

Research Article

Examining of the perception of juvenile inmates youth correctional center towards parenting styles

Maghfira Praditasarie¹, Lora Lestania² and Meliani³

Psychology Department, University of Persada, Indonesia

Article Info

Received: 18 October 2023

Accepted: 23 December 2023

Online: 30 December 2023

Keywords:

Authoritarian
Authoritative,
Parenting Style
Perception
Permissive
Youth correctional center

Abstract

This study aims to see the parenting style perceived by juvenile inmates at Class I Tangerang Youth Correctional Center. The research method used is quantitative description along with a total of 100 juvenile, males and females aged 14-19 inmates as participants and non-probability sampling with the purposive sampling method are employed classified into five (5) categories based on age, gender, place of residence, parental status, and parental presence. This research employs Baumrind's theory-based Parental Authority Questionnaire (PAQ) as a measurement tool. From the research conducted by researchers, it was found that inmates perceive that the authoritative parenting style in the mother's parenting style has the most value compared to other parenting patterns because they think that the mother is a figure who is easy to trust, nurturing, caring and always loves her child wherever and whenever the child needs her. The results obtained from this research show that inmates who perceive that they are raised with an authoritative type in their mother's parenting style have the highest score, namely 36% and 41% of inmates who are raised with a permissive type in their father's parenting style, while inmates who perceive they are raised with a combination of authoritative types. and permissive parenting style of the mother has the lowest value, namely 1% and 27% of inmates who are raised with an authoritarian type in the parenting style of father. However, despite these values being the most dominant among other parenting styles, the z-score results show that there are still some lower values within the dominant score. Juvenile inmates are expected to subjectively perceive their parenting styles based on their comparison between their mothers and fathers. The next suggestion is to add other variables that have continuity with the topic of aggressiveness in adolescents, such as; variables of self-concept, emotional intelligence, conformity, or self-esteem. The advice for inmates is to face problems more calmly to control emotions so that they can find a good solution; for the Special Children's Development Institute (LPKA) in Tangerang to provide face to face coaching for inmates in more detail regarding the cases experienced; and for parents not to give punishments that are too harsh and even involve physical violence against teenagers.

2717-7602 / © 2023 The PRESS.
Published by Young Wise Pub. Ltd.
This is an open access article under
the CC BY-NC-ND license



To cite this article

Praditasarie, M., Lestania, L., & Meliani (2023). Examining of the perception of juvenile inmates youth correctional center towards parenting styles. *Psychology Research on Education and Social Sciences*, 4(4), 195-203.

Introduction

Youth Correctional Center (LPKA) is a facility or place where children serve prison sentences (Criminal Justice Reform Institute, 2016). The Youth Correctional Center is obliged to educate, train and supervise children by

¹ Psychology Department, University of Persada, Indonesia. E-mail: maghfira.praditasarie@gmail.com

² Psychology Department, University of Persada, Indonesia. E-mail: lora.lestania@gmail.com

³ Psychology Department, University of Persada, Indonesia. E-mail: liawh1405@gmail.com

statutory regulations. In Indonesia, many children violate the law. This is supported by data obtained from the Database System, totalling ±2,689 juvenile inmates (*anak didik pemasyarakatan*) from Class I and II Youth Correctional Centers throughout Indonesia, while the data to be searched involved 116 juveniles inmates in the Tangerang Class I Youth Correctional Center (Corrections Database System, 2020).

Widely known there is a significant increase in juvenile delinquency and various negative behaviors carried out by some juveniles. Some of them view these acts of delinquency as insignificant, while others take pride in them (Unayah and Sabarisman, 2015). According to Pratiwi and Hastuti (2017), stages of juvenile delinquency include common forms of misbehavior such as truancy, misuse of school fees, and running away from home without permission. Criminal acts such as student brawls, damaging others' property (public transportation, jewelry, and bags), disrespecting others, carrying sharp weapons, consuming alcoholic beverages, and using drugs and narcotics are cited as reasons why teenagers face legal proceedings (Pratiwi and Hastuti, 2017).

The increase in juvenile crime is visible in online media (social networks), television and newspapers. Upon closer examination, juvenile delinquency is primarily caused by family and societal factors. Families can be the source of juvenile crime, such as parental offenses, parental emotions, parental rejection, household conditions (divorce, rebellion, etc.), intermarriage with strangers, and children receiving insufficient attention and love from their parents (Firdaus, 2019).

Psychologist Aully Grashinta from Pancasila University (UP) states that teenagers, in their quest for self-discovery, often act impulsively, displaying reckless behavior without much forethought. Such short-term thinking means that their actions are primarily driven by emotions, and teenage misbehavior sometimes ignores future consequences (Setyawan, 2017).

Parenting styles are designed to educate and guide children so that they can adapt and be accepted by their environment (Silitonga, Yulastri, and Artanti, 2014). The family is the child's first environment and has a direct influence on their activities. A child's psychological development is heavily influenced by the example set by their parents from the beginning. The parenting style chosen by parents will determine children's behavior in the future. In general, parenting is how parents properly treat, guide, and educate their children, and care for them in their daily lives, desiring their success (Fitriyani, 2015). There are three parenting styles: authoritarian, democratic, and permissive (Baumrind in Papalia, Olds, Feldman, 2007).

Previous research on the perceived parenting styles of parents supports this research. Veryski and Desiningrum's (2017) research reveals that a child's behavior is influenced by the parents' parenting style since the family plays a significant role in a child's development and interactions with those in their environment. According to Muhamad Sodikin (2016) in his study conducted at the Class II A Narcotics Penitentiary in Cipinang, East Jakarta, there is an influence of parenting style on drug abuse in adolescents based on a simple linear regression test with a significance value of 0.044 and an alpha of 0.05. Since the significance value is smaller than alpha, there is a correlation between parenting (X) on drug abuse (Y) and permissive parenting which causes a juvenile to become a drug abuser.

The results of Yunita Febriani's research (2021) on the influence of parenting styles on juvenile aggression in the Class I Makassar Correctional Center fell into the moderate category. The analysis results conclude that the permissive parenting style affects juvenile aggression in that correctional center with a contribution of 28.15%. The more permissive the parenting style is, the more aggressive the juvenile is. Additionally, the authoritative parenting style influences juvenile aggression in the Class I Makassar Correctional Centre with a contribution of 21.3%. The more authoritative the parenting style is, the more aggressive the juvenile is. The authoritarian parenting style also affects juvenile aggression with a contribution of 3.9%. The more authoritarian the parenting style is, the more aggressive the juvenile is. According to Santrock (2015), this indicates that parents have a significant impact on a child's personal and social development.

Based on these phenomena, the researcher will further focus on studying how juvenile inmates in the Class I Tangerang Youth Correctional Centre (LPKA) perceive parenting styles.

Literature Review

Perception is a process in the brain that directs and interprets sensory input into meaning (King, 2014). In general terms, perception is the process of interpreting information through the five senses (Sarwono as cited in Listyana & Hartono, 2015). Through this process, individuals gain knowledge and understanding of an observed object or event.

Several factors influence perception (Sarwono as cited in Listyana & Hartono, 2015), including attention, an individual's mental readiness to receive stimuli, needs, values, and personal models absorbed by each individual.

Parenting style is the way parents raise and educate their children by meeting their needs, protecting them, nurturing them, and influencing their behavior in daily life (Baumrind as cited in Papalia, Olds, and Feldman R, 2007). Baumrind (Santrock, 2015) suggests that parents should not punish or alienate their children but should adjust rules according to family norms and be friendly with their children.

According to Baumrind (in Papalia, Olds, Feldman, 2007), parenting styles can be categorized into three types: Authoritative (democratic) parenting style, which combines respect for the child as an individual with efforts to instill social values. Permissive (indulgent) parenting style, which emphasizes self-expression and self-regulation. They do not demand much and allow children to supervise their activities as much as possible. Authoritarian (dictatorial) parenting style, which prioritizes control and obedience.

Adolescents are very vulnerable to various negative behaviors in groups or together. They obey the norms or rules that exist in their group which are very strong and usually contradict the applicable laws in order for them to be considered powerful. In fact, adolescents who are still unable to overcome ongoing conflicts will have an impact on the difficulty of controlling emotions and result in negative feelings that lead to frustration which is a trigger for acts of aggression. Aroson, Wilson, Akert (2014) revealed that aggressiveness as a form of behavior intended to injure someone (physically or verbally) or damage property. Acts of aggression in adolescents include fights, brawls, berating each other, killing, and other forms of aggression. Some of these acts of aggression can lead to the legal realm and make them enter juvenile prison or commonly referred to as the Special Child Development Institute 18 (LPKA) Class I, in addition to acts of aggression in adolescents related to the Special Development Institute for Children 18 (LPKA) Class I, in addition to acts of aggression in adolescents related to their parents through supervision, The experience of adolescents, and also the way parents provide affection or punishment for their children's acts of aggression. It all depends on the parenting style applied by the parents.

According to Fitriyani (2015), parenting is a way for parents to treat their children well, guide, educate, and nurture their children in everyday life by wanting their children to be successful in living their lives. As for according to Baumrind (in Papalia, Olds, Feldman, 2007) the various parenting styles are divided into three types, namely; *Authoritative, Permissive, and Authoritarian*. This dominant tendency will make children perceive the parenting style felt in the family. According to King (2014), perception is a process that exists in the brain to direct and interpret a perception into a meaning. In assessing the perception of parenting in adolescents as perpetrators of aggressiveness at the Class I Special Child Development Institute (LPKA) Tangerang, it can be assessed directly by filling out a questionnaire regarding parenting applied by father and mother in order to find out the comparison.

Method

Research Model

In this study, the variable of interest is the perception of juvenile inmates towards parenting styles. To achieve results in line with the research objectives, accurate data processing techniques are required. The data obtained from questionnaire distribution will be analyzed using a descriptive method. According to Riadi (2016) descriptive statistics is a method related to collecting data so that it provides accurate information. The sampling technique employed in

this research utilizes Non-probability Sampling with the Purposive Sampling method. This means that subjects or samples are selected based on objectives identified from the population deemed most suitable for the research subjects (Gravetter & Forzano, 2012).

Participants

Participants in the study are individuals who serve as the sample. In this research the sample consists of juvenile inmates in Youth Correctional Center Class I Tangerang, males and females aged 14-19, with a total of 100 participants classified into five (5) categories based on age, gender, place of residence, parental status, and parental presence.

Data Collection Tools

According to Baumrind's theory (in Papalia, Olds, Feldman, 2007), there are three types of parenting styles: Authoritarian, Authoritative, and Permissive. This research employs Baumrind's theory-based Parental Authority Questionnaire (PAQ) as a measurement tool, which was developed by Buri in 1989 and adapted by Geovina Yanita in 2018. This measurement tool divides parenting into 3 (three) indicators, namely: authoritarian, authoritative and permissive. This measuring instrument contains 30 items and each type of parenting style consists of 10 items. This measurement scale uses a Likert scale consisting of 4 (four) gradations of answer choices from Strongly Agree (SS), Agree (S), Disagree (TS) and Strongly Disagree (STS). Respondents are asked to answer statements that they feel can represent themselves. The favorable score calculation carried out on this instrument is for categories SS=4, S=3, TS=2, STS= 1. As for items classified as unfavorable items, the scores given are SS=1, S=2, TS=4, STS=4. This parenting measurement scale consists of 2 sections with 28 items each for mothers and 27 items for fathers. Data on parenting variables were obtained by distributing a parenting scale measuring instrument from the number of items 28 items divided into 27 items of favorable statements and 1 item of unfavorable statements, while for the parenting scale measuring instrument of the number of items of 27 items which were divided into 26 items of favorable statements and 1 item of unfavorable statements.

Data Analysis

Based on the validity test of maternal parenting styles, there are 28 valid statements and two (2) invalid statements. In the validity test of paternal parenting styles, there are 27 valid statements and three (3) invalid statements because the Corrected Item-Total Correlation value is less than 0.2 (Abdulwahab, 2017).

The results of the reliability test for maternal parenting styles yielded a Cronbach's Alpha value of 0.943. Based on this result, the maternal parenting styles variable has met the reliability criteria, which is a score >0.6. Therefore, the measurement tool can be considered suitable for use in the study. The reliability test for paternal parenting styles resulted in a Cronbach's Alpha value of 0.918. Based on this result, the paternal parenting styles variable has met the reliability criteria, which is a score >0.6. Therefore, the measurement tool can be considered adequate for use in the study.

Based on the analysis of the data that has been done, it can be seen from the cross tabulation of the type of care with sex, the type of parenting of male and female adolescents in LPKA class I Tangerang is the most authoritative in caring for mothers and Permissive in caring for fathers, while the most authoritarian and Permissive in the care of the mother and authoritarian care in the father and when viewed from the age range, most are at the age of 17 years.

Ethic

Aggressive behavior is something that is learned rather than a behavior inherent in individuals from birth. This aggressive behavior is acquired from the social environment, such as interactions with family, interactions with peers, and mass media through modeling. One of the factors influencing adolescent aggressive behavior is parenting style because it plays a crucial role in shaping a child's personality. The importance of both parents' roles in providing positive support in adolescent emotional development is emphasized. If there is a failure or delay in building emotions, the child may become aggressive.

Parenting styles that apply rules inconsistently and parents who tend to be perfectionists (expecting perfection from their children) can also contribute to aggressive behavior in children. The authoritative parenting style encourages independence in children while still setting limits and control over their actions. Verbal give-and-take is allowed, and parents are warm and affectionate toward their children. Authoritative parents show pleasure and support in response to constructive behavior by their children. Children with authoritative parents are often cheerful, self-controlled, independent, and achievement-oriented. They tend to maintain friendly relationships with peers, collaborate with adults, and cope well with stress.

Based on this research, the researcher found that a father who is more caring and firm in parenting, as well as enforcing discipline rules for cultivating good behavior in adolescents, enables the adolescent to understand the existence of social norms and laws in society. Moreover, this approach helps the child to adhere to social norms wherever they are.

Results

This study included validity tests, reliability tests, participant profile analysis, descriptive statistics, frequency analysis for each perception of parenting styles, and crosstabulation.

Table 1. Descriptive statistics

	Perceived maternal parenting style	Perceived paternal parenting style
N	Valid	100
	Missing	0
Mean	87,04	84,79
Median	87,00	84,50
Std. Deviation	17,9353	14,94319
Variance	321,675	233,299
Range	59,00	49,00
Minimum	51,00	56,00
Maximum	110,00	105,00

Based on the table above, the score for the variable "maternal parenting style perception" has a mean of 87,04, a median of 87,00, a standard deviation of 17,9353, a variance of 321,675, a range of 59,00, a minimum of 51,00, and a maximum of 110,00. The variable "paternal parenting style perception" has a mean of 84,79, a median of 84,50, a standard deviation of 14,94319, a variance of 233,299, a range of 49,00, a minimum of 56,00, and a maximum of 105,00.

Table 2. Result of perceived maternal parenting style

Perceived maternal parenting style	f	%
Authoritarian	30	30%
Authoritative	36	36%
Permissive	22	22%
Authoritarian & Permissive	11	11%
Authoritative & Permissive	1	1%
Total	100	100%

The table above shows that participants with the perceived authoritative parenting style are the most dominant in number, totaling 36 participants (36%), while participants with the perceived authoritarian and permissive parenting style have the lowest percentage, which is 1 participants (1%).

Table 3. Result of perceived paternal parenting style

Perceived paternal parenting style	f	%
Authoritarian	27	27%
Authoritative	32	32%
Permissive	41	41%
Total	100	100%

The table above shows that participants with the perceived permissive parenting style are the most dominant in number, totaling 41 participants (41%), while participants with the perceived authoritarian parenting style are the least, totaling 27 participants (27%).

Table 4. Cross-tabulation of gender to maternal parenting

		Gender		Total
		M	F	
Maternal's parenting	Authoritarian	Count	29	1
		% within Gender	30.9%	16.7%
	Authoritarian &	Count	10	1
	Permissive	% within Gender	10.6%	16.7%
	Authoritative	Count	33	3
		% within Gender	35.1%	50.0%
	Authoritative &	Count	1	0
	Permissive	% within Gender	1.1%	0.0%
	Permissive	Count	21	1
		% within Gender	22.3%	16.7%
Total		Count	94	6
		% within Gender	100.0%	100.0%

Based on the table above, it shows that participants perceive the most authoritative parenting styles, namely from 36 participants who are male, around 33 participants and 3 female participants, while the least is a combination of *authoritative* and *permissive* parenting, namely only 1 participant who is male while women do not exist.

Table 5. Cross-tabulation of gender to paternal parenting

		Gender		Total
		M	F	
Paternal's Parenting	Authoritarian	Count	25	2
		% within Gender	26.6%	33.3%
	Authoritative	Count	31	1
		% within Gender	33.0%	16.7%
	Permissive	Count	38	3
		% within Gender	40.4%	50.0%
	Total	Count	94	6
		% within Gender	100.0%	100.0%

Based on the table above, it shows that the most common is the Permissive parenting style, namely from 41 male participants, around 38 participants and 3 female participants, while the lowest is the Authoritarian parenting style, namely from 27 participants who are male. 25 and 2 participants were female.

Table 6. Cross-tabulation of age to maternal parenting

		Age						Total	
		14	15	16	17	18	19		
Maternal's Parenting	Authoritarian	Count	0	3	3	14	8	2	30
		% within Age	0.0%	60.0%	16.7%	35.9%	30.8%	20.0%	30.0%
	Authoritarian & Permissive	Count	0	1	1	4	4	1	11
		% within Age	0.0%	20.0%	5.6%	10.3%	15.4%	10.0%	11.0%
	Authoritative	Count	1	1	13	13	4	4	36
		% within Age	50.0%	20.0%	72.2%	33.3%	15.4%	40.0%	36.0%
	Authoritative & Permissive	Count	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
		% within Age	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.8%	0.0%	1.0%
	Permissive	Count	1	0	1	8	9	3	22
		% within Age	50.0%	0.0%	5.6%	20.5%	34.6%	30.0%	22.0%
Total		Count	2	5	18	39	26	10	100
		% within Age	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Based on the table above, it shows that the participants who perceive the most authoritarian parenting styles and in the 17 year age category are 14 participants, while the least are the authoritative and permissive parenting styles in the 18 year age category, which is 1 participant.

Table 7. Cross-tabulation of age to paternal parenting

		Age						Total	
		14	15	16	17	18	19		
Paternal's Parenting	Authoritarian	Count	0	0	6	14	6	1	27
		% within Age	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	35.9%	23.1%	10.0%	27.0%
	Authoritative	Count	2	1	6	14	7	2	32
		% within Age	100.0%	20.0%	33.3%	35.9%	26.9%	20.0%	32.0%
	Permissive	Count	0	4	6	11	13	7	41
		% within Age	0.0%	80.0%	33.3%	28.2%	50.0%	70.0%	41.0%
		Count	2	5	18	39	26	10	100
		% within Age	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
		Count	2	5	18	39	26	10	100
		% within Age	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Based on the table above, it shows that there are 14 participants who perceive the authoritarian parenting style the most and in the 17 year old age category, while the fewest are the authoritarian parenting style in the 14 and 15 year old category and the permissive parenting style at the age of 14 years no participants.

Discussion

Based on the research conducted, we conclude that juvenile inmates who perceive themselves as being raised by authoritative mothers and permissive fathers are the most dominant compared to other perceived parenting styles. Referring to the z-score results, some of these dominant values are still relatively low in number, but higher than other perceived parenting styles.

During the data collection from juvenile inmates at Class I Tangerang Youth Correctional Center, many of them perceived that their mothers provided love and positive guidance, while their fathers allowed them to do what they wanted but without positive guidance regarding their development or surroundings. According to King (2014), perception is a process in the brain that directs and interprets a view into meaning.

This statement is consistent with previous research on perception of parenting styles, which stated that a child's behavior is influenced by the parents' parenting styles since the family plays a significant role in a child's development and interaction with people in their environment. Furthermore, a child's attitude reflects the treatment they receive at

home (Hurlock as cited in Veryski and Desiningrum, 2017). These results are possible since from their parents, children have experienced parenting which reflects the interaction between parents and their children.

In this study, it was found that juvenile inmates perceived the authoritative parenting style by their mothers as the most dominant compared to other parenting styles. This might be because they believe that their mothers encourage them to be more independent and confident. However, they are also expected to take responsibility for their actions, in line with what Baumrind states (in Papalia, Olds, Feldman, 2007) that the authoritative parenting style encourages children to be independent while still setting boundaries and control over their actions.

The permissive parenting style is the most dominant compared to other parenting styles, because fathers may set a poor example. Besides providing for their families and giving moral guidance to kids, fathers should also have a responsibility in raising them (Santrock as cited in Purnama and Wahyuni, 2017).

According to the researcher, the authoritative parenting style will have an impact on children's personalities, making them more confident, independent, and responsible for their actions (Santrock, 2015). If raised with an authoritarian parenting style, a child may feel restricted due to the numerous demands from parents and a lack of freedom to explore the outside world. If raised with a permissive parenting style, a child may have difficulty controlling their behavior, be a dominating individual outside the home, be disobedient to elders, and show less respect for others.

Conclusion

Based on the research, we can conclude that parental parenting styles have a significant impact on the perception of juvenile inmates who consider themselves to have been raised with an authoritative parenting style by their mothers and a permissive parenting style by their fathers. The child's perception of parenting styles has the greatest value compared to the perception of others about parenting styles. In this regard, juvenile inmates' perceptions of the authoritative parenting style can shape their personalities, particularly by promoting independence and self-confidence, but they are also expected to take responsibility for their actions. The lack of harmony between the paternal and maternal parenting styles can lead to deviant behaviour in children, such as theft, murder, rape, and more, which can harm society.

Recommendations

Based on the research results, we recommend further research on parenting styles for troubled children, such as those from dysfunctional families, delinquent children, and other neglected children. There should be family empowerment activities through education conducted by schools and community units to provide social guidance on good parenting skills for parents. To prevent children from being negatively affected by their environment, schools and community units should also implement active mentoring programs and activities so that children can develop their hidden talents.

It is recommended that future research evenly sample the number and distribution of each juvenile inmate at Class I Tangerang Youth Correctional Center. Juvenile inmates should be able to subjectively perceive the parenting styles of their fathers and mothers and Class I Tangerang Youth Correctional Center should provide detailed face-to-face counseling or mentoring for juvenile inmates based on their specific cases.

References

- Abdulwahab, W. B. (2017). *Parametric and nonparametric statistics for research*. Tangerang: Pustaka Mandiri.
- Buri, J. R. (1989, May). An Instrument for the Measurement of Parental Authority Prototypes. *Journal of Personality and Social Assessment*: <https://dtreboux.files.wordpress.com>
- Hidayat, K., & Bashori, K. (2016). *Social psychology of me, us, and us*. Jakarta: Erlangga
- Correctional Database System (2020). Prison data. retrieved from correctional database system: http://smslap.ditjenpas.go.id/public/sdp/current/sort:jml_sdp/asc/page/0
- Febriani, Y. (2021). *The impact of parenting style on aggressiveness of juvenile inmates at class i Makassar*. Skripsi.
- Firdaus, T. N. (2019, March 7). Increasing Juvenile Delinquency in Indonesia. <https://www.kompasiana.com/tyanovita7/5c80f159ab12ae221e4ad5e7/meningkatnya-kenakalan-remaja-di-indonesia>

- Fitriyani, L. (2015). The role of parenting styles in developing children's emotional intelligence. *Lentera*, 18(1), 101-103.
- Gravetter, F. J., & Forzano, L.-A. B. (2012). *Research methods for the behavioral sciences* (Ed. 4th) Belmont, CA: Wadsworth Cengage Learning.
- Institute For Criminal Justice Reform. (2016, July 24). Children Still Have the Potential to Go to Detention Center.. Retrieved from <https://icjr.or.id/anak-masih-berpotensi-masuk-rumah-tahanan/>
- King, L. A. (2014). *The science of psychology an appreciative view* (Ed 3rd). New York: McGraw Hill.
- Papalia, D. E., Olds, S. W., & Feldman, R. D. (2007). Human development (Ed 10th) New York: McGraw Hill.
- Purnama, R. A., & Wahyuni, S. (2017). Attachment to mother and father and social competence in adolescents. *Journal of Psychology*, 35.
- Pratiwi, I., & Hastuti, D. (2017). Delinquency in Andikpas Adolescents (Prison Students): The influence of parental communication or self-esteem? *Journal of Knowledge. Ex. & Counseling*, 37.
- Setyawan, D. (2017, November 21). Worryingly, teenagers' behavior is increasingly reckless. <https://www.kpai.go.id/berita/memprihatinkan-perilaku-remaja-semakin-nekat-2>
- Silitonga, M., Yulastri, L., & Artanti, G. D. (2014). The relationship between parenting patterns and children's aggressiveness at SMPN 194 East Jakarta. *Journal of Family Welfare and Education*, 1(1), 8.
- Sodikin, M. (2016). The influence of parenting patterns on drug abuse in adolescents in Cipinang Narcotics Prison II A, East Jakarta. Master Thesis.
- Unayah, N., & Sabarisman, M. (2015). *The phenomenon of juvenile delinquency and crime. researcher at the research and development center for social welfare*, Indonesian Ministry of Social Affairs.
- Veryski, L., & Desiningrum, D. R. (2017). The relationship between perceptions of permissive indulgent parenting and assertiveness in class VIII adolescents at SMPN 13 cirebon. *Empathy Journal*, 151.

