

Parental Monitoring and Juvenile Deviant Behavior: A Field Study of Previously Convicted Youth in Tipaza, Algeria

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Abstract

This study examines the relationship between parental monitoring and juvenile deviant behavior among previously convicted youth in Tipaza, Algeria. A quantitative field study was conducted using a structured questionnaire administered to a purposive sample of 46 respondents. Statistical analyses, including Pearson correlation and Chi-square tests, were employed to assess the association between the study variables.

The findings reveal a positive association between low levels of parental monitoring and increased deviant behavior among youth. Specifically, weakened parental supervision appears to be linked to higher engagement in risky and socially non-conforming behaviors. However, the correlation coefficient ($r=0.30$) suggests a moderate association, indicating that parental monitoring accounts for only a limited portion of the variance in deviant behavior.

This study underscores the importance of family-based social control mechanisms in preventing juvenile delinquency, while also acknowledging the contributing roles of peer influence and broader socio-environmental factors. The results are interpreted within the theoretical frameworks of social control theory and social learning theory.

Keywords: Parental monitoring, juvenile delinquency, deviant behavior, social control, youth, Algeria.

Introduction

Juvenile deviant behavior remains one of the most persistent social challenges in contemporary societies due to its profound implications for social stability, public safety, and national development. Adolescence and young adulthood constitute a critical developmental stage characterized by heightened vulnerability to external influences, particularly peer pressure and adverse environmental conditions.

Sociological research consistently emphasizes that deviant behavior is rarely the result of a single factor; rather, it emerges from a complex interplay of individual, familial, and social determinants. Within this framework, the family continues to function as a central institution of socialization and informal social control, playing a pivotal role in shaping behavioral norms and fostering self-regulation among young individuals.

Parental monitoring—defined as the extent to which parents supervise, guide, and regulate their children's activities and social interactions—has been widely recognized as a

protective factor against delinquency. Conversely, the absence of effective monitoring may increase adolescents' exposure to deviant peer networks and risky behaviors.

In the Algerian context, rapid socioeconomic transformations, ongoing urbanization, and evolving family structures have significantly influenced parenting practices and weakened traditional mechanisms of social control. These changes may have contributed to increased vulnerability among youth, particularly those residing in disadvantaged urban environments.

Despite a growing body of international literature on juvenile delinquency, limited empirical research has examined the specific relationship between parental monitoring and deviant behavior among previously convicted youth in Algeria. This study seeks to address this gap by empirically investigating this relationship in Tipaza, thereby contributing to a more nuanced understanding of family-based risk factors associated with juvenile deviance.

Accordingly, the central research question guiding this study is: *Is there a statistically significant relationship between parental monitoring and juvenile deviant behavior among youth?*

Literature Review & Theoretical Framework

Research on juvenile delinquency consistently underscores the central role of family functioning in shaping adolescent behavior. Among various family-related factors, parental monitoring has been identified as one of the most influential protective mechanisms against deviant behavior. Parental monitoring refers to parents' awareness, supervision, and regulation of their children's daily activities, peer associations, and behavioral choices.

Empirical studies have consistently demonstrated that low levels of parental monitoring are significantly associated with increased involvement in delinquent and antisocial behaviors. Adolescents who experience weak parental supervision are more likely to affiliate with deviant peer groups, engage in risky activities, and exhibit lower levels of self-control.

This relationship can be theoretically explained through **social control theory**, as developed by Hirschi (1969). According to this perspective, conformity to social norms depends on the strength of individuals' bonds with conventional institutions, particularly the family. These bonds are composed of attachment, commitment, involvement, and belief. When these social bonds weaken—especially through diminished parental supervision—the likelihood of deviant behavior increases, as individuals become less constrained by normative expectations.

In addition, **social learning theory**, associated with Bandura (1977), provides a complementary explanation by emphasizing that deviant behavior is learned through observation and social interaction. Within this framework, adolescents may adopt deviant behaviors by interacting with peers who model such conduct, particularly in contexts where parental monitoring is weak or absent.

By integrating both perspectives, it can be argued that parental monitoring functions both as a preventive mechanism that strengthens social bonds (social control theory) and as a protective filter that limits exposure to deviant models (social learning theory). Consequently, weak parental monitoring increases vulnerability to delinquency through both reduced internal control and increased exposure to deviant peer influence.

Despite the theoretical and empirical relevance of this topic, limited research has focused on previously convicted youth within the Algerian context, particularly in Tipaza. This

study addresses this gap by examining how parental monitoring relates to deviant behavior within this specific population.

Methodology

Research Design

This study adopts a quantitative descriptive-correlational research design aimed at examining the relationship between parental monitoring and juvenile deviant behavior among previously convicted youth in Tipaza, Algeria. This approach is widely recognized in social science and criminological research as an appropriate framework for identifying, measuring, and analyzing the strength and direction of relationships between variables in natural settings, without experimental manipulation (Cernkovich & Giordano, 2019; Hoeve et al., 2020).

Methodologically, this design is particularly suitable for studies involving sensitive populations such as previously convicted youth, where experimental or longitudinal manipulation is often ethically constrained and practically unfeasible. Accordingly, the design allows the researcher to observe naturally occurring variations in parental monitoring and deviant behavior, thereby enhancing ecological validity and ensuring that findings reflect real-life social conditions rather than artificial laboratory settings (Mertens, 2020; Pelham et al., 2024).

The descriptive component provides a systematic and structured account of the study variables as they exist within their natural socio-familial environment. In this study, parental monitoring and juvenile deviant behavior are operationalized based on respondents' perceptions and self-reported experiences, allowing for an in-depth understanding of how these constructs manifest in everyday life. This approach is particularly valuable in behavioral research, where subjective perceptions often play a central role in shaping social behavior and decision-making processes (Piquero et al., 2022).

Furthermore, the correlational component enables the examination of statistical associations between parental monitoring (independent variable) and juvenile deviant behavior (dependent variable). Through this approach, the study assesses whether variations in the level of parental supervision correspond to systematic variations in deviant behavioral outcomes. This analytical strategy is widely used in criminology to explore risk and protective factors associated with youth delinquency, particularly within ecological and developmental frameworks (Wikstrom & Treiber, 2022).

Moreover, the correlational design aligns with social control theory and social learning theory, both of which emphasize the role of environmental and relational factors in shaping behavior rather than deterministic causal pathways. Within this framework, parental monitoring is conceptualized as a dynamic social control mechanism that interacts with peer influence, school attachment, and neighborhood conditions to influence behavioral outcomes (Hoeve et al., 2020; Vazsonyi et al., 2021).

However, while this design is effective in identifying meaningful associations, it does not allow for causal inference. As such, the observed relationships should be interpreted as indicative of statistical association rather than direct causation. This limitation is inherent in cross-sectional correlational research, where temporal ordering and causal direction cannot be definitively established (Copp et al., 2025; Sampson & Laub, 2021).

Despite this limitation, the chosen design remains highly appropriate for the objectives of the present study, as it provides a robust analytical framework for exploring the relationship between family-based social control and adolescent deviant behavior in a real-world Algerian context. Furthermore, it establishes a foundational basis for future longitudinal or mixed-methods research aimed at developing more comprehensive explanatory models of juvenile delinquency.

Study Population and Sample

The target population of this study consists of previously convicted youth residing in Tipaza Province, Algeria. This population group is considered particularly significant for the study of juvenile deviant behavior due to its direct and documented involvement with the criminal justice system, as well as its heightened exposure to a range of social, familial, and environmental risk factors associated with persistent delinquent trajectories (Wang et al., 2021; Sampson & Laub, 2021).

From a criminological perspective, focusing on previously convicted youth allows for a more in-depth understanding of the mechanisms underlying repeated or sustained deviant behavior, rather than isolated incidents of delinquency. This aligns with developmental and life-course criminology, which emphasizes that offending behavior is shaped by the interaction between individual characteristics and social experiences over time (Sampson & Laub, 2021; Wikström & Treiber, 2022).

The selection of Tipaza Province as the study setting is also methodologically justified, as it represents a socio-geographically relevant context characterized by urban and semi-urban dynamics that may influence youth behavior through varying levels of family control, peer influence, and institutional support. Such contextual settings are particularly important in ecological approaches to delinquency, which emphasize the role of environment in shaping behavioral outcomes.

A purposive sampling technique was employed in this study. This non-probability sampling method is widely used in criminological and sociological research when investigating specialized, sensitive, or difficult-to-access populations, particularly where a complete sampling frame is unavailable (Mertens, 2020; Merdovic et al., 2024). Purposive sampling enables the researcher to intentionally select participants who meet specific inclusion criteria relevant to the research objectives, such as age range, prior conviction status, and current residence within the study area.

In the present study, inclusion criteria were carefully defined to ensure conceptual and empirical relevance. Participants were selected based on: (1) being classified as youth, (2) having a documented history of prior conviction, and (3) residing in Tipaza Province at the time of data collection. This ensured that the sample accurately reflected the targeted high-risk population under investigation.

The final sample consisted of 46 respondents. Although relatively small, this sample size is methodologically acceptable for exploratory descriptive-correlational studies, particularly when dealing with hard-to-reach and sensitive populations such as previously convicted youth (Hoeve et al., 2020). In such contexts, sample accessibility and ethical considerations often take precedence over statistical representativeness.

While the purposive sampling strategy enhances the depth and relevance of the data, it inherently limits the external validity and generalizability of the findings. Therefore, the results of this study should be interpreted as reflective of the specific characteristics of the studied group rather than representative of the entire youth population in Algeria.

Despite these limitations, the selected population and sampling strategy provide a strong contextual foundation for examining the relationship between parental monitoring and juvenile deviant behavior. They also align with established methodological practices in criminological research that prioritize analytical depth and contextual understanding over broad population generalization (Wikstrom & Treiber, 2022; Piquero et al., 2022).

Data Collection Instrument

Data were collected using a structured questionnaire designed to measure two main variables: parental monitoring (independent variable) and deviant behavior (dependent variable). The questionnaire included items assessing family rules, parental supervision, and involvement in deviant activities such as school dropout, peer influence, and antisocial behaviors.

Validity and Reliability

To ensure the methodological rigor of the study, both the validity and reliability of the research instrument were carefully examined. The validity of the questionnaire was established primarily through face validity. In this regard, the initial version of the instrument was reviewed by a panel of academic experts specializing in sociology and criminology. The experts evaluated the clarity, relevance, and appropriateness of the items in relation to the constructs of parental monitoring and juvenile deviant behavior. Based on their feedback, minor modifications were made to improve item formulation and conceptual accuracy, thereby enhancing the overall content relevance of the instrument.

Although face validity represents a basic form of validation, it is particularly useful in exploratory studies and in contexts where culturally adapted instruments are required. It ensures that the measurement tool appears to adequately reflect the theoretical constructs it intends to measure, especially within the specific socio-cultural setting of the Algerian youth population.

Regarding reliability, internal consistency was assessed using Cronbach's Alpha coefficient. The results indicated acceptable reliability levels for both scales used in the study. The parental monitoring scale yielded a Cronbach's Alpha value of $\alpha=0.65$, while the juvenile deviant behavior scale produced a higher reliability coefficient of $\alpha=0.75$.

The obtained alpha values suggest moderate internal consistency. Specifically, the value for the deviant behavior scale ($\alpha=0.75$) indicates satisfactory reliability, consistent with commonly accepted thresholds in social science research. The slightly lower value for the parental monitoring scale ($\alpha=0.65$), although below the conventional 0.70 benchmark, can still be considered acceptable in exploratory research, particularly when dealing with complex social constructs and heterogeneous populations.

The moderate reliability of the parental monitoring scale may reflect the multidimensional nature of the construct itself, which includes various aspects such as supervision, communication, and behavioral regulation. Such conceptual complexity can sometimes lead to variability in responses across items, thereby affecting internal consistency levels.

Overall, the reliability analysis confirms that the measurement instruments used in this study are sufficiently consistent for analytical purposes. Combined with expert validation, these results support the adequacy of the research tool in capturing the intended constructs within the studied population.

Nevertheless, future research is encouraged to further enhance measurement quality by employing additional forms of validity assessment, such as construct validity or factor analysis, and by refining scale items to achieve higher reliability coefficients.

Statistical Analysis

Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics, Chi-square tests for association, and Pearson correlation coefficients to examine the relationships between variables. Statistical significance was evaluated at conventional levels of $p < 0.05$.

Ethical Considerations and Results Overview

Ethical Considerations

Participation in this study was entirely voluntary, and all respondents were informed about the purpose of the research prior to data collection. Confidentiality and anonymity were strictly ensured throughout the research process. No identifying personal information was recorded, and data were used exclusively for academic purposes. Ethical standards related to research involving human participants were respected in accordance with social science research guidelines.

Results Overview

The findings of the study consistently indicate a positive relationship between low parental monitoring and juvenile deviant behavior among previously convicted youth in Tipaza, Algeria. Pearson correlation analysis revealed a moderate positive association ($r=0.30$), suggesting that decreases in parental supervision are systematically associated with increases in deviant behavioral tendencies among youth in the studied sample.

Although the strength of the correlation falls within the weak-to-moderate range, the direction of the relationship remains consistent and theoretically meaningful. The coefficient of determination ($r^2=0.09$) indicates that parental monitoring explains approximately 9% of the variance in juvenile deviant behavior. This confirms that while parental monitoring is a statistically relevant predictor, the majority of variance (91%) is attributable to other contextual and individual factors such as peer influence, socioeconomic conditions, school environment, and neighborhood characteristics.

Inferential Statistical Findings

Chi-square analyses further reinforce the existence of statistically significant associations between dimensions of parental monitoring and specific deviant behaviors. For instance, a significant relationship was found between the absence of household rules and school absenteeism or dropout behavior ($\chi^2=33.58$, $df=16$, $p=0.006$). Similarly, strong statistical significance was observed between perceived lack of parental supervision and affiliation with deviant peer groups ($\chi^2=58.28$, $df=16$, $p<0.001$).

These results indicate that weak parental monitoring is not only associated with general deviant behavior but is also significantly linked to specific behavioral outcomes, particularly educational disengagement and peer-related deviance

Descriptive and Behavioral Patterns

Descriptive findings further highlight clear behavioral gradients within the sample. For example, a substantial proportion of respondents (71.1%) reported frequent or constant school absenteeism, while only a very small minority (2.2%) reported never experiencing such behavior. This pattern becomes more pronounced when cross-tabulated with parental control variables, where respondents reporting minimal household rules were disproportionately represented in the highest-frequency categories of absenteeism and deviant involvement.

Similarly, in relation to peer group affiliation, 37% of participants reported "often" engaging with deviant peers, while 30.4% reported "always" doing so. This indicates that more than two-thirds of the sample (67.4%) are regularly exposed to deviant peer networks, particularly among those reporting weak parental monitoring.

A clear dose-response pattern emerges from the data, whereby decreasing levels of parental supervision correspond to progressively higher levels of deviant involvement. Youth reporting strong or consistent parental monitoring tend to cluster in lower-risk behavioral categories, whereas those reporting weak monitoring are concentrated in high-frequency deviance categories.

Integrated Interpretation of Findings

Cross-tabulation results also demonstrate that the absence of structured household rules is strongly associated with repeated and persistent deviant behavior rather than isolated incidents. This suggests that parental monitoring influences not only the presence of deviance but also its intensity, frequency, and continuity over time.

Overall, the statistical evidence consistently supports the conclusion that parental monitoring operates as a significant protective factor against juvenile deviance. However, its explanatory power remains partial and context-dependent. The combination of correlation ($r=0.30$), variance explained ($r^2=0.09$), and significant Chi-square associations confirms that parental supervision is an important but not exclusive determinant of youth behavioral outcomes within the studied population.

These findings highlight the necessity of interpreting juvenile deviance as a multidimensional phenomenon shaped by the interaction of family structure, peer influence, educational engagement, and broader socio-environmental conditions.

Discussion

These findings are strongly aligned with **social control theory** as proposed by Travis Hirschi, which argues that conformity to social norms depends on the strength of individuals' bonds with conventional institutions, particularly the family, school, and community (Hirschi, 1969; Vazsonyi et al., 2021). Within this framework, parental monitoring is not limited to supervision or behavioral restriction; rather, it functions as a core mechanism of informal social control that strengthens emotional attachment, commitment to conventional values, and involvement in prosocial activities. When these bonds weaken, adolescents become less constrained by normative expectations and more vulnerable to deviant pathways.

The findings are also consistent with **social learning theory** developed by Albert Bandura, which emphasizes that behavior is acquired through observation, imitation, and reinforcement within social environments (Bandura, 1977; Akers, 2017). In the absence of effective parental supervision, adolescents tend to spend more unsupervised time in peer-

dominated contexts, increasing their exposure to deviant models. Empirical research has consistently shown that deviant peer affiliation is one of the strongest predictors of adolescent delinquency, particularly when combined with weak family monitoring (Dishion & Tipsord, 2019; Warr, 2020).

Recent international evidence further reinforces the present findings by highlighting family functioning as a central protective factor against juvenile offending. Meta-analyses and systematic reviews have demonstrated that parenting practices characterized by consistent monitoring, emotional warmth, and effective communication significantly reduce risks of delinquency, substance use, and school dropout (Hoeve et al., 2020; Piquart, 2021). Conversely, inadequate parental supervision has been consistently linked to higher levels of aggression, antisocial behavior, and affiliation with delinquent peer groups across different cultural contexts (Piquero et al., 2022).

The findings are also consistent with the longitudinal study conducted by Jagers et al. (2021), which reported a significant reciprocal association between parental monitoring and adolescent delinquency. Their results suggest a bidirectional process in which weak parental supervision increases delinquent behavior, while continued delinquency further undermines parental capacity to maintain effective monitoring over time. This feedback loop may help explain the persistence of deviant trajectories among high-risk youth populations.

Furthermore, the present findings align with the developmental-integrative framework proposed by Pelham et al. (2024), which conceptualizes parental monitoring as a multidimensional construct operating through behavioral regulation, contextual control, and relational support. According to this model, effective monitoring reduces delinquency not only by restricting opportunities for deviant behavior but also by fostering trust, increasing voluntary disclosure, and limiting exposure to deviant peer networks. This theoretical perspective provides strong explanatory support for the patterns observed in the Algerian context.

Nevertheless, the relatively modest correlation coefficient ($r=0.30$) indicates that parental monitoring is only one of several determinants of juvenile deviance. The coefficient of determination ($r^2=0.09$) further suggests that approximately 9% of the variance in deviant behavior is explained by parental monitoring, while the remaining variance is attributable to other structural and individual factors. These may include peer influence, socioeconomic disadvantage, neighborhood disorganization, school disengagement, and self-control deficits (Sampson & Laub, 2021; Wikstrom & Treiber, 2022). This underscores the multidimensional nature of juvenile delinquency as a product of interacting ecological systems rather than a single causal factor.

An important contribution of this study lies in its focus on previously convicted youth in the Algerian context—a population that remains underrepresented in both regional and international criminological literature. While most prior research has been conducted in Western settings, the present findings demonstrate that core theoretical frameworks such as social control theory and social learning theory retain strong explanatory relevance in North African socio-cultural environments. This contributes to the growing body of cross-cultural criminological research emphasizing the universality of family-based social control mechanisms (Vazsonyi et al., 2021; Hoeve et al., 2020).

From a practical perspective, the findings highlight the importance of shifting from purely punitive approaches to prevention-oriented strategies. Strengthening parental monitoring through structured parenting programs, improving parent-child communication, and enhancing collaboration between families, schools, and community institutions may significantly reduce youth vulnerability to delinquent behavior. Evidence-based interventions such as family skills training and multisystemic approaches have been shown to be particularly effective in reducing juvenile offending and improving long-term behavioral outcomes (Henggeler & Schaeffer, 2016; Piquero et al., 2022).

Conclusion

This study investigated the relationship between parental monitoring and juvenile deviant behavior among a sample of previously convicted youth in Tipaza, Algeria. The findings revealed a positive association between weak parental monitoring and higher levels of deviant behavior, indicating that adolescents who experience lower levels of parental supervision are more likely to engage in delinquent and antisocial behaviors. Although the observed relationship was modest in magnitude, it was statistically meaningful and consistent with established theoretical and empirical literature on juvenile delinquency and family socialization processes (Hoeve et al., 2020; Piquero et al., 2022).

The findings reinforce the importance of parental monitoring as a fundamental mechanism of informal social control within the family system. From a theoretical standpoint, parental monitoring operates not only through rule enforcement but also through emotional bonding, consistent communication, behavioral guidance, and active parental involvement. These dimensions collectively strengthen adolescents' attachment to conventional norms and reduce their exposure to delinquent peer environments (Vazsonyi et al., 2021; Dishion & Tipsord, 2019).

At the same time, the relatively limited explanatory power of parental monitoring suggests that juvenile delinquency is a multidimensional phenomenon that cannot be attributed to a single causal factor. Instead, it emerges from the interaction of individual traits, family functioning, peer networks, school engagement, neighborhood structure, and broader socioeconomic inequalities (Sampson & Laub, 2021; Wikstrom & Treiber, 2022). This aligns with ecological and developmental perspectives that emphasize the cumulative and interactive nature of risk factors in shaping adolescent behavior.

From a theoretical perspective, the study provides empirical support for both social control theory (Hirschi, 1969) and social learning theory (Bandura, 1977; Akers, 2017). The findings demonstrate that weakened family bonds and reduced parental supervision increase adolescents' vulnerability to deviant peer influence, thereby contributing to delinquent behavioral outcomes. This supports the continued relevance of these classical theories in non-Western contexts, including North African societies.

The study also contributes to the limited empirical literature on juvenile delinquency in Algeria, particularly among previously convicted youth. By focusing on this under-researched population, the study provides context-specific evidence that enhances understanding of how family-based social control operates in a developing socio-cultural environment. This expands the cross-cultural applicability of criminological theories and highlights the universality of parental monitoring as a protective factor (Hoeve et al., 2020; Vazsonyi et al., 2021).

From a practical perspective, the findings emphasize the need for preventive interventions that strengthen parenting capacities and enhance family functioning. Programs focusing on parenting skills development, parent-child communication, and structured supervision have been shown to reduce juvenile offending and improve behavioral outcomes among at-risk youth populations (Henggeler & Schaeffer, 2016; Piquero et al., 2022). In addition, strengthening collaboration between families, schools, and community institutions is essential for building a comprehensive prevention framework that addresses multiple layers of risk.

Limitations

sample drawn from a single geographical area, which restricts the generalizability of the findings. Second, the use of self-reported questionnaire data may introduce social desirability and recall biases. Third, the cross-sectional design precludes causal inference, as temporal ordering cannot be established. Fourth, the study focused primarily on parental monitoring as a key family variable without fully integrating other relevant dimensions such as parenting styles, family cohesion, and parental socioeconomic stress. The exclusion of these variables may have limited the explanatory power of the model and contributed to the modest correlation observed (Hoeve et al., 2020). Finally, contextual environmental factors such as neighborhood disorganization and peer group dynamics were not examined in sufficient depth. Previous research has shown that these factors play a crucial role in shaping juvenile behavior and may interact significantly with family-related variables (Wikstrom & Treiber, 2022).

Implications

The findings of this study highlight several important practical implications for the prevention of juvenile deviant behavior. At the family level, the results underscore the necessity of strengthening parental awareness regarding the importance of consistent monitoring, effective communication, and emotional involvement in adolescents' daily lives. Parental monitoring should not be limited to surveillance or control, but should instead be conceptualized as a supportive form of informal social control that fosters trust, responsibility, and self-regulation among youth (Hoeve et al., 2020; Vazsonyi et al., 2021).

At the educational level, schools are encouraged to play a complementary role in reinforcing positive behavioral outcomes through stronger collaboration with families. School-family partnerships are essential for early identification of at-risk students and for implementing timely interventions aimed at reducing school dropout and behavioral problems (Piquero et al., 2022). In this regard, teachers and school counselors can contribute through structured guidance programs that enhance academic engagement, discipline, and social integration.

At the community level, the findings emphasize the need for structured youth development programs that provide constructive alternatives to delinquent peer groups. Community-based interventions such as sports activities, cultural programs, and mentorship initiatives have been shown to reduce exposure to criminogenic environments and promote prosocial development among adolescents (Sampson & Laub, 2021; Wikström & Treiber, 2022).

At the policy level, the study highlights the importance of integrating family-centered strategies into national juvenile delinquency prevention frameworks. Policymakers are encouraged to implement parenting education programs, public awareness campaigns, and

family support services, particularly in socio-economically vulnerable contexts. Evidence suggests that multisystemic and family-based interventions are among the most effective approaches for reducing youth offending (Henggeler & Schaeffer, 2016; Piquero et al., 2022).

Overall, the study emphasizes that reducing youth deviance requires a multi-layered intervention strategy in which parental monitoring constitutes a central but not exclusive component. Effective prevention is achieved when family-based interventions are combined with educational support and community-level development programs.

Future Research

Future research in the field of juvenile deviant behavior and parental monitoring should aim to address the methodological and conceptual limitations identified in the present study. First, future studies are encouraged to employ larger and more diverse samples drawn from multiple regions and socio-cultural contexts. This would enhance the external validity of findings and allow for more robust generalizations across different youth populations.

Second, longitudinal research designs are strongly recommended to better capture the dynamic and reciprocal nature of the relationship between parental monitoring and deviant behavior. Such designs would enable researchers to examine how changes in family supervision over time influence the development, persistence, or desistance of delinquent behavior, rather than relying solely on cross-sectional associations.

Third, future studies should adopt more comprehensive analytical models that integrate additional explanatory variables. In particular, peer influence, school attachment, neighborhood environment, and socioeconomic status should be included as key predictors. Incorporating these variables would allow for a more holistic understanding of juvenile deviance as a multidimensional phenomenon shaped by interacting family, social, and environmental factors.

Fourth, it would be valuable for future research to explore mediating and moderating mechanisms in the relationship between parental monitoring and deviant behavior. For example, variables such as self-control, emotional regulation, or peer group affiliation may mediate this relationship, while socioeconomic disadvantage or neighborhood disorder may moderate its strength.

Fifth, comparative studies across different cultural and national contexts are recommended in order to examine the universality or contextual specificity of parental monitoring effects. Such studies would contribute to the cross-cultural validation of social control theory and social learning theory.

Finally, future research could benefit from mixed-method approaches that combine quantitative surveys with qualitative interviews. This would provide deeper insight into the lived experiences of youth and families, and help explain how parental monitoring is perceived and enacted in everyday life.

Overall, advancing research in this area requires moving beyond single-factor explanations toward more integrated, dynamic, and context-sensitive models of juvenile deviant behavior.

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