



UNIVERSITI PUTRA MALAYSIA

***MATERNAL PARENTING STYLES AND EXPOSURE TO COMMUNITY
VIOLENCE IN INFLUENCING ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOUR WITH SELF-
CONTROL AS MODERATOR AMONG PENANG ISLAND ADOLESCENTS
IN MALAYSIA***

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UNIVERSITI PUTRA MALAYSIA
BERILMU BERBAKTI

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MALAYSIA**

By

T'NG SOO TING

**Thesis Submitted to the School of Graduate Studies, Universiti Putra Malaysia,
in Fulfilment of the Requirements for the Degree of Master of Science**

December 2013

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Abstract of thesis presented to the Senate of Universiti Putra Malaysia in fulfilment of the requirement for the degree of Master of Science

MATERNAL PARENTING STYLES AND EXPOSURE TO COMMUNITY VIOLENCE IN INFLUENCING ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOUR WITH SELF-CONTROL AS MODERATOR AMONG PENANG ISLAND ADOLESCENTS IN MALAYSIA

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December 2013

Chairperson : Professor Rozumah Baharudin, PhD

Faculty : Human Ecology

Empirical studies recognized parenting styles and exposure to community violence as correlates of antisocial behaviour. However, most studies only examined one of the correlates of antisocial behaviour at single time. The combination of both proximal (i.e., role of the maternal parenting) and distal (i.e., exposure to violence) determinants are essential to generate wider understanding on the development of antisocial behaviour among adolescents. The present study aimed to examine the relationships between maternal parenting styles (authoritative, authoritarian, and permissive), exposure to community violence, and antisocial behaviour. This study also examined the role of self-control as a moderator on the relationships between maternal parenting styles and antisocial behaviour, as well as exposure to community violence and antisocial behaviour. The present study applied correlational research design and Multi-Stage Cluster Random Sampling using Proportional Probability to Size (PPS) method to select 13 secondary schools from two Penang Island districts (*Timur Laut* and *Barat Daya*). A total of 1,149 respondents aged between 13- to 17-year old were included for final data analyses. Empirical data were collected through a self-administered questionnaire that constituted by four instruments (i.e., Parental Authority Questionnaire, Exposure to Community Violence scale, Brief Self-Control scale and Subtypes of Antisocial Behaviour). The present study successfully developed a full-fledged structural model, with adequate model fit at significance value $p < .001$, chi-square ($\chi^2 = 363.378$), comparative fit-index (CFI) = .923, normed fit index (NFI) = .920, and root mean square error of approximation (RMSEA) = .073. The structural model indicated that the path loadings for the relationships between authoritative style and antisocial behaviour ($\beta = -.21$), authoritarian style and antisocial behaviour ($\beta = -.08$); permissive style and antisocial behaviour ($\beta = .13$); exposure to community violence and antisocial behaviour ($\beta = .58$) were found to be statistically significant, $p < .05$. The variance of antisocial

behaviour was explained 40.1% by all the four predictors: authoritative style, authoritarian style, permissive style, and exposure to community violence. As for testing of moderation, the result revealed that the structural model did not show invariance across self-control groups (low self-control vs. high self-control) with $\Delta\chi^2=7.301, p<.05$. The result showed that the relationship between exposure to community violence and antisocial behaviour was moderated negatively by self-control (z-score= $-4.161, p<.05$). However, self-control did not moderate the relationships between maternal parenting styles and antisocial behaviour. Findings from this study have significant implications. Theoretically, the findings may shed light on the role of maternal parenting styles and exposure to community violence on predicting adolescents' antisocial behaviour. From a practical perspective, the findings become a vital source for multiple targets such as parents, teachers, governmental and non-governmental organizations, to enhance their understanding and formulate effective prevention and intervention programs for antisocial adolescents.

Abstrak tesis yang dikemukakan kepada Senat Universiti Putra Malaysia
sebagai memenuhi keperluan untuk ijazah Master Sains

**CARAGAYA KEIBUBAAPAN IBU DAN PENDEDAHAN KEPADA
KEGANASAN KOMUNITI DALAM MEMPENGARUHI TINGKAHLAKU
ANTISOSIAL DENGAN KAWALAN KENDIRI SEBAGAI MODERATOR
DALAM KALANGAN REMAJA PULAU PINANG DI MALAYSIA**

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Kajian empirikal telah mengenal pasti caragaya keibubapaan ibu dan pendedahan kepada keganasan komuniti sebagai kolerasi bagi tingkah laku antisosial. Namun, kebanyakan kajian hanya menilai salah satu korelasi tingkah laku antisosial pada satu masa. Gabungan kedua-dua penentu proksimal (peranan keibubapaan ibu) dan distal (pendedahan kepada keganasan) adalah penting untuk membina pemahaman yang lebih luas tentang pembangunan tingkah laku antisosial dalam kalangan remaja. Kajian ini bertujuan untuk memeriksa hubungan antara caragaya keibubapaan ibu (autoritatif, autoritarian, dan permisif), pendedahan kepada keganasan masyarakat, dengan tingkah laku antisosial. Kajian ini turut meneliti peranan kawalan sendiri sebagai moderator terhadap hubungan antara caragaya keibubapaan ibu dengan tingkah laku antisosial, dan juga hubungan antara pendedahan kepada keganasan komuniti dengan tingkah laku antisosial. Kajian ini menggunakan reka bentuk penyelidikan korelasi dan *Multi-Stage Cluster Random Sampling* dengan kaedah *Propobility Proportional to Size* (PPS) untuk memilih 13 buah sekolah menengah dari dua daerah di Pulau Pinang (Timur Laut dan Barat Daya). Sejumlah 1,149 responden berusia antara 13- hingga 17 tahun turut disertakan dalam analisis data akhir. Data empirikal dikumpulkan melalui soal selidik tadbir-kendiri yang terdiri daripada empat instrumen (Soal Selidik Autoriti Ibu Bapa, Skala Pendedahan Kepada Keganasan Komuniti, Skala Kawalan Kendiri, dan Subjenis Tingkah Laku Antisosial). Sejumlah 1,149 responden telah dimasukkan dalam analisis data akhir. Kajian ini berjaya membina model berstruktur penuh dengan padanan model yang cukup pada $p < .001$, khi-kuasa dua ($\chi^2 = 363.378$), *comparative fit index* (CFI) = .923, *normed fit index* (NFI) = .920, dan *root mean square error of approximation* (RMSEA) = .073. Model struktur menunjukkan bahawa pemberatan laluan (*path loadings*) bagi hubungan antara caragaya autoritatif dengan tingkah laku antisosial ($\beta = -$

.21), antara caragaya authoritarian dengan tingkah laku antisosial ($\beta = -.08$); antara caragaya permisif dengan tingkah laku antisosial ($\beta = .13$); antara pendedahan kepada keganasan komuniti dengan tingkah laku antisosial ($\beta = .58$) adalah signifikan secara statistik, $p < .05$. Varian tingkah laku antisosial telah dijelaskan sebanyak 40.1% oleh empat peramal: caragaya autoritatif, caragaya authoritarian, caragaya permisif, dan pendedahan kepada keganasan komuniti. Bagi ujian moderasi, keputusan menunjukkan bahawa model struktur itu tidak mencapai *invariance* merentasi kumpulan-kumpulan kawalan diri (kawalan diri yang rendah dan kawalan diri yang tinggi) dengan khi-kuasa dua perubahan, $\Delta\chi^2 = 7.301$, $p < .05$. Oleh itu, analisis yang lanjut telah dijalankan untuk memeriksa *invariance* di peringkat laluan. Keputusan menunjukkan bahawa hubungan antara pendedahan kepada keganasan komuniti dengan tingkah laku antisosial telah dimoderasikan secara negatif oleh kawalan sendiri (skor- $z = -4.161$, $p < .05$). Namun, kawalan sendiri tidak memoderasikan hubungan antara caragaya keibubapaan ibu dengan tingkah laku antisosial. Hasil daripada kajian ini mempunyai implikasi yang signifikan. Secara teoretikal, penemuan-penemuan ini menengahkan peranan caragaya keibubapaan dan pendedahan kepada keganasan komuniti bagi meramal tingkah laku antisosial remaja. Dari perspektif pratikal, penemuan-penemuan ini menjadi sumber yang penting kepada pelbagai kumpulan sasaran seperti ibu bapa, guru-guru, organisasi kerajaan dan bukan kerajaan untuk meningkatkan pemahaman mereka dan menggubal program-program pencegahan dan intervensi berkesan untuk antisosial remaja.

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I certify that a Thesis Examination Committee has met on 19 December 2013 to conduct the final examination of T'ng Soo Ting on her thesis entitled "Maternal Parenting Styles and Exposure to Community Violence in Influencing Antisocial Behaviour with Self-Control as Moderator among Penang Islands Adolescents in Malaysia" in accordance with the Universities and University Colleges Act 1971 and the Constitution of the Universiti Putra Malaysia [P.U.(A) 106] 15 March 1998. The Committee recommends that the student be awarded the Master of Science.

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DECLARATION

Declaration by graduate student

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