

**Results:** Of the 6,504 Add Health participants in the public-use dataset, 3,371 (52%) had complete information for all variables of interest and were included in the final analytic sample. In the final weighted sample, approximately half (53%) of participants were female and the majority (71%) were White. The prevalence of high poverty neighborhoods in Wave I was 19%, while the prevalence of binge drinking in Wave II and HIV/STIs in Wave III was 30% and 12%, respectively. Accounting for measured sources of potential confounding bias as well as selection bias related to excluding participants due to missing data, the prevalence difference [95% confidence limit] for HIV/STIs in adulthood for those living in high versus low or medium poverty neighborhoods during earlier adolescence was 0.042 [0.002, 0.082]. A hypothetical intervention to universally eliminate binge drinking among participants during later adolescence did not reduce the aforementioned prevalence difference.

**Conclusions:** Eliminating binge drinking during later adolescence may not lessen neighborhood poverty-based disparities in HIV/STI prevalence in early adulthood. However, binge drinking among adolescents should nonetheless still be targeted for reduction to address other alcohol-associated adverse outcomes (e.g., injuries).

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## RESEARCH POSTER PRESENTATIONS: VACCINES

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### RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN YOUTHS AND THEIR PARENTS



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**Purpose:** To assess the characteristics of youths with a poor relationship with their parents and possible associations with risk behaviors.

**Methods:** Data were drawn from the second wave of the GenerationFRee study, a Swiss longitudinal in-school survey including 2627 youths aged 15–22. Using a scale from 1 [poor] to 10 [excellent], participants evaluated their relationship with their mother and father. A poor relationship was defined with a score  $\leq 5$ . Data were available for 2533 participants: 82.1% reported a good relationship with both parents, 12.3% a poor relationship only with their father, 3.3% only with their mother and 2.3% with both parents. The four groups were compared on demographic, family composition and academic data, emotional well-being and risk behaviors (current smoking, alcohol misuse, cannabis and illegal drugs use, violent and antisocial acts). All significant variables ( $p < .05$ ) at the bivariate level were included in a multinomial regression analysis using a good relationship with both parents as the reference.

**Results:** At the bivariate level, participants who reported a poor relationship with both parents or with only one were more likely to be females, older, non-Swiss born, not living with both parents, reporting a below-average socio-economic status, a poor emotional well-being and engaging in risk behaviors. At the multivariate level, compared to a good relationship with both parents, participants with a poor relationship with their mother were more likely to be girls, not living with both parents, reporting a poor emotional well-being and being smokers (RRR: 2.20 [1.23–

3.96]). The same results were found for participants with a poor relationship with their father with violence in addition (RRR: 2.17 [1.33–3.53]) to smoking (RRR: 1.76 [1.24–2.52]). Finally, the group with a poor relationship with both parents was more likely to not live with both parents, to report a below average socio-economic status and a poor emotional well-being, to be violent (RRR: 2.64 [1.28–5.45]) and to use illegal drugs (RRR: 2.91 [1.02–8.27]).

**Conclusions:** Most adolescents evaluated their relationship as good with both parents or with at least one of them. Adolescents with a poor relationship were more likely to report all the studied risk behaviors and their emotional well-being was poorer, especially when the relationship was poor with both parents. Future waves of this study will enable to establish if risk behaviors and poor emotional well-being follow the poor relationship as a consequence of it or precede it and are one of the possible reasons for its deterioration. This longitudinal study will also enable to determine if poor relationships between adolescents and their parents are time-limited and could be explained in a rebellion perspective.

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### INCREASING HPV VACCINATION AND ELIMINATING BARRIERS: RECOMMENDATIONS FROM YOUNG MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN



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**Purpose:** Despite the high prevalence of HPV infection in men (~50%) and men who have sex with men (> 64%) there is a disparity in HPV vaccination rates for males and in particular among young men who have sex with men (YMSM). Until very recently there has also been a dearth of research examining factors related to HPV vaccination for YMSM. The purpose of this study was to elicit YMSM's beliefs about HPV and the HPV vaccine as well as describe perceived barriers and facilitators of vaccine initiation and completion.

**Methods:** A qualitative, descriptive study that utilized a focus group design was conducted among an urban and racially diverse sample of YMSM. Youth were recruited primarily from an LGBTQ drop-in center, but also from an LGBTQ focused adolescent community health center, and by geo-location targeted advertisements on a mobile social networking app for MSM. Youth completed a written questionnaire that focused on demographics, general and sexual health information, and use of technology. The focus groups utilized a semi-structured script that was designed to elicit participant knowledge, beliefs and perceptions about HPV and HPV vaccines with a focus on perceived facilitators and barriers to vaccination. Questionnaire data were analyzed using descriptive statistics, and focus group data were analyzed using content analysis.

**Results:** 34 YMSM with a mean age of 20.8 years (range=18–26) participated. The sample was diverse, with the largest proportion of youth identifying as Black (35.4%). Over 90% reported having an annual exam each year, 61.8% reported obtaining a flu vaccine during the past year, and 58.8% reported initiating the HPV vaccine 3-dose series. Four qualitative themes emerged from the data: General HPV knowledge and awareness, Vaccine Beliefs, Stigma,