



**UNIVERSITI PUTRA MALAYSIA**

***PREDICTORS OF DEPRESSION AMONG ADOLESCENTS WITH  
DISCIPLINARY PROBLEMS IN SELANGOR, MALAYSIA***

**ANG CHUN EE**

**FEM 2015 41**



**PREDICTORS OF DEPRESSION AMONG ADOLESCENTS WITH  
DISCIPLINARY PROBLEMS IN SELANGOR, MALAYSIA**

**By**

**ANG CHUN EE**

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

**November 2015**

## **COPYRIGHT**

All material contained within the thesis, including without limitation text, logos, icons, photographs and all other artwork, is copyright material of Universiti Putra Malaysia unless otherwise stated. Use may be made of any material contained within the thesis for non-commercial purposes from the copyright holder. Commercial use of material may only be made with the express, prior, written permission of Universiti Putra Malaysia.

Copyright © Universiti Putra Malaysia



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

**PREDICTORS OF DEPRESSION AMONG ADOLESCENTS  
WITH DISCIPLINARY PROBLEMS IN SELANGOR, MALAYSIA**

By

**ANG CHUN EE**

**November 2015**

**Chairman: Zarinah binti Arshat, PhD**  
**Faculty : Human Ecology**

Depressive and disciplinary violation symptoms are commonly found among adolescents. This study aimed to determine predictors of depression among adolescents with disciplinary problems in Selangor. The predictors are parental solicitation, parental control, parent-child relationship and adolescent disclosure. A total of 354 secondary school students with disciplinary problems from Sabak Bernam, Petaling and Kuala Langat participated in the present study. Parental Solicitation Questionnaire, Parental Control Questionnaire, Family Attachment and Family Bonding Scale, Adolescent Disclosure Questionnaire and Children Depression Inventory (CDI) were used to measure the key variables in the study.

The results of present study indicated that there were significant positive relationships between parental solicitation, parental control and parent-child relationship with adolescent disclosure among adolescents with disciplinary problems. There were also significant negative relationships found for parental control, parent-child relationship and adolescent disclosure with depression among adolescents with disciplinary problems. Disclosure to father was found to be the strongest unique predictor of adolescent depression. The mediation effect of adolescent disclosure was found to be significant in the relationship between paternal control and adolescent depression as well as the relationship between parent-child relationship and adolescent depression.

The present study found that 37% of adolescents with disciplinary problems experienced moderate to high levels of depression. Hence, there is the need to address the emotional development of adolescents with disciplinary problems in Malaysia. The study concludes that depression in adolescents was associated with the interaction between parents and adolescents. In addition, parental behaviours may indirectly be influenced by the adolescent's disclosure to parents. The findings also imply that efforts to alleviate depression among adolescents with disciplinary problems should also focus on parental behaviours or adolescent's willingness in disclosing themselves to parents.

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

## **PERAMAL KEPADA KEMURUNGAN DALAM KALANGAN REMAJA YANG BERMASALAH DISIPLIN DI SELANGOR, MALAYSIA**

Oleh

**ANG CHUN EE**

**November 2015**

**Pengerusi: Zarinah binti Arshat, PhD**  
**Fakulti : Ekologi Manusia**

Gejala kemurungan dan pelanggaran disiplin sering berlaku dalam kalangan remaja. Kajian ini bertujuan untuk menentukan peramal bagi kemurungan dalam kalangan remaja yang bermasalah disiplin di Selangor. Peramal yang diukur dalam kajian adalah solisitasi ibu bapa, kawalan ibu bapa, hubungan ibu bapa-anak dan pendedahan remaja. Sejumlah 354 orang pelajar sekolah menengah yang bermasalah disiplin dari Sabak Bernam, Petaling dan Kuala Langat mengambil bahagian dalam kajian ini. Soal selidik solisitasi ibu bapa, soal selidik kawalan ibu bapa, skala pertalian kekeluargaan dan ikatan kekeluargaan, soal selidik pendedahan remaja dan inventori kemurungan kanak-kanak digunakan untuk mengukur variabel-variabel utama dalam kajian ini.

Hasil kajian ini menunjukkan hubungan positif yang signifikan antara solisitasi ibu bapa, kawalan ibu bapa dan hubungan dengan ibu bapa dengan pendedahan dalam kalangan remaja yang bermasalah disiplin. Hubungan negatif yang signifikan pula berlaku pada kawalan ibu bapa, hubungan ibu bapa-anak dan pendedahan dengan kemurungan dalam kalangan remaja yang bermasalah disiplin. Pendedahan remaja kepada bapa didapati berperanan sebagai peramal yang paling kuat bagi kemurungan remaja. Kesan pengantaraan pendedahan didapati signifikan dalam hubungan antara kawalan ibu bapa dan kemurungan remaja, hubungan antara hubungan ibu bapa-anak dan kemurungan remaja.

Hasil kajian ini mendapati bahawa 37% remaja yang bermasalah disiplin mengalami kemurungan pada tahap sederhana hingga tinggi. Oleh itu, wujud keperluan bagi menangani perkembangan emosi dalam kalangan remaja yang bermasalah disiplin di Malaysia. Kajian ini menyimpulkan bahawa kemurungan remaja dikaitkan dengan interaksi antara ibu bapa dan remaja. Selain itu, tingkah laku ibu bapa secara tidak langsung dapat mempengaruhi remaja melalui pendedahan remaja kepada ibu bapa. Hasil kajian ini memberi implikasi bahawa usaha untuk mengurangkan kemurungan remaja yang bermasalah disiplin perlu memfokuskan kepada tingkah laku ibu bapa atau kesanggupan remaja mendedahkan masalah mereka kepada ibu bapa.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Foremost, I would like to express deepest appreciation to my supervisory committee chairman, Dr. Zarinah Arshat for her continuous support. She has been my source of motivation and inspiration and was always there to provide guidance and support to me which in turn has contributed to the completion of this research. In addition, I would like to thank my supervisory committee member, Prof. Madya Dr. Rumaya Juhari who agreed to co-supervise my work. She has also provided encouragement to me throughout this period.

I would like to express deepest gratitude to my parents, Ang Hee Yeou and Heng Tok Bian and brother, Ang Jia Juan for their endless faith and support towards me during the course of my study. Besides, sincere thanks to my friends, Ho Meng Chuan and Chan Mei Yee for their effort in assisting me during my difficult time.

Last but not the least, I would like to dedicate this thesis to my late grandfather, Ang Wan Toon (1928-2015), who was a constant source of inspiration. The completion of this thesis would not have been possible without the support and encouragement of these several special people, thanks again.

**Ang Chun Ee, November 2015**

I certify that a Thesis Examination Committee has met on 23 November 2015 to conduct the final examination of Ang Chun Ee on her thesis entitled "Predictors of Depression among Adolescents with Disciplinary Problems in Selangor, 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.

Members of the Thesis Examination Committee were as follows:

**Mohamad Fazli bin Sabri, PhD**  
Head of Department/ Senior Lecturer  
Faculty of Human Ecology  
Universiti Putra Malaysia  
(Chairman)

**Siti Nor binti Yaacob, PhD**  
Senior Lecturer  
Faculty of Human Ecology  
Universiti Putra Malaysia  
(Internal Examiner)

**Datin Sapora Sipon, PhD**  
Professor  
Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia  
Malaysia  
(External Examiner)

---

**ZULKARNAIN ZAINAL, PhD**  
Professor and Deputy Dean  
School of Graduate Studies  
Universiti Putra Malaysia

Date: 24 March 2016

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

**Zarinah Arshar, PhD**

Senior Lecturer  
Faculty of Human Ecology  
Universiti Putra Malaysia  
(Chairman)

**Rumaya Juhari, PhD**

Associate Professor  
Faculty of Human Ecology  
Universiti Putra Malaysia  
(Member)

---

**BUJANG BIN KIM HUAT, PhD**

Professor and Dean  
School of Graduate Studies  
Universiti Putra Malaysia

Date:



## Declaration by graduate student

I hereby confirm that:

- this thesis is my original work;
- quotations, illustrations and citations have been duly referenced;
- this thesis has not been submitted previously or concurrently for any degree at any other institutions;
- intellectual property from the thesis and copyright of thesis are fully-owned by Universiti Putra Malaysia, as according to the Universiti Putra Malaysia (Research) Rules 2012;
- written permission must be obtained from supervisor and the office of Deputy Vice-Chancellor (Research and Innovation) before thesis is published (in the form of written, printed or in electronic form) including books, journals, modules, proceedings, popular writings, seminar papers, manuscripts, posters, reports, lecture notes, learning modules or any other materials as stated in the Universiti Putra Malaysia ( Research) Rules 2012;
- there is no plagiarism or data falsification/ fabrication in the thesis, and scholarly integrity is upheld as according to the Universiti Putra Malaysia (Graduate Studies) Rules 2003 (Revision 2012-2013) and the Universiti Putra Malaysia (Research) Rules 2012. The thesis has undergone plagiarism detection software.

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Name and Matric No.: \_\_\_\_\_

## Declaration by Members of Supervisory Committee

This is to confirm that:

- the research conducted and the writing of this thesis was under our supervision;
- supervision responsibilities as stated in the Universiti Putra Malaysia (Graduate Studies) Rules 2003 (Revision 2012-2013) are adhered to.

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of Chairman of  
Supervisory  
Committee: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of Member of  
Supervisory  
Committee: \_\_\_\_\_

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
<b>ABSTRACT</b>	i
<b>ABSTRAK</b>	ii
<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS</b>	iii
<b>APPROVAL</b>	iv
<b>DECLARATION</b>	vi
<b>LIST OF TABLES</b>	xii
<b>LIST OF FIGURES</b>	xiv
<b>LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS</b>	xv
<b>CHAPTERS</b>	
<b>1 INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 Background of the Study	1
1.2 Statement of Problem	3
1.3 Significance of the Study	4
1.4 Objectives of the Study	5
1.4.1 General Objective	5
1.4.2 Specific Objectives	6
1.5 Hypotheses of the Study	6
1.6 Theoretical Framework	8
1.7 Conceptual Framework	9
1.8 Definition of Terminology	11
1.8.1 Adolescent Characteristics	11
1.8.2 Family Characteristics	11
1.8.3 Parental Solicitation	11
1.8.4 Parental Control	12
1.8.5 Parent-Child Relationship	12
1.8.6 Adolescents' Disclosure	12
1.8.7 Adolescents' Depression	13
1.9 Limitations of the Study	13
1.10 Chapter Summary	14
<b>2 LITERATURE REVIEW</b>	<b>15</b>
2.1 Adolescents' Depression	15
2.2 Adolescent and Family Characteristics with Adolescents' Depression	16
2.2.1 Adolescent Characteristics and Adolescents' Depression	16
2.2.2 Family Characteristics and Adolescents' Depression	18
2.3 Parental Solicitation and Adolescents' Disclosure	19
2.4 Parental Control and Adolescents' Disclosure	19
2.5 Parent-Child Relationship and Adolescents' Disclosure	20
2.6 Parental Solicitation and Adolescents' Depression	21
2.7 Parental Control and Adolescents' Depression	22
2.8 Parent-Child Relationship and Adolescents' Depression	23
2.9 Adolescent Disclosure and Adolescent Depression	24
2.10 Adolescents' Disclosure as Mediator between Parental Solicitation, Parental Control and Parent-Child Relationship with Adolescents' Depression	24

2.11	Research Gaps	25
2.12	Chapter Summary	26
<b>3</b>	<b>METHODOLOGY</b>	27
3.1	Research Designs	27
3.2	Locations of the Study	27
3.3	Population and Sampling Procedure	28
3.3.1	Population Characteristics	28
3.3.2	Sampling Procedure	28
3.3.3	Sample Size	30
3.4	Data Collection	31
3.5	Pilot Test	32
3.6	Instrumentation	33
3.6.1	Parental Solicitation Questionnaire	34
3.6.2	Parental Control Questionnaire	34
3.6.3	Family Attachment and Family Bonding Scale	34
3.6.4	Adolescents Disclosure Questionnaire	35
3.6.5	Children Depression Index (CDI)	35
3.7	Translation Procedure	36
3.8	Reliability and Validity	36
3.8.1	Reliability	36
3.8.2	Validity	37
3.8.2.1	Content Validity	37
3.8.2.2	Construct Validity	38
3.8.2.3	Criterion Validity	38
3.9	Data Analysis	39
3.9.1	Exploratory Data Analysis	39
3.9.1.1	Normality	39
3.9.1.2	Linearity	41
3.9.2	Descriptive Statistical Analysis	42
3.9.3	Inferential Statistical Analysis	42
3.10	Chapter Summary	42
<b>4</b>	<b>RESULTS AND DISCUSSION</b>	
4.1	Exploratory Statistics	43
4.1.1	Normality	43
4.2	Descriptive Statistics	43
4.2.1	Adolescent Characteristics	43
4.2.2	Family Characteristics	44
4.2.3	Pattern of Parental Solicitation, Parental Control, Parent-Child Relationship, Adolescents' Disclosure, Adolescents' Depression	46
4.3	Inferential Statistics	48
4.3.1	Correlation Analysis	48
4.3.1.1	Relationship between Adolescent Characteristics and Parental Solicitation	49
4.3.1.2	Relationship between Family Characteristics and Parental Solicitation	49

4.3.1.3	Relationship between Adolescent Characteristics and Parental Control	50
4.3.1.4	Relationship between Family Characteristics and Parental Control	51
4.3.1.5	Relationship between Adolescent Characteristics and Parent-Child Relationship	52
4.3.1.6	Relationship between Family Characteristics and Parent-Child Relationship	53
4.3.1.7	Relationship between Adolescent Characteristics and Depression	54
4.3.1.8	Relationship between Family Characteristics and Depression	55
4.3.1.9	Relationship between Parental Solicitation and Adolescent Disclosure	56
4.3.1.10	Relationship between Parental Control and Adolescent Disclosure	57
4.3.1.11	Relationship between Parent-Child Relationship and Adolescent Disclosure	57
4.3.1.12	Relationship between Parental Solicitation and Adolescent Depression	58
4.3.1.13	Relationship between Parental Control and Adolescent Depression	58
4.3.1.14	Relationship between Parent-Child Relationship and Adolescent Depression	59
4.3.1.15	Relationship between Adolescent Disclosure and Adolescent Depression	59
4.3.2	Multiple Regression Analysis	61
4.3.2.1	Predictors of Adolescent Depression	61
4.3.3	A series of Regression Analysis for Mediation	63
4.3.3.1	Relationship between Paternal Control and Adolescent Depression Mediated by Adolescent Disclosure to Father	64
4.3.3.2	Relationship between Father-Child Relationship and Adolescent Depression Mediated by Adolescent Disclosure to Father	65

4.3.3.3	Relationship between Maternal Control and Adolescent Depression Mediated by Adolescent Disclosure to Mother	66
4.3.3.4	Relationship between Mother-Child Relationship and Adolescent Depression Mediated by Adolescent Disclosure to Mother	67
4.4	Summary of the Results	68
4.5	Chapter Summary	72
<b>5</b>	<b>SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS</b>	<b>73</b>
5.1	Summary of the Study and Findings	73
5.2	Conclusion	76
5.3	Implications of the Findings	77
5.3.1	Theoretical Implications	77
5.3.2	Practice and Policy Implications	78
5.4	Recommendation for Further Research	79
5.5	Chapter Summary	79
	<b>REFERENCES</b>	<b>80</b>
	<b>APPENDICES</b>	<b>97</b>
	<b>BIODATA OF STUDENT</b>	<b>135</b>

## LIST OF TABLES

Table		Page
1	Reliability Coefficients of Instruments for Pilot Test	32
2	Reliability Coefficients of Instruments for Actual Study	35
3	Skewness and Kurtosis of Study Variables	39
4	VIF and Degree of Tolerance Value	40
5	Adolescent Characteristics	43
6	Family Characteristics	44
7	Pattern of Parental Solicitation, Parental Control, Parent-Child Relationship, Adolescent Disclosure and Depression	46
8	Correlation between Adolescent Characteristics and Family Characteristics with Parental Solicitation	49
9	Correlation between Adolescent Characteristics and Family Characteristics with Parental Control	51
10	Correlation between Adolescent Characteristics and Family Characteristics with Parent-Child Relationship	53
11	Correlation between Adolescent Characteristics and Family Characteristics with Adolescent Depression	55
12	Correlation between Parental Solicitation, Parental Control and Parent-Child Relationship with Adolescent Disclosure to Parent	57
13	Correlation between Parental Solicitation, Parental Control, Parent-Child Relationship and Adolescent Disclosure to Parent with Adolescent Depression	59
14	Results of Multiple Regression Analysis on the Predictor of Adolescent Depression	61
15	Relationship between Paternal Control and Adolescent Depression Mediated by Disclosure to Father	63
16	Relationship between Father-Child Relationship and Adolescent Depression Mediated by Disclosure to Father	64

17	Relationship between Maternal Control and Adolescent Depression Mediated by Disclosure to Mother	65
18	Relationship between Mother-Child Relationship and Adolescent Depression Mediated by Disclosure to Mother	66
19	Summary of the Results	67





## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure		Page
1	Conceptual Framework: Parental Solicitation, Parental Control, Parent-Child Relationship, Adolescent Disclosure and Adolescent Depression among Adolescent with Discipline Problem in Selangor.	9
2	Selangor districts map	28
3	Sampling Procedure	28
4	Mediation Model	62
5	Mediation Path of Disclosure to Father in between Paternal Control and Adolescent Depression	63
6	Mediation Path of Disclosure to Father in between Father-Child Relationship and Adolescent Depression	64
7	Mediation Path of Disclosure to Mother in between Maternal Control and Adolescent Depression	65
8	Mediation Path of Disclosure to Mother in between Mother-Child Relationship and Adolescent Depression	66

## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

MOE	Ministry of Education Malaysia
SSSM	Sistem Salahlaku Disiplin Murid Berasaskan Web
DSM V	Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders Version 5
JPS	Selangor State Education Department
CDI	Children's Depression Inventory
EDA	Exploratory Data Analysis
SPSS	Statistical Package Social Science

# CHAPTER 1

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of Study

The adolescent stage can be especially turbulent as it is a dynamic development period. It is the stage of developmental crisis, dilemmas and expectation from parents and society; thus adolescents are prone to face a myriad of psychosocial challenges (Santrock, 2012). Psychosocial challenges, internalizing and externalizing problems resulted in the adolescent's poor adjustment as well as impairment which will affect later development (Aunola & Nurmi, 2005; Rhodes, Lewinsohn & Seeley, 1994) and remit greatly during adulthood (Lewinsohn et al., 1995).

Emotional development is at its peak during adolescence or rather, there is no emotional stability in general during this stage of life's development (Casey, Jones & Hare, 2008). Adolescent experienced mood swings known as storm and stress (Arnett, 1999). The mood swing could be normal as it is a temporary reaction during adolescence. Emotional inconsistency is nothing unusual, thus it often goes unnoticed and mistreated as transient nature (Santrock, 2012). However, not only severe or clinical levels of depression have negative outcomes, less severe depression is also associated with distress dysfunction as well as a risk for future disorder.

Previous studies indicated that behavioral problem is another major problem among adolescents (Naicker et al., 2013; Arnett, 1999). Behavioural problem in adolescent is viewed as a serious social issue due to its destructive influences. Behavioural problem, known as externalizing problem brings negative impact to others and the social environment (Hann, 2002). In addition, the Royal Malaysia Police (2014) reported that the number of adolescents involved in crime had increased. The statistics showed that the number of juvenile cases involving adolescent had climbed from 951 to 2483 between 2012 and 2013. Although the rise had to be considered, the findings of the juvenile offender sample could not be transferred to community sample even at risk group (Vermeiren, 2003) referred to here as adolescent disciplinary problems.

Disciplinary problem remains a major problem encountered by adolescents (2013). Disciplinary problem is different from juvenile and delinquent acts such as breaking school rules. It is not categorized as an offence in the penal code even though it is still a serious social problem (Bates & Pettit, 2007). Adolescents' behaviours are driven by emotions. For instance, the inability of adolescents to control their negative thought processes can influence their behaviour. Emotional problems often go unnoticed. But it co-occurs with those who exhibit behavioural problem. This is because emotion has a less concrete structure. Moreover, the overt presentation of behavioural problem conceal the depressive symptom which is the least recognized (Thompson, 2012, Beyers & Loeber, 2003; Carlson & Cantwell, 1980). The prevalence of those who were identified with behavioural problem first, and then found to have depression is lower

than those who were identified with depression and later found to exhibit other behavioural problems (Angold & Costello, 1993).

The unabated increase in both adolescent depression and behavioural problem raised many red flags. It has provided the impetus for this present study to look into depressive symptoms of adolescents with disciplinary problem to find out more about the co-occurrence of depressive symptom in behavioural problem in the Malaysian context. In Malaysia, the prevalence of depression was high at 2.5%, affecting 116,674 adolescents between the ages of 16 and 24 (Institute for Public Health, 2011). It is worth to take note that the sharp rise in the onset of depression happens during adolescence, especially with extensive evidences reported that depression increased with the frequent externalizing problem (Vermeiren, 2003; Ryan & Redding, 2004). Unrevealed depression symptoms from one who exhibited behavioural problem require optimal treatment as it is vital for intervention to suit remedy on case-to-case basis. It could be the result of the lack of understanding as well as ways to deal with co-occurring depression and behavioural problems. The fact suggested that more extensive work should be done to know more about depression and behavioural problems.

Family factors are one of the possible risk factors. Adolescent is part of society, as an active and a passive agent. Hence, adolescents' related issue cannot be understood in isolation from the parents. Parents are early social agent of adolescents. Insecure attachment in infancy (Cota-Robles & Gamble, 2006), parental substance use (Aunola & Nurmi, 2005), parental involvement in criminal activities (Kandel & Wu, 1995) and low level of parental supervision (Aunola & Nurmi, 2005) are possible parents-related factors contributing to adolescents' depression. Parent-adolescent relationship is also a factor leading to depression. Kerns, Keplac and Cole (1996) found that parent-child relationship during adolescent focused on parental availability, open communication as well as consistent trust and support. Greater bonding between parents and child resulted in lesser depressive symptoms (Heaven et al., 2004) and also associated with a decrease in externalizing problems (Briere, Archambault & Janosz, 2013).

The interaction between adolescents and parents is dynamic and changes across the developmental stages. Adolescents start to detach from their parents as they want more autonomy. When the time spent with parents becomes less, parents become less informed about adolescents' where-about. Adolescent is the source of information to parents (Crouter & Head, 2002). Parents were predicted to solicit more as the time adolescents spent with family became lesser compared to their childhood (Stattin & Kerr, 2000). In addition, parents applied control on their adolescents to know about their adolescents where-about and to keep them informed as parents had no time with their adolescents (Stattin & Kerr, 2000).

Although parental solicitation and control are done with good intentions, the adolescent might perceived them differently. Parents' effort to know about adolescents did not result in the way parents would like it to be. Parents' effort to get updated about adolescents' where-about could be done through parental solicitation and parental control. Adolescents' willingness to disclose to parents was influenced by positive parental behaviour, such as support and concern or the adolescent (Hazen et al., 2008).

Hence, it is suggested to consider the role of a mediator for adolescent disclosure on the relationship between predictors of adolescent depression and disciplinary problems.

## 1.2 Statement of Problem

Depression related symptoms vary in frequency and severity (American Psychiatric Association, 2013). Even though the experienced symptoms did not meet the criteria for DSM V major depressive disorder, but it still reflected more or less impaired functioning in daily life. Prevalence of depression is still rising steadily. Depression has been recorded to be the predominant mental illness among boys and girls aged 10 to 19 years old globally. More than half of the individuals who developed mental disorders have the first symptoms by age 14 (World Health Organization, 2014).

Depression among adolescents in Malaysia had been recognized as a major mental health issue. National Health and Morbidity Survey (NHMS) of Malaysia conducted a survey about Malaysian children aged between 5 and 15 years old every 10 years. The survey was then conducted every 5 years since 2006. The result of NHMS in year 2011 was the latest survey in reporting prevalence of Malaysian children mental health. According to NHMS 2011, there was an increase of 20 per cent of children aged between 5 and 15 years old who suffered from stress, anxiety and depression (Institute for Public Health, 2011). Knowledge about care, correlation and problem of depression were well established.

Adolescents are emotionally driven. Adolescents' behaviours are influenced by emotional problem and the inability to control their turbulent thoughts. The Ministry of Education recorded 3.43% of discipline problem in the total number of secondary student enrolments in the year 2013. Ministry of Education in Malaysia (MOE) had developed a system in the year 2008, namely Sistem Salahlaku Disiplin Murid Berasaskan Web (SSSM) to record secondary school students' disciplinary problem. The disciplinary problems listed in the system include criminal acts, substance use, bullying, smoking, truancy, pornographic related behaviour, impolite act, vandalism, integrity issue and naughtiness. The system records the details of disciplinary violation of student and actions taken on the student, such as the number of warning letters issued, parent-teacher meetings as well as counselling sessions. These efforts indicated that the Malaysian school authority took students' disciplinary violation issues seriously.

Malaysian adolescents who have juvenile record shared similar depressive symptoms (Mohamad & Mohamad, 2014). Malaysian juvenile adolescents shared that they felt "been feeling sad in life," "a lot of sadness," "no light in life" and "there's no hope anymore, it is sad when think about it all". These evidences warranted the assumption that in Malaysia, adolescents with disciplinary problem also experienced depression at the same time. It is easy to overlook depression in adolescents with disciplinary problem. Thus, the aim of the present study is to help provide clearer evidence to comprehend depression among adolescents with disciplinary problem in Selangor which could reduce undetected depression among adolescent with disciplinary problem.

The Selangor State Education Department (JPS) (2014) reported 41.67% of secondary school students with disciplinary problem background received help in dealing with the problem. This is less than half of secondary school students with disciplinary problem who received counseling in school. It suggested that the concern for adolescent development has not been dealt with and the possibility that depression is concurrent with other problems, such as disciplinary problem has been identical (Imbach et al., 2013). Hence, depression among adolescents in Malaysia and related symptoms should be addressed despite varying in frequency and severity.

Children are especially susceptible to parental influences since early childhood and develop the groundwork for later lifelong development. Numerous studies have identified the influence of parental roles in adolescents' depression (Frojd, Kaltiala-Heino & Rimpela, 2007; Yu et al., 2006; Dobson & Dozois, 2011; Boughton & Lumley, 2011; Sheeber et al., 2007). For instance, parental solicitation, parental control as well as parent-child relationship are possible variables predicting depression symptoms in adolescent with disciplinary problems (Imbach et al., 2013; Pettit et al., 2001). Parental solicitation is a way for parents to convey concern and provide support to their adolescence (Frojd, Kaltiala-Heino & Rimpela, 2007). Similarly, bonding between parents and their adolescent provides supportive foundation for the adolescent to develop (Stice, Ragan & Randall, 2004). Malaysia is a collectivist country. Parents in Malaysia teach their adolescent to inhibit his or her own need and conform to the group by behaving in socially acceptable manner and obeying the rules (Keshavarz & Baharudin, 2009). Thus, depression among adolescent with disciplinary problem in Malaysia is an interesting topic as seen from the different values held by parents in Malaysia.

### **1.3 Significance of the Study**

A number of factors emphasize the significance of the present study. Firstly, parental monitoring in promoting adolescence well-being was frequently mentioned in previous research (Frojd, Kaltiala-Heino, & Rimpletta, 2007; Jacobson & Crockett, 2000; Kim & Ge, 2000; Steinberg et al., 1991; Yu et al., 2006). This had suggests the role of parental solicitation and control in preparing adolescence to develop positively. Besides, adolescents' development thrives under the circumstance of positive parent-child relationship. Thus, the valuable resources based on previous findings provide an overview for the parents on effective parental monitoring and maintenance of close parent-child relationship in promoting adolescents' positive development outcomes. As a result, parents could benefit from the findings by applying the parental solicitation, parental control and parent-child relationship in dealing with depression symptoms of their adolescent children with disciplinary problem.

Secondly, the present study may be helpful in overcoming the challenges that arise from depressive adolescents with disciplinary problem. Depression is commonly viewed as one of the serious mental health problems which lead to impairments in cognitive, social-emotional and behavioural domains (Essau & Ollendick, 2009). However, the findings from previous studies indicate that the situation could to be improving (Gil-Rivas et al., 2004; Klein & Forehand, 2000). For instance, the present study considers the influences of adequate parental solicitation and control on

adolescents' depression with disciplinary problem. Therefore, adolescents are not being left helpless with their depressive symptoms as parents and other authority agencies are optimistic to work together on adolescents' depression issue.

Furthermore, the passionate educators and other authorities who are concerned on adolescents' well-being may perhaps work out a valuable intervention plan or programmes by using the findings of this present study. The process of the intervention planning is likely to be encouraging as there are supportive data to refer to. For instances, the effort of parental solicitation, control and parent-child relationship in figuring out depression in adolescents as well as depression in adolescents involved within disciplinary problems can be considered.

In addition, the present study looked into the mediating effect of adolescents' voluntary disclosure in the relationship between parental solicitation and control and depression. This assumption was made based on the finding that adolescence voluntary disclosure was a mediator between parental knowledge and adolescence internalizing problems (Kerr & Stattin, 2000). Findings from the present study indicated the active role that adolescents play in the process and that voluntary disclosure could potentially mediate adolescents' depression. The Ministry of Education Malaysia could make use of it to encourage adolescence voluntarily disclosure through counselling sessions in dealing with adolescence depression. Parents can learn from the findings and make efforts to create an atmosphere which could promote voluntarily disclosure from adolescents. It was noted that parents learned to know about their adolescence where-about through adolescence disclosure, which later contributed to reducing depressive symptoms among adolescent disciplinary problem as parents became aware of what their adolescents were doing.

Last but not least, multidimensional consideration is necessary in order to develop comprehensive prevention and treatment programmes for adolescent depression (Galambos, Leadbeater & Barker, 2004). The present study is also a part of understanding about Malaysian adolescence depression among those who are involved in disciplinary problems. However, the findings are valuable to be used as references for extended future studies in order to gained in-depth understanding on depression among Malaysian adolescents.

## **1.4 Objectives of the Study**

### **1.4.1 General Objective**

The aim of this study was to determine the relationships between parental solicitation, parental control, parent-child relationship, disclosure and depression among adolescents with disciplinary problem in Selangor.

### 1.4.2 Specific Objectives

Referring to the general objective above, the specific objectives of the present study are as follows:

1. To describe the pattern of adolescent characteristics (age, sex and number of siblings), family characteristics (parents' age, parents' education level and family monthly income), parental solicitation, parental control, parent-child relationship, adolescent disclosure and depression.
2. To explore the relationships between adolescent characteristics (age, sex and number of siblings) and family characteristics (parents' age, parents' education level and family monthly income) with parental solicitation, parental control, parent-child relationship and depression.
3. To determine the relationships between parental solicitation, parental control, parent-child relationship, adolescent disclosure and depression.
4. To determine the unique predictor of adolescent depression.
5. To determine the mediating effect of adolescent disclosure in the relationships between parental solicitation, parental control, parent-child relationship and depression.

### 1.5 Hypotheses of the Study

In line with the above specific objectives, there are several null hypotheses formulated in the present study. Null hypotheses were formed to reserve the possibility that results occurred by chances when accepting the null hypotheses. However, alternative hypotheses would be accepted when null hypotheses were rejected. The hypotheses are listed as the following:

Objective 3: To determine the relationships between parental solicitation, parental control, parent-child relationship, adolescent disclosure and depression.

H<sub>01</sub>: There is no significant relationship between paternal solicitation and adolescent disclosure to father.

H<sub>02</sub>: There is no significant relationship between maternal solicitation and adolescent disclosure to mother.

H<sub>03</sub>: There is no significant relationship between paternal control and adolescent disclosure to father.

H<sub>04</sub>: There is no significant relationship between maternal control and adolescent disclosure to mother.

H<sub>05</sub>: There is no significant relationship between father-child relationship and adolescent disclosure to father.

H<sub>06</sub>: There is no significant relationship between mother-child relationship and adolescent disclosure to mother.



H<sub>07</sub>: There is no significant relationship between paternal solicitation and adolescent depression.

H<sub>08</sub>: There is no significant relationship between maternal solicitation and adolescent depression.

H<sub>09</sub>: There is no significant relationship between paternal control and adolescent depression.

H<sub>10</sub>: There is no significant relationship between maternal control and adolescent depression.

H<sub>11</sub>: There is no significant relationship between father-child relationship and adolescent depression.

H<sub>12</sub>: There is no significant relationship between mother-child relationship and adolescent depression.

H<sub>13</sub>: There is no significant relationship between adolescent disclosure to father and adolescent depression.

H<sub>14</sub>: There is no significant relationship between adolescent disclosure to mother and adolescent depression.

Objective 4: To determine the unique predictor of adolescent depression.

H<sub>15</sub>: Adolescent characteristics (age, sex and number of siblings), family characteristics (parents' age, parents' education level and family monthly income), parental solicitation, parental control, parent-child relationship and adolescent disclosure do not significantly predict adolescent depression.

Objective 5: To determine the mediating effect of adolescent disclosure in the relationships between parental solicitation, parental control, parent-child relationship and depression.

H<sub>16</sub>: There is no significant mediating effect of adolescent disclosure to father in the relationship between paternal solicitation and adolescent depression.

H<sub>17</sub>: There is no significant mediating effect of adolescent disclosure to father in the relationship between paternal control and adolescent depression.

H<sub>18</sub>: There is no significant mediating effect of adolescent disclosure to father in the relationship between father-child relationship and adolescent depression.

H<sub>19</sub>: There is no significant mediating effect of adolescent disclosure to mother in the relationship between maternal solicitation and adolescent depression.

H<sub>20</sub>: There is no significant mediating effect of adolescent disclosure to mother in the relationship between maternal control and adolescent depression.

H<sub>21</sub>: There is no significant mediating effect of adolescent disclosure to mother in the relationship between mother-child relationship and adolescent depression.

## 1.6 Theoretical Background of the Study

A number of identified vulnerabilities to depression have been identified. It can be genetically vulnerable or personality, biological, cognitive as well as interpersonal vulnerabilities (Hankin, 2006). The present study presumed that individuals cannot be understood in isolation from one another. Adolescents' characteristics are not the only pointer to their depressive symptoms that developed later. However, a comprehensive picture of adolescents' self and their interaction with their environmental settings should be addressed in the research study on adolescents' depression.

The present study used the Social Cognition Theory and Ecological System Theory. Social Cognition Theory has been applied to explain human functioning mental health, including depression. Social Cognition Theory was developed by Bandura (1967) that emphasizes on triadic reciprocal determinism. The reciprocal determinism is the product of interacting dynamics among behaviour, environment and cognition or person. The three key factors operate interactively. In other words, the environment can influence one's behaviour and vice versa one's behaviour can influence his or her cognition and the cognition can influence one's behaviour. On top of the same concept, the environmental influence on one's cognition and cognition influences on the environment as well.

The developmental outcome of adolescents can be enhanced from the dynamics of positive social environment. The environment is a social context that provides opportunity for one to observe and learn from agents in the environment. For example, parent-child relationship could reduce the tendency of negative developmental outcome of adolescents through the influences on adolescent's behaviour and cognition. Considering the Bronfenbrenner's Ecological System Theory, human development is influenced by five environmental systems: microsystem, mesosystem, exosystem, macrosystem and chronological system (Bronfenbrenner, 1979). Individuals encountered different environments or systems through their life span and the interaction within the environments or systems influenced their behaviour. Each system influences one's development in different ways. For instance, microsystem refers to the influences an individual has in direct contact with family, peer and school. Mesosystem involves the interaction between two or more microsystems of the individual. In addition, an individual does not play active role in exosystem. The individual is indirectly influenced by the microsystems which the individual comes into contact with. Macrosystem is norm-related system. It refers to cultural influences, such as religion, belief and cultural value. Last but not least, chronosystem is about the influences from on-going life changes.

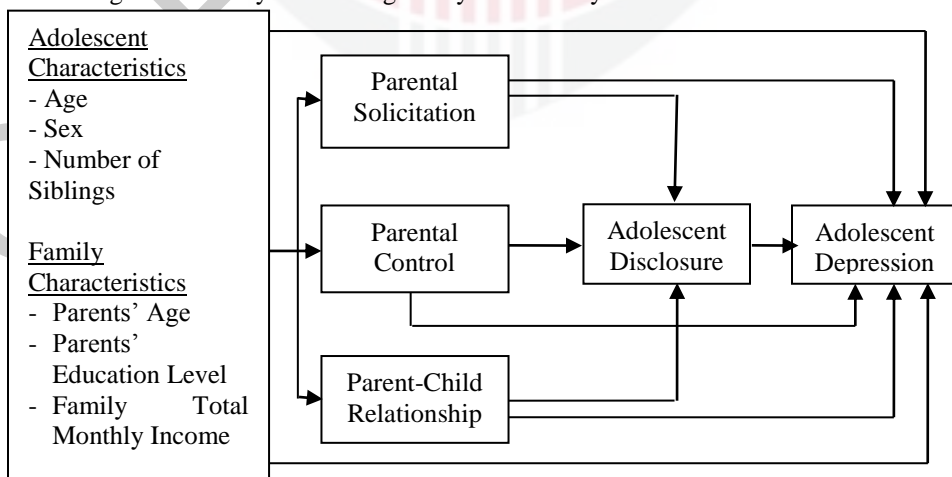
The present study focused on the interaction of adolescent within his or her microsystem. To be specific, the focus will be on adolescents' family system. Family system is an important social context for adolescent to learn throughout their development. Because adolescents spend longer time in the family system, parents become the adolescents' earlier social agents that interact with them. For adolescents who have close bonding with their parents, their depressive moods could be lessened if the parents respond with warmth and cohesiveness. The parental behaviours such as solicitation and control are ways for parents to express affection to their adolescent.

The triadic reciprocal determinism in family system was addressed in this study. Parents' behaviours such as solicitation and control influence on their adolescents' developmental outcome. Next is solicitation associated with low level of depression among adolescents. Parents solicit in order to get to know about their adolescents' where-about. The solicitation effort could be in the forms of asking directly, involving in their adolescents' activities or asking their adolescents' friends. Parents can help when they discovered their adolescents were facing problems. It is a hard move for adolescents to reach out for help as they do not want to be viewed as helpless. Some of them are not even aware that they are facing emotional problem such as depression. Hence, parents' solicitation would be a welcomed relief for adolescents to reach out for help as parents create a warm environment for them to develop, resulting in less depression. This is the influence of environment on adolescents' cognition.

Moreover, adolescents' cognition and behaviour are influenced by the environment too. Adolescents who are involved in disciplinary problem demand their parents' attention. Parents would change their adolescents' behaviour by recreating a positive environment for them. This is parents' effort to help mitigate negative and depressed feeling through a supportive environment in a family system. It influences on adolescents' behaviours as well as caring parents are associated with lesser adolescents' disciplinary problem. The framework used in present study based on Social Cognition Theory and Ecological System Theory will discussed in detail later.

### 1.7 Conceptual Framework of the Study

Emotional development is an important area of adolescent development. Among all, family is the most influential system as adolescents spend most of their time with family (Giordano, 2003). Family system is the foundation for adolescents' development as family is the setting where adolescents have the most interaction. Parents are adolescent's early social agents. Figure 1.1 below show an overview of the conceptual framework for the present study. It outlines the relationships among predictor variables for depression. The conceptual framework was developed based on Social Cognition Theory and Ecological System Theory.



**Figure 1.1 Conceptual Framework: Predictors of Depression among Adolescents with Disciplinary Problems in Selangor, Malaysia**

Social Cognition Theory's triadic reciprocal determinism model works to determine depression among adolescents with disciplinary problem. The variables to be considered in understanding depression among adolescent with disciplinary problem are the three key factors proposed in Social Cognition Theory: parental solicitation, parental control and parent-child relationship (environment resulted from parental behaviours), adolescent's disclosure (behaviour) and depression (cognition). Other characteristics, such as adolescents' age, sex, number of siblings, parents' age, parents' education level and family monthly income were included in the framework.

According to the Ecological System Theory, an individual is influenced by the five environment systems proposed (Bronfenbrenner, 1979). As stated, the present study focused on the family system of adolescents to determine the predictors of depression among adolescents with disciplinary problem. Parents are the main social agents who interact with adolescents the most in the family system. The interaction between parents and adolescents on reducing depression among adolescents with disciplinary problem could be explained through Social Cognition Theory.

In the theory, one's developmental outcome is the reciprocal influences from environment, cognition and behaviour (Bandura, 1967). In the present study, adolescents with disciplinary problem are less likely to let their parents know about it. Adolescents are afraid that their parents will be angry with them and this reduce their willingness to disclose to their parents about their where-about.

As adolescents disclose more about their where-about to their parents, this causes their parents to respond to them with warmth. The environment created by the parents is to encourage adolescents' willingness to disclose to them. The act that parents performed to encourage adolescents' disclose could be parental solicitation (Hamza & Willoughby, 2011; Keijsers et al., 2010), parental control (Soenens et al., 2007; Stattin and Kerr, 2000) and parent-child relationship (Purcell, 2012; Smetana and Metzger, 2008).

Adolescents hold the key to access to their where-about. Therefore, parents need to put effort in encouraging adolescents to disclose in order to allow parents to show their concern and guidance as if they were informed about the adolescents' where-about. Adolescents who received care and concern from the environment would be less likely to develop negative thoughts. This could reduce depression among adolescents with disciplinary problem. Parental behaviour also determines adolescents' cognition. Rumination is one of the vulnerabilities that determines depression. Rumination is a negative cognition pattern, characterized by adolescents' tendency to blame themselves for the problems they encountered. As parents create a supportive environment for adolescents, it would change the adolescents' cognition pattern which could reduce their depressive symptoms.

Moreover, the present study observed that adolescent disclosure could explain how parental solicitation, parental control and parent-child relationship predict on adolescent depression. This assumption was made upon the active participation of an adolescent in his or her life. Adolescents hold their information which no one has

access to unless they are willing to disclose (Kerr & Stattin, 2000). No matter how hard the parents solicit, nurture a positive relationship with adolescents, or even if the parents tried to control the adolescent behaviour by restricting their activities, there is still limitation in accessing adolescents' where-about as adolescents are the primary sources of information (Kerr et al., 1999). Therefore, adolescent disclosure was assigned as the role of mediator in the framework for the present study and used to examine its mediating effect in the relationship between parental solicitation, parental control and parent-child relationship with adolescent depression.

## **1.8 Definition of Terminology**

This part describes the conceptual and operational definitions for the variables used in this study.

### **1.8.1 Adolescent Characteristics**

Conceptual definition

Adolescent characteristics refer to the profile of individual aged ranging from 10 to 19 years old in the period of human growth (World Health Organization, 2014).

Operational definition

In the present study, adolescent characteristics refer to adolescent's age, sex and number of siblings.

### **1.8.2 Family Characteristics**

Conceptual definition

Family characteristics refer to the profile of inter-relationship system formed by biological members who relate themselves as father, mother and child (Smith, 2015).

Operational definition

In the present study, family characteristics refer to parents' age, parents' education level and family monthly income.

### **1.8.3 Parental Solicitation**

Conceptual definition

Parental solicitation is defined as adolescents' perception of parents' acts in obtaining information through asking, active participating as long as it leads to acknowledgement of parents regarding adolescents' where-about (Waizenhofen et al., 2004).

Operational definition

Parental solicitation refers to respondents' score in Parental Solicitation Questionnaire (Kerr & Stattin, 2000) on both father and mother. Higher score indicates higher level of adolescents' perception towards the parents' effort to obtain information.

#### **1.8.4 Parental Control**

Conceptual definition

Parental control is characterized as perceived amount of supervision and rules asserted by parents towards the adolescents (Amato, 1990).

Operational definition

Parental control refers to the scoring in Parental Control Questionnaire (Kerr & Stattin, 2000) on both father and mother. Higher score indicates higher level of adolescents' perception towards the parents' authoritative implementation over them.

#### **1.8.5 Parent-Child Relationship**

Conceptual definition

Parent-child relationship is described as the connectivity and bonding qualities, including closeness, influences, attachment and investment of parent and their children (Hinde, 1997).

Operational definition

Parent-child relationship refers to respondents' score on Family Attachment and Family Bonding Scale (Michael, 2002) on both father and mother. Higher score indicates stronger bonding between parents and their adolescents.

#### **1.8.6 Adolescent Disclosure**

Conceptual definition

Adolescent disclosure is expressed through adolescents' willingness to share their information on where-about, activities involved (Smetana et al., 2006) and private thoughts with their parents (Berndt & Hanna, 1995).

Operational definition

Adolescent disclosure refers to the scoring in Adolescent Disclosure Questionnaire (Smetana, 2000) on both father and mother. Higher score indicates higher level of adolescents' willingness to share personal information with parents.

### **1.8.7 Adolescent Depression**

#### Conceptual definition

Adolescent depression is the prolonged yet persistent feelings of despondency and dejection, which is typically accompanied by loss of interest in life activities (Rashid & Heider, 2008).

#### Operational definition

Adolescent depression refers to the scoring in Children's Depression Inventory (CDI) (Kovac, 1985). Higher score indicates higher level of sadness and gloominess experienced by adolescents.

### **1.9 Limitations of the Study**

The study has several limitations. First, the study was conducted among secondary students in Selangor, specifically targeting only on adolescents who have disciplinary problems in schools. Thus, the results reported reflect only on this particular population and the findings could not be generalized to the general population.

In addition, it depends solely on the adolescents' response to the set of questionnaire. The validity and reliability of the data collected relied highly upon the genuineness of the respondents. Thus, trustworthiness of this present study is limited due to the possibility that adolescents answer the questionnaire dishonestly to illustrate characteristics they intended to reflect which do not truly reflect themselves.

The present study examined both father and mother for the following variables: parental solicitation, parental control, parent-child relationship and disclosure to parents. A comprehensive examination for both father and mother has provided the present study with a clearer picture of the problem. However, the limitation encountered here was the lack of data on the father figure, especially in the parenting related field to enrich the literature reviews for the present study.

Last but not least, there might be other potential factors that would contribute to adolescents' depression besides those employed in the present study. For instance, unpleasant life experiences or a bully incident could contribute to one's depression. Comparing depression symptoms across urban and rural areas might be significant too. Hence, multi-factors should be taken into consideration for future studies.

### **1.10 Chapter Summary**

This chapter starts with the background of the study. It was then followed by statement of problem, significance of the study, objectives of the study, research hypotheses, theoretical background of the study, conceptual framework and definitions of terminology. It ended with the limitations of the study. The next chapter will be literature review which will discuss previous related studies related to the present study.





## REFERENCES

- Abdel-Rahman, A. A. & Moataz, M. A. (2007). Prevalence, symptomatology, and risk factors for depression among high school students in Saudi Arabia. *Neurosciences, 12*(1), 8-16.
- Al- Balhan, E. (2006). The children's depression inventory as a reliable measure for post-Iraqi invasion Kuwaiti youth. *Social Behavior and Personality: An International Journal, 34*, 351-366.
- Allison, P. D. (1999). *Multiple regression: A primer*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Pine Forge Press.
- Allison, K. W., Crawford, I., Leone P. E., Trickett, E., Perez-Febles, A., Burton, L. M. & Le Blanc, R. (1999). Adolescent substance use: Preliminary examinations of school and neighborhood context. *American Journal Clinical Path, 27*, 111–141.
- Amato, P. (1990). Dimensions of the family environment as perceived by children: A multidimensional scaling study. *Journal of Marriage and the Family, 52*, 613–620.
- American Psychiatric Association. (2013). *Diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders* (5<sup>th</sup> ed.). Washington, DC: American Psychiatric Association.
- Angold, A. & Costello, E. (1993). Depressive comorbidity in children and adolescents. *Empirical, Theoretical, and Methodological Issues, 150*(12), 1779–1791.
- Arnett, J. (1999). Adolescent storm and stress, reconsidered. *American Psychologist, 54*, 317-326. doi: 10.1037/0003-066X.54.5.317
- Ary, D., Jacobs, L. C. & Razavieh, A. (1996). *Introduction to research in education*. Fort Worth, TX: Harcourt Brace College Publishers.
- Ashford, J. B. & LeCroy, C. W. (2009). Decision-Making for Juvenile Offenders in Aftercare. *Juvenile and Family Court Journal, 39*(1), 47-53.
- Aunola, K. & Nurmi, J. E. (2005). The role of parenting styles in children's problem behavior. *Child Development, 76*, 1144–1159.
- Avanci, J., Assis, S., Oliveira, R. & Pires, T. (2012). Childhood Depression: Exploring the association between family violence and other psychosocial factors in low-income Brazilian school children. *Child and Adolescent Psychiatry and Mental Health, 6*, 26-34. doi: 10.1186/1753-2000-6-26
- Babbie, E. R. (2010). *The practice of social research*. Belmont, CA: Wadsworth/Cengage Learning.

- Bandura, A. (1967). Behavioral psychotherapy. *Scientific American*, 216, 78-86.
- Barber, B. K. (2003). Reintroducing parental psychological control. In B. K. Barber (Ed.), *Intrusive parenting: How psychological control affects children and adolescents* (pp. 3-14). Washington, DC: American Psychological Association.
- Baron, R. M. & Kenny, D. A. (1986). The moderator-mediator variable distinction in social psychological research: Conceptual, strategic, and statistical considerations. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 51, 1173-1182.
- Bartlett, J. E., Kotrlik, J. W. & Higgins, C. C. (2001). Organizational Research: Determining Appropriate sample Size in Survey Research. *Information Technology, Learning, and Performance Journal*, 19(1), 43-50.
- Bates, J. E. & Pettit, G. S. (2007). Temperament, parenting, and socialization. In J. E. Grusec & P. D. Hastings (Eds.), *Handbook of socialization: Theory and research* (pp. 153-177). New York: Guilford Press.
- Bean, R. A., Bush, K. R., McKenny, P. C. & Wilson, S. M. (2003). The impact of parental support, behavioral control, and psychological control on the academic achievement and self-esteem of African American and Europe America adolescents. *Journal of Adolescent Research*, 18(5), 523-541.
- Bean, R. A., Barber, B. K. & Crane, R. D. (2006). Parental support, behavioral control, and psychological control among African American youth: The relationships to academic grades, delinquency, and depression. *Journal of Family Issues*, 27, 133-155.
- Benenson, J. E., Morash, D. & Petrakos, H. (1998). Gender differences in emotional closeness between preschool children and their mothers. *Sex Roles*, 38, 975-985.
- Benson, M. J., Harris, P. B. & Rogers, C. S. (1992). Identity consequences of attachment to mothers and fathers among late adolescents. *Journal of Research on Adolescence*, 2, 187-204.
- Berndt, T. J. & Hanna, N. A. (1995). Intimacy and self-disclosure in friendships. In K. J. Rotenberg (Ed.), *Disclosure processes in children and adolescents* (pp. 57-77). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Beyers, J. M. & Loeber, R. (2003). Untangling developmental relations between depressed mood and delinquency in male adolescents. *Journal of Abnormal Child Psychology*, 31(3), 247-266.
- Boller, K., Bradley, N. C., Raikes, H., Pan, B., Shears, J. & Roggman, L. (2006). The early head start father studies: Design, data collection, and summary of father presence in the lives of infants and toddlers. *Parenting*, 6(3), 117-143.
- Boughton, K. L. & Lumley, M. N. (2011). Parent prediction of child mood and emotional resilience: The role of parental responsiveness and psychological control. *Depression Research and Treatment*, 11, 56-65. doi:10.1155/2011/375398

- Bowen, M. (1976). Theory in the practice of psychotherapy. In P. J. Guerin. (Ed.), *Family therapy* (pp. 159-187). New York: Gardner.
- Bower-Russa, M., Knutson, J. F. & Winebarger, A. (2001). Disciplinary history, adult disciplinary attitudes, and risk for abusive parenting. *Journal of Community Psychology, 29*, 219-240.
- Boylan, K., Vaillancourt, T., Boyle, M. & Szatmari, P. (2007). Comorbidity of internalizing disorders in children with oppositional defiant disorder. *European Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, 16*, 484-494.
- Brière, F.N., Archambault, K. & Janosz, M. (2013). Reciprocal prospective associations between depressive symptoms and perceived relationships with parents in early adolescence. *Canadian Journal of Psychiatry, 58*(3), 169-176.
- Broderick, P. (1998). Early adolescent differences in the use of ruminative and distracting coping strategies. *Journal of Early Adolescence, 18*(2), 173-191.
- Brody, G. H. (2004). Siblings' direct and indirect contributions to child development. *Current Directions in Psychological Science, 13*, 124-126.
- Bronfenbrenner, U. (1979). *The Ecology of Human Development*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.
- Brooks-Gunn, J. & Warren, M. P. (1989). Biological and social contributions to negative affect in young adolescent girls. *Child Development, 60*, 40-55.
- Bumpus, M. F., Crouter, A. C. & McHale, S. M. (2001). Parental autonomy granting during adolescence: Exploring gender differences in context. *Developmental Psychology, 37*(2), 163-173.
- Burke, J. D., Loeber, R. & Lahey, B. B. (2007). Adolescent conduct disorder and interpersonal callousness as predictors of psychopathy in young adults. *Journal of Clinical Child and Adolescent Psychology, 36*, 334-346.
- Campbell, S. B., Cohn, J. F. & Meyers, T. (1995). Depression in first-time mothers: Mother-infant interaction and depression chronicity. *Developmental Psychology, 31*(3), 349-357.
- Carlo, G., Fabes, R. A., Laible, D. & Kupanoff, K. (1999). Early adolescence and prosocial/moral behavior II: The role of social process. *Journal of Early Adolescence, 19*, 133-148.
- Carlson, G. A. & Cantwell, D. P. (1980). Unmasking masked depression in children and adolescents. *The American Journal of Psychiatry, 137*(4), 445-449.
- Casey, B. J., Jones, R. M. & Hare, T. (2008). The adolescent brain. *Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 1124*, 111-126.

- Cassidy, J. & Shaver, P. R. (1999). Handbook of attachment: Theory, research, and clinical applications (2<sup>nd</sup> ed.). In J. Bowlby & M. Ainsworth (Eds.), *Handbook of attachment: Theory, research, and clinical applications* (pp. 89-111). New York: The Guilford Press.
- Chen, E. & Berdan, L. E. (2006). Socioeconomic status and patterns of parent-adolescent interactions. *Journal of Research on Adolescence*, 16(1), 19–27.
- Chung, W. Y., Chen, C. S., Greenberger, E. & Heckhausen, J. (2009). A cross-ethnic study of adolescents' depressed mood and the erosion of parental and peer warmth during the transition to young adulthood. *Journal of Research on Adolescence*, 19(3), 359-379.
- Cohen, J. (1988). *Statistical power analysis for the behavioral sciences*. New York: Academic.
- Costello, E. J., Mustillo, S., Erkanli, A., Keeler, G. & Angold, A. (2003). Prevalence and development of psychiatric disorders in childhood and adolescence. *Archives of General Psychiatry*, 60, 837–844.
- Cota-Robles S. & Gamble W. (2006). Parent-adolescent processes and reduced risk for delinquency: The effect of gender for Mexican American adolescents. *Youth & Society*, 37(4), 375–392.
- Cronbach, L. J. & Meehl, P. E. (1955). Construct validity in psychological tests. *Psychological Bulletin*, 52, 281-302.
- Crouter, A. C. & Head, M. R. (2002). Parental monitoring and knowledge of children. In M. H. Bornstein (Eds.), *Handbook of Parenting* (pp. 461-484). Mahwah, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates Inc.
- Crouter, A. C., MacDermid, S. M., McHale, S. M. & Perry-Jenkins, M. (1990). Parental monitoring and perceptions of children's school performance and conduct in dual- and single-earner families. *Developmental Psychology*, 26, 649-657.
- Cummings, E. M. & Davies, P. (1994). Maternal depression and child depression. *Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry*, 35, 73-112.
- Darling, N. & Steinberg, L. (1993). Parenting style as context: An integrative model. *Psychological Bulletin*, 113(3), 487–496.
- Department of Statistic Malaysia (2011). Population distribution and basic demographic characteristic report 2010. Retrieved November 27, 2014, from [http://www.statistics.gov.my/portal/index.php?option=com\\_content&id=1215&Itemid=89&lang=en](http://www.statistics.gov.my/portal/index.php?option=com_content&id=1215&Itemid=89&lang=en)
- Desjardins, T. L & Leadbeater, B. J. (2011). Relational victimization and depressive symptoms in adolescence: Moderating effects of mother, father and peer emotional support. *Journal of Youth and Adolescence*, 40, 531-544.

- DeVore, E. R. & Ginsburg, K. R. (2005). The protective effects of good parenting on adolescents. *Current Opinion in Pediatrics*, 17, 460 – 465.
- Dillman, D. A., Eltinge, J. L., Groves, R. M. & Little, R. J. A. (2002). Survey nonresponse in design, data collection, and analysis. In R. M. Groves, D. A. Dillman, J. L. Eltinge, & R. J. A. Little (Eds.), *Survey nonresponse* (pp. 3-26). New York: John Wiley & Sons.
- Dozois, D. J. A. & Dobson, K. S. (2001). Information processing and cognitive organization in unipolar depression: Specificity and comorbidity issues. *Journal of Abnormal Psychology*, 110, 236-246.
- Dubow, E. F., Boxer, P. & Huesmann, L. R. (2009). Long-term effects of parents' education on children's educational and occupational success. *Merrill-Palmer Quarterly*, 55(3), 224-249.
- Eaton, N. R., Krueger, R. F., Johnson, W., McGue, M. & Iacono, W. G. (2009). Parental monitoring, personality, and delinquency: Further support for a reconceptualization of monitoring. *Journal of Research in Personality*, 43, 49–59. doi:10.1016/j.jrp.2008.10.006
- Eisenberg, N. (1998). The socialization of socioemotional competence. In D. Pushkar, M. W., Bukowski, A. E. Schwartzman, D. M. Stack & D. R. White (Eds.), *Improving competence across the lifespan: Building interventions based on theory and research* (pp. 125-214). New York: Plenum Press.
- Elias, H. & Tan, H. Y. (2009). Relationship between perceived paternal and maternal parenting styles and student academic achievement in selected secondary schools. *European Journal of Social Sciences*, 9, 181-192.
- Engels, R. C. M. E., Finkenauer, C., Kerr, M. & Stattin, H. (2005). Illusions of parental control: Parenting and smoking onset in Dutch and Swedish adolescents. *Journal of Applied Social Psychology*, 35, 1912-1935.
- Essau, C. A. & Ollendick, T. H. (2009). Diagnosis and assessment of adolescent depression. In S. Nolen-Hoeksema & L. M. Hilt (Eds.), *Handbook of depression in adolescents* (pp. 311-325). New York: Routledge.
- Ezpeleta, L., Domenech, J. M. & Angold, A. (2006). A comparison of pure and comorbid CD/ODD and depression. *Journal of Child Psychology Psychiatry*, 47(7), 704-712.
- Fagan, A. A., Van Horn, M. L., Hawkins, J. D. & Arthur, M. W. (2007). Gender similarities and differences in the association between risk and protective factors and self-reported serious delinquency. *Prevention Science*, 8, 115-124.
- Farrington, D. P. (2010). Family influences on delinquency. In D. W. Springer & A. R. Robert (Eds.), *Juvenile justice and delinquency* (pp. 203-222). Sudbury, Massachusetts: Jones and Bartlett.

- Feng, X., Shaw, D. S., Skuban, E. M. & Lane, T. (2007). Emotional exchange in mother-child dyads: Stability, mutual influences and associations with maternal depression and child problem behavior. *Journal of Family Psychology, 21*, 714-725. doi: 10.1037/0893-3200.21.4.714
- Franco, L. M., Bennett, S., Kanfer, R. & Stubblebine, P. (2004). Determinants and consequences of health worker motivation in hospitals in Jordan and Georgia. *Social Science and Medicine, 58*(2), 343–355.
- Franko, D. L., Striegel-Moore, R. H., Brown, K. M., Barton, B. A., McMahon, R. P. & Schreiber, G. B. (2004). Expanding our understanding of the relationship between negative life events and depressive symptoms in black and white adolescent girls. *Psychological Medicine, 34*, 1319-1330.
- Frojd, S., Kaltiala-Heino, R. & Rimpela, M. (2007). The association of parental monitoring and family structure with diverse maladjustment outcomes in middle adolescent boys and girls. *Nordic Journal of Psychiatry, 62*, 296-303.
- Furman, W. & Buhrmester, D. (1992). Age and sex differences in perceptions of networks of personal relationships. *Child Development, 63*, 103–115. doi:10.2307/1130905
- Galambos, N., Barker, E. & Tilton-Weaver, L. (2003). Who gets caught at maturity gap? A study of pseudomature, immature, and mature adolescents. *International Journal of Behavioral Development, 27*, 253–263. doi:10.1080/01650250244000326
- Galambos, N., Leadbeater, B. & Barker, E. (2004). Gender differences in and risk factors for depression in adolescence: A 4-year longitudinal study. *International Journal of Behavioral Development, 28*(1), 16-25.
- Garber, J., Robinson, N.S. & Valentiner, D. P. (1997). The relation between parenting and adolescent depression: Self-worth as a mediator. *Journal of Adolescent Research, 12*, 12-33.
- Gershoff, E. T. & Aber, J. L. (2006). Neighborhoods and schools: Contexts and consequences for the mental health and risk behaviors of children and youth. In L. Balter & C. Tamis-LeMonda (Eds.), *Child psychology: A handbook of contemporary issues* (pp. 611–645). New York: Psychology Press / Taylor & Francis.
- Gil-Rivas, V., Holman, E. A. & Silver, R. C. (2004). Adolescent vulnerability following the September 11th Terrorist Attacks: A study of parents and their children. *Applied Developmental Science, 8*, 130–142.
- Giodano, P. C. (2003). Relationships in Adolescent. *Annual Review of Sociology, 29*, 257-281.
- Glaser, R. R., Van Horn, M. L., Arthur, M. W., Hawkins, J. D. & Catalano, R. F. (2005). Measurement properties of the Communities That Care Youth Survey across demographic groups. *Journal of Quantitative Criminology, 21*, 73-102.

- Goodman, G. S., Ghetti, S., Quas, J. A., Edelstein, R. S., Alexander, K. W., Redlich, A. D., Cordon, I. M. & Jones, D. P. H. (2003). A prospective study of memory for child sexual abuse: New findings relevant to the repressed-memory controversy. *Psychological Science*, *14*(2), 113-118.
- Goodwin, C. J. (2009). *Research in psychology: Methods and design*. New York: John Wiley and Sons, Inc.
- Gore, S. & Aseltine, R. H. (2003). Race and ethnic differences in depressed mood following the transition from high school. *Journal of Health and Social Behavior*, *44*, 370–390.
- Gravetter, F. & Wallnau, L. (2008). *Essentials of statistics for the behavioral sciences* (6<sup>th</sup> ed.). Belmont, CA: Thomson Wadsworth.
- Grusec, J. E. & Goodnow, J. J. (1994). Impact of parental discipline methods on the child's internalization of values: A reconceptualization of current points of view. *Developmental Psychology*, *30*, 4-19.
- Hammen, C., Kim, E., Eberhart, N. & Brennan, P. (2009). Chronic and acute stress and the prediction of major depression in women. *Depression and Anxiety*, *26*, 718–723.
- Hamza, C. A. & Willoughby, T. A. (2011). Perceived parental monitoring, adolescent disclosure and adolescent depressive symptoms: A longitudinal examination. *Journal of Youth and Adolescence*, *40*(7), 902-915.
- Hankin, R. K. S. (2006). Additive integer partitions in R. *Journal of Statistical Software*, *16*(1), 154-169.
- Hankin, B. & Abramson, L. (1999). Development of gender differences in depression: description and possible explanations. *Annals of Medicine*, *31*, 372-379.
- Hann, D. M. (2002). *Taking stock of risk factors for child/youth externalizing behavior problems*. Bethesda, MD: National Institute of Mental Health.
- Hanson, T. L. & Kim, J. O. (2007). *Measuring resilience and youth development: the psychometric properties of the Health Kids Survey*. Washington, DC: U. S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Centre for Education Evaluation and Regional Assistance, Regional Educational Laboratory West.
- Hasebe, Y., Nucci, L. & Nucci, M. (2004). Parental control of the personal domain and adolescent symptoms of psychopathology: A cross-national study in the United States and Japan. *Child Development*, *75*, 1-14.
- Hashim, I. H. M. (2007). Stress, coping and social supports in the adolescent years. *Kajian Malaysia*, *25*, 97-115.

- Haynes, S. N., Richard, D. C. S. & Kubany, E. S. (1995). Content validity in psychological assessment: A functional approach to concepts and methods. *Psychological Assessment*, 7(3), 238-247.
- Hazen, E., Schlozman, S. & Beresin, E. (2008). Adolescent psychological development: A review. *Pediatrics in Review*, 29(50), 161-168.
- Heaven, P. C.L., Newbury, K. & Mak, A. (2004). The impact of adolescent and parental characteristics on adolescents levels of delinquency and depression. *Personality and Individual Differences*, 36, 173-185.
- Hinde, R. A. (1997). *Relationships: A dialectical perspective*. Hove, UK: Psychology Press.
- Hinshaw, S. P. & Lee, S. S. (2003). Conduct and oppositional defiant disorders. In E. J. Mash & R. A. Barkley (Eds.), *Child Psychopathology* (pp. 144-199). New York: Guilford Press.
- Imbach, D. Aebi, M., Metzke, C. W., Bessler, C. & Steinhausen, H. C. (2013). Internalizing and externalizing problems, depression, and self-esteem in non-detained male juvenile offenders. *Child Adolescence Psychiatry Mental Health*, 7(1), 7-22.
- Institute for Public Health. (2011). Methodology and General Findings. *National Health and Morbidity Survey 2011 (NHMS 2011)*, 1, 1-258.
- Jacobson, K. C. & Crockett, L. J. (2000). Parental monitoring and adolescent adjustment: An ecological perspective. *Journal of Research on Adolescence*, 10(1), 65-97.
- Jaisingh, L. R. (2011). Statistics for the utterly confused, second edition. Retrieved August 21, 2014, from <http://www.docstoc.com/docs/63122348/Sample-Standard-Deviation-Formula-and-Solution>
- Juang, L. P., Syed, M. & Takagi, M. (2007). Intergenerational discrepancies of parental control among Chinese American families: Links to family conflict and adolescent depressive symptoms. *Journal of Adolescence*, 30(6), 965-975. doi: 10.1016/j.adolescence.2007.01.004
- Juhari, R., Yaacob, S. N. & Mansor, A. T. (2013). Father involvement among Malay Muslims in Malaysia. *Journal of Family Issues*, 34(2), 208-227. doi: 10.1177/0192513X12461339
- Kail, R. V. & Cavanaugh, J. C. (2013). *Human development: A life-span view* (6<sup>th</sup> ed.). Belmont, CA: Thomson-Wadsworth.
- Kakihara, F., Tilton-Weaver, L., Kerr, M. & Stattin, H. (2010). The relationship of parental control to youth adjustment: Do youths' feelings about their parents play a role? *Journal of Youth and Adolescence*, 39, 1442-1456. doi: 10.1007/s10964-009-9479-8



- Kandel, D. B. & Wu, P. (1995). The contributions of mothers and fathers to the intergenerational transmission of cigarette smoking in adolescence. *Journal of research on Adolescence*, 5(2), 225-252.
- Keijsers, L., Branje, S., Frijns, T., Finkenauer, C. & Meeus, W. (2010). Gender differences in keeping secrets from parents in adolescence. *Developmental Psychology*, 46, 293–298.
- Keijsers, L., Frijns, T., Branje, S. J. T. & Meeus, W. (2009). Developmental links of adolescent disclosure parental solicitation and control with delinquency: Moderation by parental support. *Developmental Psychology*, 45, 1314–1327.
- Kelder, S. H., Murray, N. G., Orpinas, P., Prokhorov, A., McReynolds, L. & Zhang, Q. (2001). Depression and substance use in minority middle-school students. *American Journal of Public Health*, 91, 761-766.
- Kerns, K.A., Klepac, L. & Cole, A. (1996). Peer relationships and preadolescents' perceptions of security in the child-mother relationship. *Developmental Psychology*, 32, 457–466.
- Kerr, M. & Stattin, H. (2000). What parents know, how they know it, and several forms of adolescent adjustment: Further support for a reinterpretation of monitoring. *Developmental Psychology*, 36, 366-380.
- Kerr, M., Stattin, H. & Engels, R. C. M. E. (2008). What's changed in research on parenting and adolescent problem behavior and what needs to change? In M. Kerr, H. Stattin & R. C. M. E. Engels (Eds.), *What can parents do?: New insights into the role of parents in adolescent problem behavior* (pp. 1-8). London: Wiley.
- Kerr, M., Stattin, H. & Trost, K. (1999). To know you is to trust you: Parents' trust is rooted in child disclosure of information. *Journal of Adolescence*, 22(6), 737-752.
- Keshavarz, S. & Baharudin, R. (2009). Parenting style in a collectivist culture of Malaysia. *European Journal of Social Science*, 10, 66-73.
- Kim, S. Y. & Ge, X. J. (2000). Parenting practices and adolescent depressive symptoms in Chinese American families. *Journal of Family Psychology*, 14(3), 643-681.
- Klein, K. & Forehand, R. (2000). Family processes as resources for African American children exposed to a constellation of sociodemographic risk factors. *Journal of Clinical Child Psychology*, 29, 53-65.
- Kopko, K. & Dunifon, R. (2010). What's new: parenting and adolescent development. Retrieved 25 December, 2014, from [www.human.cornell.edu/pam/outreach/parenting/research/loader.cfm](http://www.human.cornell.edu/pam/outreach/parenting/research/loader.cfm)

- Kovacs, M. (1992). *The Children's Depression Inventory (CDI) manual*. New York, NY: Multi-Health Systems.
- Kovacs, M. (1985). The children depression inventory. *Psychopharmacology Bulletin*, *21*, 995-998.
- Krejcie, R.V. & Morgan, D.W. (1970). Determining sample size for research activities. *Educational and Psychological Measurement*, *30*, 607-610.
- Kubik, M., Lyle, L., Birnbaum, A., Murray, D. & Perry, C. (2003). Prevalence and Correlates of Depressive Symptoms in Young Adolescents. *American Journal of Health Behavior*, *27*(5), 546-553.
- Kuczynski, L. (2003). *Handbook of dynamics in parent-child relations*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.
- Kuldass, S., Hashim, S. & Ismail, H. N. (2015). Malaysian adolescent students' needs for enhancing thinking skills, counteracting risk factors and demonstrating academic resilience. *International Journal of Adolescence and Youth*, *20*(1), 32-47. doi: 10.1080/02673843.2014.973890
- Kurrien, R. & Vo, E. D. (2001). Who's in charge? Coparenting in South and Southeast Asian families. *Journal of Adult Development*, *11*, 207-219.
- Laird, R. D., Marrero, M. D. & Sentse, M. (2010). Revisiting parental monitoring: Evidence that parental solicitation can be effective when needed most. *Journal of Youth and Adolescence*, *39*, 1431-1441. doi: 10.1007/s10964-009-9453-5
- Larson, R. W., Richards, M. H., Moneta, G., Holmbeck, G. & Duckett, E. (1996). Changes in adolescents' daily interactions with their families from ages 10 to 18: Disengagement and transformation. *Developmental Psychology*, *32*, 744-754. doi:10.1037/0012-1649.32.4.744
- Leon-Carrion, J., García-Orza, J. & Pérez-Santamaría, F. J. (2004). Development of the inhibitory component of the executive functions in children and adolescents. *International Journal of Neuroscience*, *114*(10), 1291-311.
- Leventhal, A. M., Waters, A. J., Kahler, C. W., Ray, L. A. & Sussman, S. (2009). Relations between anhedonia and smoking motivation. *Nicotine & Tobacco Research*, *11*, 1047-1054.
- Lewinsohn P. M., Clarke G. N. & Seeley J. R. (1995). Major depression in community adolescents: Age at onset, episode duration, and time to recurrence. *Journal of American Academic Child Adolescence Psychiatry*, *34*, 831-833.
- Liddle, H.A. & Rowe, C. (1998). Family measures in drug abuse prevention research. In R. Ashery (Ed.), *Drug abuse prevention through family interventions (NIDA Research Monograph 177)* (pp. 324-372). Rockville, MD: National Institute on Drug Abuse.
- Luciana, M., Conklin H. M., Hooper, C. J. & Yarger, R. S. (2005). The development of nonverbal working memory and executive control processes in adolescents. *Child Development*, *76*(3), 697-712.

- Masche, J. G., Olsson, M. & Wik, S. *How to foster depression: Bother your adolescent child all the time, but leave it alone when it needs you.* Paper presented at the 13th Biennial Meeting of the Society for Research on Adolescence (SRA), Philadelphia, PA, USA. June 2010.
- Matthews, K. A. (1992). Myths and realities of the menopause. *Psychosomatic Medicine*, 54, 1-9.
- McDevitt, T. & Ormrod, J. (2007). *Child development and education.* Upper Saddle River, NJ: Pearson Merrill Prentice Hall.
- McGuinness, T.M., Dyer, J.G. & Wade, E.H. (2012). Gender differences in adolescent depression. *Journal of Psychosocial Nursing and Mental Health Services*, 50(12), 17–20. doi:10.3928/02793695-20121107-04
- Mehra, S., Savithri, R. & Coutinho, L. *Sexual behaviours among unmarried adolescents in Delhi, India: Opportunities despite parental controls.* Article presented at the 2002 IUSSP Regional Population Conference on Southeast Asia's Population in a Changing Asian Context; Bangkok, Thailand. June 2002.
- Melchior, M., Chastang, J.F., Walburg, V., Arseneault, L., Galera, C. & Fombonne, E. (2010). Family income and youths' symptoms of depression and anxiety: A longitudinal study of the French GAZEL Youth Cohort. *Depression and Anxiety*, 27(12), 1095-1103. doi: 10.1002/da.20761
- Mirowsky J. & Ross, C. (1992). Age and depression. *Journal of Health and Social Behavior*, 33, 187–205.
- Mohamad S. M. & Mohamad, Z. (2014). The use of expressive arts therapy in understanding psychological issues of juvenile delinquency. *Asian Social Science*, 10(9), 144-161.
- Moore, K. A., Kinghorn, A., & Bandy, T. (2011). Parental relationship quality and child outcomes across subgroups. Retrieved July 23, 2014, from [www.childtrends.org/?publications=parental-relationship-quality-and-child-outcomes-across-subgroups](http://www.childtrends.org/?publications=parental-relationship-quality-and-child-outcomes-across-subgroups)
- Nagendra, K., Sanjay, D., Gouli, C., Kalappanavar, N. K. & VinodKumar, C. S. (2012). Prevalence and association of depression and suicidal tendency among adolescent students. *International Journal of Biomedical and Advance Research*, 3(9), 714-719.
- Naicker, N., Barnes, A. & Mathee, A. (2013). Environmental lead: A public health challenge in South Africa. *Epidemiology*, 24, 621-622.
- Nation, M., Crusto, C., Wanderman, A., Kumpfer, K. L., Seybolt, D., Morrissey-Kane, E. & Davino, K. (2003). What works in prevention: Principles of effective prevention programs. *American Psychologist*, 58(7), 449-456.

- Ng, W. L., Mofrad, S. & Uba, I. (2014). Effect of Birth Order on the Differential Parental Treatment of Children. *Asian Social Science*, 10(14), 168-178.
- Nilzon, K. R. & Palmerus, K. (1997). The influence of familial factors on anxiety and depression in childhood and early adolescence. *Adolescence*, 32(128), 935-943.
- Nixon, E. & Halpenny, A. M. (2010). Children's perspectives on parenting styles and discipline: A developmental approach. *Educational Psychology*, 12, 183-191.
- Nolen-Hoeksema, S. & Girgus, J.S. (1994). The emergence of gender differences in depression in adolescence. *Psychological Bulletin*, 115, 424-443.
- Noor, N. (1999). Roles and Women's Well-being: Some Preliminary Findings from Malaysia. *Sex Roles*, 41, 123-145.
- O'Brien, R. M. (2007). A Caution Regarding Rules of Thumb for Variance Inflation Factors. *Quality & Quantity*, 41(5), 673-792.
- Pardini, D., Obradovic J. & Loeber, R. (2006). Interpersonal callousness, hyperactivity/impulsivity, inattention, and conduct problems as precursors to delinquency persistence in boys: A comparison of three grade-based cohorts. *Journal of Clinical Child and Adolescent Psychology*, 35, 46-59.
- Park, H.Y., Heo, J., Subramanian, S.V., Kawachi, I. & Oh, J. (2012). Socioeconomic inequalities in adolescent depression in South Korea: A multilevel analysis. *PLoS One*, 7, 106-123.
- Patten, C. A., Gillin, C., Farkas, A. J., Gilpin, E. A., Berry, C. C. & Pierce, J. P. (1997). Depressive symptoms in California adolescents: Family structure and parental support. *Journal Adolescent Health*, 20(4), 271-278.
- Peet, S. H. (1995). Parental perceptions of the use of internal sources of information about children's development. *Early Education and Development*, 6(2), 145-154.
- Perilloux, C., Fleischman, D. S. & Buss, D. M. (2011). Meet the parents: parent-offspring convergence and divergence in mate preferences. *Personality and Individual Differences*, 50, 253-258.
- Pettit, G. S. & Arsiwalla, D. D. (2008). Commentary on special section on "bidirectional parent-child relationships": The continuing evolution of dynamic, transactional models of parenting and youth behavior problems. *Journal of Abnormal Child Psychology*, 36, 711-718.
- Pettit, G. S., Laird, R. D., Dodge, K. A., Bates, J. E. & Criss, M. M. (2001). Antecedents and behavior-problem outcomes of parental monitoring and psychological control in early adolescence. *Children Development*, 72(2), 583-598.
- Poon, Bonnie M. Y. & Pittinsky, T. L. (2004). The role of gender in upward advice transmission in the family. *Child Development*, 31(3), 266-280.

- Purcell, K. *Teens 2012: Truth, trends, and myths about teen online behavior*. Paper presented at the 27th Annual ACT Enrollment Planners Conference, Chicago. February 2012.
- Putnam, R. (2000). *Bowling alone: The collapse and revival of American community*. New York: Simon & Schuster.
- Rashid, T. & Heider, I. (2008). *Life Events and Depression*. *Annals of Punjab Medical College*, 2(1), 361-411.
- Reinherz, H., Paradis, A., Giaconia, R., Stashwick, C. & Fitzmaurice, G. (2003). Childhood and adolescent predictors of major depression: Depression in the transition to adulthood. *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 160(12), 2141-2147.
- Rhode, P., Lewinsohn, P. M. & Seeley, J. R. (1994). Are adolescents changed by an episode of major depression? *Journal of American Academic Child and Adolescent Psychiatry*, 33, 1289-1298.
- Rosliwati, M. Y., Rohayah, H., Jamil, B. Y. M. & Zaharah, S. (2008). Validation of the Malay version of Children Depression Inventory (CDI) among children and adolescents attending outpatient Clinics in Kota Bharu, Kelantan. *Malaysian Journal of Psychiatry*, 17(1), 1-4.
- Royal Malaysia Police. (2014). *Statistics on Malaysian crime rate involving students*. Bukit Aman, Kuala Lumpur.
- Ryan, E. P. & Redding, R. E. (2004). A review of mood disorders among juvenile offenders. *Psychiatric Service*, 55, 1397-1407.
- Sagrestano, L. M., Holmbeck G. N., Paikoff, R. L. & Fendrich, M. (2003). A longitudinal examination of familial risk factors for depression among inner-city African American adolescents. *Journal of Family Psychology*, 17, 108-120.
- Sander, J. B. & McCarty, C. A. (2005). Youth depression in the family context: Familial risk factors and models of treatment. *Clinical Child and Family Psychology Review*, 8, 203-219.
- Santrock, J. (2012). *Children* (12<sup>th</sup> ed.). New York: McGraw-Hill.
- Schiffirin H. H., Liss, M., Miles-McLean, H., Geary, K. A., Erchull, M. J. & Tashner, T. (2013). Helping or hovering? The effects of helicopter parenting on college students' well-being. *Journal of Child and Family Studies*, 21(1), 120-144. doi: 10.1007/s10826-013-9716-3
- Searight, H. R., Nahlik, J. E. & Campbell, D. C. (1995). Attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder: Assessment, diagnosis, and management. *Journal of Family Practice*, 40, 270-279.

- Seguin, M., Manion, I., Cloutier, P., McEvoy, L. & Cappelli, M. (2003). Adolescent depression, family psychopathology and parent/child relations: A case control study. *Canadian Child Adolescent Psychiatry Review*, 12(1), 2-9.
- Sheeber, L. B., Davis, B., Leve, C., Hops, H. & Tidesley, E. (2007). Adolescents' relationships with their mothers and fathers: Associations with depressive disorder and subdiagnostic symptomatology. *Journal of Abnormal Psychology*, 116, 144-154.
- Sheeber, L., Hops, H. & Davis, B. (2001). Family processes in adolescent depression. *Clinical Child and Family Psychology Review*, 4, 19-35.
- Simic, M. & Fombonne, E. (2001). Depressive conduct disorder: Symptom patterns and correlates in referred children and adolescents. *Journal of Affective Disorders*, 62, 175 -185.
- Smetana, J. G. (2000). Middle class African American adolescents' and parents' conceptions of parental authority and parenting practices: A longitudinal investigation. *Child Development*, 71, 1672-1686.
- Smetana, J. G., Campione-Barr, N. & Daddis, C. (2004). Developmental and longitudinal antecedents of family decision-making: Defining health behavioral autonomy for African American adolescents. *Child Development*, 75, 1418-1434.
- Smetana, J. G. & Daddis, C. (2002). Domain-specific antecedents of psychological control and parental monitoring: The role of parenting beliefs and practices. *Child Development*, 73, 563-580.
- Smetana, J. G. & Metzger, A. (2008). Don't ask, don't tell (your mother or father): Disclosure and nondisclosure in parent-adolescent relationships. In M. Kerr, H. Stattin & R. Engels (Eds.), *What can parents do: New insights into the role of parents in adolescent problem behavior* (pp. 65-87). New York: Wiley.
- Smetana, J. G., Metzger, A., Gettman, D. C. & Campione-Barr, N. (2006). Disclosure and secrecy in adolescent-parent relationships. *Child Development*, 77, 201-217.
- Smith, C. (2015). The conundrum of family reunification: Theoretical, legal, and practical approach to reunification services for parents with mental disabilities. *Stanford Law & Policy Review*, 26, 1-52.
- Sobel, M. E. (1982). Asymptotic confidence intervals for indirect effects in structural equation models. *Sociological Methodology*, 13, 290-312.
- Soenens, B., Vansteenkiste, M., Luyckx, K. & Goossens, L. (2006). Parenting and adolescent problem behavior: An integrated model with adolescent self-disclosure and perceived parental knowledge as intervening variables. *Developmental Psychology*, 42, 305-317. doi: 10.1037/0012-1649.42.2.305
- Soper, D. S. (2015). Sobel Test Calculator for the Significance of Mediation. Retrieved November 12, 2014, from <http://www.danielsoper.com/statcalc>

- Soenens, B., Vansteenkiste, M., Lens, W., Luyckx, K., Beyers, W., Goossens, L. & Ryan, R. M. (2007). Conceptualizing parental autonomy support: Adolescent perceptions of promoting independence versus promoting volitional functioning. *Developmental Psychology, 43*, 633–646.
- Stattin, H. & Kerr, M. (2000). Parental monitoring: A reinterpretation. *Child Development, 71*, 1072–1085. doi:10.1111/1467-8624.00210
- Starrels, M. E. (1994). Gender differences in parent-child relations. *Journal of Family Issues, 15*, 148-165.
- Steinberg, L., Mounts, N. S., Lamborn, S. D. & Dornbusch, S. M. (1991). Authoritative parenting and adolescent adjustment across varied ecological niches. *Journal of Research on Adolescence, 1*, 19-36.
- Stangor, C. (2011). *Research methods for the behavioral sciences* (4<sup>th</sup> ed.). Mountain View, CA: Cengage.
- Stice, E., Ragan, J. & Randall, P. (2004). Prospective relations between social support and depression: Differential direction of effects for parent and peer support? *Journal of Abnormal Psychology, 113*(1), 155-159.
- Thompson, A. H. (2012). Childhood depression revisited: Indicators, normative tests and clinical course. *Journal of Canadian Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, 21*(1), 5-8.
- Thompson, C., Kinmonth, A. L. & Stevens, L. (2000). Effects of a clinical-practice guideline and practice-based education on detection and outcome of depression in primary care: Hampshire Depression Project randomized controlled trial. *Lancet, 355*, 185 -191.
- Timimi, S. (2005). *Naughty boys: Anti-social behavior, ADHD and role of culture*. Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan.
- Titzmann, P. F., Gniewosz, B. & Michel, A. (2013). Two sides of a story: Mothers' and adolescents' agreement on child disclosure in immigrant and native families. *Journal of Youth and Adolescence, 14*(1), 56-81. doi: 10.1007/s10964-013-0077-4
- Tracy, M., Zimmerman, F. J., Galea, S., McCauley, E. & Stoep, A. V. (2008). What explains the relation between family poverty and childhood depressive symptoms. *Journal of Psychiatric Research, 42*, 1163–1175.
- Vander Stoep, A., Weiss, N. S., McKnight, B., Beresford, S. & Cohen, P. (2002). Which measure of adolescent psychiatric disorder: Diagnosis, number of symptoms, or adaptive functioning best predicts adverse young adult outcomes? *Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health, 56*, 56–65.
- Van Voorhees, B. W., Paunesku, D., Kuwabara, S. A., Basu, A., Gollan, J. & Hankin, B. L. (2008). Protective and vulnerability factors predicting new-onset depressive episode in a representative of U.S. adolescents. *Journal of Adolescent Health, 42*(6), 605–616.

- Verhulst, F. C. & Van der Ende, J. (1993). Comorbidity in an epidemiological sample: A longitudinal perspective. *Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry*, 34, 767-783.
- Vermeiren, R. (2003). Psychopathology and delinquency in adolescents: A descriptive and developmental perspective. *Clinical Psychology Revised*, 23, 277-318.
- Vieno, A., Nation, M., Pastore, M. & Santinello, M., (2009). Parenting and antisocial behavior: A model of the relationship between adolescent self-disclosure, parental closeness, parental control, and adolescent antisocial behavior. *Developmental Psychology*, 45(6), 1509-1519.
- Vogt, W. P. (2007). *Quantitative research methods for professionals*. Boston, MA: Pearson Education.
- Vogt, D. S., King, D. W. & King, L. A. (2004). Focus groups in psychological assessment: Enhancing content validity by consulting members of the target population. *Psychological Assessment*, 16(3), 231-243.
- Waddell, C., Lipman, E. & Offord, D. (1999). Conduct disorder: Practice parameters for assessment, treatment, and prevention. *Canadian Journal of Psychiatry*, 44(2), 35-40.
- Waizenhofer, R. N., Buchanan, C. M. & Jackson-Newsom, J. (2004). Parents' knowledge of adolescents' daily activities: Its sources and its links with adolescent adjustment. *Journal of Family Psychology*, 18, 348-360.
- Watt, T. T. (2003). Are small schools and private schools better for adolescents' emotional adjustment. *Sociology of Education*. 76, 344-367.
- Wang, R. Bianchi, S. & Raley, S. (2005). Teenagers' internet use and family rules: A research note. *Journal of Marriage and Family*, 67, 1249 – 1258.
- West, S. G., Finch, J. F. & Curran, P. J. (1996) Structural equation models with nonnormal variables: problems and remedies. In R. H. Hoyle (Ed.), *Structural equation modeling: Concepts, issues and applications* (pp. 231-241). Newbury Park, CA: Sage.
- Whitlock, J. & Schantz, K. (2008). Mental Illness and Mental Health in Adolescence. Research Facts and Findings. Retrieved June 4, 2013, from [http://www.actforyouth.net/documents/MentalHealth\\_Dec08.pdf](http://www.actforyouth.net/documents/MentalHealth_Dec08.pdf)
- Wicks-Nelson, R. & Israel, A. C. (2009). *Abnormal child and adolescent psychology* (7<sup>th</sup> ed.). Upper Saddle River, NJ: Pearson/Prentice Hall.
- Wilson, E. K. & Koo, H. P. (2010) Mothers, fathers, sons, and daughters: Gender differences in factors associated with parent-child communication about sexual topics. *Reproductive Health*, 7, 31-50.



- Wilson, F. R., Pan, W. & Schumsky, D. A. (2012). Recalculation of the critical values for Lawshe's Content Validity Ration. *Measurement and Evaluation in Counseling and Development*, 45(3), 197-210. doi: 10.1177/0748175612440286
- Wolfer, L. (2007). *Real research: Conducting and evaluating research in the social sciences*. Boston: Pearson/Allyn and Bacon.
- World Health Organization. (2014). Depression. Retrieved April 8, 2013, from <http://www.who.int/topics/depression/en/>
- World Health Organization. (2014). Health for the World's Adolescents: A Second chance in the second decade. Geneva: World Health Organization. Retrieved January 5, 2016, from <http://apps.who.int/adolescent/second-decade/>
- Wu, P., Katic, B. J., Liu, X., Fan, B. & Fuller, C. J. (2010). Mental health service use among suicidal adolescents: Findings from a US national community survey. *Psychiatric Services*, 61(1), 17-24.
- Yu, S., Clemens, R., Yang, H., Li, X. & Stanton, B. (2006). Youth and parental perceptions of parental monitoring and parent-adolescent communication, youth depression and youth risk behaviors. *Behavior and Personality*, 34, 1297-1310.

## BIODATA OF STUDENT

The student, Ang Chun Ee was born on 12<sup>th</sup> November 1988 in Kuala Terengganu, Terengganu. She received her early education at SJK(C) Chung Hwa Wei Sin. After that, she proceeded to SM(P) Chung Hwa in Kok Lanas, Kelantan for her secondary education. Upon the completion of her secondary education in Chinese independent school, she secured admission at Universiti Tunku Abdul Rahman to study and graduated in the year 2010 with Bachelor of Social Science (HONS) Psychology with second-upper honors. Her research area during her undergraduate years was about airline service organizational and employee's roles. Her first job was as a teacher aide for autism child. Then, she changed her job field as teacher in a private daycare. She had further her achievement at University Putra Malaysia to pursue her Master's degree in Psychology of Child Development. Her research interest at the post graduate level is about depression among adolescents with discipline problems.



**UNIVERSITI PUTRA MALAYSIA**

**STATUS CONFIRMATION FOR THESIS / PROJECT REPORT AND COPYRIGHT**

**ACADEMIC SESSION :** \_\_\_\_\_

**TITLE OF THESIS / PROJECT REPORT :**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**NAME OF STUDENT :** \_\_\_\_\_

I acknowledge that the copyright and other intellectual property in the thesis/project report belonged to Universiti Putra Malaysia and I agree to allow this thesis/project report to be placed at the library under the following terms:

1. This thesis/project report is the property of Universiti Putra Malaysia.
2. The library of Universiti Putra Malaysia has the right to make copies for educational purposes only.
3. The library of Universiti Putra Malaysia is allowed to make copies of this thesis for academic exchange.

I declare that this thesis is classified as :

\*Please tick (v )

**CONFIDENTIAL**

(Contain confidential information under Official Secret Act 1972).

**RESTRICTED**

(Contains restricted information as specified by the organization/institution where research was done).

**OPEN ACCESS**

I agree that my thesis/project report to be published as hard copy or online open access.

This thesis is submitted for :

**PATENT**

Embargo from \_\_\_\_\_ until \_\_\_\_\_  
(date) (date)

**Approved by:**

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature of Student)  
New IC No/ Passport No.:

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature of Chairman of Supervisory Committee)  
Name:

Date :

Date :

**[Note : If the thesis is CONFIDENTIAL or RESTRICTED, please attach with the letter from the organization/institution with period and reasons for confidentially or restricted. ]**