted in the Malaysian context assessing the parent-child's relationship among LGBTQ individuals, it has been reported that the LGBTQ individuals perceive disclosure of their sexual identity to their parents as a threat and that concealing their sexual identity is a type of "self-protection" from the family's potential response of shaming, disowning or even rejecting them (Cheah & Singaravelu, 2017; Singaravelu & Cheah, 2020). This study shows that the Malaysian LGBTQ individuals perceive the parent-child relationship upon revealing their sexual identity as a potential stressor in their life which makes the individuals lean towards a safer option in protecting

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their well-being by concealing their sexual identity. Therefore, it can be highlighted that even with a wide pool of studies deducing that having a close parent-child relationship brings to a greater level of well-being among the LGBTQ emerging adults nevertheless, there are past studies that implies that parent-child relationship may be a stressor in the life of the LGBTQ individuals which may affect their well-being negatively.

Perceived Social Support and Well-Being

Several decades of research have provided crucial findings regarding the predictive effect of perceived social support on the well-being of an individual; in which they suggested that greater perceived social support will lead to better well-being (Cobo-Rendón et al., 2020; Cohen et al., 2000; Krokavcova et al., 2008; Marzbani & Bostan, 2016; Siedlecki et al., 2013). On top of that, a study has also discovered that higher perceived social support will lead to an increase in positive mental states, for instance, the sense of well-being (Li et al., 2018). These findings applied to emerging adults as well. Emerging adults are more independent as compared with teenagers, but they do not have to take as much responsibility as adults. However, as emerging adults, they have to confront with the constantly evolving social opportunities and threats, for instance, gaining independence from their parents and boosting the stability and intimacy of their interpersonal relationships (Pettit et al., 2011). Scholar has claimed that having a supportive relationship is significant as it can help emerging adults adjust well to the responsibilities of adulthood (Shulman et al., 2009). Additionally, the same scholar has also revealed that social support may be particularly crucial for emotional well-being during the emerging adulthood period due to their distinctive developmental characteristics.

However, the extent to which perceived social support is able to predict well-being remains controversial. This is because research has found that perceived social support does not always predict well-being (Gallagher & Vella-Brodrick, 2008). Gülaçtı (2010) found that

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perceived family support is a significant predictor of well-being, but perceived friend support and perceived significant other support are not significantly predicted well-being. In addition, according to Seidman et al. (2006), researchers have discovered that receiving social support from other people will increase the level of distress. This finding has also been supported by other researchers who revealed that perceived social support would increase the level of anxiety and depression (Bolger et al., 2000). Furthermore, Palant and Himmel (2019) also claimed that perceived social support would not necessarily have a positive effect, but sometimes it may have a negative effect, in which it will lead a person to experience social isolation and deteriorate health.

Still, when it comes to the context of the LGBTQ community, their perception of being supported by family, friends, or significant others is found to have a strong correlation with their well-being (Budge et al., 2014). Social support, especially parental support, is served as a protective effect on LGBTQ individuals' well-being as it decreases the risk of having suicidal ideation (McConnell et al., 2016). These findings have been supported by another scholar who suggested that perceived family support can shield LGBTQ individuals from depression and suicidal thoughts, and it is associated with better overall health outcomes (Toplu-Demirtaş et al., 2018). According to a cross-sectional study by Tantirattanakulchai and Hounnaklang (2021), the researchers have investigated the linkage between perceived social support and depression of Transgender women in Bangkok, Thailand. The results of the study have discovered a significant negative association between these two variables. The study suggested that transgender women were more prone to suffer from depression as compared with heterosexual individuals. However, with the help of social support, the risk of having depression can be decreased.

Apart from that, it is being said that LGBTQ emerging adults are more likely to experience mental health issues and threats to their overall well-being because of minority

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stress. However, being connected to a person or having a source of support, no matter whether support from family, friends, or significant others, is crucial for LGBTQ emerging adults to cope with the stressor, as well as increase their well-being (Scroggs et al., 2020). Other than that, based on a study conducted by Nasrudin Subhi et al. (2013), the researchers have found that family and friends support is crucial as it can enhance the well-being of transgender women in Malaysia. This is because by having social support, LGBTQ emerging adults are able to obtain a lot of mental support, as well as the resources needed to manage the pressure regarding their sexual orientation in challenging circumstances (Tantirattanakulchai & Hounnaklang, 2021). Besides that, perceiving that one has social support could also give the individual a sense of being valued and accepted, thereby increasing their self-esteem and well-being (Ioannou et al., 2019). However, based on the literature review that the current study has gone through, it can be noticed that the previous research that investigated the predicting effect of perceived social support on well-being are primarily focused on LGBTQ youth or adults (Brown, 2017; McConnell et al., 2016; Snapp et al., 2015), but not focusing on emerging adults. Not only that, there is also limited study focusing on the Malaysian context. Therefore, the current study has been proposed to gain insight into the predicting effect of perceived social support on the well-being of LGBTQ emerging adults in the Malaysian context.

Perceived Discrimination and Well-being

There are ample shreds of evidence that exist to support the relationship between perceived discrimination and well-being. For instance, according to meta-analysis research, there is a strong inverse association between well-being and perceived discrimination (Schmitt et al., 2014). This had support by another study that mentioned that perceived discrimination would lead to lower well-being. This is because the people who are exposed to greater perceived discrimination might have greater levels of sensitivity, feelings of

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worthlessness, shame, melancholy, hopelessness, and helplessness. Moreover, they also tend not to engage in healthy activities and are uninterested in getting involved in social, as well as health networks (Urzúa et al., 2018). Moreover, another study found that perceived discrimination may lead to a number of negative physiological and psychological changes, including social stigma, dissatisfaction, and lack of self-control, all of which undermine an individual's protective resources and enhance susceptibility (Chen, 2013).

However, the role of perceived discrimination and well-being in LGBTQ emerging adults is less certain. Based on the limited studies that examine the association between perceived discrimination and well-being in LGBTQ emerging adults, when compared to cisgender LGBTQ adolescents, transgender or nonbinary individual reported higher rates of perceived discrimination related to their gender identity and sexual orientation (Price-Feeney et al., 2020). However, the extent to which perceived discrimination and well-being among LGBTQ emerging adults has remained controversial, as another study found that LGBTQ emerging adults who encountered sexual orientation discrimination had a greater likelihood of reporting depressive symptoms than those who did not (Lee et al., 2019). Yet, the link between discrimination and depressive symptoms was not statistically significant among those individuals who experienced discrimination based on their sexual orientation alone (Lee et al., 2019). Furthermore, studies revealed that LGBTQ emerging adults might also encounter direct and indirect forms of discrimination, as well as a wider spectrum of societal pressure that is particular to sexual minorities, which may worsen the range of mental health, including decreased one's self-worth and increased depression symptoms (Burgess et al., 2007, Doyle & Molix, 2012). Even though the coverage of studies when it comes to the relationship between perceived discrimination towards LGBTQ individuals' well-being is limited in the Malaysian context, it was reviewed in a study regarding the importance of perceived discrimination as a predictor of well-being among LGBTQ individuals. A local

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study found that there is a significant relationship between perceived discrimination and well-being, as gay men encounter a variety of discrimination in the forms of being hit, treated unfairly, or even being isolated in Malaysia due to their sexual orientation. It was also reported that the perceived discrimination within the individual tends to worsen their well-being as well as lead to psychological distress, including depression and anxiety symptoms (Mohd Firdaus Ninam Shah & Qarem Mohamed Mustafa, 2022).

Theoretical Framework

Minority Stress Theory

This study examines the predicting effects of the parent-child relationship, perceived social support and perceived discrimination on well-being of LGBTQ emerging adults in Malaysia. To build upon existing studies, this study applies the Minority Stress Theory (MST) by Meyer (2003) to have an overview towards the predicting effects of the parent-child relationship and perceived discrimination on well-being as the outcome. Minority Stress Theory (MST) was developed to explain why the LGBTQ community suffer unfairly from psychological problems as compared to heterosexuals (Valentín-Cortés et al., 2020). The theory addressed minority stress structures in the LGBTQ community based on elements related to different stressors and coping techniques, as well as their positive or negative influence on mental health outcomes (Dentato, 2012).

Minority Stress Theory highlights the influential roles of two minority stressors (i.e., external, and internal minority) on mental health of the individual. External minority stress relates to any perceived or real experiences of an individual with structural or institutional discrimination, as well as prejudice in the form of direct social discrimination (Dentato et al., 2013). According to Valentín-Cortés et al. (2020), stress is a result of societal institutions that structurally foster discrimination and stigmatisation of minority communities. In addition, the model posits that stresses caused by a hostile, homophobic society might explain a major

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portion of the health disparities within the LGBTQ population, which often leads to discrimination experience and can affect lifestyle and well-being (Dentato et al., 2013). Moreover, as for internal minority stress, a study found that parent-child relationships could be perceived as potential stressors in individuals' lives as it is included in interpersonal variables (Moksnes & Haugan, 2015). This aligned with another study showing that the stresses of emerging adults may be divided into life transitions, persistently stressful environments, and day-to-day difficulties including parent-child relationships (Park et al., 2018). These stresses, as well as the extra coping techniques they need, negatively impact an individual's mental health. Meanwhile, mental health is an important component of overall health and well-being because it underpins our ability to make decisions, develop connections, and impact our surroundings ("Mental health: Strengthening our response," 2022).

Relational Regulation Theory (RRT)

Relational Regulation Theory (RRT) by Lakey and Orehek (2011) describes how social interaction underlies the positive impact that perceived social support has on mental health or well-being. Based on this theory, in order to sustain one's well-being, an individual should at least engage in some ongoing interpersonal relationships. Besides that, the theory also hypothesizes that regular interactions with family, friends, or significant others will assist in normalizing an individual's emotions, perceptions, and actions. Social interaction is said to be beneficial to one's mental health and well-being because it can help an individual to control their emotion, perception, and action by regularly interacting with others during shared activities or conversations (Andersen, 2021; Chizurum, 2018; Lakey & Orehek, 2011; Woods, 2019).

Several hypotheses describe the impact of perceived social support on mental health, such as the main effect hypothesis and stress buffering hypothesis. The main effect

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hypothesis suggested that social support can be advantageous at any period of time. In contrast, the stress buffering hypothesis proposed that social support can be helpful during stressful periods (Knowles, 2013). However, RRT was used as a guide for the current study as it highlighted that the relationship between social support and mental health results from everyday conversation and common activities with significant others, but not focusing on the way to deal with stressors.

LGBTQ emerging adults are going through a critical development stage hampered by numerous marginalization (Powell, 2022). Perceived social support from their family, friends, and significant others are relatively essential during this period. As reported, LGBTQ emerging adults tend to experience an increase in self-esteem and life satisfaction, as well as a decrease in depression risk, if they perceive that they have more close friends that show up to support them (Wagaman et al., 2016). This finding is in line with the RRT, which claims that an individual should at least engage in a few ongoing interpersonal relationships to sustain his or her well-being (Andersen, 2021). Furthermore, in order to receive support from family and friends, LGBTQ individuals are suggested to disclose their sexual orientation to them. Those who are more at ease with the self-disclosing process tend to exhibit a greater sense of belongingness and a decreased feeling of isolation (Crew & Crawford, 2015). No matter whether or not LGBTQ individuals will disclose their sexual orientation, engaging in a meaningful conversation with significant others will lead them to have a more positive affect, thereby having better well-being. This can be explained by RRT, which claims that the primary impact of perceived social support on mental health primarily depends on everyday social interaction (Lakey & Orehek, 2011).

The conceptual framework of this study was supported by the integration of Minority Stress and Relational Regulation Theory. This study proposed to investigate the predicting

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effects of positive and negative parent-child relationship, perceived social support, and perceived discrimination on well-being among LGBTQ emerging adults in Malaysia.

Chapter III

Methodology

Research Design

A cross-sectional quantitative study was conducted to investigate the predicting effect of positive and negative parent-child relationship, perceived social support, and perceived discrimination on well-being among LGBTQ emerging adults in Malaysia, in which the study data was collected from different individuals simultaneously. By adopting a cross-sectional study, the researcher is able to collect data in a cost-effective and time-saving way (Setia, 2016). Additionally, quantitative data was gathered by using an online survey. Since numerical data and statistical measurements were used in the quantitative study, it is relatively structured, and objective compared to other research designs (Apuke, 2017). Moreover, the advantage of using an online survey is that it is convenient and cost-free for the researchers to reach a great number of participants all over Malaysia without the need to travel across the states (Evans & Mathur, 2005). Other than that, since our target group is LGBTQ emerging adults, some of them who chose not to disclose their sexual orientation might feel reluctant if they are required to answer a paper survey via face-to-face distribution. Therefore, since the online survey was completely anonymous and would not need to meet anyone face-to-face, the LGBTQ community might feel more comfortable and willing to answer the survey. This has been supported by McInroy (2016), who claimed that stigmatized individuals, specifically the LGBTQ community, may be more inclined to take part in an online survey due to anonymity and confidentiality.

Participants

The targeted participants of this study are emerging adults from the Malaysian Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and Queer (LGBTQ) who self-identify themselves as Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and/or Queer. According to Tan et al. (2021), there is

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no data in the Malaysian-population based content on the demography of the LGBTQ individuals which poses a limitation in identifying the prevalence rate of the LGBTQ community in Malaysia. Therefore, individuals who identify themselves as a part of the LGBTQ community are the targeted individuals in this study.

The defined age group for the targeted participants from the LGBTQ community are emerging adults who are aged 18 years to 29 years of age (Arnett et al., 2014). An online survey was used to reach the participants where the LGBTQ identity as well as the age of the participants was screened using a demographic question at the beginning of the survey. This is to ensure that the potential participant fulfil the study criteria of being an emerging adult as well as from the LGBTQ community.

In order to calculate the targeted sample size for this study, the G* Power Software was used as a guide to aim for the expected number of people from the targeted population. According to the result that was generated by the G*power software, the suggested sample size was 119 participants for this study. In order to prepare for the possible incompleteness of surveys or missing data, an additional 20% would be added as a backup, resulting in the new sample size for the study to be 143 participants.

Sampling Technique

In this study, purposive and snowball sampling techniques were adopted. Purposive sampling allows the researchers to get the actual results and better understand the respondents (Bhardwaj, 2019). Purposive sampling helps the researchers to ensure that the participants included in the final sample of the research study are under specific criteria (Campbell et al., 2020), such as the LGBTQ community. On the other hand, snowball sampling helps the researchers to recruit the research participants when accessing difficult-to-reach populations through networking characteristics and flexibility (Parker et al., 2020). As one of the non-probability sampling, snowball sampling allows the researchers to approach the participants

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that fulfilled the selection criteria and collect the data of participants in a faster way (Bhardwaj, 2019). According to Parker et al. (2020), both sampling techniques are frequently paired to meet less quota sampling as the selected participants are chosen based on certain criteria.

Measurements

The World Health Organisation- Five Well-Being Index (WHO-5)

The World Health Organisation- Five Well-Being Index (WHO-5) is a scale to measure the well-being of an individual aged nine and above with 5-item developed by the World Health Organisation (“WHO-five well-being index”, 1998). The items are measured by the 6-point Likert scale (5 = “all the time”, 4 = “most of the time”, 3 = “more than half of the time”, 2 = “less than half of the time”, 1 = “some of the time”, 0 = “at no time”) with the total raw score, ranging from 0 to 25. A higher final score indicates a higher level of well-being. The Cronbach’s alpha value for this measurement is between .81 to .93 (Lara-Cabrera et al., 2022, Sischka et al., 2020). The scale showed good reliability and validity in local context, Malaysia (Low et al., 2021). Besides, there is also another study that proved that this scale showed good validity in terms of the sample, which is young adults (Truskauskaite-Kuneviciene et al., 2020).

Parent Adult Relationship Questionnaire (PARQ)

The Parent Adult Relationship Questionnaire (PARQ) was developed by Pitzer et al. (2011) to measure parent-child relationships. This scale consists of two subscales with four items per subscale: each assessing the positive and negative views regarding the child’s relationship with their parents. PARQ scale is proposed to be administered in terms of mother and father separately. However, with the permission of the original authors of the scale, this study adopts mother and father as a single term, called “parents”, as it matches the aim of the current study. Not only that, based on the study by Graaf et al. (2018), mother and father have

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a high correlation, in which they share similarities in terms of parenting styles, parenting behaviour, support, etc. Hence, it further supports the rationale to adopt the term “parents” to refer to both mother and father in this study. The measurement of this scale is based on the 5-point Likert scale (1 = “never”, 2 = “rarely”, 3 = “sometimes”, 4 = “often”, 5 = “always”) and the total score was calculated whereas the higher score of positive or negative subscale indicates a greater level of positive or negative parent-child relationship. The study from the original authors conducted the reliability test twice to test the test-retest reliability. The test-retest reliability of positive subscale is .77 for the mothers; .85 for the fathers. Meanwhile, the results of test-retest reliability of the negative subscale are .73 for mothers; .80 for fathers. Besides that, internal consistency also has been measured to test its reliability. As for Time 1, Cronbach’s alpha of the positive subscale is .79 for the mother and .88 for the father. Meanwhile, Cronbach’s alpha of negative subscale for Time 1 is .72 for the mother and .78 for the father. Moreover, as for Time 2, Cronbach’s alpha of the positive subscale is .83 for the mother and .91 for the father while Cronbach’s alpha of the negative subscale is .79 for the mother and .80 for the father (Pitzer et al., 2011). For the validity in local context, this scale was adopted for study by Leong and Juhari (2021). Not only that, but in terms of the sample, the scale had also been adopted by another study which conducted among young adults (Pitzer et al., 2011).

Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support (MSPSS)

The Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support (MSPSS) was developed by Zimet et al. (1988) to evaluate perceived social support with 12 items and three subscales (family, friends, and significant others). The items are measured by the 7-point rating scale (1 = “very strongly disagree”, 2 = “strongly disagree”, 3 = “mildly disagree”, 4 = “neutral”, 5 = “mildly agree”, 6 = “strongly agree”, 7 = “very strongly agree”) and the mean score was calculated as the higher mean scores showed the higher perceived social support. In addition,

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the Cronbach's alpha of the total scale is .88 (Zimet et al., 1988). This scale showed good validity in the local Malaysian context as there are several studies adopted this scale in their studies (Gan et al., 2020, Ibrahim et al., 2019, Ng et al., 2020). Followed by that, this scale has also shown good validity for the sample validity in which sexual and gender minority participants were adopted for the study (Chakrapani et al., 2017; Kler et al., 2022).

Intersectional Anticipated Discrimination Scale (InDI-A)

Intersectional Anticipated Discrimination Scale (InDI-A) was developed to measure the perceived discrimination with nine items by Scheim and Bauer (2019). The measurements of the items are 0 as "strongly disagree", 1 as "disagree", 2 as "neither agree nor disagree", 3 as "agree", and 4 as "strongly agree" with the mean score was calculated as the higher mean scores showed the higher perceived discrimination. Moreover, the Cronbach's alpha for this scale is .93 while the test-retest reliability for this scale is .72 (Scheim & Bauer, 2019). For the validity in the LGBTQ sample, the scale had been adopted by Quinn et al. (2022) to conduct their study. Not only that, but Scheim and Bauer (2019) has also adopted this scale in the local context, fulfilling the local validity by conducting research which includes the Asian context as well.

Pilot Test Procedure

As for the pilot test, an online survey was created through Qualtrics as a research tool to collect data from the participants. As a whole, the participants were assumed to be spending 10 to 15 minutes answering the survey. The targeted platform for the pilot test to be conducted is Twitter. Thus, the details of the pilot test survey were only shared on Twitter in order to reach the participants from the LGBTQ community. In order to increase the reach towards our targeted group, hashtags relevant to our topic such as #LGBTQ and #LGBTQ_community were used.

The pilot test was conducted from 2nd January 2023 to 12th January 2023. As a

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strategy to ensure that participants for the pilot test are only from the Twitter platform, snowball sampling strategies were put on hold to ensure the invitation of participation for the pilot test survey has only been made active in Twitter platform. As a result, upon data cleaning, a total of 28 valid participation were recorded for the pilot test through Twitter platform.

When the participants first assess the link for the pilot test survey through Twitter, they will first go through information regarding the confidentiality and the protection of their identity and data. Further, the participants would be asked their consent as to whether they agree or disagree for their personal information to be processed. Upon agreeing, the participants will then go through a series of questions assessing their demographic information and finally proceeding to answer the main survey questions consisting of four measurements that assess the variables of the study which are parent-child relationship, perceived social support, perceived discrimination, and well-being.

Actual Test Procedure

An online survey was created as a research tool to collect data from the respondents. Participants are expected to spend 10 - 15 minutes answering this English version online survey. The data collection for actual test was started on 1st February 2023 and ended on 9th February 2023. The survey was shared with the participants through social media platforms, including Whatsapp, Instagram, Facebook, XiaoHongShu, TikTok and many more online platforms.

The first inclusion criteria for this study in terms of age is emerging adults, which is 18 to 29 years old. This is followed by the next criteria which is nationality, Malaysian. Next, to be a part of LGBTQ community is also one of the criteria of this study. On the other hand, a filtered question was set to exclude those participants who have responded the pilot test via Twitter platform, which serve as this study's exclusionary criteria. In addition to that,

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individuals who identify themselves as heterosexual are parts of the exclusionary criteria of the study.

As a strategy of using purposive sampling, Facebook groups that are created especially for the LGBTQ community was targeted to share the survey to increase participation from the targeted population. Further, the participants are encouraged to share the link of survey with fellow members of the LGBTQ community. Prior to data collection, ethical approval from UTAR Scientific and Ethical Review Committee (SERC) with the reference number of U/SERC/02/2023 was applied. As this study targets the LGBTQ community which is also considered to be a potentially vulnerable community, ethical concerns in protecting the participant's identity, privacy, confidentiality and the prevention of threat or harm towards the participants are ensured so that the participants are given assurance while they are accessing the survey as a participant (Tantirattanakulchai & Hounnaklang, 2022). Therefore, in this study, the participants are informed about the confidentiality and the protection of their identity at the early part of the survey through a short and precise documentation on the protection of their information. According to Blair (2016), the vulnerability of the LGBTQ participants might be differed according to the location they are at while participating in the study as well as the hour of the day in participating. Therefore, considering this ethical application in handling vulnerable groups such as the LGBTQ groups in this study, an online survey would be the best method considering that it gives the participants the freedom to answer the survey at the location they feel comfortable at any time of the day since they are able to access the link to the survey upon their readiness.

Upon the participants receiving the survey, the participants went through several parts of the survey, which consists of (A) Research Briefing and Consent Form, (B) Demographic Information, and followed by four measurements of the variables that this study is interested

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in, which are (C) Parent-Adult Relationship Questionnaire, (D) Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support, (E) Intersectional Anticipated Discrimination Scale and finally (F) The World Health Organization - Five Well-being Index.

Upon completion of the survey, the participation of the individuals in this current study was completed.

Data Analysis

Data analysis was performed by using IBM Statistical Package for the Social Science (SPSS) version 23. Descriptive statistics (i.e., means and standard deviation) was adopted to examine the demographic information of the respondents. Moreover, the reliability analysis was conducted to look for Cronbach's alpha value of each measurement. Prior to inferential analysis, the normality test was performed to ensure that none of the assumptions of normality was violated. Furthermore, Linear Regression (LR) was applied to analyse the predicting effects of parent-child relationship, perceived social support, and perceived discrimination on well-being of LGBTQ emerging adults.

Chapter IV

Results

Reliability Value for Pilot Test and Actual Test

Table 4.1

Comparison Measurement of Reliability Values for Pilot Test (N = 28) and Real Test (N = 148)

Scale	Items	Pilot Test (N = 28)	Real Test (N = 148)
Positive Parent-Adult Relationship Questionnaire	4	.88	.83
Negative Parent-Adult Relationship Questionnaire	4	.85	.81
Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support	12	.89	.89
Intersectional Anticipated Discrimination Scale	9	.92	.91
The World Health Organization - Five Well-being Index.	5	.87	.91

The table above shows the values of reliability for both pilot test measures and actual test measures. According to the table, the Positive Parent-Adult Relationship Questionnaire has reported a value of .88 for the pilot test and .83 for the actual test. On the other hand, as for the Negative Parent-Adult Relationship Questionnaire, the reliability value that was reported for the pilot test is .85 and the actual test is .81. Next, the Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support has reported a reliability for pilot test of .89 and .89 for the actual test. Proceeding to the Intersectional Anticipated Discrimination Scale, the pilot test reported a reliability of .92 and the actual test reported a reliability of .91. Finally, The World Health Organization - Five Well-being Index has reported a reliability value of .87 for pilot test and .91 for the actual test. As suggested by Janssens et al. (2008), the minimum requirement of the value of Cronbach's alpha is .60. Therefore, since the Cronbach's alpha values of the

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scales for pilot test and actual test are between .81 and .91, all the scales showed good and satisfactory reliability.

Assumption of Normality

Skewness and Kurtosis

Table 4.8 (see Appendix F1, p.124) shows the skewness and kurtosis for the variables of positive parent-child relationship, negative parent-child relationship, perceived social support, perceived discrimination, and well-being. Based on the results, it can be deduced that there is no violation in the assumptions of normality for all of the mentioned variables as the values of skewness and kurtosis is within \pm two range.

Test of Normality (Kolmogorov Smirnov Test)

Table 4.9 (see Appendix F1, p.124) shows the results for assumptions of normality based on Kolmogorov Smirnov test. Based on the results, the positive parent-child relationship, $D(148) = .12, p < .001$, negative parent-child relationship negative, $D(148) = .12, p < .001$, perceived social support, $D(148) = .08, p = .032$, and well-being, $D(148) = .12, p < .001$ were significantly non-normal. This shows that the sample distribution is significantly different from the normal distribution. However, perceived discrimination, $D(148) = .07, p = .200$ shows not significant result. Since majority of the variables are significantly different from the normal distribution, it shows that there is a violation in the assumption of normality based on the Kolmogorov Smirnov Test.

Histogram

Figure 4.1 to 4.5 (see Appendix F2, p.125 – p.127) shows the histograms for each of the variable of the study. Most of the histograms are normality distributed, in which the data of the histogram show in a bell-curved shape. Thus, it shows no violation of the assumption of normality in terms of histogram.

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Q-Q Plot

Figure 4.6 to 4.10 (see Appendix F2, p.127 – p.129) shows the Q-Q plot for the variables. Based on the Q-Q plot, the observed values did not deviate too far from the diagonal line, indicating that there is no violation in assumption for normality for Q-Q plot.

Conclusion for Assumption of Normality

According to the analyses of skewness and kurtosis, histogram, and Q-Q plot, it shows no violation of the assumption for normality. However, the results of Kolmogorov Smirnov Test shows that there is a violation. Thus, since majority of the assumptions show no violation, it can be deduced that the variables have a normal distribution.

Assumption of Linear Regression (LR)

Multicollinearity

Table 4.10 to 4.13 (see Appendix G1, p.130 – p.131) shows the tolerance values and Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) values of the predictors in this study, which are positive parent-child relationship, negative parent-child relationship, perceived social support, and perceived discrimination to test the assumption of multicollinearity. Based on the tables, the tolerance value for the predictors shows no violation in assumption for multicollinearity as it shows values greater than .10 for every predictor. Besides that, the VIF values of the predictors are less than 10, also showing no violation in the assumption for multicollinearity.

Independence of Errors

According to Durbin and Watson (1951), they suggested that the value which falls closer to two showed no violation to the assumption of independence errors. Table 4.14 to 4.17 (see Appendix G1, p.131 – 132) shows the results for the assumption of independence of error based on the Durbin-Watson value, indicating no violation as it is within the value range of one to three. This indicates that there is no autocorrelation, therefore meeting the assumption of independence of error by having no violation.

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Homoscedasticity, Normality of Residual, Linearity

Figure 4.11 to 4.14 (see Appendix G2, p.136 – p.137) shows the scatterplots for the assumptions of homoscedasticity, normality of residual and linearity. According to the scatterplots of each predictor, they show that the residuals were widely spread out. Besides that, all of the scatterplots show an oval shape. Hence, the assumptions for homoscedasticity, normality of residual and linearly shows no violation.

Multivariate Outliers

Casewise diagnostics is used to determine the potential outliers among the sample of 148 respondents in the current study.

Positive Parent Child Relationship and Well-Being. Based on Table 4.18 (see Appendix G1, p.133), case 35, 37, 85, 107 and 116 were found beyond two standard deviations, indicating that five of these cases might be the potential outliers. Further analyses have been done to detect the influential cases. Residual statistics, which includes Cook's Distance, Mahalanobis Distance, and Leverage have been performed (see Appendix G1, Table 4.19, p.133). Based on Cook and Weisberge (1982), cases in which Cook's distance is greater than one are recognized as potential outliers. Based on the result, five of the cases show no violation as they fall within the value one. Moreover, according to Mahalanobis distance, the conservative cut-off point for the 148 sample was greater than 15. The five cases' Mahalanobis distance values fall within the range of 15, so there was no violation. In addition, Hoaglin and Welsch (1978) recommended that cases that exceeded the value of leverage by two times are considered as potential outliers. By calculating the leverage value using formula $[\frac{(4+1)}{148} \times 2 = .07]$, five of the cases show no violation as the leverage values fall within .07.

Negative Parent Child Relationship and Well-Being. According to Table 4.20 (see Appendix G1, p.133), case 24, 85, 104, 107, and 143 were detected as potential outliers. The

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Cook distance's values for five of the cases (see Appendix G1, Table 4.21, p.134) show no violation as they fall within the value one. Furthermore, the Mahalanobis distance's values for five of the cases also display no violation as they are within the conservative cut-off point of 15. Besides that, the leverage values show no violation as they fall within the value of .07.

Perceived Social Support and Well-Being. Table 4.22 (see Appendix G1, p.134) shows that the case 85 and 135 are the potential outliers as they were found beyond two standard deviations. The Cook distance's values for the cases (see Appendix G1, Table 4.23, p.134) show no violation as they are below the value of one. Additionally, the Mahalanobis distance's values for two of these cases show no violation as they are within the conservative cut-off point of 15. On top of that, the leverage values also display no violation as they do not exceed the value of leverage by two times.

Perceived Discrimination and Well-Being. Based on Table 4.24 (see Appendix G1, p.135), it shows that the case 24, 35, 85, 107, and 143 are the potential outliers. Cook's Distance, Mahalanobis Distance, and Leverage have been performed to detect the influential cases. The Cook distance's values of five of these cases (see Appendix G1, Table 4.25, p.135) display no violation as they fall within the value one. Moreover, the Mahalanobis distance's values show no violation as they fall within the conservative cut-off point of 15. Lastly, the leverage values of five of the cases also show no violation as they are within .07.

Conclusion. In summary, all of the cases did not demonstrate a violation of the three assumptions of multivariate outliers. As a result, there was no outlier to take into account. All of the detected cases were not to be removed from the sample data.

Descriptive Statistics for Pilot Test

The descriptive statistic for the demographic data of the participants is shown in Table 4.26 (see Appendix H, p.138). A total number of 28 emerging adults have participated in this study with their full consent. All the 28 participants are Malaysians whom consist of eight

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males (28.6%) and 20 females (71.4%). The age of the participants in this study ranges from 18 to 29 years old ($M = 24.4$, $SD = 3.5$). The participants in this study are from a diverse ethnic background, with a majority of 18 Malay participants (64.3%), followed by seven Chinese participants (25.0%), one Indian participant (3.6%) and finally two participants from other than the stated ethnicity which is Eurasia (7.1%).

When it comes to the sexual preferences of the participants, a total of eight participants have identified themselves to be females whom are attracted to people of same gender (28.6%), four participants from the category of individuals whom are male and are attracted to people of same gender (14.3%), followed by 10 participants whom are attracted to people of same and also different gender (35.7%), three individuals whose gender identity differs from the gender associated with the sex they are assigned at birth (10.7%) and finally three individuals who identify themselves as a sexual identity other than straight or heterosexual (10.7%).

Descriptive Statistics for Actual Test

Table 4.2

Descriptive Statistics for the Demographic Data of Respondent (N = 148) for Actual Test

Descriptive Statistic (Demographic)						
	n	Percentage (%)	<i>SD</i>	<i>M</i>	Min.	Max.
Age	148	100	2.9	22.4	18	29
Sex						
Male	15	10.1				
Female	133	89.9				
Sexual Preference						
Lesbian	65	43.9				
Gay	7	4.7				
Bisexual	65	43.9				
Transgender	8	5.4				
Queer	3	2.0				
Ethnicity						
Malay	47	31.8				

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Chinese	74	50.0
Indian	10	6.8
Others	17	11.5
Religion		
Islam	48	32.4
Buddhism	51	34.5
Hinduism	7	4.7
Christianity	15	10.1
Catholicism	12	8.1
Atheists	12	8.1
Others	3	2.0
Relationship Status		
Single	92	62.2
In a Relationship but Not Married yet	56	37.8
Married	0	0.0
Divorced	0	0.0
Widowed	0	0.0
Employment Status		
Employed for Wages	48	32.4
Self-employed	6	4.1
A Student	85	57.4
Out for Work and Looking for Work	8	5.4
Retired	0	0.0
Others	1	0.7
Educational Status		
No Formal Education	1	0.7
Primary Education	0	0.0
Secondary Education	28	18.9
Professional Certificate	42	28.4
Tertiary Education	74	50.0
Master / PhD	3	2.0
Living Status		
Living Alone	22	14.9
With Family	94	63.5
With Friend	12	8.1
With Partner	20	13.5
Sexual Partnership		
Yes	60	40.5
No	88	59.5

Note. *SD* = Standard Deviation; *M* = Mean; Min = Minimum; Max = Maximum

The descriptive statistic for the demographic data of the participants is shown in Table 4.2 above. A total of 359 respondents have been participated in this study. After data cleaning

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by excluding those who did not fulfilled the current study criteria, the responses of 148 emerging adults have been recorded. Upon receiving the participant's full consent as well as the confirmation that it is their first time in answering the questionnaire, which means they have not participated in the pilot test which was carried out on Twitter, their participation was included in this study. All the 148 participants are Malaysians whom consist of 15 males (10.1%) and 133 females (89.9%). The age of the participants in this study ranges from 18 - 29 years old ($M = 22.4$, $SD = 2.9$).

The participants in this study are from a diverse ethnic background, with a majority of 74 Chinese participants (50%), followed by 47 Malay participants (31.8%) and 10 Indian participants (6.8%). Not only that, but a number of 17 participants are also recorded to be from other than the stated ethnicity (11.5%); consisting of one participant from the ethnicity Bidayuh (0.7%), Bugis (0.7%), Iban (0.7%), Kedayan Brunei (0.7%), Land Dayak (0.7%), Melanau (0.7%), Rungus (0.7%), Sabah Native (0.7%) and Sea Dayak (0.7%) each, as well as two Kadazandusun participants (1.4%) followed by three participants representing Dusun (2.1%).

When it comes to the relationship status of the participants, 92 participants claimed to be single (62.2%) and the rest of the 56 participants claimed to be in a relationship but not married yet (37.8%). On the other hand, looking at the sexual preferences of the participants, a total of 65 participants have identified themselves to be females whom are attracted to people of same gender (43.9%) as well as another 65 participants whom claimed to be attracted to people of same and different gender (43.9%), followed by eight participants whose gender identity differs from the gender associated with the sex they are assigned at birth (5.4%), seven participants whom are male and are attracted to people of same gender (4.7%) and finally three participants representing individuals who identify themselves as a sexual identity other than straight or heterosexual (2.0 %). In terms of sexual partnership, 60

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participants have admitted having sexual partnership (40.5%) and 88 participants have claimed to not have sexual partnership (59.5%)

In addition, when it comes to the employment status of the participants, 48 participants are employed for wages (32.4%), six participants are self-employed (4.1%), 85 of them are students (57.4%), while eight of them are out for work and looking for a job (5.4%). Another one participant who is unemployed is categorized as others (0.7%).

Moving on to the educational status of the participants, one of the participants have not undergone any formal education (0.7%), 28 participants have undergone secondary education (18.9%). Besides that, 42 of the participants have a professional certificate (28.4%), and 74 of them have undergone tertiary education (50.0%). Last but not least, three of the participants have a title of master or PhD (2.0%).

Furthermore, 22 of the participants are living alone (14.9%), 94 of them are living with their family (63.5%), 12 participants live with friend (8.1%), and 20 of them live with their partner (13.5%).

Descriptive Statistics among Variables

Table 4.3

Descriptive Statistics among Variables (N = 148)

Descriptive Statistics (Variables)					
	n	Min.	Max.	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>
Positive Parent-Child Relationship	148	5	20	12.6	3.2
Negative Parent-Child Relationship	148	6	20	12.1	3.2
Perceived Social Support	148	1.00	6.75	4.4	1.0
Perceived Discrimination	148	1.00	5.00	2.9	.9
Well-Being	148	7	30	16.0	5.6

Note. Min = Minimum; Max = Maximum; *M* = Mean; *SD* = Standard Deviation

Table 4.3 shows the descriptive statistics for each of the variables. This study consists of four variables, consisting of four independent variables namely positive parent-child

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relationship ($M = 12.6$, $SD = 3.2$) and negative parent-child relationship ($M = 12.1$, $SD = 3.2$), perceived social support ($M = 4.4$, $SD = 1.0$) and perceived discrimination ($M = 2.9$, $SD = .9$) along with one dependent variable namely well-being ($M = 16.0$, $SD = 5.6$).

Linear Regression (LR) Analysis

H₀₁: There is no significant predicting effect of positive parent-child relationship on well-being among LGBTQ emerging adults in Malaysia.

Table 4.4

Regression Coefficients of Positive Parent-Child Relationship on Well-Being (N = 148)

Variable	<i>B</i>	β	<i>SE</i>
Constant	7.59		1.71
Positive Parent-Child Relationship	.67	.39	.13
R^2	.15		

Note. *B* = Unstandardized Beta Coefficients; β = Standardized Beta Coefficients; *SE* = Standard Error; *** $p < .001$

According to the linear regression analysis as shown in Table 4.4, the model shows statistically significant result, $F(1, 146) = 25.87$, $p < .001$, constituted 15.0% of variance. The result shows that positive parent-child relationship is the significant predictor of well-being among LGBTQ emerging adults in Malaysia ($\beta = .39$, $p < .001$). Therefore, the first hypothesis is rejected.

H₂: There is no significant predicting effect of negative parent-child relationship on well-being among LGBTQ emerging adults in Malaysia.

Table 4.5

Regression Coefficients of Negative Parent-Child Relationship on Well-Being (N = 148)

Variable	<i>B</i>	β	<i>SE</i>
Constant	22.59		1.71
Negative Parent-Child Relationship	-.54	-.31	.14
R^2	.10		

Note. *B* = Unstandardized Beta Coefficients; β = Standardized Beta Coefficients; *SE* = Standard Error; *** $p < .001$

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Based on Table 4.5, the regression model shows statistically significant result, $F(1,146) = 15.82, p < .001$, constituted 10.0% of variance. Hence, it shows that negative parent-child relationship is the significant predictor of well-being among LGBTQ emerging adults in Malaysia ($\beta = -.31, p < .001$). Hence, the second hypothesis is rejected.

H3: There is no significant predicting effect of perceived social support on well-being among LGBTQ emerging adults in Malaysia.

Table 4.6

Regression Coefficients of Perceived Social Support on Well-Being (N = 148)

Variable	<i>B</i>	β	<i>SE</i>
Constant	4.67		1.78
Perceived Social Support	2.57	.48	.39
R^2	.23		

Note. *B* = Unstandardized Beta Coefficients; β = Standardized Beta Coefficients; *SE* = Standard Error; *** $p < .001$

When it comes to the investigation of the predicting relationship of perceived social support on well-being, the model as shown in Table 4.6 above shows statistically significant result, $F(1,146) = 43.05, p < .001$, constituted 23.0% of variance. The results shows that perceived social support has a positive significant predicting relationship with well-being among LGBTQ emerging adults in Malaysia ($\beta = .48, p < .001$). Thus, the third hypothesis is rejected.

H4: There is no significant predicting effect of perceived discrimination on well-being among LGBTQ emerging adults in Malaysia.

Table 4.7

Regression Coefficients of Perceived Discrimination on Well-Being (N = 148)

Variable	<i>B</i>	β	<i>SE</i>
Constant	20.93		1.43
Perceived Discrimination	-1.70	-.29	.47
R^2	.08		

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Note. B = Unstandardized Beta Coefficients; β = Standardized Beta Coefficients;
 SE = Standard Error; *** $p < .001$

According to the linear regression analysis as shown in Table 4.7, the model shows statistically significant result, $F(1,146) = 12.96, p < .001$, constituted 8.0% of variance. The result shows that perceived discrimination is the significant predictor of well-being among LGBTQ emerging adults in Malaysia ($\beta = -.29, p < .001$). Therefore, the fourth hypothesis is rejected.

Conclusion of the Linear Regression Analysis

According to the linear regression analysis, four of the null hypotheses are rejected as the results show that positive parent-child relationship, negative parent-child relationship, perceived social support, and perceived discrimination are the significant predictors of well-being among LGBTQ emerging adults in Malaysia.

Chapter V

Discussion

This study was conducted to investigate the predicting relationship between positive and negative parent-child relationship, perceived social support, and perceived discrimination towards well-being among LGBTQ emerging adults in Malaysia. The discussion is organized based on the hypotheses of this study.

***H₁*: There is no significant predicting effect of positive parent-child relationship on well-being among LGBTQ emerging adults in Malaysia.**

Based on the results of this study, the null hypothesis above is rejected. There is a significant predicting effect of positive parent-child relationship on the well-being of LGBTQ emerging adults in Malaysia. This brings the meaning that when an LGBTQ emerging adult experiences a positive parent-child relationship, they are likely to report higher well-being. Results of this current study tallies with past studies which reported a similar claim of a positive parent-child relationship being an important contributor towards the well-being of individuals (Abreu, 2019; Agishtein & Brumbaugh, 2013; Set & Altınok, 2016).

As much as there are many past findings that have reported the contribution of a positive parent-child relationship towards the well-being of LGBTQ individuals, there are some findings that highlighted the important elements present in the parent-child relationship which makes it a significant contributor of well-being among LGBTQ emerging adults. With that, a study by Newcomb et al. (2019) which is also one of the findings that looked at the elements which makes a positive parent-child relationship a contributor towards well-being, has claimed that a positive parent-child relationship encompasses the element of “supportiveness” in decisions-making, and when this element is present, it is linked with an increased well-being of the LGBTQ child. This statement is further supported by a study conducted by Singaravelu and Cheah (2020), in which a participant in the study; whom is

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from the Malaysian LGBTQ community, claimed to have an improved well-being in which they were more able to focus their energy on their life goals due to the supportiveness of the parents towards their decision in their sexual orientation of being a part of the LGBTQ community. The results of this study imply that LGBTQ emerging adults with a positive parent-child relationship received more supports and affection from parents in different aspects of life; and thus, experience better well-being.

Among many studies that explored the justifications behind the predicting effects of a positive parent-child relationship with a greater well-being, a study by Roe (2017), reported that LGBTQ individuals tend to experience a higher level of psychological well-being with the presence of “warmth” through their parent-child relationship. The study further mentioned that the level of interpersonal violence, onset of first sexual activity and levels of substance use are reported to be significantly lower upon the good established parent-child relationship. This claim is further strengthened by Toplu-Demirtaş et al. (2018), which has viewed the positive parent-child relationship as a strong contributor of well-being with the support of the attachment theory. The study concluded that the elements of “warmth” and “support” from the parent-child relationship makes the child manifest the secure relationship to mitigate any psychosocial distress and improve their functioning as an individual, as well as contribute to a greater level of well-being. The role of affection among parent-child relationship in contributing towards well-being is also emphasized by Baiocco et al. (2015) which mentioned that a parent-child relationship that reflects affection, makes the individual experience a sense of connectedness which contributes to the well-being of the individual due to reduced stress during the identity integration period.

Adding on, when it comes to the positive parent-child relationship being a significant contributor of the well-being among LGBTQ emerging adults, especially in Malaysia, the element of Malaysia being a collectivistic culture where homonegativity internalization is

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high, increases the challenge faced by LGBTQ individuals (Brown et al., 2016; Felix, 2018). However, the same study has mentioned that one of the elements that counteracts the potential homonegativity that is within the Malaysian collectivistic culture is a good parent-child relationship; specifically, the trust towards the decisions made and empathy towards the individual that is reflected in the family interaction and dynamics (Felix, 2018). Consistent with the results of this study, positive parent-child relationships that reflects care and support from parents can help to increase well-being of LGBTQ emerging adults.

H₂: There is no significant predicting effect of negative parent-child relationships on well-being among LGBTQ emerging adults in Malaysia.

Based on the result of the current study, the null hypothesis is rejected. There is a significant predicting effect of the negative parent-child relationship on well-being among LGBTQ emerging adults in Malaysia. This result indicates that Malaysian LGBTQ emerging adults who experienced negative parent-child relationships were more likely to report poorer well-being. Similar to past studies, the researchers have claimed that a negative parent-child relationship could contribute to negative well-being (Li et al., 2018; Morgan et al., 2012; Ren et al., 2019; Zhu & Shek, 2021).

Furthermore, the finding of the current study also further supports the previous findings from another researcher that claimed that poor relationship among family members serves as a stressor that could impact an individual's well-being (Thomas et al., 2017). The same findings can also be found in the study from the past few decades, in which the researcher suggested that stress experienced in the parent-child relationship may have an effect on the LGBTQ individual's well-being (Floyd et al., 1999). These findings align with the current study's theoretical framework. According to the Minority Stress Theory, interpersonal issues, including problems in the parent-child relationship experienced by

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sexual minority individuals, will increase the likelihood of having poor well-being (Siegel et al., 2022).

According to Higa et al. (2014), who conducted a study in investigating the positive and negative factors that influence LGBTQ youth's well-being, the researcher mentioned that the relationship with the family could be a negative factor that impacts the well-being of LGBTQ youth. The negative impact of parent-child relationships on the well-being of LGBTQ emerging adults can be explained by the hostility they face from their parents. Based on Mills-Koonce et al. (2018), LGBTQ individuals who have a negative relationship with their parents tend to experience higher hostility from their parents, which will negatively affect their well-being.

On top of that, another possible reason that can explain the predicting effect of negative parent-child relationships on well-being is the uncaring manner shown by the parents towards LGBTQ emerging adults. According to a qualitative study by Mallon (1997), one of the LGBTQ participants claimed that due to his parents' cold and uncaring attitudes, he tended to feel discouraged and experience negative emotions that would eventually lead to poorer well-being. This has been further supported by research from MacMullin et al. (2020), which suggested that gender-nonconforming individuals, which are mainly found in lesbian and gay populations, tend to experience poorer well-being as a result of insensitive and negligent attitudes from their parents. Especially in the Malaysian context, Malaysians who adopt collectivistic cultures are more likely to emphasize emotional attachment (Triandis, 1988). Therefore, having uncaring parents will make Malaysian LGBTQ emerging adults perceive their parent-child relationship as a negative one thus negatively affect their well-being.

No studies, to our knowledge, focus on both positive and negative parent-child relationship separately in examining its predicting relationship on well-being among LGBTQ

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emerging adults in Malaysia. According to Pitzer et al. (2011), positive and negative parent-child relationships are coexisting elements in an individual. Not only that, but another researcher has also claimed that positive and negative parent-child relationships could be independent variables because individuals could experience high in both positive and negative feelings about their parents (Oliver & Pike, 2018). This statement can be supported by a qualitative study conducted by Vadevelu et al. (2018), who focused their research on transgenders in Penang, Malaysia. The findings found that transgender individuals tend to leave their families after 17 years old because of the conflict arising from their sexual orientation. However, they will still visit their family occasionally as they care about their family (Vadevelu et al., 2018). It is proved that when it comes to the LGBTQ context, the parent-child relationship could be extremely complex as they might experience positive, as well as negative parent-child relationships at the same time.

H₃: There is no significant predicting effect of perceived social support on well-being among LGBTQ emerging adults in Malaysia.

According to the findings of the current study, the null hypothesis is rejected. There is a significant predicting effect of perceived social support on well-being among LGBTQ emerging adults in Malaysia. This study confirmed and expanded the existing understanding that greater perceived social support could contribute to better well-being. The current findings are aligned with past studies, which suggested that high perceived social support could increase the well-being of LGBTQ individuals (Brown, 2017; McConnell et al., 2015; Pan et al., 2022; Sheets & Mohr, 2009).

Not only that, the finding by Tan et al. (2021) is also in line with the current study's findings. According to the scoping review conducted by Tan et al. (2021) regarding Malaysian studies about the LGBTQ community, one of the parts of their study has highlighted the importance of social support on well-being among Malaysian LGBTQ. The

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same researcher suggested that social support from family, friends or significant others is served as a protective factor of well-being, in which greater social support could decrease LGBTQ individuals' psychological distress. Besides that, Greene and Britton (2015) have also claimed that LGBTQ individuals' mental health is impacted by the unsupportive environment both inside and outside the family. In addition, one Malaysian LGBTQ study by Hta et al. (2021) also mentioned that Malaysian LGBTQ individuals' well-being is especially worrying because they receive lesser social support from their family, friends and significant others.

According to Gan et al. (2020), Malaysian who value interpersonal harmony and collectivism may find that social support plays a crucial role in enhancing their well-being. The possible explanation for this might be LGBTQ emerging adults who have higher perceived social support from family, friends, or significant others may have a greater feeling of belongingness and a sense of having emotional resources, which is beneficial to their well-being (Thomas et al., 2017). Moreover, greater perceived social support from LGBTQ support groups like Pelangi and PLUHO could also contribute to better well-being among LGBTQ adults (Brown, 2017). This is because they tend to feel positive when surrounded by people with similar identities and have a special person in the same community with whom they can share their problems (Brown, 2017).

Additionally, the predicting effect of perceived social support on well-being among LGBTQ emerging adults can also be explained through the help and emotional support they receive from family, friends, or significant others. As an illustration, when LGBTQ emerging adults have someone they can talk to, and who is willing to help them when they meet difficulties, they tend to experience a positive influence on their well-being (Higa et al., 2014). Furthermore, since Malaysia is known as a collectivist society, Malaysians view social connection and support as essential in their life, as having a good connection and support

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with others tend to increase one's well-being (Boroş et al., 2019). When there is someone who is always ready to help LGBTQ emerging adults when they meet problems, particularly problems due to their sexual minority identity, they tend to feel a high sense of security, which is beneficial to their well-being (Ueno & Adams, 2001). Moreover, especially when it comes to emerging adults, they are undergoing a process of finding a special person who they can rely on to increase their well-being. Therefore, during emerging adulthood, they tend to seek emotional support and conversation from their family, friends or significant others (Trible, 2015). When there is the presence of someone who is important for them to support and share their ups and downs, LGBTQ emerging adults are more likely to feel strong and have a good spirit, thereby increasing their well-being.

H4: There is no significant predicting effect of perceived discrimination on well-being among LGBTQ emerging adults in Malaysia.

Based on the results, the null hypothesis is rejected. This study demonstrates a significant predicting effect of perceived discrimination and well-being among LGBTQ emerging adults in Malaysia. The result indicates that Malaysian LGBTQ emerging adults who experienced perceived discrimination due to their sexual orientation were negatively reported for well-being. The current study's findings align with previous studies that stated that feeling discriminated against could have a detrimental effect on a person's overall sense of well-being (Han et al., 2020; Hashemi et al., 2020).

Based on a study by Schmitt et al. (2014), LGBTQ emerging adults reported that they are fearful that they might experience discrimination in connection with higher social rejection because of who they are. This aligned with the study, which claims that perceived discrimination related to sexual orientation has a more significant impact on well-being than discrimination attributed to other characteristics (Jackson et al., 2019). Besides that, the effect of perceived discrimination on well-being among LGBTQ emerging adults can also be

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explained by the fear of unfair treatment they might experience when looking for healthcare services (Casey, 2019). According to a study by Casanova-Perez et al. (2022), the researcher claimed that LGBTQ individuals tend to report poor quality of care because of discrimination by healthcare providers due to their sexual orientation, which will make them feel gloomy and upset (Lee et al., 2019). Therefore, consistent with the findings of this study, the perceived discrimination rooted in fear and worries of being treated unfairly by physicians, doctors or nurses may contribute to lower well-being among LGBTQ emerging adults.

In addition, in the Malaysian context of LGBTQ emerging adults studies, a study found that perceived discrimination is significantly linked to lower well-being (Tan et al., 2018). In this study, the participants reported that they are fearful of having trouble getting a job, as well as being threatened by their employers because of their self-identity. According to Nelamagan et al. (2022), the acceptance and prevalence of stereotypes and prejudice in society, as well as the law of the country, are factors that contribute to the perception of discrimination against hiring LGBTQ individuals. This had supported by the study which suggested that perceived discrimination was associated with lower well-being, including feelings of gloominess, anxiety, lethargy, tiredness, and dullness as the LGBTQ community experience higher workload and unequal treatment in the workplace (Moya & Moya-Garófano, 2020).

On the other hand, a meta-analysis by Pascoe and Smart Richman (2009) further supported the current study's result, in which the researcher suggested that experiencing perceived discrimination could contribute to poorer well-being. The possible reason that could explain the contribution of perceived discrimination towards poorer well-being among LGBTQ emerging adults is the fear of being harassed in public. Based on a study by Herek (1993), the researcher found that most LGBTQ individuals tend to report the fear of being harassed on their university campus. The fear of being harassed, rooted in perceived

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discrimination, tends to make LGBTQ individuals feel they receive less sympathy from the public, eventually negatively affecting their well-being (Herek, 1993). The finding of this study has further supported the current results, which imply that LGBTQ emerging adults who experience perceived discrimination might have fearful feelings of being harassed by other people, and thus leading them to experience poorer well-being.

Theoretical Implication

This study contributes knowledge and information resources for further research; specifically, about the LGBTQ community as this community is under-researched especially in Malaysia. As proof, the association between parent-child relationship and perceived social support towards well-being was majorly focused on general samples (Chen & Feeley, 2013; Ferrari et al., 2015; Siedlecki et al., 2013), however not with sexual minority groups in specific and thus this current study contributes to the knowledge gap for the use of future researchers.

Furthermore, this study also contributes knowledge resources by further strengthening the existing pool of knowledge and evidence around the predicting effects of parent-child relationship, perceived social support and perceived discrimination towards the well-being of the LGBTQ individuals. With this, this current study tallies with the wide range of studies claiming the importance of parent-child relationship, perceived social support, and finally perceived discrimination to be significant predictors of the well-being of an LGBTQ emerging adult in Malaysia.

One of the most remarkable knowledge contributions by this study is that this study supports that a positive parent-child relationship and negative parent-child relationship is able to co-exist in the life of an individual. This concept is under-researched among past studies (Branje, 2018; Ruhl et al., 2015) therefore, the existence of these variables co-existing is one of the contributions to the research resource for the use of reference by the future researchers.

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Adding on, this study also contributes information resources to fill up the research gap in terms of investigating the relationship of perceived discrimination towards well-being; specifically, towards the sexual minority group which is under-researched as most studies focuses on minority groups such as immigrants, refugees, and racial minority groups such as African Americans and Caribbean Black (Szaflarski & Bauldry, 2019; Tummala-Narra & Claudius, 2013). Thus, this study is able to provide informational resources to future research in interests to pursue the investigation towards perceived discrimination on the well-being of sexual minority groups; LGBTQ in specific in the Malaysian context.

Not only that, but this current study also addresses the need for extra investigation upon the inconsistent findings on the predicting effects of perceived social support towards the well-being of LGBTQ emerging adults in Malaysia. With that being said, this current study found that there is a significant predicting effect between perceived social support and well-being which is contradictory to a study conducted by MacDonald (2020), which claimed no significant association. However, the significant results of this current study tallies with a wide range of other studies with the similar claim of perceived social support being a significant predictor of well-being of LGBTQ individuals (Brewster et al., 2021; Stuhlsatz et al., 2021). Therefore, this study played an important role in filling the research gap for the use of future researchers with the interest to investigate the predicting effects of perceived social support towards the well-being of LGBTQ emerging adults in Malaysia.

Practical Implication

At an individual level, this study is able to provide individuals with the informative and knowledge resources on the importance of certain elements in their life and its role in contributing to their well-being as individuals from the sexual minority community. For instance, through this study, an individual can be more aware of the important role of social support because this study has reported a significant predicting relationship between social

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support towards well-being. Therefore, with this awareness and understanding, the individuals from the LGBTQ community can make efforts to look out for platforms and social groups that provides them with a sense of social support to increase their well-being.

Alongside that, programs could be organized for the public to take part to learn more about how they can be a better citizen and make every individual from the rainbow community to feel inclusive in the society. Apart from that, programs for the individuals within the LGBTQ community can also be done to make them feel supported such as “Mental Health Check-in Programs,” “Voice-out Your Rights Programs” and many more in which is able to improve the well-being of the individuals in the LGBTQ community. Not only that this would be able to improve the well-being of the individuals in the Malaysian LGBTQ community, but this would also be a great step towards fulfilling the Sustainable Developmental Goals (SDG) under the element of good health and well-being which would be a steppingstone towards a transformation of the world.

Further, this study can also be a contributor of information and idea resource for policymakers in establishing policies that protects the rights of LGBTQ individuals in a country like Malaysia. This is because, LGBTQ individuals are also a part of the contributing community in the Malaysian society in which deserves them the utmost rights as humans in this society. Some sectors where policies to establish a growing equality in the community which makes the sexual minority group feel inclusive can be focused on the healthcare sectors, education sectors, working sectors, as well as elements that reflects basic human rights such as the use of public restrooms.

Limitations

This study provides valuable insights into the parent-child relationship, perceived social support, and perceived discrimination as the predictors of well-being among LGBTQ emerging adults in Malaysia, however it is important to acknowledge its limitations.

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One of the limitations of the study is unequal gender representative among the participants. According to the results of our study, it's shown that there are only 15 male participants among the total of 148 participants. Moreover, the study also has unequal ethnicity representative as most of the participants are Chinese, which are a total of 74 participants. However, there were only 47 Malays, and 10 Indians. The unequal gender and ethnicity representations may bring to the limitation of generalizability in this finding to equal gender and ethnicity representatives in Malaysia. Additionally, the lack of diversity in LGBTQ sample also considers one of the limitations. As the study focus on LGBTQ sample, the results shown consisted mostly of lesbian, and bisexual participants but a few numbers of gay, transgender, and queer participants. This may limit the extent to which our findings can be representative to LGBTQ population in Malaysia.

Besides that, previous research has indicated that disclosure, or "outness," can be a significant factor in both well-being and distress (Riggle et al., 2014). Outness may encompass more than simply deciding to disclose one's sexual orientation or preference; it may also include a sense of authenticity and connection to the LGBTQ community (Feldman & Wright, 2013). Since whether or not LGBTQ individual has disclosed their sexual orientation to their family and friends are not tested in this study, it may restrict the current research ability to capture their well-being outcomes accurately (Riggle et al., 2014).

Last but not least, it is important to consider self-identified as a potential limitation for the current study. This study does not incorporate any measures to assess participants' sexual orientation or preference; as to our knowledge, there is no measurement that accurately assesses one's sexual identity. Therefore, since the participants are all self-identified as LGBTQ but have not tested using any measurement, it cannot be guaranteed that the participants are one of the members of the LGBTQ community.

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However, the researchers of this study believe that the results will still contribute to the literature in meaningful ways. Future research with a larger and more diverse sample could help to address the limitations of our study and provide more robust findings. Overall, while this research had limitations, it still offers valuable insights into the topic at hand.

Recommendations

In addition to the recommendations, as mentioned, it is important to acknowledge that the lack of gender diversity and limited representation of certain identities in the sample can also impact the generalizability of findings in the study. This is because individuals from different gender identities and diverse backgrounds may have unique experiences, challenges, and coping strategies related to their sexual orientation. Therefore, it is important to strive for a more inclusive sample to ensure that findings are reflective of the experiences of all LGBTQ emerging adults in Malaysia.

Moreover, it is also suggested to consider the social and cultural context of Malaysia when designing future studies. Malaysia is a diverse country with various cultural and religious beliefs, and it is important to recognize how these factors may impact the experiences of LGBTQ individuals (Tan et al., 2021). For instance, due to Malaysia's strict Islamic law, the parent might view LGBTQ as a taboo (Muhammad Faiz Mokhtar et al., 2019) or even as a crime. Hence, the Islamic LGBTQ community tend to experience poorer parent-child relationship due to their in-group members' unacceptance compared with LGBTQ from other ethnicities or religious in Malaysia. Therefore, further research could investigate the parent-child relationship as a predictor of well-being among Malaysian LGBTQ emerging adults by considering and comparing the effect of ethnicity, racial or cultural background. Therefore, it is recommended to design measures that are sensitive to the local cultural and social context to ensure that they are relevant and applicable to the experiences of the LGBTQ community in Malaysia.

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Furthermore, it is important to note that disclosure and outness are complex and multifaced constructs that can influence the well-being of LGBTQ individuals. Future studies should consider incorporating measures that capture the different dimensions of disclosure and outness (Ceatha et al., 2021; Emetu & Rivera, 2018), such as the level of acceptance from family and friends, the degree of visibility in the community (Ceatha et al., 2021), and the sense of connection to the LGBTQ community (Emetu & Rivera, 2018).

Other than that, there may be other factors at play that contribute to the higher prevalence of well-being among LGBTQ emerging adults who face sexual orientation discrimination in addition to other forms of discrimination. Yet, further research could explore these additional factors and provide insights into effective strategies to address the mental health impacts of discrimination in this population. This would provide a more insightful understanding of the factors that impact the well-being outcomes of LGBTQ emerging adults in Malaysia.

In conclusion, by considering the recommendations mentioned above, future studies can address the limitations identified in this study and provide a more comprehensive understanding of the experiences of LGBTQ emerging adults in Malaysia. This would not only contribute to the advancement of knowledge in the field but also help to inform policy and practice to contribute a greater level of well-being of LGBTQ community in Malaysia.

Conclusion

In conclusion, this study fulfills the main aim which is to examine the predicting effects of positive and negative parent-child relationship, perceived social support, and perceived discrimination towards the well-being of LGBTQ emerging adults in Malaysia. With that being said, this current study also addresses the need for more research on the LGBTQ community as an under-researched community in Malaysia; by adding on to the existing pool of studies on their well-being. In addition to that, this study has found that

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positive and negative parent-child relationship, perceived social support and perceived discrimination to have a significant effect on the well-being of LGBTQ emerging adults in Malaysia. Further, this current study also suggests that LGBTQ emerging adults in Malaysia with higher positive parent-child relationship, lower negative parent-child relationship, greater perceived social support, and experience of perceived discrimination individually, tend to result in higher level of well-being.

Not only that, but this study also supports the idea of promoting the need for awareness of the role of social support in the life of LGBTQ individuals as well as the effect of discrimination towards their well-being. Therefore, in order to enhance the reach of awareness to the society, future researches can explore interventions to promote awareness of the challenges being faced by the LGBTQ community in Malaysia. Next, in order to enhance the well-being of LGBTQ emerging adults, future researchers and policymakers could add on to the on-going efforts to promote a better well-being by focusing on how parent-child relationship and social support can be utilized and improved into contributing to a better well-being.

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Appendices

Appendix A: Questionnaire

Introduction

We are conducting a research study to investigate the predicting effects of parent-child relationship, perceived social support, and perceived discrimination on well-being among LGBTQ emerging adults in Malaysia.

Procedures and Confidentiality

The following questionnaire will require approximately 20 minutes to complete. All information provided will remain as **private and confidential**. The information given will only be reported as group data with no identifying information and only used for academic purpose.

Participation

All the information gathered will remain anonymous and confidential. Your information will not be disclosed to any unauthorized person and would be accessible only by group members. Participation in this study is voluntary; you are free to withdraw with consent and discontinue participation, anytime without prejudice. Your responses will be coded numerically in the research assignment for the research interpretation. Your cooperation would be greatly appreciated.

If you choose to participate in this project, please answer all the questions as honestly as possible and return the completed questionnaire promptly.

Personal Data Protection Statement

Please be informed that in accordance with Personal Data Protection Act 2010 (“PDPA”) which came into force on 15 November 2013, Universiti Tunku Abdul Rahman (“UTAR”) is hereby bound to make notice and require consent in relation to collection, recording, storage, usage and retention of personal information.

1. The purposes for which your personal data may be used are inclusive but not limited to:

- a) For assessment of any application to UTAR
- b) For processing any benefits and services
- c) For communication purposes
- d) For advertorial and news
- e) For general administration and record purposes
- f) For enhancing the value of education
- g) For educational and related purposes consequential to UTAR
- h) For replying any responds to complaints and enquiries
- i) For the purpose of our corporate governance
- j) For the purposes of conducting research/ collaboration

2. Your personal data may be transferred and/or disclosed to third party and/or UTAR collaborative partners including but not limited to the respective and appointed outsourcing agents for purpose of fulfilling our obligations to you in respect of the purposes and all such other purposes that are related to the purposes and also in providing integrated services, maintaining and storing records. Your data may be shared when required by laws and when disclosure is necessary to comply with applicable laws.

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3. Any personal information retained by UTAR shall be destroyed and/or deleted in accordance with our retention policy applicable for us in the event such information is no longer required.

4. UTAR is committed in ensuring the confidentiality, protection, security and accuracy of your personal information made available to us and it has been our ongoing strict policy to ensure that your personal information is accurate, complete, not misleading and updated.

UTAR would also ensure that your personal data shall not be used for political and commercial purposes.

Consent:

1. By submitting this form you hereby authorise and consent to us processing (including disclosing) your personal data and any updates of your information, for the purposes and/or for any other purposes related to the purpose.

2. If you do not consent or subsequently withdraw your consent to the processing and disclosure of your personal data, UTAR will not be able to fulfill our obligations or to contact you or to assist you in respect of the purposes and/or for any other purposes related to the purpose.

3. You may access and update your personal data by writing to us at:

Haw Ying Huei (yinghuei0625@lutar.my)

Lee Nie (minnie1849@lutar.my)

Yashnevathy A/P Govindasamy (gyashnevathy@lutar.my)

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Participant's Signature:

Acknowledgement of Personal Data Protection Notice

I have been notified by you and that I hereby understood, consented and agreed per UTAR above notice.

I disagree, my personal data will not be processed.

Screening Questions

1. This is my first time answering this questionnaire (Topic: Parent-Child Relationship, Perceived Social Support, Perceived Discrimination as Predictors of Well-Being among LGBTQ Emerging Adults in Malaysia).

Yes

No

2. Have you answered this questionnaire on Twitter before?

Yes

No

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Part A: Demographic Information

Instruction: Please fill in your personal details or choose an answer based on the questions given.

1. Age: _____

2. Are you Malaysian:

Yes

No

3. Sex:

Male

Female

4. What is your sexual preference?

I am attracted to people of different gender.

I am a female and I am attracted to people of same gender (female to female).

I am a male and I am attracted to people of same gender (male to male).

I am attracted to people of same and different gender (both gender).

My gender identity is different from the gender associated with the sex I am assigned at birth.

I identify myself as a sexual identity other than straight or heterosexual.

5. Ethnicity:

Malay

Chinese

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Indian

Others, please specify: _____

6. Religion:

Islam

Buddhism

Hinduism

Christianity

Catholicism

Atheists (Nonreligion)

Others, please specify: _____

7. Relationship Status:

Single

In a relationship but not married yet

Married

Divorced

Widowed

8. Employment Status:

Employed for wages

Self-employed

A student

Out of work and looking for work

Retired

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Others, please specify: _____

9. Education Level:

No formal education

Primary education

Secondary education

Professional Certificate

Tertiary Education

Master / PhD

10. Living Status:

Living alone

With family

With friend

With partner

11. Sexual Partnership:

Yes

No

Part 2: Questionnaires

Parent-Adult Relationship Questionnaire

Instruction: This questionnaire asks about your background and about your relationship with your parents. We are interested in knowing your response on these questions about **relationships with your parents**.

We'd like to know how often, if ever, your parents may have done the following things recently.

Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often	Always
1	2	3	4	5

1. How often has your parents acted warm or affectionate toward you?
2. How often has your parents acted thoughtful or considerate toward you?
3. How often has your parents done favors or other little things for you?
4. How often has your parents been supportive of the decisions you've made?

Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support (MSPSS)

Instruction: using the scale given, please indicate how each of the statements apply to you.

Very Strongly Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Mildly Disagree	Neutral	Mildly Agree	Strongly Agree	Very Strongly Agree
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

1. There is a special person who is around when I am in need.
2. There is a special person with whom I can share my joys and sorrows.
3. My family really tries to help me.
4. I get the emotional help and support I need from my family.
5. I have a special person who is a real source of comfort to me.

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6. My friends really try to help me.
7. I can count on my friend when things go wrong.
8. I can talk about my problems with my family.
9. I have friends with whom I can share my joys and sorrows.
10. There is a special person in my life who cares about my feelings.
11. My family is willing to help me make decisions.
12. I can talk about my problems with my friends.

Intersectional Anticipated Discrimination Scale (InDI-A)

Instruction: These questions are about experiences related to who you are as a/an **LGBTQ individual**. This includes both how you describe yourself and how others describe you.

Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
0	1	2	3	4

1. Because of who I am, a doctor or nurse, or other health care provider might treat me poorly.
2. Because of who I am, I might have trouble finding or keeping a job.
3. Because of who I am, I might have trouble getting an apartment or house.
4. I worry about being treated unfairly by a teacher, supervisor, or employer.
5. I may be denied a bank account, loan or mortgage because of who I am.
6. I worry about being harassed or stopped by police or security.
7. Because of who I am, people might try to attack me physically.
8. I expected to be pointed at, called named, or harassed when in public.
9. I fear that I will have a hard time finding friendship or romance because of who I am.

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The World Health Organisation- Five Well-Being Index (WHO-5)

Please choose on each of the five statements which is closest to how you have been feeling over the *last two weeks*.

All the time	Most of the time	More than half of the time	Less than half of the time	Some of the time	At no time
5	4	3	2	1	0

1. I feel cheerful and in good spirits.
2. I feel calm and relaxed.
3. I feel active and vigorous.
4. I wake up feeling fresh and rested.
5. My daily life is filled with things that interest me.

Appendix B: Ethical Approval Form



UNIVERSITI TUNKU ABDUL RAHMAN DU012(A)

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Re: U/SERC/02/2023

10 January 2023

Dr Pung Pit Wan
Head, Department of Psychology and Counselling
Faculty of Arts and Social Science
Universiti Tunku Abdul Rahman
Jalan Universiti, Bandar Baru Barat
31900 Kampar, Perak.

Dear Dr Pung,

Ethical Approval For Research Project/Protocol

We refer to the application for ethical approval for your students' research project from Bachelor of Social Science (Honours) Psychology programme enrolled in course UAPZ3013/UAPZ3023. We are pleased to inform you that the application has been approved under Expedited Review.

The details of the research projects are as follows:

No	Research Title	Student's Name	Supervisor's Name	Approval Validity
1.	Personality Traits and Masculinity as Predictors of Homophobia Among Malaysian Young Man	1. Chiew Yee Kuan 2. Esther Ching Qian Han 3. Ling Chui Hong	Dr Chia Qin Ting	10 January 2023 – 9 January 2024
2.	Social Media Use and Self-esteem as Predictors of the Risk of Experimentation with e-cigarettes Among University Students in Malaysia: Peer Influence as Mediator	1. The Xin Rou 2. Tam Jing Yi Evelyn 3. Yap Xue Li		
3.	"The Soft Things That We Hold Onto" – A Study on the Association Between Attachment Styles, Presence of Transitional Objects and Psychological Security Among Malaysian Young Adults	1. Poon Ying Ying 2. Chow Yu Ying 3. Sam Hei Man		
4.	The Predicting Effects of Attitudes, Subjective Norms, Perceived Behavioral Control on the Intention Towards Food Waste Reduction Behavior Among Malaysian Young Adults	1. Chan Hooi Mui 2. Shirley Lok Xiao Rui 3. Tee Hui Lin	Dr Gan Su Wan	
5.	Parent-Child Relationship, Perceived Social Support, and Perceived Discrimination as Predictors of Well-Being Among LGBTQ Emerging Adults in Malaysia	1. Haw Ying Huei 2. Lee Nie 3. Yashnevathy a/p Govindasamy		
6.	Personal Growth Initiative, Self-efficacy and Social Support as Predictors of Life Satisfaction Among Undergraduate Students in Malaysia	1. Dui Jia Suan 2. Chow Wen Chung 3. Tneh Sin Lin	Dr T'ng Soo Ting	
7.	Self-esteem, Locus of Control and Hopelessness as Predictors of Depression Among University Students in Malaysia	1. Cheang Yen Thung 2. Chuah Yue Xuan 3. Kelvin Goh Wei Jin		



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No	Research Title	Student's Name	Supervisor's Name	Approval Validity
8.	Personality Traits and Masculinity as Predictors of Homophobia Among Malaysian Young Man	1. Chiew Yee Kuan 2. Esther Ching Qian Han 3. Ling Chui Hong	Dr Chie Qiu Ting	10 January 2023 – 9 January 2024
9.	Determinants of Psychological Well-being Among Single Young Adults in Malaysia: Attitudes Towards Singlehood, Stereotypes and Social Support	1. Kan Vivian 2. Ngo Da Long 3. Wong Jia Man	Dr Nurul Iman Binti Abdul Jalil	
10.	Self-control, Chronotype, and Future Time Perspective as Predictors of Bedtime Procrastination Among Malaysian Young Adults	1. Isaac Lai Lik Jun 2. Leong Syn Jieh 3. Tan Hor Yinn	Dr Nurul Iman Binti Abdul Jalil	
11.	Perceived Stress, Resilience, Self-esteem as Predictors of Life Satisfaction Among University Students in Malaysia	1. Chueh Di-An 2. Hen Cavin 3. Lim Ya Xuan	Dr Nurul Iman Binti Abdul Jalil	
12.	The Relationship Between Smartphone Addiction, Internet Gaming Disorder (IGD), and Sleeping Problem (Insomnia) Among Young Undergraduate Students in Malaysia	1. Leong Lerk Yung 2. Liew Yee Hang 3. Shin Bin Shyen	Dr Ooh Seow Ling	
13.	Pornography Use, Body Image, and Relationship Satisfaction Among Malaysian Young Adults	1. Wong Wan Ching 2. Hen Zi Wei 3. Teeba Suriya a/p Kumar	Dr Ooh Seow Ling	
14.	Anxiety, Social Support and the Association with Psychological Well-Being Among Undergraduate Students	1. Sherine Divya a/p Pubalan 2. Nisa a/p Jothi	Dr Ooh Seow Ling	
15.	Loneliness and Perceived Social Support as the Predictor of Internet Addiction Among Undergraduates in Malaysia	1. Tan Jia Chyi 2. Tan Tong Yen 3. Vong Yang Yi	Dr Pung Pit Wan	
16.	Depression and Self-efficacy as Predictor to Academic Procrastination Among Undergraduate Students in Malaysia	1. Ricken Chung Li Ken 2. Tay Chong Leng 3. Joel Lee Xin Wei	Dr Pung Pit Wan	
17.	Parenting Style as Predictors of Prosocial Behaviours Among Undergraduates in Malaysia	1. Wendy Tan Syn Yao 2. Liong Chu Lam	Dr Pung Pit Wan	
18.	Relationship Among Self-control, Grit and Academic Procrastination Among Undergraduates in Malaysia	1. Cheow Pui Kei 2. Lim Jo Yee 3. Yap Yee Qi	Dr Siah Poh Chua	
19.	Dark Triad Personality and Moral Disengagement as the Predictors of Cyberbullying Among Undergraduate Students in Malaysia	1. Li Xin Yan 2. Hew Hui Teng 3. Loh Shao Heng	Dr Siah Poh Chua	
20.	The Relationship Between Self-control, Coping Strategy and Online Game Addiction Among Undergraduate Students in Malaysia	1. Lim Chia Huey 2. Lim Shu Yee 3. Tan Shi Wei	Dr Siah Poh Chua	
21.	Does Being Angry Dismiss Me from Moral Norm-keeping? An Experimental Study on the Mediating Relationship of Moral Disengagement on Anger and Cyberbullying Intention	1. Chen Win Chuan 2. Tanreet Kaur a/p Suakwinder Singh 3. Wong Puy Lyng	Dr Tan Chee Seng	
22.	The Relationship Between Autonomy, Subjective Socioeconomic Status, and Exposure to Alternative Partners on Social Media and Attitude Towards Singlehood Among Adults in Malaysia	1. Chong Yoke Sun 2. Denisha a/p Vislnasan 3. Lahvaanya a/p Pannir Selvem	Dr Tan Chee Seng	
23.	Intimate Partner Violence and Psychological Distress Among Couples in Malaysia: The Role of Stockholm Syndrome	1. Samantha Ng Hui Li 2. Juliana Hoo Ju Yun	Mr Tan Soon Ann	
24.	The Mediating Role of Stress Between the Relationship of Perfectionism & Mental Well Being Among Undergraduates in Malaysia	1. Renukaa a/p Siva Kumar 2. Shabeena Yohanes a/p Stevenraj 3. Yugesh a/p Santara Sheeran	Mr Tan Soon Ann	
25.	The Relationship Between Mental Health Literacy, Help-seeking Behaviour, and Socioeconomic Status Among Young Adults in Malaysia	1. Ang Yu Lun 2. Ch'ng Wei Sheng 3. Chua Leewen	Mr Tay Kok Wai	

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No	Research Title	Student's Name	Supervisor's Name	Approval Validity
26.	Sex Addiction is Associated with Personality, Social Circles, and Mental Health Issues	1. Loke Win Yi 2. Ng Zhen Le 3. Tey Cre Ying	Mr Tay Kok Wai	10 January 2023 – 9 January 2024
27.	The Relationship Between Body Mass Index (BMI), Social Media Intensity and Body Image on Anxiety Among Youths in Malaysia	1. Angelina Gin Ger Ong 2. Kumetmi a/p Gobi 3. Shirley Jesslyna a/p Jayaseelan		
28.	Family Functioning, Childhood Trauma, and Self-esteem as the Predictors of Social Anxiety Among Malaysian University Students	1. Jivithan a/l Sasidaran 2. Merlena Ann Mariasoosai 3. Sela a/p Sobin Mondal		
29.	Relationship Between Vocal Fatigue, Emotion, and Motivation with Mask-wearing Among Kampar UTAR Educators	1. Celine Tan Si Min 2. Chong Yuen Cheng 3. Loo Xin Yan	Ms Lee Wan Ying	
30.	The Relationship Between Gender Role Attitudes, Attitudes Toward Childbearing, Family Functioning and Attitudes Toward Marriage Among Young Adults in Malaysia	1. Choo May Yan 2. Chloe Ng Chu Yin 3. Claryce Cheong Yong Qing		
31.	A Study on Materialism, Anxiety and Gender Differences in Compulsive Buying Behaviors Among Young Adults in Malaysia	1. Lim Shi Yuan 2. Lim Yit Han 3. Loh Carmen	Ms Liza Hartini Binti Rusdi	
32.	Post-traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) as The Predictor of Emotional Well-being and Resilience Among Undergraduate Students During the COVID-19 Outbreak	1. Darshinee a/p Arudkanth 2. Divya Tharshini a/p Puantharan 3. Nivethah a/p Kalaiyarasan		
33.	The Relationship Between Living Standard and Mental Health Literacy Among Youth in Malaysia	1. Su Kailun 2. Chew Weng Kit 3. Vinnosha a/p K Jeyaseelan		
34.	Relationship Between Loneliness, Self-esteem and Binge Eating Among Undergraduates in Malaysia	1. Ong Ting Wei 2. Ng Chien Yi 3. Lim Wei Fang	Ms Sanggari a/p Krishnan	
35.	The Influence of Job Stress and Resilience on Job Satisfaction Mediated by Work-life Balance Among Lecturers in Universiti Tunku Abdul Rahman	1. Lee Jun Kang 2. Foong Wei How 3. Luo Wen		
36.	Mindfulness, Resilience, and Work-Family Conflict Predict Job Performance Among Working Adults	1. Teoh Yi Wen 2. Cheah Jie Min 3. Lott Sin Yee	Ms Teoh Xi Yao	
37.	Compulsive Internet Use, Self-esteem, Self-efficacy as Predictors of Academic Procrastination Among Undergraduate Student	1. Lin Xingyi 2. Wong Xin Lynn 3. Zhan Shuwei		
38.	Relationship Between Self-esteem, Loneliness, Stress and Excessive Use of Social Media Among Undergraduate Students in Malaysia	1. Lee Hao Yan 2. Daniel Chow Weng Kin 3. Fong Zhen Yann	Pn Wirswahida Binti Kamarul Zaman	
39.	An Exploratory Study on the Impacts of Social Media on Malaysian Young Adults' Psychological Wellbeing	1. Rae Oon El Jun 2. Kelvin Lim Zhi Jian 3. Huang Jing Fei		
40.	A Case Study: Parenting Practices of Millennial Single Fathers and Its Effects on Children	1. Chua Ng Gie 2. Paige Chee Hui Min 3. Pearl Lee Yi Yao		

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The conduct of this research is subject to the following:

- (1) The participants' informed consent be obtained prior to the commencement of the research;
- (2) Confidentiality of participants' personal data must be maintained; and
- (3) Compliance with procedures set out in related policies of UTAR such as the UTAR Research Ethics and Code of Conduct, Code of Practice for Research Involving Humans and other related policies/guidelines.
- (4) Written consent be obtained from the institution(s)/company(ies) in which the physical or/and online survey will be carried out, prior to the commencement of the research.

Should the students collect personal data of participants in their studies, please have the participants sign the attached Personal Data Protection Statement for records.

Thank you.

Yours sincerely,



Professor Ts Dr Faiz bin Abd Rahman
Chairman
UTAR Scientific and Ethical Review Committee

c.c Dean, Faculty of Arts and Social Science
 Director, Institute of Postgraduate Studies and Research

PCR, PSS, AND PD AS PREDICTORS OF WB IN LGBTQ EMERGING ADULTS

Appendix C: Email Seeking Permission to use the Questionnaires

Appendix C1: Seeking Permission to use Intersectional Discrimination Index

Seek Permission to use Intersectional Discrimination Index

External Inbox x

✕ 📧 📧



YING HUEI HAW <yinghwei0625@utar.my>

to ascheim@uwyo.ca, NIE, Su, YASHNEVATHY

Tue, Nov 1, 2022, 12:29 PM

☆ ↩ ⋮

Dear Professor Ayden Scheim,

Greetings of the day. We are students from Universiti Tunku Abdul Rahman (UTAR), Malaysia. We are psychology students who are currently doing our Final Year Project (FYP) entitled "Parent-child relationship, perceived social support and perceived discrimination as the predictors of well-being among LGBTQ emerging adults in Malaysia."

We are very much delighted to share the positive impact and pleasurable learning experience that your article has contributed to us. With that being said, your article entitled "The Intersectional Discrimination Index: Development and validation of measures of self-reported enacted and anticipated discrimination for intercategory analysis" would be a great source of information for our study, which brings us to the purpose of this email.

Professor, this email aims to reach out to you with a humble request for permission to use the "The Intersectional Discrimination Index". Not only that, but we would also like to make some further inquiries regarding the scale as below:

1. Firstly, we would like to seek your opinion regarding the usage of the scales. As the main scale comprises 3 other scales, which are "Intersectional anticipated discrimination scale (InDI-A)," "Intersectional day-to-day discrimination Index (InDI-D)," "Intersectional major discrimination Index (InDI-M)," we would like to clarify if it is possible to put use only one scale which is "Intersectional anticipated discrimination scale (InDI-A)," in our study?
2. Secondly, we would also like to clarify the flexibility to modify the instructions of the Intersectional anticipated discrimination scale (InDI-A) according to our area of interest, which is "perceived discrimination relating to sexual orientation." As the instruction goes, "These questions are about experiences related to who you are. This includes both how you describe yourself and how others describe you. For example, your skin colour, ancestry, nationality, religion, gender, sexuality, age, weight, disability or mental health issue and income." ,we would like to narrow down the instruction to be more focused on sexual orientation by modifying it as "These questions are about experiences related to who you are as an LGBTQ individual. This includes both how you describe yourself and how others describe you."

Professor, we appreciate your time and efforts in reading our email. It would be of great value to us if you could advise on the matters above. We are looking forward to using your scale for our study. Hope to hear from you soon.

Thank you.

Best Regards,
Haw Ying Hwei, Lee Nie, Yashnevathy,
Undergraduate Students
Faculty of Arts and Social Science
Universiti Tunku Abdul Rahman
Jalan Universiti, Bandar Barat,
31900 Kampar, Perak,
Malaysia.



Scheim, Ayden <ais63@drexel.edu>

to me, NIE, Su, YASHNEVATHY

Nov 1, 2022, 2:46 PM

☆ ↩ ⋮

Thank you for your email and interest. No permission is needed to use or modify the measures. Limiting the focus to LGBTQ status does not fulfill the intersectional potential of the measures but may nevertheless be more appropriate for the aims of your study. Similarly, you are welcome to use only the anticipated discrimination scale if you wish.

Please find additional information here:

<https://aydenscheim.com/research/indi/>

Best regards,
Ayden

Ayden Scheim
Assistant Professor
Department of Epidemiology and Biostatistics
Pronouns: he/him/his

Dornsife School of Public Health
Drexel University
Email: ais63@drexel.edu
Zoom "Office": <https://drexel.zoom.us/my/ascheim>
Schedule a meeting:
<https://calendly.com/scheim>

Appendix C1: Seeking Permission to use Intersectional Discrimination Index

YING HUEI HAW <yinghuei0625@utar.my>
to eva.lefkowitz, NIE, Su, YASHNEVATHY ▾

Tue, Nov 29, 2022, 10:23 AM



Dear Professor Eva Lefkowitz,

Greetings of the day. We are students from Universiti Tunku Abdul Rahman (UTAR), Malaysia. We are Psychology students who are currently doing our Final Year Project (FYP) entitled "Parent-child relationship, perceived social support and perceived discrimination as the predictors of well-being among LGBTQ emerging adults in Malaysia.

We are very much delighted to share the positive impact and pleasurable learning experience that your article has contributed to us. With that being said, your article entitled "Development of the Parent-adult relationship questionnaire" (PARQ) would be a great source of information for our study, which brings us to the purpose of this email.

Professor, this email aims to reach out to you with a humble request for permission to use the "Parent-adult relationship questionnaire (PARQ)". Not only that, but we would also like to make some further inquiries regarding the scale as below :

1. Firstly, we would like to get your advice regarding the usage of the scale. Since the scale reflects the Parent-adult relationship by assessing it in terms of mother's and father's relationship separately, we would like to request advice to use the scale to assess parent relationship in general. With that being said, we would like to know whether it is okay for us to replace "mother/father" with "parents".
2. Secondly, we would like to seek your advice regarding the scoring method. For your information, our interest is to find the overall score in indicating higher scores, closer the parent-child relationship. May we know if it is possible if we could only adopt the positive affect subscale or is it suggested to adopt both positive and negative affect subscales into our study.
 - 2.1 Professor, if it is suggested to use both subscales, can you please advise us the scoring methods?

Professor, we appreciate your time and efforts in reading our email. It would be of great value to us if you could advise on the matters above. We are looking forward to using your scale for our study. Hope to hear from you soon.

Thank you.

Best Regards,

Haw Ying Huei, Lee Nie, Yashnevathy,
Undergraduate Students
Faculty of Arts and Social Science
Universiti Tunku Abdul Rahman
Jalan Universiti, Bandar Barat,
31900 Kampar, Perak.
Malaysia.



PCR, PSS, AND PD AS PREDICTORS OF WB IN LGBTQ EMERGING ADULTS

**Lefkowitz, Eva** <eva.lefkowitz@uconn.edu>

to Karen, me, NIE, Su, YASHNEVATHY ▾

Tue, Nov 29, 2022, 10:41AM



Hello,

That's great that you are interested in the PARQ. I am sharing your email with Dr. Karen Fingerman, who is the principal investigator from this project and should better be able to answer your questions about the PARQ. Best wishes with your project.

Eva S. Lefkowitz, Ph.D.
 She | Her | Hers
 Professor and Department Head
 Human Development and Family Sciences
 University of Connecticut
 348 Mansfield Road, U-1058
 Storrs, CT 06269-1058
 phone: 860-486-5420
 fax: 860-486-3452
<http://www.evalefkowitz.com/>

*My attempts at work-life balance mean that I sometimes send emails at odd hours, which in no way indicates you should reply outside of your own working hours.

**Fingerman, Karen L** <kfingerman@austin.utexas.edu>

to Eva, me, NIE, Su, YASHNEVATHY ▾

Wed, Nov 30, 2022, 2:45AM



Dear Haw Ying Huei, Lee Nie, Yashnevathy,

Thank you for your interest. I am attaching the PARQ scale. You are welcome to use the term "parent," "mother," "father" or all three terms.

In terms of scoring- we do recommend using the subscales because people can be high in both positive and negative feelings about a parent.

We also recommend using the average (rather than the total) in case someone skips an item. It is mathematically equivalent to a total in the analyses.

Best of luck with your research!

Warmly,

Karen Fingerman



One attachment • Scanned by Gmail ⓘ



Appendix D: Sample Size Calculation

Appendix D1: Effect Size of Each Predictors

Predictor 1: Parent-Child Relationship, $r = .19$ (Casas et al., 2007)

$$f^2 = \frac{0.19^2}{1-0.19^2} = 0.037$$

On the other hand, a significant parent-child relationship does appear for the PWI. Moreover, the .19 correlation is consistent with the predicted value of .20 from genetic considerations alone (see introduction). However, the interpretation of this higher correlation is difficult. On the one hand it has a statistical advantage over 'life as a whole' because, being a summated scale, it is less subject to correlation attenuation bias. Alternatively, this higher correlation may also be due to environmental factors,

Predictor 2: Perceived Social Support, $r = .522$ (Guerette & Smedema, 2011)

$$f^2 = \frac{0.522^2}{1-0.522^2} = 0.37$$

Table 1
Pearson's r correlations for all variables ($N = 199$).

Variable	$M(SD)$	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Age	46.1 (14.8)									
2. Visual acuity	2.4 (3.0)	.053								
3. Visual field restriction	5.6 (3.8)	-.011	.513***							
4. Age of onset of disability	1.6 (8.2)	.129	.271***	.277***						
5. Employment	17.1 (18.7)	.034	.007	.000	-.010					
6. Social support	17.5 (6.3)	.148*	.096	.065	.103	.078				
7. Depression	29.3 (10.4)	-.224***	-.032	.032	-.043	-.095	-.463***			
8. Satisfaction with life	24.6 (7.9)	.142*	.055	.035	.065	.178*	.421***	-.649***		
9. Overall sense of well-being	85.7 (14.3)	.196**	.097	.031	.041	.244***	.522***	-.707***	-.747***	

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

PCR, PSS, AND PD AS PREDICTORS OF WB IN LGBTQ EMERGING ADULTS

Predictor 3: Perceived Discrimination, $r = .168$ (Bagci et al., 2020)

$$f^2 = \frac{0.168^2}{1-0.168^2} = 0.029$$

TABLE 1 Descriptive statistics in Study 1 (LGBTI group)

	Means (SD)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Age	22.36 (6.41)	-	.365**	.005	-.038	-.103*	.007	.024	.045	.034	-.181**
2. Education	4.39 (0.71)		-	.127*	.064	-.028	-.028	.190**	.142**	.139**	-.125*
3. SES	2.31 (0.77)			-	-.176**	-.035	-.138*	.261**	.156**	.364**	-.231**
4. Perceived discrimination	3.46 (1.77)				-	.653***	.341***	-.063	-.108*	-.143**	.168**
5. Perceived toleration	2.85 (1.70)					-	.328***	-.085	-.146**	-.121*	.150*
6. TSIN	2.19 (1.39)						-	-.354***	-.466***	-.313***	.372***
7. Flourish	5.02 (1.43)							-	.649***	.674***	-.513***
8. Self-worth	5.19 (1.30)								-	.539***	-.539***
9. Life satisfaction	3.75 (1.51)									-	-.533***
10. Negative well-being	3.94 (1.64)										-

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

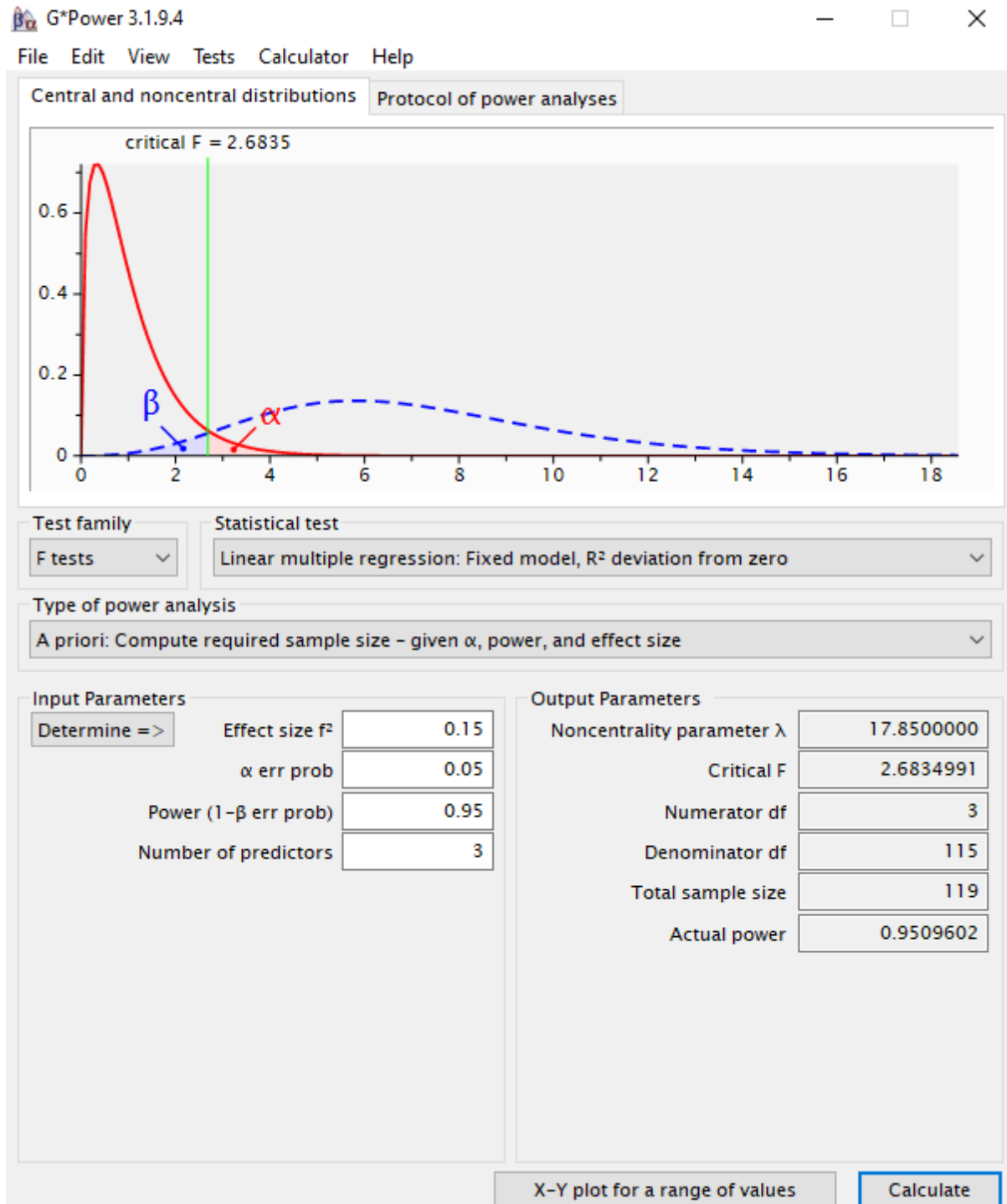
Average Effect Size,

$$f^2 = \frac{0.037+0.37+0.029}{3} = 0.15$$

PCR, PSS, AND PD AS PREDICTORS OF WB IN LGBTQ EMERGING ADULTS

Appendix D2: G*Power Sample Size Calculation

Sample Size = 119 participants



Appendix E: Poster for Data Collection**Appendix E1: Poster (Pilot Test)**

Calling for participants!

ARE YOU....?

- Lesbian/ Gay/ Bisexual/ Transgender/ Queer
- Malaysian
- Emerging Adult (18-29 years old)

We welcome you to answer a short survey!
We are interested in investigating the predicting relationship between parent-child relationship, perceived social support and perceived discrimination towards the well-being of LGBTQ emerging adults in Malaysia.



scan me

For more information, contact us at:

- yinghuei0625@1utar.my
- minnie1849@1utar.my
- gyashnevathy@1utar.my

Thank you!

PCR, PSS, AND PD AS PREDICTORS OF WB IN LGBTQ EMERGING ADULTS



Ying Huei @Yiinngg_ · Jan 3

...

📌 Good day everyone! We are final year psychology student from UTAR who are currently conducting our FYP regarding LGBTQ in Malaysia. We are looking for your help if you fulfill our criteria as mentioned in the poster. Thank you!

Link: utarpsy.au1.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_OJ...

#LGBTQ #Malaysia

Calling for participants!

ARE YOU....?

- Lesbian/ Gay/ Bisexual/ Transgender/ Queer
- Malaysian
- Emerging Adult (18-29 years old)

We welcome you to answer a short survey!
We are interested in investigating the predicting relationship between parent-child relationship, perceived social support and perceived discrimination towards the well-being of LGBTQ emerging adults in Malaysia.



Appendix E2: Poster (Actual Test)

Call for participants!

Parent-Child Relationship, Perceived Social Support, and Perceived Discrimination as the Predictors of Well-Being Among LGBTQ Emerging Adults in Malaysia

We are looking for:

- ✓ **Lesbian / Gay / Bisexual / Transgender / Queer (LGBTQ community)**
- ✓ **Emerging Adult (18-29 years old)**
- ✓ **Malaysian**

For more information, please contact us at:

- yinghuei0625@lutar.my (Ying Huei)
- minnie1849@lutar.my (Minnie)
- gyashnevathy@lutar.my (Yash)

The survey is completely anonymous!

SCAN ME

PCR, PSS, AND PD AS PREDICTORS OF WB IN LGBTQ EMERGING ADULTS



Ying Huei is with Nie Lee and Yashne Govind.



1 February · 🌐

"There's nothing more beautiful and powerful than someone who chooses to be themselves."

Good day,

We are psychology students from Universiti Tunku Abdul Rahman (UTAR), who currently conducting a research for our Final Year Project (FYP) in interest to investigate the predicting relationship of parent-child relationship, perceived social support and perceived discrimination towards the well-being of LGBTQ emerging adults in Malaysia.

Are you...

👍 **LGBTQ**

👍 **Emerging adult (18-29 years old)**

👍 **Malaysian**

We kindly welcome you to answer a short survey for our FYP !!

Participation in this survey is voluntary and your identity will remain private and confidential.

Thank you for your participation.

Link: https://utarpsy.au1.qualtrics.com/.../SV_eJPeidUKgyfQsMm

Appendix F: Assumption of Normality**Appendix F1: Table of Results (Test on Normality)**

	N	M	SD	Skewness		Kurtosis	
	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Std. Error	Statistic	Std. Error
Positive Parent-Child Relationship	148	12.6	3.2	.19	.20	-.39	.40
Negative Parent-Child Relationship	148	12.1	3.2	.27	.20	-.57	.40
Perceived Social Support	148	4.4	1.0	-.59	.20	.73	.40
Perceived Discrimination	148	2.9	.9	-.01	.20	-.36	.40
Well-Being	148	16.0	5.6	.51	.20	-.49	.40

Table 4.8. The values for skewness and kurtosis of the four variables (parent-child relationship, perceived social support, perceived discrimination and well-being).

Tests of Normality

	Kolmogorov-Smirnov ^a			Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
Positive Parent-Child Relationship	.12	148	.000	.98	148	.049
Negative Parent-Child Relationship	.12	148	.000	.97	148	.004
Perceived Social Support	.08	148	.032	.98	148	.012
Perceived Discrimination	.07	148	.200*	.99	148	.144
Well-Being	.12	148	.000	.95	148	.000

Note. *. This is a lower bound of the true significance.

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction

Table 4.9. The values of Kolmogorov-Smirnov and Shapiro-Wilk.

Appendix F2: Histogram, Q-Q Plot

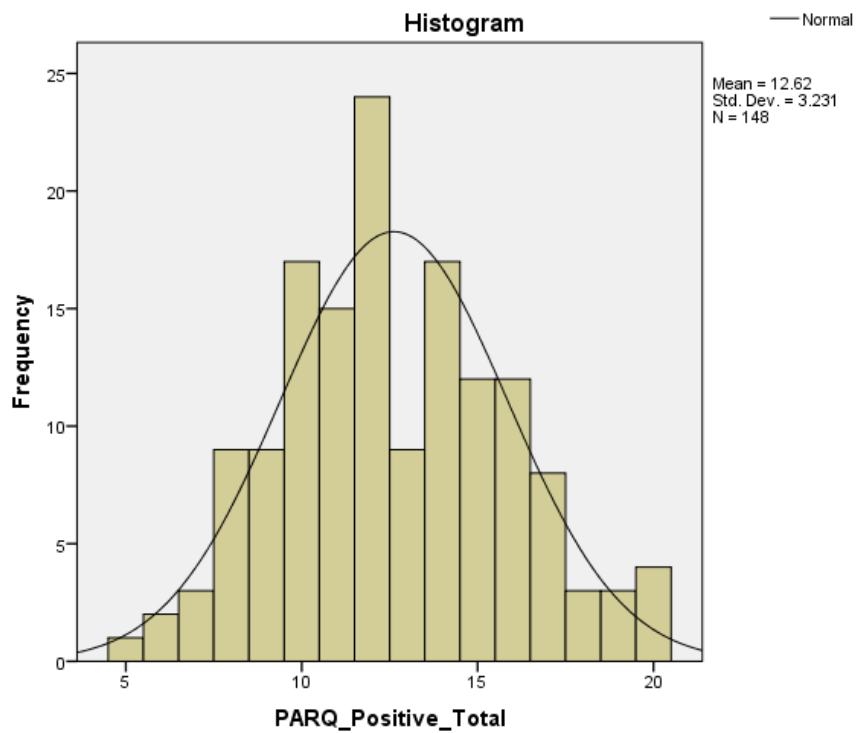


Figure 4.1. Histogram for variable of positive parent-child relationship.

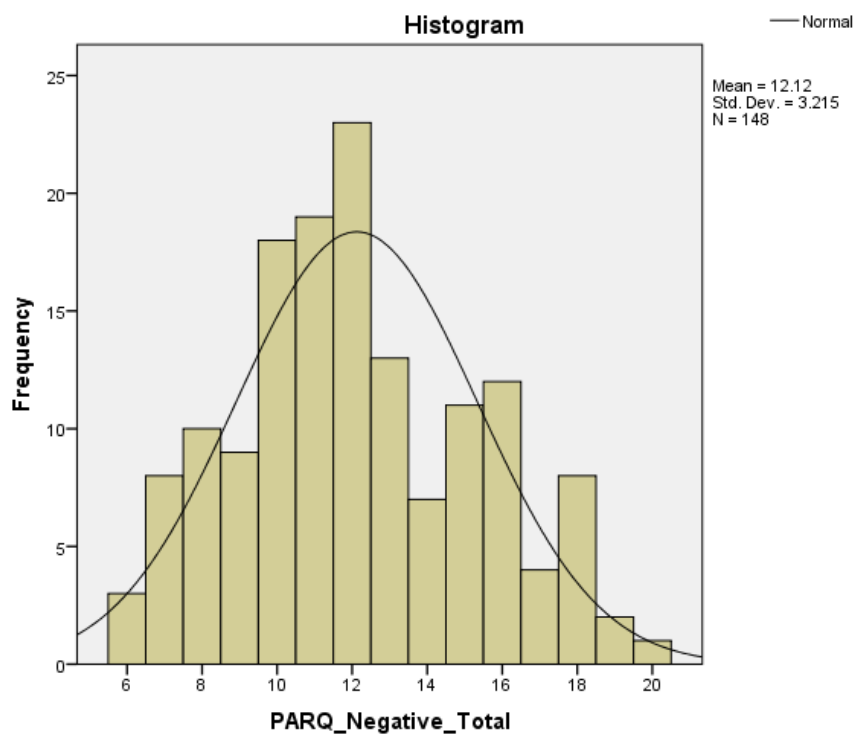


Figure 4.2. Histogram for variable of negative parent-child relationship.

PCR, PSS, AND PD AS PREDICTORS OF WB IN LGBTQ EMERGING ADULTS

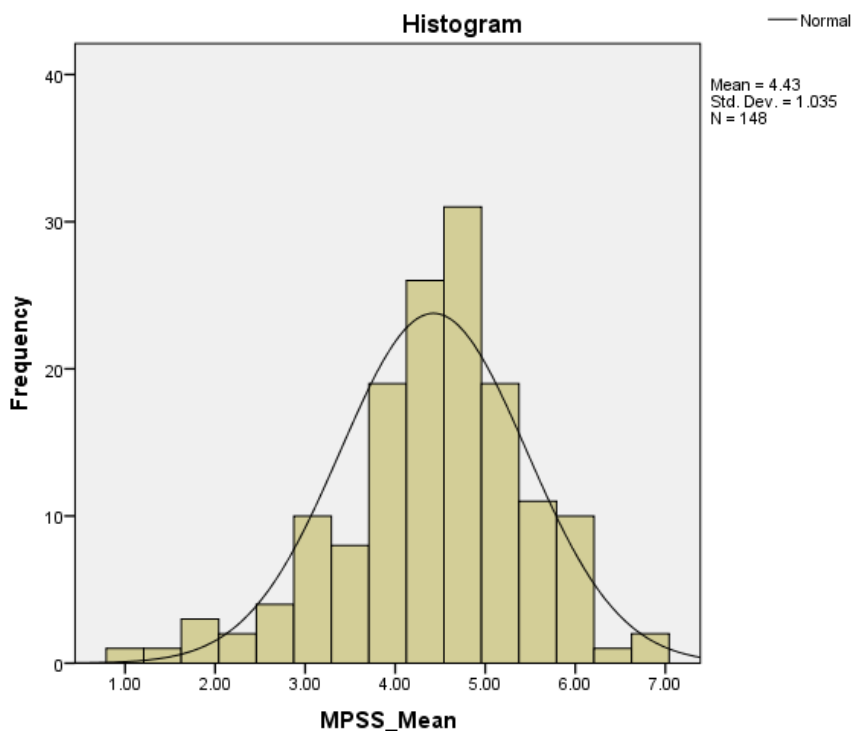


Figure 4.3. Histogram for variable of perceived social support.

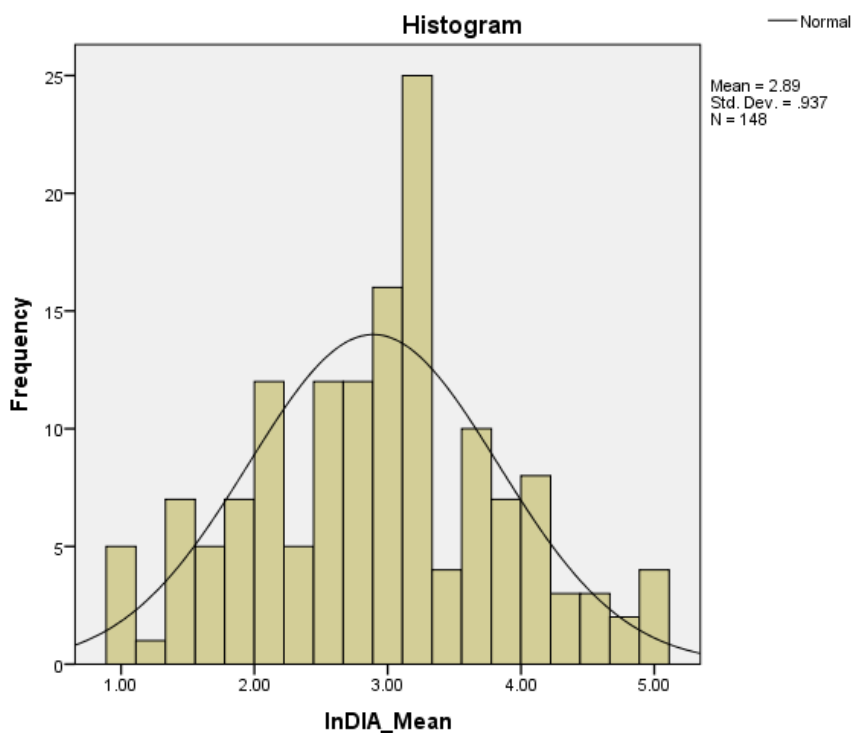


Figure 4.4. Histogram for variable of perceived discrimination.

PCR, PSS, AND PD AS PREDICTORS OF WB IN LGBTQ EMERGING ADULTS

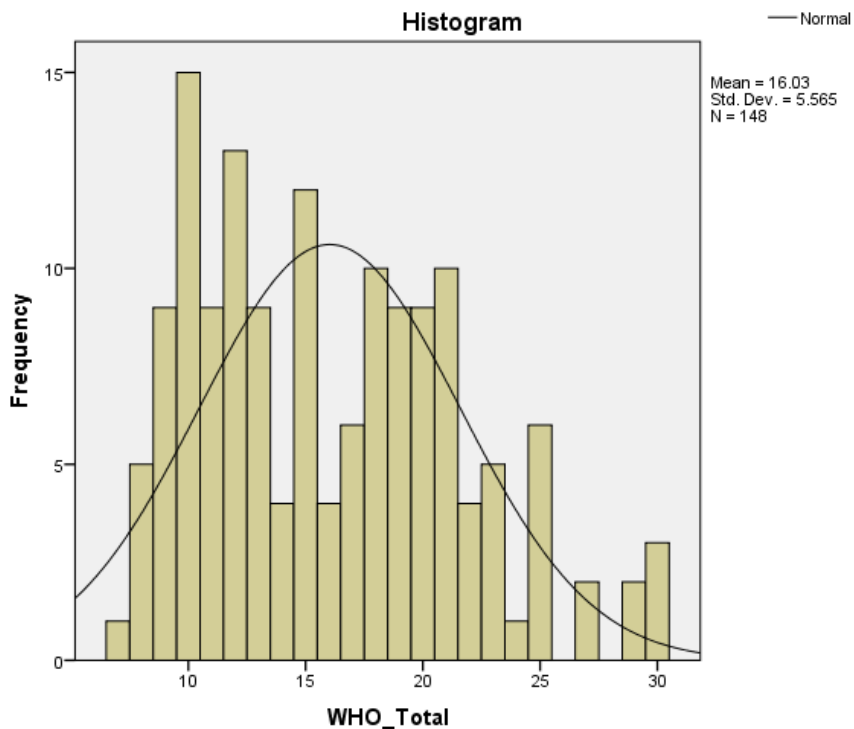


Figure 4.5. The histogram for variable of well-being.

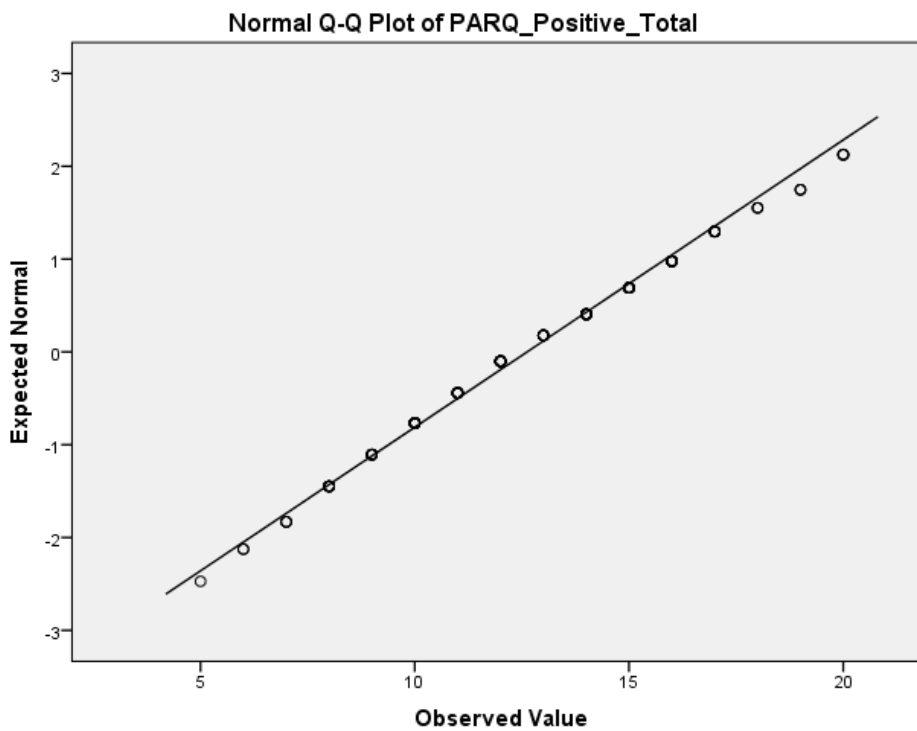


Figure 4.6. Q-Q Plot for variable of positive parent-child relationship.

PCR, PSS, AND PD AS PREDICTORS OF WB IN LGBTQ EMERGING ADULTS

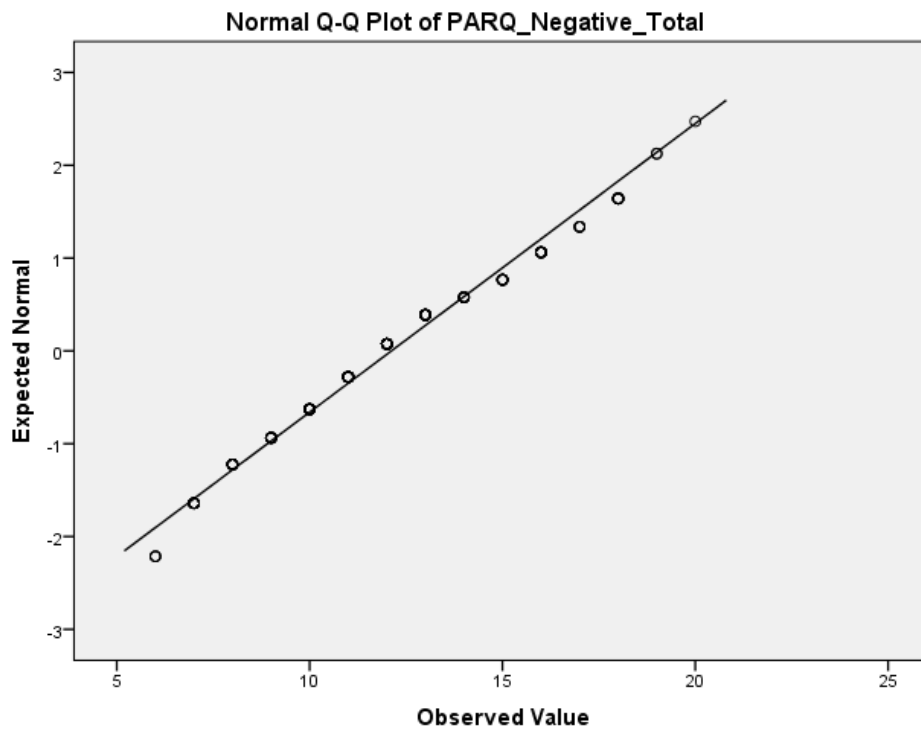


Figure 4.7. Q-Q Plot for variable of negative parent-child relationship.

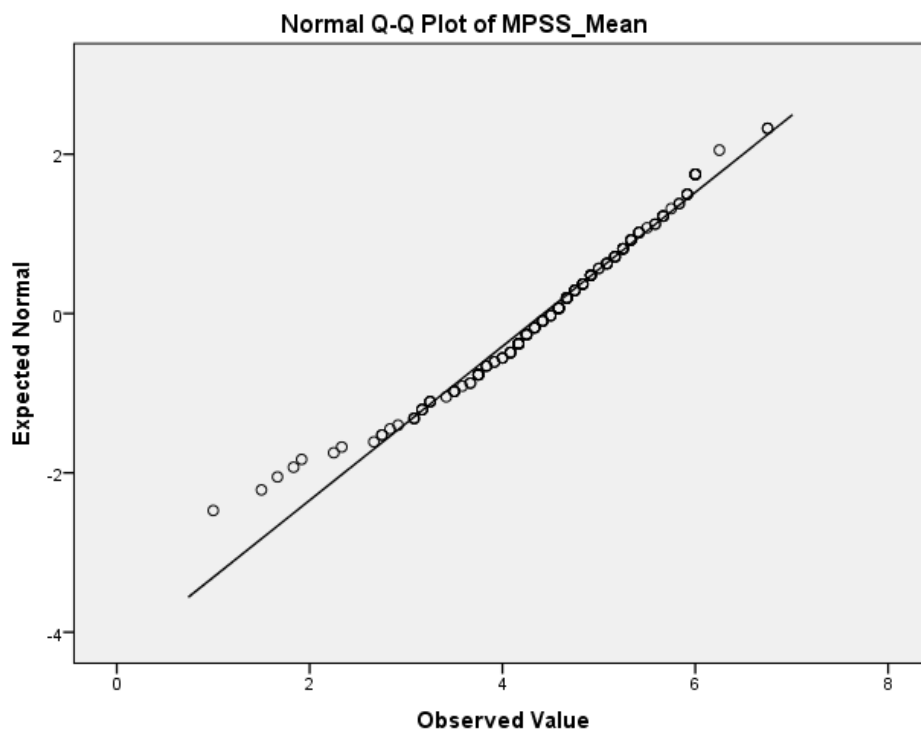


Figure 4.8. Q-Q Plot for variable of perceived social support.

PCR, PSS, AND PD AS PREDICTORS OF WB IN LGBTQ EMERGING ADULTS

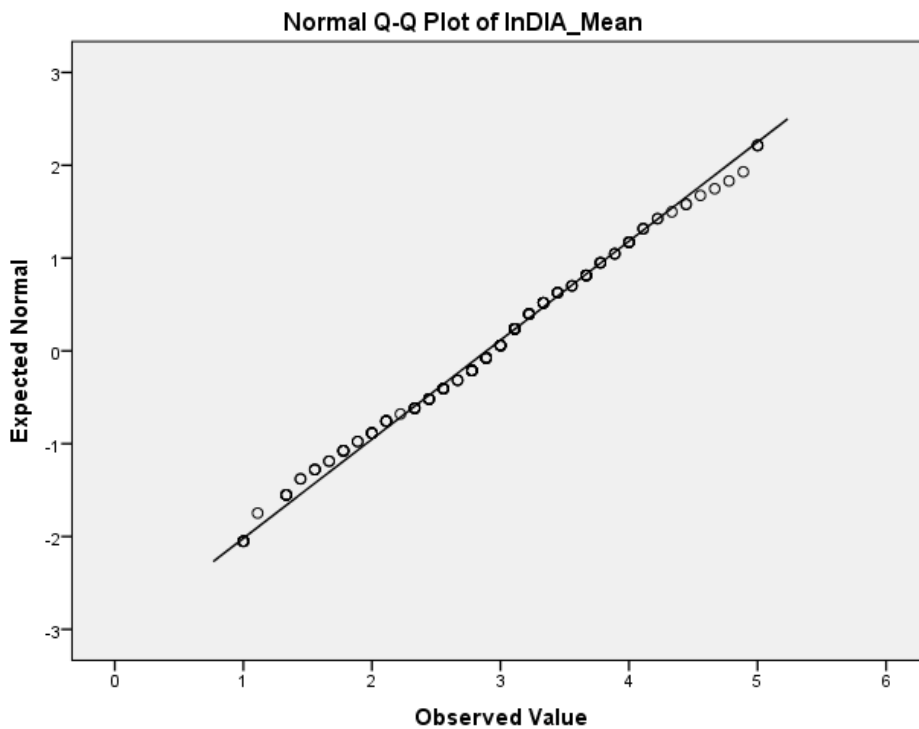


Figure 4.9. Q-Q Plot for variable of perceived discrimination.

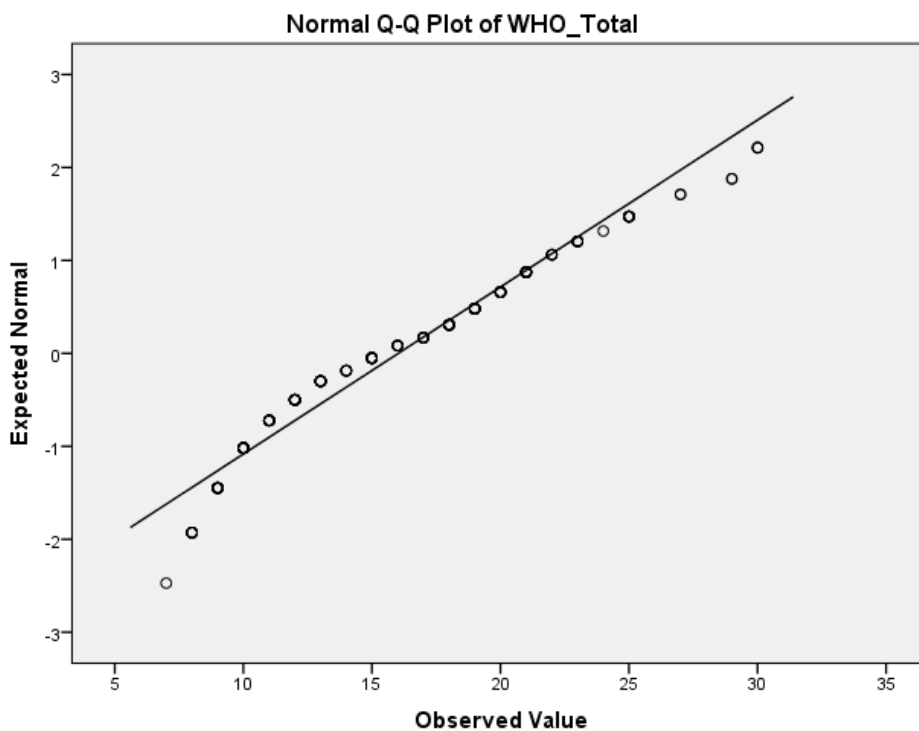


Figure 4.10. Q-Q Plot for variable of well-being.

Appendix G: Assumption of Linear Regression**Appendix G1: Tables of Results (Model Summary, Tolerance and VIF Value, Casewise Diagnostics, Case Summaries)****Coefficients^a**

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	7.59	1.71		4.44	.000		
	Parent-Child Relationship (Positive)	.67	.13	.39	5.09	.000	1.00	1.00

Note. a. Dependent Variable: Well-Being

Table 4.10. The tolerance and VIF values for the assumption of multicollinear for the variable of positive parent-child relationship.

Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	22.59	1.71		13.24	.000		
	Parent-Child Relationship (Negative)	-.54	.14	-.31	-3.98	.000	1.00	1.00

Note. a. Dependent Variable: Well-Being

Table 4.11. The tolerance and VIF values for the assumption of multicollinear for the variable of negative parent-child relationship.

PCR, PSS, AND PD AS PREDICTORS OF WB IN LGBTQ EMERGING ADULTS

Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	4.67	1.78		2.63	.010		
	Perceived Social Support	2.57	.39	.48	6.56	.000	1.00	1.00

Note. a. Dependent Variable: Well-Being

Table 4.12. The tolerance and VIF values for the assumption of multicollinear for the variable of perceived social support.

Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	20.93	1.43		14.62	.000		
	Perceived Discrimination	-1.70	.47	-.29	-3.60	.000	1.00	1.00

Note. a. Dependent Variable: Well-Being

Table 4.13. The tolerance and VIF values for the assumption of multicollinear for the variable of perceived discrimination.

Model Summary^b

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.39 ^a	.15	.15	5.15	1.96

Note. a. Predictors: (Constant), Positive Parent-Child Relationship

b. Dependent Variable: Well-Being

Table 4.14. The model summary of predictor of positive parent-child relationship (value of Durbin-Watson).

PCR, PSS, AND PD AS PREDICTORS OF WB IN LGBTQ EMERGING ADULTS

Model Summary^b

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.31 ^a	.10	.09	5.30	1.88

Note. a. Predictors: (Constant), Negative Parent-Child Relationship

b. Dependent Variable: Well-Being

Table 4.15. The model summary of predictor of negative parent-child relationship (value of Durbin-Watson).

Model Summary^b

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.48 ^a	.23	.22	4.91	1.98

Note. a. Predictors: (Constant), Perceived Social Support

b. Dependent Variable: Well-Being

Table 4.16. The model summary of predictor of perceived social support (value of Durbin-Watson).

Model Summary^b

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.29 ^a	.08	.08	5.35	1.94

Note. a. Predictors: (Constant), Perceived Discrimination

b. Dependent Variable: Well-Being

Table 4.17. The model summary of predictor of perceived discrimination (value of Durbin-Watson).

PCR, PSS, AND PD AS PREDICTORS OF WB IN LGBTQ EMERGING ADULTS

Casewise Diagnostics^a				
Case Number	Std. Residual	Well-Being	Predicted Value	Residual
35	2.86	29	14.28	14.73
37	2.60	27	13.61	13.39
85	2.54	30	16.95	13.05
107	2.02	30	19.62	10.38
116	2.08	25	14.28	10.73

Note. a. Dependent Variable: Well-Being

Table 4.18. Casewise diagnostics for the predictor of positive parent-child relationship towards well-being.

Case Summaries^a					
		Case Number	Mahalanobis Distance	Cook's Distance	Centered Leverage Value
Group_IC 1	1	35	.65827	.04704	.00448
	2	37	1.25623	.05344	.00855
	3	85	.18197	.02613	.00124
	4	107	2.77054	.05485	.01885
	5	116	.65827	.02495	.00448
Total N			5	5	5

Note. a. Limited to first 148 cases.

Table 4.19. Case summaries for the residual's statistics (Mahalanobis Distance, Cook's Distance and Leverage) for the predictor of positive parent-child relationship towards well-being.

Casewise Diagnostics^a				
Case Number	Std. Residual	Well-Being	Predicted Value	Residual
24	2.21	30	18.26	11.74
85	2.01	30	19.34	10.66
104	2.00	24	13.39	10.61
107	2.32	30	17.72	12.28
143	2.33	29	16.63	12.37

Note. a. Dependent Variable: Well-Being

Table 4.20. Casewise diagnostics for the predictor of negative parent-child relationship towards well-being.

PCR, PSS, AND PD AS PREDICTORS OF WB IN LGBTQ EMERGING ADULTS

Case Summaries^a

		Case Number	Mahalanobis Distance	Cook's Distance	Centered Leverage Value
Group_IC 1	1	24	1.64310	.04558	.01118
	2	85	3.62461	.06764	.02466
	3	104	2.30186	.04696	.01566
	4	107	.94252	.03627	.00641
	5	143	.12168	.02093	.00083
Total N			5	5	5

Note. a. Limited to first 148 cases.

Table 4.21. Case summaries for the residual's statistics (Mahalanobis Distance, Cook's Distance and Leverage) for the predictor of negative parent-child relationship towards well-being.

Casewise Diagnostics^a

Case Number	Std. Residual	Well-Being	Predicted Value	Residual
85	2.33	30	18.57	11.43
135	2.12	23	12.58	10.42

Note. a. Dependent Variable: Well-Being

Table 4.22. Case summaries for the residual's statistics (Mahalanobis Distance, Cook's Distance and Leverage) for the predictor of perceived social support towards well-being.

Case Summaries^a

		Case Number	Mahalanobis Distance	Cook's Distance	Centered Leverage Value
Group_IC 1	1	85	.91731	.03619	.00624
	2	135	1.68307	.04257	.01145
Total N			2	2	2

Note. a. Limited to first 148 cases.

Table 4.23. Case summaries for the residual's statistics (Mahalanobis Distance, Cook's Distance and Leverage) for the predictor of perceived social support towards well-being.

PCR, PSS, AND PD AS PREDICTORS OF WB IN LGBTQ EMERGING ADULTS

Casewise Diagnostics^a				
Case Number	Std. Residual	Well-Being	Predicted Value	Residual
24	2.26	30	17.92	12.08
35	2.00	29	18.29	10.71
85	2.26	30	17.92	12.08
107	2.68	30	15.66	14.35
143	2.71	29	14.52	14.48

Note. a. Dependent Variable: Well-Being

Table 4.24. Case summaries for the residual's statistics (Mahalanobis Distance, Cook's Distance and Leverage) for the predictor of perceived discrimination towards well-being.

Case Summaries^a					
		Case Number	Mahalanobis Distance	Cook's Distance	Centered Leverage Value
Group_IC	1	24	1.41352	.04314	.00962
	2	35	2.03363	.04297	.01383
	3	85	1.41352	.04314	.00962
	4	107	.05473	.02598	.00037
	5	143	.89371	.04819	.00608
Total		N		5	5

Note. a. Limited to first 148 cases.

Table 4.25. Case summaries for the residual's statistics (Mahalanobis Distance, Cook's Distance and Leverage) for the predictor of perceived discrimination towards well-being.

Appendix G2: Scatterplot

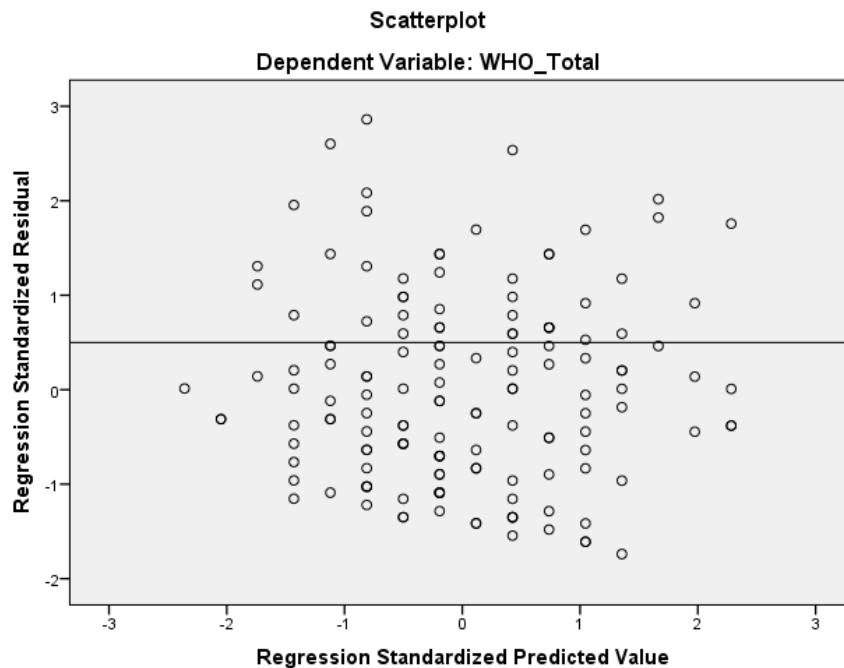


Figure 4.11. Scatterplot of standardized predicted values against standardized residual for predictor of positive parent-child relationship.

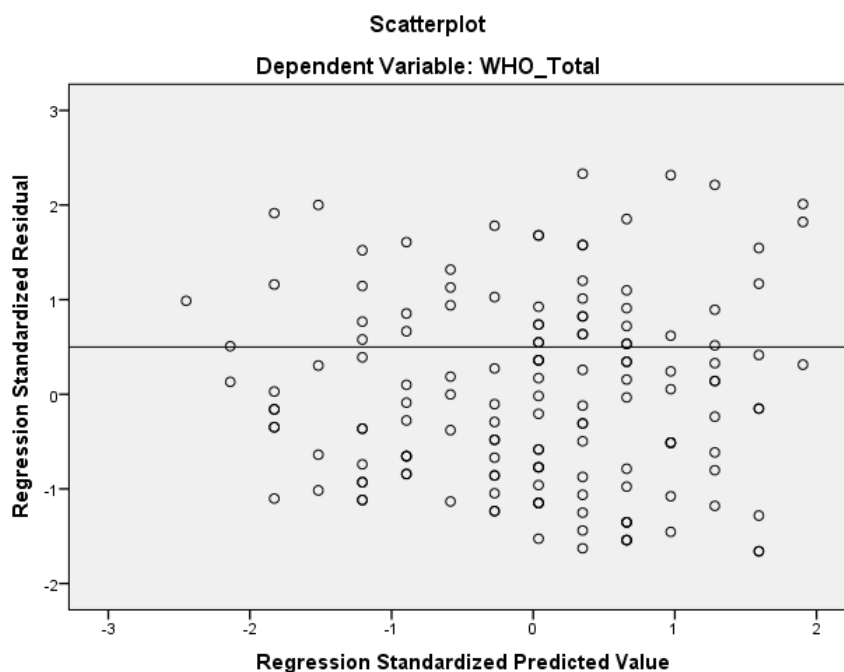


Figure 4.12. Scatterplot of standardized predicted values against standardized residual for predictor of negative parent-child relationship.

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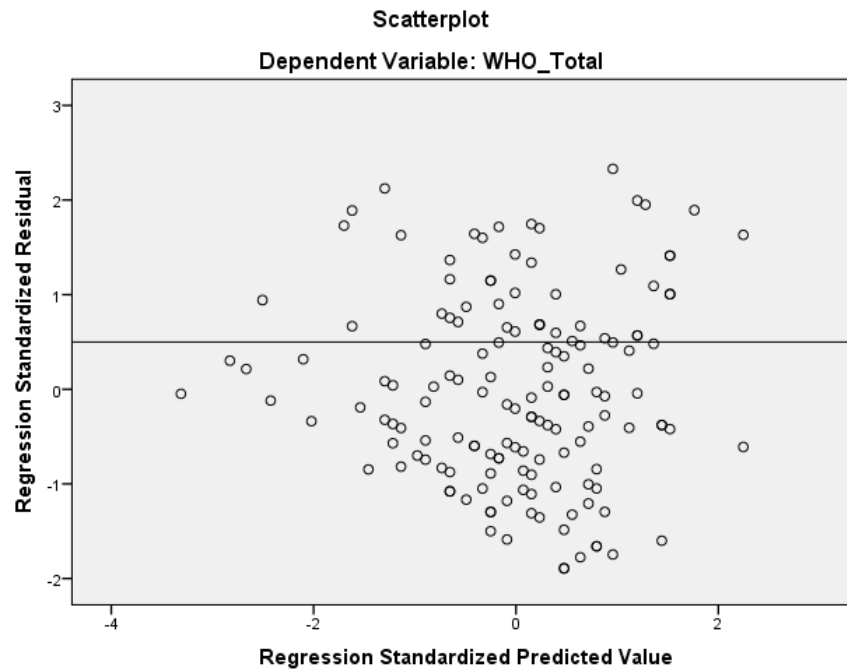


Figure 4.13. Scatterplot of standardized predicted values against standardized residual for predictor of perceived social support.

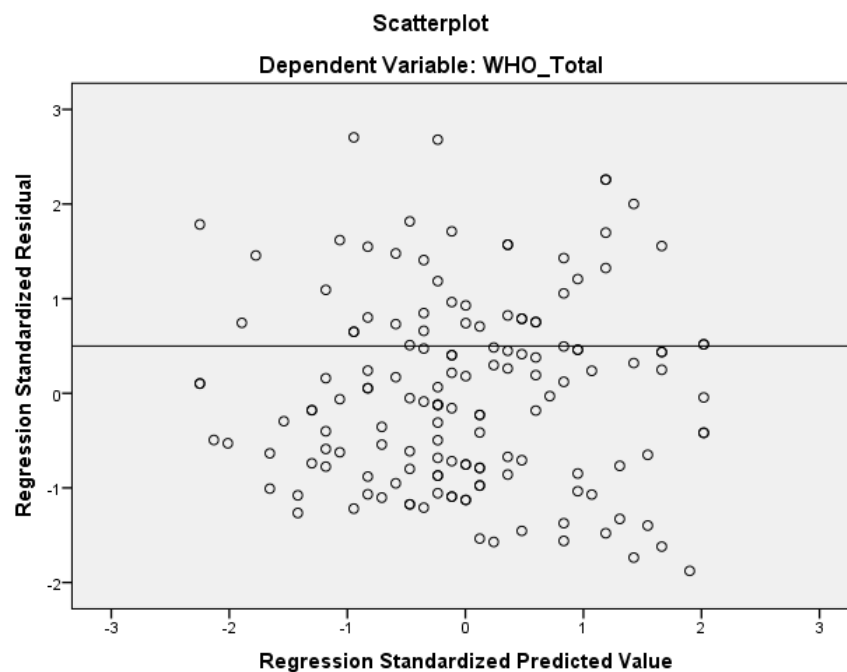


Figure 4.14. Scatterplot of standardized predicted values against standardized residual for predictor of perceived discrimination.

Appendix H: Descriptive Statistic for Pilot Test

Descriptive Statistic (Demographic)						
	n	Percentage (%)	<i>SD</i>	<i>M</i>	Min	Max
Age	28	100	3.488	24.36	18	29
Sex						
Male	8	28.6				
Female	20	71.4				
Sexual Preference						
Lesbian	8	28.6				
Gay	4	14.3				
Bisexual	10	35.7				
Transgender	3	10.7				
Queer	3	10.7				
Ethnicity						
Malay	18	64.3				
Chinese	7	25.0				
Indian	1	3.6				
Others	2	7.1				
Religion						
Islam	17	60.7				
Buddhism	3	10.7				
Hinduism	1	3.6				
Christianity	2	7.1				
Catholicism	3	10.7				
Atheists	2	7.1				

Table 4.26. Descriptive statistics for the demographic data of respondent (N = 28) for pilot test.