



**UNIVERSITI PUTRA MALAYSIA**

***PATERNAL PARENTING BEHAVIOUR, SELF-ESTEEM,  
AND PSYCHOLOGICAL HEALTH OF ADOLESCENTS  
IN MALAYSIA***

***AMIRA NAJIHA BINTI YAHYA***

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IN MALAYSIA**

**By**

**AMIRA NAJIHA BINTI YAHYA**

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

**August 2015**

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## DEDICATION

*This thesis is dedicated to:*

Allah SWT

Prophet Muhammad PBUH

*My Beloved Parents*

Yahya Muhamad & Jamaliah Md. Ali

*My Beloved Sisters*

Noor Hidayah Yahya

Noor 'Ain Yahya

Haziqah Halimah Yahya

*and*

*My Beloved Brother*

Ahmad Humaizi Yahya

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

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**August 2015**

**Chair : Rozumah Baharudin, PhD**  
**Faculty : Human Ecology**

Psychological health as one of the most crucial indicators of successful adolescents has received considerable attention in the literature. High prevalence rates of various psychological problems amongst adolescents emphasize the significance of identifying paternal parenting behaviour that may reduce the risk of these problems. However, little attention has been given to how fathers influence their adolescents' psychological health, especially in an Asian context. Therefore, the present cross-sectional study was undertaken to provide information on the relationships between Malaysian paternal parenting behaviour (warmth, monitoring, harsh discipline, and indigenous) and adolescents psychological health. Additionally, the study examined the mediating role of self-esteem and moderating roles of sex on these relationships. A total sample of 1000 secondary school adolescents aged between 13 and 16 years (mean = 13.91) was recruited using probability proportional to size (PPS) cluster sampling from four states representing four selected regions in Peninsular Malaysia: Perak (Northern), Terengganu (Eastern), Kuala Lumpur (Central), and Malacca (Southern). Adolescents provided data through self-administered questionnaire that consist a series of measures including Malaysian Parenting Behaviour Inventory (Baharudin, Zulkefly, & Arshat, 2014), General Health Questionnaire (Goldberg, 1978) and Rosenberg's Self-Esteem Scale (Rosenberg, 1965). The data were analyzed using structural equation modeling (SEM) via AMOS, based on a hypothesized model examining the direct relationships between paternal parenting behaviour (warmth, monitoring, harsh discipline, and indigenous) and psychological health and its indirect effects through self-esteem. Prior to the structural model testing, all of the study measures were validated using confirmatory factor analysis. The goodness of fit of the hypothesized model to the data was found to be satisfactory. The model showed that paternal harsh discipline was significantly and negatively related to psychological health, whereas paternal warmth, monitoring and indigenous were not found to be significant. It also indicated that with exception to monitoring, there were indirect effects of self-esteem in the relationships

between paternal warmth to psychological health, paternal harsh discipline to psychological health, and paternal indigenous to psychological health. Multi-group analyses indicated that the model was unstable across sex. Sex differences emerged in the direct relationship between paternal harsh discipline and psychological health. Results also showed that sex differences exist in the pathways from paternal warmth to psychological health, paternal harsh discipline to psychological health, and paternal indigenous parenting to psychological health. Findings from the present study showed that paternal harsh discipline is the leading contributor of disruptive psychological health among the adolescents. Additionally, the indirect effect findings demonstrated the important role of self-esteem in influencing the associations between paternal warmth, paternal indigenous and harsh discipline on psychological health. The study concludes that harsh discipline is detrimental to adolescents' psychological health. Paternal warmth and indigenous together with self-esteem on the other hand, could foster better psychological health in adolescents. The findings imply that adolescents with better psychological health tend to have fathers who practices less harsh discipline, greater warmth and indigenous parenting. Findings from the present study thus contribute to the body of knowledge, most notably on the significance role of fathers and self-esteem in shaping adolescents' psychological health.

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

## **TINGKAHLAKU KEIBUBAAPAN BAPA, ESTIM-DIRI, DAN KESIHATAN PSIKOLOGI REMAJA DI MALAYSIA**

Oleh

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Kesihatan psikologi sebagai salah satu petunjuk yang paling penting bagi remaja berjaya telah menerima perhatian yang besar dalam literatur. Kadar kekerapan yang tinggi pelbagai masalah psikologi dalam kalangan remaja menekankan kepentingan mengenal pasti tingkah laku keibubapaan bapa yang boleh mengurangkan risiko masalah ini. Walau bagaimanapun, sedikit perhatian telah diberikan kepada bagaimana bapa mempengaruhi kesihatan psikologi remaja mereka, terutamanya dalam konteks Asia. Oleh itu, kajian keratan rentas ini telah dijalankan untuk menyediakan maklumat tentang hubungan antara tingkah laku keibubapaan bapa Malaysia (kehangatan, pemantauan, disiplin keras, dan keaslian) dan kesihatan psikologi remaja. Selanjutnya, kajian ini memeriksa peranan pengantara estim-diri dan peranan *moderator* jantina ke atas hubungan ini. Satu sampel sebanyak 1000 remaja sekolah menengah berumur di antara 13 dan 16 tahun (purata = 13.91) telah dipilih menggunakan persampelan berkelompok kebarangkalian berkadar saiz (PPS) daripada empat negeri terpilih mewakili empat wilayah di Semenanjung Malaysia: Perak (Utara), Terengganu (Timur), Kuala Lumpur (Tengah), and Melaka (Selatan). Remaja membekalkan data melalui soal selidik tadbir sendiri yang mengandungi satu siri pengukuran termasuk Malaysian Parenting Behaviour Inventory (Baharudin, Zulkefly, & Arshat, 2014), General Health Questionnaire (Goldberg, 1978) dan Rosenberg's Self-Esteem Scale (Rosenberg, 1965). Data dianalisis menggunakan permodelan persamaan berstruktur (SEM) melalui AMOS, berdasarkan satu model hipotesis yang memeriksa hubungan langsung antara tingkah laku keibubapaan bapa (kehangatan, pemantauan, disiplin keras, dan keaslian) dan kesihatan psikologi dan kesan tidak langsungnya melalui estim-diri. Sebelum ujian model struktur, keesahan semua pengukuran kajian telah dilakukan menggunakan analisis faktor pengesahan. Kebaikan penyuaian model hipotesis dengan data didapati memuaskan. Model ini menunjukkan bahawa disiplin keras bapa mempunyai perkaitan secara signifikan dan negatif dengan kesihatan psikologi, manakala kemesraan bapa, pemantauan dan keaslian telah didapati tidak signifikan. Ia juga menunjukkan kecuali bagi pemantauan bahawa terdapat kesan tidak langsung estim-diri dalam hubungan antara kemesraan bapa kepada kesihatan psikologi, disiplin keras bapa kepada kesihatan psikologi, dan keaslian bapa kepada kesihatan psikologi. Analisis pelbagai-kumpulan menunjukkan bahawa model ini adalah tidak stabil merentasi jantina. Perbezaan jantina muncul dalam hubungan langsung antara disiplin keras bapa dan kesihatan psikologi. Hasil kajian juga

menunjukkan bahawa perbezaan jantina wujud di laluan daripada kemesraan bapa kepada kesihatan psikologi, disiplin keras bapa kepada kesihatan psikologi, dan keibubapaan keaslian bapa kepada kesihatan psikologi. Hasil daripada kajian ini menunjukkan bahawa disiplin keras bapa adalah penyumbang utama kemusnahan kesihatan psikologi dalam kalangan remaja. Selanjutnya, hasil kajian kesan tidak langsung menunjukkan peranan penting estim-diri dalam mempengaruhi hubungan antara kemesraan bapa, keaslian bapa dan disiplin keras ke atas kesihatan psikologi. Kajian ini menyimpulkan bahawa disiplin yang keras memudaratkan kesihatan psikologi remaja. Kemesraan bapa dan keaslian bersama-sama dengan estim-diri sebaliknya, boleh memupuk kesihatan psikologi yang lebih baik di dalam remaja. Hasil kajian menunjukkan bahawa remaja dengan kesihatan psikologi yang lebih baik cenderung mempunyai bapa yang mengamalkan kurang disiplin keras, lebih kemesraan dan keaslian keibubapaan. Hasil daripada kajian ini dengan itu menyumbang kepada ilmu pengetahuan, terutamanya mengenai peranan penting bapa dan estim-diri dalam membentuk kesihatan psikologi remaja.



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**AMIRA NAJIHA YAHYA**  
**August 2015**

This thesis was submitted to the Senate of Universiti Putra Malaysia and has been accepted as fulfilment of the requirement for the degree of Master of Science. The members of the Supervisory Committee were as follows:

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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AMOS	Analysis of Moment Structures
CFA	Confirmatory Factor Analyses
CFI	Comparative Fit Index
CI	Confidence Intervals
EDA	Exploratory Data Analysis
EMIS	Malaysia Educational Management Information System
GFI	Goodness of Fit Indices
GHQ	General Health Questionnaire
MCAR	Missing Completely at Random
MPBI	Malaysian Parenting Behaviour Inventory
PMR	Penilaian Menengah Rendah/ Lower Secondary Assessment
PPS	Probability Proportional to Size
RMSEA	Root Mean Square Error of Approximation
RSE	Rosenberg Self-Esteem
SE	Standard Error
SEM	Structural Equation Modeling
SIE	Standard Indirect Effect
SPM	Sijil Pelajaran Malaysia/ Malaysian Certificate of Education
SPSS	Statistical Package for the Social Sciences

# CHAPTER 1

## INTRODUCTION

Chapter one of this thesis discusses the background of the present study (1.1) on psychological health amongst Malaysian adolescents. A discussion related to the statement of problem (1.2) is presented next, followed by an in-depth discussion about the theoretical background (1.4) that guided the present study. Based on the theoretical background, a conceptual model (1.5) is designed and presented. Then, general (1.6.1) and specific (1.6.1) study objectives are derived according to the conceptual model. This is followed by significance of the study (1.8), a list of definitions for key terminologies (1.9), and organization of the thesis (1.10). Finally, this chapter ends with a summary (1.11).

### 1.1 Background of the Study

Adolescence can be considered as a critical phase of one's life. During this period, adolescents will experience various behavioral and psychological changes. These changes are typically characterized by difficulties (Viner et al., 2012). The ability to face the difficulties and achieve a stable equilibrium of psychological changes is a key factor in maintaining psychological health in adolescents.

Psychological health is a state which individuals need to balance between emotions and mental well-being (Zulkefly & Baharudin, 2010) lest they will more likely to experience several psychological risks. Reports have shown that quite a large proportion of Malaysian adolescents are suffering from various types of psychological health problems. A National Health Survey conducted by Malaysia Ministry of Health in 2000 indicated that the prevalence rates for emotional problems and aggressiveness among adolescents were 49% and 41%, respectively (Hsien-Jin, Jun & Kuan, 2010). The Malaysia National Health and Morbidity Survey III additionally revealed that quite a substantial proportion (6.4%) of adolescents has acute suicidal thought (World Health Organization, 2012). Furthermore, the survey unveiled that 11% of Malaysian adolescents aged 16 and above suffered more psychological distress than other age group. In a more recent report, the Malaysia National Health and Morbidity Survey III noted an increment of 22.4% in the year between 2006 and 2011 of psychological health problems amongst children and adolescents (Ahmad et al., 2015). Looking at these numbers, the prevalence of psychological problems in Malaysian adolescents is becoming a concern at both the societal and national. Therefore, it is crucial to determine what factors are important in fostering adolescents' psychological health.

Psychologically healthy adolescents have been shown to be less involved in conduct problems (Adams et al., 2013; Delhaye, Kempnaers, Stroobants, Goossens, & Linkowski, 2013; Wang et al., 2014; Wang & Kenny, 2014), experienced less mental disorder (Smokowski, Cotter, Bacallao, & Evans, 2014a; Smokowski, Evans, Cotter, & Webber, 2014c; Yip, 2015; Zulkefly & Wilkinson, 2014) and perform well in schools (Kristjansson, Sigfusdottir, & Allegrante, 2010; McLeod, Uemura, & Rohrman, 2012; Owens, Stevenson, Hadwin, & Norgate, 2012; Zulkefly & Baharudin, 2010). Furthermore, they have been found to have secure attachment (Agerup, Lydersen,

Wallander, & Sund, 2014; Barlow, van der Voort, Juffer, & J. Bakermans-Kranenburg, 2014; Jones, Brett, Ehrlich, Lejuez, & Cassidy, 2014; Zulkefly & Wilkinson, 2014) and better relationships with their parents (Jafari, Baharudin, & Archer, 2013; Wan Yeng & Baharudin, 2013; Yap, Baharudin, Yaacob, & Osman, 2014).

Theory and research (Belsky, 1984; Dwairy et al., 2009; Gonzales et al., 2011; Grunwald, Lockwood, Harris, & Mennis, 2010; Maljaars, Boonen, Lambrechts, Van Leeuwen, & Noens, 2014) have consistently shown that parents play vital roles in shaping adolescents' psychological health. Despite the relative abundance of research on the role of parents in adolescents' psychological health, most of earlier studies focused on both parents and mothers, nonetheless the interest on fathers have begun to increase steadily (Cabrera, Fitzgerald, Bradley, & Roggman, 2014; Gonzales et al., 2011; Jafari et al., 2013; Majdandzic, Moller, de Vente, Bogels, & van den Boom, 2014; Marsiglio, Amato, Day, & Lamb, 2000; Saleh & Hilton, 2010; Yap et al., 2014).

Research on fathers in numerous countries has burgeoned since the 1970s (Juhari, Yaacob, & Talib, 2012) and grown exponentially in the 1990s (Adamsons & Palkovitz, 2014). Researchers early interest on fathers begins with an emphasized on fathers' invisibility and the effects of father absence (Fagan, Day, Lamb, & Cabrera, 2014). Recently, researchers are focusing more on the influence of fathers' presence rather than absence (Chang, Chiu, Wu, & Gau, 2013; Finlay et al., 2014; Keshavarz & Baharudin, 2012; Wilson & Durbin, 2010). Empirical investigations on fathers' presence have begun to examine the contribution of various paternal factors such as paternal involvement (Cowan, Cowan, Pruett, Pruett, & Gillette, 2014; Miller, 2013; Raskin, Fosse, & Easterbrooks, 2014; Twamley, Brunton, Sutcliffe, Hinds, & Thomas, 2013), paternal attachment (Alonso-Arbiol, Abubakar, & Van de Vijver, 2014; Demidenko, Manion, & Lee, 2014; Ruhl, Dolan, & Buhrmester, 2014), and paternal parenting behaviour (Boe et al., 2013; Jafari et al., 2013; Jun, Baharudin, & Jo-Pei, 2013; Reeb & Conger, 2011; Schwartz et al., 2014; Soenens, Park, Vansteenkiste, & Mouratidis, 2012).

Paternal parenting behaviour is a critical shaping force on adolescents' later psychological health development. Researchers have consistently revealed that there are clear associations between paternal parenting behaviour and adolescents' psychological health (Boe et al., 2013; Jafari et al., 2013; Jun et al., 2013; Lewis, Collishaw, Thapar, & Harold, 2014; Reeb & Conger, 2011; Schwartz et al., 2014; Soenens et al., 2012; Wang & Kenny, 2014). Previously, the dynamics of paternal parenting behaviour are commonly delineated by two general constructs which are support and control (Wang & Kenny, 2014; Weis & Toolis, 2010; Wissink, 2006). However, Wang et al. (2014) posited that the paternal parenting behaviour construct is actually multidimensional and complex. The conceptualization of paternal parenting behaviour as a multidimensional measure would supply a strong framework in understanding how paternal parenting behaviour influences adolescents' psychological health (Jafari et al., 2013). Hence, there is a need to study the influences of paternal parenting behaviour in adolescents' psychological health by using a constellation of different parenting dimensions (i.e., warmth, monitoring, harsh discipline, and indigenous parenting).

Previous studies found that different paternal parenting dimensions were reported to have different effects on adolescents' psychological health (Boe et al., 2013; Jun et al., 2013; Reeb & Conger, 2011; Schwartz et al., 2014; Soenens et al., 2012). For example,

paternal warmth was found to foster psychological health in adolescents (Chen & Liu, 2011; Etkin, Koss, Cummings, & Davies, 2014; Jun et al., 2013; Khaleque, 2012; Quach, Epstein, Riley, Falconier, & Fang, 2013; Simons, Simons, Lei, Hancock, & Fincham, 2012) while paternal harsh discipline was indicated to intrude adolescents' psychological health (Jafari et al., 2013; Lewis et al., 2014; Wang & Kenny, 2014). In regard to the influence of paternal parenting behaviour on adolescents' psychological health, past studies were reported to utilize various established measures in measuring the paternal parenting behaviour, such as Alabama Parenting Questionnaire (Shelton et al. 1996), Children's Report of Parental Behavior Inventory (Schludermann & Schludermann, 1988), Parental Supervision Scale (Cochran, Wood, & Arneklev, 1994), Parental Bonding Instruments (Parker, Tupling, & Brown, 1979), Parent-Child Relationship Inventory (Gerard, 1994), Parent-Child Relationship Survey (Fine, Moreland, & Schewebel, 1983), Parental Monitoring Scale (Paulson, Marchant, & Rothilsberg, 1998) and Parent's Report (Dibble & Cohen, 1974), yet these measures were basically based on Western contexts and minimal-to-no paternal parenting behaviour measures developed based on Asian contexts. Up until now, assessments of paternal parenting behaviour using culturally sensitive measures are comparatively sparse specifically for use within Malaysian fathers' population. Since culturally sensitive measures could provide a better insight into how paternal parenting behaviour influences adolescents' psychological health differently across cultures, it is deemed important to adopt paternal parenting behaviour measure that is specially developed according to Malaysian fathers' paternal parenting behaviour (i.e., Malaysian Parenting Behaviour Inventory (MPBI) (Baharudin, Zulkefly, & Arshat, 2014)).

In addition to the association between paternal parenting behaviour and adolescents' psychological health, self-esteem has been identified as one of possible mechanisms that could mediate the relationship. Self-esteem is a cognitive variable that commonly mediates the relationship between environmental experience (e.g., paternal parenting behaviour) and well-being (e.g., adolescents' psychological health) (Lent et al., 2005; Tian, Liu, Huang, & Huebner, 2012). A significant body of literature has examined the contributions of self-esteem in the relationship between paternal parenting behaviour and adolescents' psychological health (Behnke, Plunkett, Sands, & Bamaca-Colbert, 2010; Hu & Ai, 2014; Hunter, Barber, & Stolz, 2014; Jun et al., 2013; Wang et al., 2014). The significant contribution of self-esteem has emerged across varying sample sizes and has been evident in studies that employed cross-sectional (De Jong, Sportel, de Hullu, & Nauta, 2012; Li, Chan, Chung, & Chui, 2010) and longitudinal (Hoyt, Chase-Lansdale, McDade, & Adam, 2012) designs.

Along with the significant contribution of self-esteem on the relationship between paternal parenting behaviour and adolescents' psychological health, sex differences in the relationships are also evident. However, existing literatures have demonstrated inconclusive findings on the stability of the structural relation between paternal parenting behaviour, self-esteem and psychological health across sex (Garthe, Sullivan, & Kliwer, 2015; Gomez & Suhaimi, 2014; Hoyt et al., 2012; Quach et al., 2013; Wu et al., 2014; Zhang, Zhao, Ju, & Ma, 2014). As previous findings were inconclusive, it is crucial for the present study to discover the potential moderation role of sex in the structural relation.



In summary, this study was designed to investigate the contribution of father in adolescents' development particularly self-esteem and psychological health. Empirical data is crucial in order to refine the understanding on the importance of fathers' role on adolescents' psychological health. This is because the role of fathers has always been side-lined by our community (Jafari et al., 2013; Juhari et al., 2012). However, they do play a big role and able to influence the development of psychological health in adolescents. Therefore, the present study is expected to be an eye opener of the community so as not to marginalize the efforts and role of fathers at present. In addition, adolescents play important roles in moulding the nation and also next generation to be better in the future. It is not fair to put this entire burden on the government's side only. Publics, teachers, parents and non-government organizations also may bear a hand to find the solution for these problems. More studies on this topic are relevant to be conducted to determine the cause of the issues and how to deal with it.

## **1.2 Statement of Problem**

A statement of problem is developed with the purpose of indicating "why you want to do the study and what you intent to accomplish" (Locke, Spirduso, & Silverman, 2007). Other author indicated that the statement of problem needs to establish the overall intent of the study and not a clarification of problem or issue that lead to a need for the study (Creswell, 2009). Additionally, Creswell (2009) also introduced seven major components of a good statement of problem. This section is presented according to the following components: i) major intent of the study; ii) statement of theory; iii) variables used in the study; iv) connection of the variables; v) unit of analysis; vi) specific type of strategy of inquiry; vii) definition of each key variable (refer Section 1.9).

The major intent of the study is to illuminate and explain on the associations between paternal parenting behaviour, self-esteem, and adolescents' psychological health. As discussed earlier, the psychological health problems rates are substantially higher amongst Malaysian adolescents that subsequently cause a major concern of the society. The presence of psychological health problems may place adolescents at a greater risk of engaging in problematic behaviours (Aebi, Giger, Plattner, Metzke, & Steinhausen, 2014; Hunt & Eisenberg, 2010; McPherson et al., 2014; Monahan, Oesterle, Rhew, & Hawkins, 2014; Nantel-Vivier, Pihl, Cote, & Tremblay, 2014). Realizing the need of promoting healthy psychological development, this study was designed to uncover what factors (i.e., paternal parenting behaviour and self-esteem) may contribute to adolescents' psychological health. In order to examine the contribution of these factors to adolescents' psychological health, the present study was guided by the integration of two ecological theories, which were Bronfenbrenner's (1979, 2005) bioecological theory and Belsky's (1984) determinants of parenting model.

The essence of Bronfenbrenner's (1979, 2005) bioecological theory is mainly on family microsystem that operates within the larger contexts of macrosystem of fathers' cultural values, tradition and laws (Berk, 2000), which subsequently influences fathers' belief and behaviour in child rearing practice. Meanwhile, the fundamental idea of Belsky's model pertains to this study by the connection between paternal parenting behaviour and adolescents outcomes as well as factors underlying this connection that influence adolescents' development. A detailed description of the theoretical concept

for this study is presented in the theoretical background's section of this thesis (refer Section 1.4).

This study comprised three main variables which are paternal parenting behaviour, self-esteem and psychological health. It is assumed that fathers' parenting played significant protective role in adolescents' development and well-being (i.e., self-esteem and psychological health). As discussed in the previous literatures (Boe et al., 2013; Jafari et al., 2013; Jun et al., 2013; Lewis et al., 2014; Reeb & Conger, 2011; Soenens et al., 2012; Wang & Kenny, 2014), paternal parenting behaviour remains the most crucial and has unique contributions on adolescents' self-esteem and psychological well-being. Additionally, as adolescents' progress through adolescence, paternal parenting behaviour, adolescents' self-esteem and psychological health may vary for male and female adolescents. However, the potential sex differences in the strength of these associations remain inconclusive. Therefore, sex differences in the connection between paternal parenting behaviour, self-esteem and psychological health were investigated in the present study.

In terms of the connection of the variables, paternal parenting behaviour in the present study is an independent variable (i.e., cause factor), psychological health is a dependent variable (i.e., effect factor) and self-esteem served as a mediator that stands between the cause and effect factors. Past studies have consistently demonstrated direct relationship between paternal parenting behaviour and psychological health (Han & Grogan-Kaylor, 2012; Hossain, 2013; Smokowski et al., 2014a). However, adolescents' psychological health might be influenced by others cognitive factors such as self-esteem (Tian et al., 2012). The prediction of psychological health should not be limited to direct relationship (Jun et al., 2013; Lent et al., 2005; Tian et al., 2012). Sex in the present study served as a moderator in the structural relation between the independent variable, dependent variables and mediator.

In the past, the bulk of research conducted on family interactions and adolescents' psychological development has focused on adolescents' relationship with their mothers. When compared to mothers, fathers remain understudied (Bogels & Phares, 2008; Demidenko et al., 2014; Eliezer, Yahav, & Or Hen, 2012). Therefore, this calls for efforts to increase research on fathers and adolescents' psychological development. Previous researchers have highlighted the importance of examining fathers' roles (Chang et al., 2013; Finlay et al., 2014; Jafari et al., 2013; Juhari et al., 2012; Keshavarz & Baharudin, 2012; Wilson & Durbin, 2010). However, very few studies were in the Asian contexts (Hong, Baharudin, & Hossain, 2012; Jafari et al., 2013; Juhari et al., 2012). Studies (Garthe et al., 2015; Hossain, 2013; Jafari et al., 2013; Lowe & Dotterer, 2013) that have focused on fathers consistently provide evidence on the significant role of paternal parenting behaviour in the development of adolescents' psychological health. Various measures have been utilized to evaluate the paternal parenting behaviour; nonetheless these measures are commonly not multidimensional and based mainly on Western White middle-class population. Although using established instruments is convenient, it could provide erroneous or confusing information, and more likely to produce spurious associations. Thus, the present study utilized a new developed multidimensional parenting behaviour measure (Malaysian Parenting Behaviour Inventory (Baharudin et al., 2014)) that could effectively tap the care-giving behaviour of Malaysian fathers. On the other hand, although past studies have examined sex differences in the relationships between paternal parenting behaviour, self-esteem, and psychological health between male and female groups, yet

the findings remain inconclusive. Furthermore, examination of sex differences was commonly conducted using conventional statistical analysis such as regression analyses which could not compare a set of regression equations, means, and variances simultaneously. To overcome this limitation, the present study employed multi-group comparison analysis using structural equation modeling (SEM) in assessing the stability of structural relation between paternal parenting behaviour, self-esteem and psychological health across sex groups.

Given the pressing need to advance understanding on the relationships between paternal parenting behaviour, self-esteem and psychological health, this study attempts to illuminate and elaborate on the relationships between these variables by considering Malaysian adolescents' population as the unit of analysis. In addition, cross-sectional design was chosen as the specific type of strategy of inquiry in order to generalize the findings to the Malaysian adolescents' population. Respondents were recruited from a larger cross-sectional study (The Development of Malaysian Parenting Behaviour Inventory (MPBI) (Baharudin et al., 2014)) using probability proportional to size (PPS) cluster sampling. The respondents for the present study were 1000 adolescents (aged 13 to 16) from randomly selected schools in Peninsular Malaysia. Perceptions on paternal parenting behaviour (specifically, warmth, monitoring, harsh discipline, and indigenous parenting) by the respondents were examined concurrently in a structural model. The model was tested using SEM in order to explain the relationships between the perceived paternal parenting behaviour, and psychological health of the adolescents with self-esteem a mediator and sex as moderator.

In summary, the purpose of this cross sectional study was to examine the relationships between paternal parenting behaviour, self-esteem and psychological health amongst adolescents in Malaysia. The study also determined to what extent self-esteem mediated and sex moderated the relationships between paternal parenting behaviour, self-esteem, and psychological health. Specifically, construct of paternal parenting behaviour comprised paternal warmth, paternal monitoring, paternal harsh discipline and paternal indigenous parenting. A total of 1000 adolescents aged between 13 and 16 years were recruited using PPS and data were based on self-report responses. As noted, the data were analysed using SEM to investigate the direct effect of the independent variable (i.e., paternal parenting behaviour) on the dependent variable (i.e., psychological health), the role of self-esteem as a mediator and sex as moderator. Finally, the study was guided by the integration of two theoretical perspectives, namely Bronfenbrenner's (1979, 2005) bioecological theory and Belsky's (1984) determinants of parenting model.

### **1.3 Research Questions**

The following research questions were addressed in this study:

1. To what extent does adolescent's perception of paternal parenting behaviour and self-esteem influences psychological health?
2. Does self-esteem mediates the relationship between adolescent's perception of paternal parenting behaviour and psychological health?



3. Does the structural relation between adolescent's perception of paternal parenting behaviour and psychological health is stable across sex?

## **1.4 Theoretical Background**

In the formulation of a theoretical perspective for studying paternal parenting behaviour, adolescents' self-esteem and psychological health, Bronfenbrenner's (2005) bioecological theory and Belsky's (1984) determinants of parenting model provided a useful prototype.

### **1.4.1 Bioecological Theory**

Bronfenbrenner's (1995) bioecological theory provides an appropriate theoretical perspective to understand the development of psychological health in adolescents. Adolescents' psychological health developmental process is a transactional process in which not only steered by maturing biology, but also is influenced by interactions with numerous factors of their environments. In other word, Bronfenbrenner (2005) provides a framework that facilitates in the understanding of the interactions between individuals (i.e., adolescents' psychological health and self-esteem) and their surrounding environment (i.e., paternal parenting behaviour).

Bronfenbrenner in his work describes human development as connected to an "ecological system" (Bronfenbrenner, 1995) which composed of several subsystems: microsystem (an immediate environment of adolescents), mesosystem (interactions between microsystems), exosystem (interactions between microsystems and systems in which adolescents is indirectly involved), macrosystem (geographic, economic and cultural conditions in which adolescents live). These subsystems functioned within a temporal range labeled as chronosystem (adolescents' development and growth are influenced by environmental effects develop over time) (Bronfenbrenner, 2005). The subsystems are differentiated based on the basis of their proximity with regard to the developing adolescents. Adolescents are influenced by the roles, rules, and norms that comprised in each subsystem. In other word, interactions occur between adolescents and the subsystems will influence their developmental process throughout adolescence.

Specifically, the purpose of the present study is to explore the interactions between paternal parenting behaviour, adolescents' psychological health and self-esteem. The interactions that occur between these variables usually within the microsystem and macrosystem subsystems. Therefore, this study will only focused on these two subsystems of the theory. Adolescents essentially live in multiple microsystems and spend time in more than one microsystem (Cabrera et al., 2014). Microsystem is the closest layer which has direct contact as well as bidirectional effect on adolescents. For example, adolescents are directly interacting with family members (i.e., fathers) in family microsystem. The interaction occurring within the family microsystem will influence adolescents' development (i.e., self-esteem and psychological health). In the family microsystem environment, bidirectional effect has the most powerful impact on adolescents since fathers can influence their behaviour and vice versa. Thus, in the present study, family microsystem was examined to explain the influence of the surrounding environment (i.e., paternal parenting behaviour) on adolescents' development. Paternal parenting behaviour is a dynamic and reciprocal process that constantly develops (Cabrera et al., 2014) and influencing adolescents who are

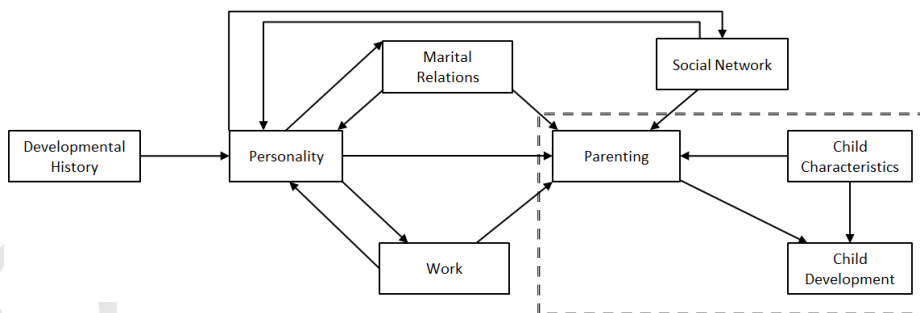
considered as part of the family microsystem (i.e., father-adolescent interactions) (Bretherton, 2010).

Family microsystem is also influenced by adolescents' macrosystem. Macrosystem is the outermost layer in adolescents' environment. The macrosystem involves religious and cultural beliefs which influence fathers' beliefs and their paternal parenting behaviour. Fathers' beliefs and paternal parenting behaviour are commonly affected by the evolving religious and cultural conditions in which they are embedded (Cabrera et al., 2014). Therefore, the religious and cultural beliefs that are practiced by the actors (i.e., fathers) in the family system will be transmitted cumulatively to the next generation (i.e., adolescents). For example, fathers in non-Western societies foster interdependent behaviour in their children by stressing obedience to rules and adults' authority, being directive, and applying shame. Bronfenbrenner's (1979) model is not a family development or family process model by itself, but it provides a framework for looking at ways in which intrafamilial processes are influenced by extrafamilial environments and conditions.

In sum, Bronfenbrenner's (1979) highlighted that an individual developed inside a concentric nest of contexts, straddling from the inmost microsystems, the mesosystems, to the outermost macrosystems, with the inmost ones employing the strongest influence on an individual because they serve as the most direct and immediate contacts. Guided by this theory, the present study hypothesized that paternal parenting behaviour influences adolescents' psychological health via self-esteem.

#### 1.4.2 Determinants of Parenting Model

In the past few decades, an ecological model of parenting determinants developed by Belsky (1984) has been extensively adopted as a theoretical framework in examining the factors that influence parenting and consequently child outcomes (see Figure 1).



**Figure 1. Determinants of Parenting Model**

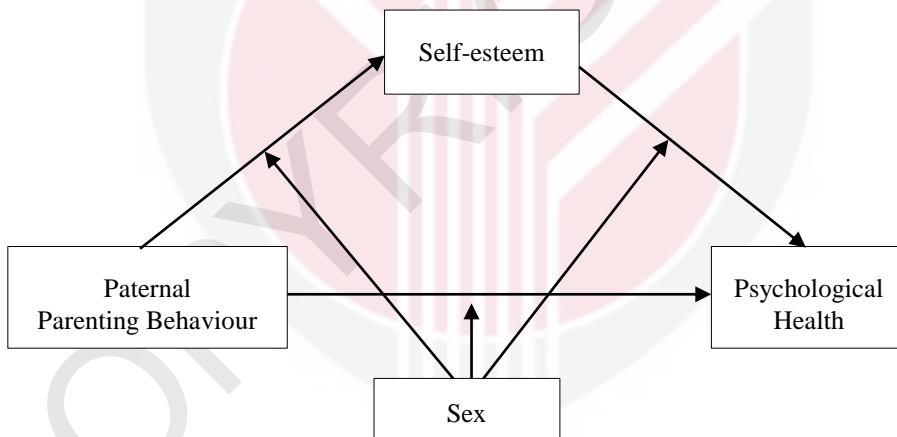
The model originated from a study of child maltreatment and basically derived from Bronfenbrenner's (1979) ecological theory. In accordance to Bronfenbrenner's (1979), Belsky (1984) emphasized the role of environment in child developmental process. Additionally, Belsky (1984) in his study attempted to highlight the notion that the elements of parenting will shape childrearing, which subsequently influences child development.

According to Belsky (1984), these elements in order of its degree of influence on parenting are: parents' characteristics (e.g., personality), child's characteristics (e.g., age, sex, self-esteem), and the wider social context, in which the parent-child relationship is rooted (e.g., social networks, marital relations, and parents' occupational experience). Theoretically, Belsky (1984) model also highlighted that the way the parents' behave towards their child will influence the developmental and psychological outcomes of the child. The present study is related to this ecological perspective in the sense that it comprises the linkage between parental behaviour and child outcomes as well as factors underlying this connection (i.e., child characteristics).

Thus, Belsky's (1984) model provides the theoretical framework in guiding this study in determining the extent to which paternal behaviour (as perceived by the adolescents) influences adolescents' developmental outcome (i.e., psychological health) and the role of self-esteem and sex on this linkage.

### 1.5 Conceptual Model

Drawing from the theoretical framework described earlier, the study sought to identify the extent to which paternal parenting behaviour and self-esteem influence adolescents' development (psychological health). Additionally, the study sought to investigate the direct and indirect processes of these variables and psychological health. Figure 2 demonstrates the conceptual framework of the study.



**Figure 2. Conceptual Framework of the Study**

The conceptual framework employed the ecological perspectives (i.e., Belsky, 1984; Bronfenbrenner, 1979) as a theoretical basis which suggested that, the combination of social address and processes occurred within the family ecosystems contribute to the development of adolescents. Bronfenbrenner and Crouter (1983) in their influential paper emphasized the importance of combining both social address and process variables in studying human (i.e., adolescents) development:

“No explicit consideration is given ... to intervening structures or through which the environment might affect the course of development. One looks

only at the social address- that is, the environmental label-with no attention to what the environment is like, what people are living there, what they are doing, how the activities taking place could affect the child (pp.361-362).”

In the present study, the social process refers to paternal parenting behaviour (i.e., paternal warmth, paternal monitoring, paternal harsh discipline, and paternal monitoring). Based on extant research (Garthe et al., 2015; Jun et al., 2013; Stanik, Riina, & McHale, 2013) the present study expected that paternal parenting variables will be associated with the development of psychological health in adolescents. Further, the present study predicted that the paternal parenting with high paternal warmth, monitoring and indigenous parenting will contribute to better psychological health in adolescents. On the other hand, paternal harsh discipline will negatively affect psychological health in adolescents.

Paternal parenting behaviour, however, may not only be directly associated to adolescents’ psychological health. The other way that paternal parenting behaviour could contribute to adolescents’ psychological health is through self-esteem (Behnke et al., 2010; Wang et al., 2014). The present study assumed that self-esteem will mediate the relationship between paternal parenting behaviour and psychological health. Self-esteem is a favourable or unfavourable feeling toward self (Rosenberg, 1965) has been found to be related to paternal parenting behaviour and psychological health. Positive parenting such as paternal warmth, monitoring and indigenous parenting could contribute to positive development of self-esteem which in turn fosters psychological health in adolescents (Behnke et al., 2010). Meanwhile, harsh paternal parenting could direct adolescents to negative views of themselves, which then would lead to disruptive psychological health (Wang et al., 2014).

In addition to the relationship between paternal parenting behaviour, self-esteem, and psychological health, sex differences among the relationships are also evident (Behnke et al., 2010; Hamza & Willoughby, 2011). In particular, the present study hypothesized sex as a moderator to the relationships between paternal parenting behaviour, self-esteem and psychological health. It is postulated that there were sex invariances in the stability of the relationships between paternal parenting behaviour, self-esteem and psychological health (Behnke et al., 2010).

In summary, paternal parenting behaviour is measured based on four dimensions which are warmth, monitoring, harsh discipline, and indigenous parenting. The study investigated relationships between paternal parenting behaviour, self-esteem and psychological health amongst adolescents, and tested whether the relationships is mediated by self-esteem. Furthermore, the study explored whether these relationships varied by adolescents’ sex.

## **1.6 Objectives of the Study**

This section presents the general objective and specific objectives of the study.

### **1.6.1 General Objective**

Generally, the present study aims to determine the relationships between paternal parenting behaviour (i.e., warmth, monitoring, harsh discipline, and indigenous parenting), self-esteem and psychological health of adolescents, and the extent to which

the relationships are mediated by self-esteem. This study also examines the moderation role of adolescent's sex on these relationships.

### **1.6.2 Specific Objective**

Based on the general objective, the specific objectives of the study are outlined as follows:

1. To determine the relationships between perceived paternal parenting behaviour (i.e., warmth, monitoring, harsh discipline, and indigenous parenting) and psychological health in adolescents.
2. To determine the relationships between perceived paternal parenting behaviour (i.e., warmth, monitoring, harsh discipline, and indigenous parenting) and self-esteem in adolescents.
3. To determine the relationship between perceived self-esteem and psychological health in adolescents.
4. To determine whether the relationships between perceived paternal parenting behaviour (i.e., warmth, monitoring, harsh discipline, and indigenous parenting) and psychological health in adolescent is indirect, (i.e., via self-esteem).
5. To determine whether the structural relation between perceived paternal parenting behaviour (i.e., warmth, monitoring, harsh discipline, and indigenous parenting), and psychological health in adolescent is stable across sex.

### **1.7 Hypotheses**

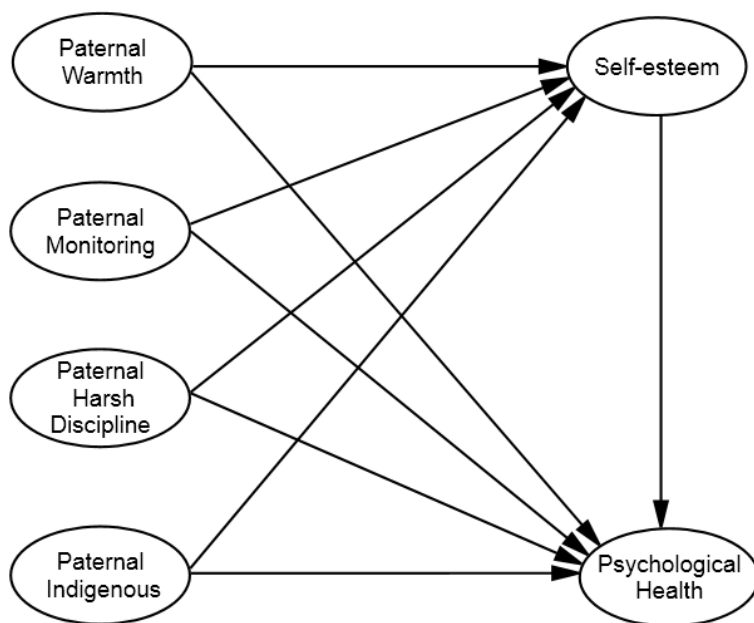
The hypotheses formulated for the present study were in accordance to the aforementioned research specific objectives (objectives 1,2,3,4 and 5). There are altogether fourteen hypotheses formulated in the study, which are arranged according to five different groups. The hypothesized model is presented in Figure 3.

Objective 1: To determine the relationships between perceived paternal parenting behaviour (i.e., warmth, monitoring, harsh discipline, and indigenous parenting) and psychological health in adolescents.

#### Hypothesis-Group 1:

- H1a: Adolescents whose fathers provide more warmth will more likely have higher psychological health scores.
- H1b: Adolescents whose fathers provide better monitoring will more likely have higher psychological health scores.
- H1c: Adolescents whose fathers practice more harsh discipline in their parenting will more likely demonstrate lower psychological health scores.

H1d: Adolescents whose fathers practice more indigenous parenting will more likely have higher psychological health scores.



**Figure 3. Hypothetical Model of the Study**

Objective 2: To determine the relationships between perceived paternal parenting behaviour (i.e., warmth, monitoring, harsh discipline, and indigenous parenting) and self-esteem in adolescents.

Hypothesis-Group 2:

H2a: Adolescents whose fathers provide more warmth will more likely have higher self-esteem scores.

H2b: Adolescents whose fathers provide better monitoring will more likely have higher self-esteem scores.

H2c: Adolescents whose fathers practice more harsh discipline in their parenting will more likely demonstrate lower self-esteem scores.

H2d: Adolescents whose fathers practice more indigenous parenting will more likely have higher self-esteem scores.

Objective 3: To determine the relationship between perceived self-esteem and psychological health in adolescents.

Hypothesis-Group 3:



H3: Adolescents with higher self-esteem scores have higher psychological health scores.

Objective 4: To determine whether the relationships between perceived paternal parenting behaviour (i.e., warmth, monitoring, harsh discipline, and indigenous parenting) and psychological health in adolescent is indirect, (i.e., via self-esteem).

Hypothesis-Group 4:

H4a: Paternal warmth is indirectly related to psychological health of adolescents via self-esteem.

H4b: Paternal monitoring is indirectly related to psychological health of adolescents via self-esteem.

H4c: Paternal harsh discipline is indirectly related to psychological health of adolescents via self-esteem.

H4d: Paternal indigenous parenting is indirectly related to psychological health of adolescents via self-esteem.

Objective 5: To determine whether the structural relation between perceived paternal parenting behaviour (i.e., warmth, monitoring, harsh discipline, and indigenous parenting), and psychological health in adolescent is stable across sex.

Hypothesis-Group 5:

H5: The structural relation between perceived paternal parenting behaviour (i.e., warmth, monitoring, harsh discipline, and indigenous parenting), and psychological health in adolescent is stable across sex.

## **1.8 Significance of the Study**

Significance of study is important in order to reflect the advantages and benefits that may be able to be gained from the findings of the study. In essence, findings from the present study are significant at least in three aspects: literature, practical, and policy. In terms of literature, this study will contribute knowledge to the field of nurturing fatherhood as research on parenting has frequently gives much less attention to fathers than mothers. It is hopeful that findings from this study will assist fathers to have a better understanding on the role of fathers in adolescents' psychological development. Fathers need to be educated about the fact that they are not just family breadwinners, but they are also capable in sowing seed of love, providing social support, and foster positive psychological health development in adolescents. Furthermore, research into the contributions of father in adolescents' psychological health development will complement the large body of knowledge available on mothering.

Other than significantly contributing to the body of knowledge, practically the information obtained from the present study may serve towards providing a baseline understanding of the factors that influenced adolescents' psychological health. Fathers need to be educated about adolescents' unique nature and how to handle the factors that influenced adolescents' psychological health appropriately. In addition, the study will

shed light on the significance of different paternal parenting behaviour on adolescents' psychological health. Fathers will find the wealth information on the importance of paternal parenting behaviour provided by this study will enhance their understanding and ability in providing guidance that will encourage positive psychological development in adolescents.

At policy level, governments and policy makers may find this study as beneficial in their planning of programmes and procedures for parents especially fathers and adolescents. The findings may substantiate the effort of governments to provide an improved module that contains guidelines for fathers to educate adolescents in a proper way. Additionally, practitioners who are involved in developing and implementing programs for family, parents and adolescents would find the findings helpful. They may use findings from the present study to improve the family institution as well as adolescents' well-being.

## **1.9 Definition of Terminology**

### **Adolescents**

**Conceptual:** A young person between 10 to 19 years old, who experiences developmental transition period from childhood to adulthood. The transition period involves biological, cognitive, and socio-emotional changes (Santrock, 2015).

**Operational:** Refers to an individual aged 13, 14, and 16 years attending daily government's secondary school in randomly selected states in Malaysia.

### **Father**

**Conceptual:** A person's father (Hornby, 2010).

**Operational:** Respondent's father.

### **Paternal Parenting Behaviour**

**Conceptual:** Is a socialization process whereby father practices childrearing strategies and behaviours in shaping their children's development such as disciplining and providing warmth (Belsky, 1984).

**Operational:** Respondent's score on the 32-items of the Malaysian Parenting Behaviour Inventory (MPBI) (Baharudin et al., 2014) reporting on perceived paternal parenting behaviour. The MPBI is divided into paternal warmth, monitoring, harsh discipline and indigenous parenting. Higher scores indicate a higher level of the respective paternal parenting behaviour.

### **Self-Esteem**

**Conceptual:** Self-esteem refers to the emotional appraisal of individuals towards



positive or negative self-evaluation (Rosenberg, 1965).

**Operational:** Respondent's score on Rosenberg Self-Esteem (RSE) scale (Rosenberg, 1965). Higher scores indicate higher level of self-esteem.

### **Psychological Health**

**Conceptual:** A state of well-being in which an individual be able to cope with stress, work effectively and productively, as well as make a contribution to community (World Health Organization, 2014).

**Operational:** Respondent's score on the 12-items of the General Health Questionnaire (GHQ) (Goldberg, 1978). Higher scores indicate higher level of psychological health.

### **1.10 Organization of the Thesis**

The thesis is divided into five chapters. A brief description of each of the chapters is as follow.

#### **1. Chapter 1: Introduction**

The introduction provides an overview of the study by introducing the background of the research, statement of problems. Additionally, this chapter presents the theoretical background and conceptual model that steered the study, research objectives, and the significance of the study.

#### **2. Chapter 2: Literature Review**

This chapter comprises a critical review of the literature related to the study interest. The review is scrutinized and analyzed in order to provide the essence of the related findings of past research that impact the current study.

#### **3. Chapter 3: Methodology**

This chapter describes the methodology of the present study, including research design, information on the measurement instruments employed, and the details on statistical analysis.

#### **4. Chapter 4: Results and Discussions**

This section encompasses the results and discussions of the findings from the present study. The chapter begins with the descriptive and correlational findings of the key variables of the study. Furthermore, this chapter presents the structural equation modeling results on the relationships between paternal parenting behaviour, adolescents' self-esteem and psychological health.

## 5. Chapter 5: Summary, Conclusions, Implications, Limitations and Recommendations for Future Research

The final chapter of the thesis summarizes the findings of the present study based on the research objectives. Additionally, this chapter discusses the conclusions, implications theoretically and practically, limitations and the recommendations for future studies.

### 1.11 Chapter Summary

This chapter began by introducing the background of the study. Based on the societal and research needs addressed in the background of the study; hence this section highlighted the necessity of conducting the study. This has led to a clarification of the statement of problem which comprised several major component such as major intend of the study, statement of theory, variables used in the study, connection of the variables, unit of analysis, specific type of strategy of inquiry, and definition of each key variable. Discussions of the statement of problems were then followed by a derivation of three different research questions and descriptions of theoretical background of the study. Guided by the theoretical background, in which an integration of two ecological theories (Bronfenbrenner's (1979, 2005) bioecological theory and Belsky's (1984) determinants of parenting model), a conceptual framework, objectives, and hypotheses were developed. Upon the development of the study conceptual framework, objectives and hypotheses, significance of the study were presented in this chapter. Finally, this chapter defined each of the terminology used in this study and briefly described the organization of the thesis. The proceeding chapter will review and discuss thoroughly on the literature related to the present study.

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- Zulkefly, N. S., & Wilkinson, R. B. (2014). Measuring specific attachment relationships of mother, father and peer in Malaysian adolescents. *Child Indicators Research*. doi: 10.1007/s12187-014-9271-5

## BIODATA OF STUDENT

Amira Najiha Yahya was born in Kluang, Johor, Malaysia. She started her primary education at Sekolah Kebangsaan Kampung Melayu, Kluang. She received her secondary education at Sekolah Menengah Agama Kerajaan Johor. She then graduated from Universiti Putra Malaysia in Bachelor degree of Human Development and Information Technology. Due to her interest in psychology, she pursued Master of Science in Developmental Psychology at the same university. Throughout that, she has been working closely with her supervisor, Prof. Dr. Rozumah Baharudin. During her study, she involved in various academic's events, participated in research, attended workshops and assisted in teaching activities. Her academic achievements and experiences are described in the following section.

### **Academic Achievements and Experiences**

#### *Academic Awards*

- Dean's List Award (First Semester of 2009/10, First Semester of 2010/11, Second Semester of 2011/12, & Second Semester of 2010/11): Awarded to students with grade point average (GPA) 3.75 and above.
- Principle's Award (First Semester of 2008/09, Second Semester of 2009/10, & Second Semester of 2011/12) Awarded to students with grade point average (GPA) 3.50 and above.
- Grant Research Fellowship ( February 2013 – January 2015) – Fellowship by Universiti Putra Malaysia
- MyBrain15 MyMaster (February 2013 – February 2015 – Scholarship by Ministry of Higher Education Malaysia

#### *Research Experiences*

- Assisted in Project “Social Responsibility amongst Urban and Rural Youths: A Strengths-Based Approach” from January to December 2012
- Grant Research Fellow for Project “The Malaysian Parenting Behaviour Inventory” from February 2013 to May 2014.
- Research Assistant for Project “Development of a Cognitive Diatheses Model for Depression in Adolescents: Parenting and Negative Life Events as Predictors” from February 2015 to current.

#### *Teaching Experience*

- Demonstrator for FEM 3002 (Research Methodology) course for three semesters: Second Semester 2013/ 2014, First Semester 2014/2015, 2015/2016 & Second Semester 2014/2015.

### ***Certificate Courses/ Workshops***

- Structural Equation Modeling organized by Faculty of Human Ecology, UPM (26<sup>th</sup> Nov 2014).
- Organizing and Writing Literature Review organized by Faculty of Human Ecology, UPM (12<sup>th</sup> Nov 2014).
- How to Write Quantitative Research Proposal organized by Faculty of Human Ecology, UPM (29<sup>th</sup> Oct 2014).
- Workshop on Intermediate Endnote organized by Institution of Social Science Studies, UPM (27<sup>th</sup> Nov 2014).
- Project Management Version 2 (ID: ECC965387) organized by EC-Council (3<sup>rd</sup> 2012).



## LIST OF PUBLICATIONS

### Journal Article

Baharudin, R., Zulkefly, N. S., **Yahya, A. N.**, & Kadri, N. S. (2015). Predictors of Social Responsibility of Malaysia Adolescents. *Malaysian Journal of Youth Studies*, 13, 9-12.

### Book Chapters

**Yahya, A. N.**, & Baharudin, R. (2015). Kebapaan anak remaja. Dalam R. Baharudin dan Z. Madon (Eds.), *Keibubapaan dan kesejahteraan anak* (pp. 113-127). Serdang: Penerbit Universiti Putra Malaysia.

**Yahya, A. N.**, Baharudin, R., & Ismail, Z. (2015). Ibu bapa bekerja dan keibubapaan. Dalam R. Baharudin dan Z. Madon (Eds.), *Keibubapaan dan kesejahteraan anak* (pp. 128-141). Serdang: Penerbit Universiti Putra Malaysia.

### International Conference

**Yahya, A. N.**, Zulkefly, N. S., Baharudin, R., & Ismail, Z. (2014). *Paternal parenting behaviour and psychological well-being in Malaysia adolescents: Variation by sex*. Paper presented at the International Social Science Conference (ISDC) 2014, Langkawi, Malaysia, 12-13 August.