

The Difference of Violence Behavior between Male Adolescent Who Have Authoritative and Non Authoritative Parent

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Abstract. Youth violence is one of serious health problem around the world. Parenting style can be both risk and protective factor for youth violence. In this study we examined that is there any difference of violence behavior between male adolescence who have authoritative, authoritarian, permissive, and uninvolved parent. This is one shot study and use quantitative method. The sample of this study consist of 163 male adolescence from jail, junior high school, and senior high school, whose age 12-19 years old. Participants complete questionnaires concerning their parent's practices using authoritative parenting index and their violence behavior for one years. This study uses classification of parenting style from Baumrind, which consist of two dimension, control and warmth. The list of violence behavior is made from previously research about youth violence. This study indicate that there is difference of violence behavior between male adolescence who have authoritative, authoritarian, permissive, and uninvolved parent. Male adolescences who have authoritative parent show the lowest mean in violence behavior than other parenting style, they also less engaged with severe violence, like threatening others with or without weapon and harm others until need medical treatment. This findings suggest a collaboration of warmth and control in parental practices to prevent adolescence engaged with violence.

Keywords: Youth Violence, Parenting Style, Male Adolescence

1. Background of the Study

No country or community is untouched by violence. Violence is a phenomenon that can not be underestimated. Every year, more than 1.6 million people worldwide lose their lives due to violence. Violence is the leading cause of death for people aged 15 to 44 years, with a percentage of 14% for victims of men and 7% for women [1]. Until now, the numbers of violence cases still can not be decreased. Murder, for example, is projected will become 16th ranks world's leading cause of death in 2030, whereas in 2008 murder is located in 21st rank [2]. In Indonesia, the violence has high prevalence. Data from the National Monitoring System Violence in 2012, the continuous violence happening in various regions in Indonesia. Prevalence areas with the highest violence is Jabodetabek or Greater Jakarta, with cases of violence amounts to 150 to 200 cases per month [3].

One of the age groups that involved closely and vulnerable in the phenomenon of violence are adolescent. There are many evidence that show incidence of violence committed by juveniles. The cases of violence which committed by youth and adolescents in Indonesia showed an increase from time to time. Based on data that released by the Indonesian Child Protection Commission (KPAI) during January to September 2012, the case of student brawls in the Greater Jakarta area continues to increase. During January to September 2012, cases of brawl that occurred in the Greater Jakarta area are 103 cases. Besides that, when adolescent start violent behavior earlier, their tendency to attack will become longer in their lifespan. This tendency will turn out become violent and aggressive behavior and usually lasts into adulthood[4]. So, adolescence is a crucial point in one person's life, especially in engagement with violence.

Family can be a protective factor as well as prevention of violent behavior, but family also can be risk factor of violent behavior, depending on how the dynamics that occur within families and care applied by the parents. Parenting issues and family violence can affect growth in children who would continue throughout his life [5]. Parent that inconsistent or not well enough can cause developmental delays in children that resulted in youth violence.

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Parents who demonstrate a combination of supervision and positive engagement help protect adolescent from violent behavior [6]. Besides that, there are benefits in students who have parents with an authoritative parenting style compared to the students who have parents with different parenting styles. Authoritative parenting style is a combination between control and warmth [7].

Based on previous explanation, authors are interested in examining the relationship between violent behavior and parenting style on adolescent boys. This study is expected to answer questions about the differences in violent behavior by parenting style on adolescent boys in Greater Jakarta, Indonesia.

2. Literature Review

2.1. Parenting Style

Parent and child relationship is described as an interaction between two dimensions of parental behavior , namely warmth and control . The second dimension is obtained based on research conducted by Baumrind [8] regarding parenting patterns are applied by the parents. Warmth dimension refers to the emotional relationship between parents and children [9] . Warmth shows how much reception , response , or parental affection [10]. Parental affection alone is not sufficient for the growth and development of children [9]. Parents need to provide control if they want their children develop into competent individuals in terms of intellectual and social. Parents who have high control is parents who set high standards of behavior and the child continuously monitoring the behavior of their children to ensure children meet these standards [10].

Two dimensions of parenting behavior, control and warmth will form combinations vary, resulting in four different styles of parenting, which is authoritarian, authoritative, permissive, and uninvolved. Authoritarian parenting style is a style of parenting that is dominated by control or control, but less responsive to the rights and wishes of children. Authoritative parenting style is a style of parenting that is high in both dimensions, control and warmth. Permissive parenting style is a style of parenting that is high in warmth dimension but low in control. Uninvolved parenting style parenting styles is low in both the dimensions of control and warmth [11].

2.2. Violence Behavior

According to WHO definition, violence is a used of violent physical force or pressure intentionally, threat or actual behavior, which is aimed at oneself, another person or a group or community, that results in injury, death, psychological harm, impaired development or deprivation [1]. Act of violence can be describe as words, attitudes, structures or systems that cause damage to physical, mental, social, or environmental, and or hinder a person to achieve full potential [12].

2.3. Adolescence

The World Health Organization (WHO) defines adolescence as the stage of development of early stage of secondary sex characteristics until maturation stage of sexual and reproduction, mental maturity development process and identity transition from dependence to independence socio-economic [13].

In adolescence period, there is a significant change in the physical, psychological, and behavioral changes occur when adolescents begin to develop some habits, behavior patterns, and relationships that will carry them into adulthood [14].

3. Methods

This study is non experimental research and uses a cross-sectional study design. Participants that used in this study were 163 male adolescents, consisting of 71 prisoner , 46 junior high school students and 46 high school students with range of age 12-19 years old.

Author use Authoritative Parenting Index to determine the dimensions and combination of parenting behavior, this instrument develop by Jackson , Henriksen and Foshee based on qualitative research of Diana Baumrind about parenting styles [7]. Besides that, author also use Violence Behavior List - List of violent behaviors that used in this study is a combination of a list of violent behavior that often appears in adolescent . This list is based on research of Moon , Patton , & Rao (2010) ; Greene et al (2011) ; Tarter et al

(2002) ; Bernat et al (2012) on violence in adolescents [4],[16]-[18]. In addition, we also added four items that measure the dimensions of bullying. Bullying items was developed by Orpinas in 1993 [19].

4. Result and Discussion

4.1. Result

Data were analyzed using SPSS 13.0 for Windows. The analysis was conducted in third stages. In the first stage, adolescents were classified into parenting style groups based on their response to the authoritative parenting index. Then the second stage, author calculate the score of violent behavior based on violence measurement. Then, One Way ANOVA statistic technique is used for find whether there is mean score's difference between the group of participant or not.

Table 1. Mean Difference of Violent Behavior By Parenting Style and result of ANOVA test

	N	Mean	SD	F	Sig.
Otoritatif	51	4,14	2,33		
Otoritarian	17	5,18	2,94	8,45	0,000
Permisif	30	6,83	2,64		
Uninvolved	65	5,86	2,42		
Total	298	5,43			

Table 1 shows that the lowest average scores of violent behavior exist in the authoritative parenting style , which is 4.14. The average score of the violent behavior of participants who have authoritarian parents was 5.18 . The average score of the violent behavior of participants who have uninvolved parents was 5.86. The highest average scores of violent behavior exist in the permissive group, which is 6.83. While the average score of all participants violence is 5.43. Groups that have violent behavior scores below average are authoritative and authoritarian group, while the other two groups show violent behavior scores above the average score. From the calculation of one-way ANOVA , ANOVA $F = 8.45$, with a significance value of 0.000 at the 0.05 level ($p < 0.05$). It means that, at the 0.05 alpha level, there are statistically significant differences in violent behavior scores between the four groups : authoritative parenting styles , authoritarian , permissive , and uninvolved.

To determine which groups that have the significant difference average scores, author do further analysis. Further analysis is multiple comparisons using Tukey's post hoc test.

Table 2. Post Hoc Tukey Test

(I)Parenting Style	(J)Parenting Style	Mean Difference	Sig.
Authoritative	Authoritarian	-1,03922	0,447
	Permissive	-2,69608 (*)	0,000(*)
	Uninvolved	-1,72428 (*)	0,002(*)
Authoritarian	Authoritative	1,03922	0,447
	Permissive	-1,65686	0,131
	Uninvolved	-0,68507	0,745
Permissive	Authoritative	2,69608 (*)	0,000(*)
	Authoritarian	1,65686	0,131
	Uninvolved	0,97179	0,294
Uninvolved	Authoritative	1,72428 (*)	0,002(*)
	Authoritarian	0,68507	0,745
	Permissive	-0, 97179	0,294

(*) mean difference is significant at alpha level 0,05

From the result of the Tukey post hoc test, it can be concluded that there are significant differences in mean score of violence behavior between authoritative and permissive group, and between authoritative and uninvolved group.

4.2. Discussion

From the result, there are significant differences between the average scores of violent behavior in an authoritative parenting style and permissive parenting styles, as well as authoritative parenting style and uninvolved parenting styles. While the average score of the highest violence is in the permissive parenting style. This suggests that participants who had a permissive parenting style tend to do more types of violence than other parenting styles. Permissive parenting style is a style of parenting that is low on the dimensions of control and high on warmth dimension. Although the dimensions of warmth on this parenting style is high, but it is not enough to prevent young people engaging in violent behavior. The combination of low control and high warmth will produce parenting behavior that tends to liberate the will of the child. Children will act as they wish without any demands and standards of the elderly. Lack of supervision in family, such as do not know where the child is, child activity, child what to do, or when the child will be in home, is one of the strongest predictors of the development of violent behavior problems and delinquency in adolescents [20]-[21]. Children who have parents with a permissive parenting style have low self-control [22]. They seldom learn to respect others. In adolescence, they tend to be aggressive, dominant, and will not budge [23].

Besides participants with a permissive parenting style, the group of participants who have parents with uninvolved parenting style also had an average score of violent behavior which is quite high compared to the group of participants who have parents with an authoritative parenting style, this difference is statistically significant. Children who have parent with the uninvolved parenting style tend to not have competence in social and academic. They also tend to be involved with juvenile delinquency and antisocial behavior during adolescence [10].

The group of participants who have parents with authoritarian parenting style has an average score of violent behavior higher than a group of participants who have parents with authoritative parenting style, but do not differ significantly. Children with authoritarian parents tend to have little control of their environment and have low levels of satisfaction [8]. If this condition associated with their behavior, these children tend to be unhappy, scared, anxious, failed to initiate activity, and lacks good personal communication capability [24]. But they do not express their dissatisfaction with the violence. It because they have fear and anxiety even when it will start an activity.

Authoritative parenting style group has the lowest mean score of violent behavior, it is mean that participants who have parents with authoritative parenting style have fewer violent behavior types than other parenting styles. This group also has a low tendency to do serious violent behavior, such as hurting others and threatened with or without weapons. If participants' parent apply the authoritative parenting style, then the participant's involvement in violent behavior will lower. In other words, the authoritative parenting style is ideal parenting style to prevent violent behavior in adolescents. There are benefits in students who have parents with authoritative parenting style. The relationship between parent and child will continue until adolescence. This study shows that children with authoritative parents have the fewest behavior problems compared with other parenting styles [25]. Children who have parents with authoritative parenting style tend to be happy, have self-control and good confidence, achievement-oriented, have good friendships, cooperative with adults, and can resolve the problem well [23].

Related with research method, author conducted a reliability test on the authoritative parenting index after data collection and obtained reliable results. This proves that the authoritative parenting index measuring instruments remain reliable even in different languages. However, the authors did not conduct an item analysis and psychometric testing before using the instruments. The instrument that used to measures parenting styles are self-report regarding the child's perception of the parenting styles. Author don't measure self report from parents directly. This could possibly lead to overestimate score and not entirely objective because it contains a bias that comes from a child.

5. Conclusion

Based on the result of research, it can be concluded that there are significant difference in violent behavior among male adolescent who have parent with authoritative, authoritarian, permissive, and uninvolved parenting styles. This result means that parenting style has association with the involvement of male adolescent in violent behavior.

6. Acknowledgements

The authors wish to thank clinical psychology department from University of Indonesia that help author in funding. Also violence research team, especially Ms. Fitri Fausiyah, M.Psi who provided valuable comments and review for this study. Also author's partner in faculty of psychology University of Indonesia who assistance the sampling process.

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