

PEER PRESSURE AS PREDICTOR OF DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR: ROLE OF IMPULSIVITY

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Abstract

The purpose of present study was examined Peer Pressure as Predictor of Delinquent Behavior and Impulsivity as moderating role among adolescents. Self-Report Delinquency Scale (naqvi, 2005), Peer Pressure Assessment Scale (PPAS; Mehmood et al., 2012) and Impulsivity by Impulsiveness scale (Biss-11; Patton et al., 1995), individually administered to check peer pressure, Delinquency and level of impulsiveness, the relationship in above mentioned variables the Pearson Product Moment Correlation was used. Multiple Regressions was applied to check prediction. Results revealed that there was a strong relationship among delinquent behavior, peer pressure; Impulsiveness and Delinquent Behavior Furthermore findings suggested that healthy and mentally positive bond with peers, and strong self-control will become less delinquent behavior shows less impulsive behavior among adolescents (Rotter, 2000).

Keywords: *Delinquency, Delinquent Behavior, Impulsivity, Peer Pressure*

1. INTRODUCTION

Current study explored peer pressure, delinquent behavior and impulsivity investigated. This research investigated individuals with the characteristics linked with the production of delinquent behavior. Individual causes like age and gender related disturbances, prenatal related complexities like birth time period showed in early childhood, on the other hands might not be happen until late childhood or in adolescence impulsiveness also the main feature show at this stage. Studies regarding criminal behavior continuously search out that the rates of offending begin at the stage of preadolescence (early adolescence) reach a peak in adolescence and throughout the young adulthood (Farrington 1986a, National Research Council, 1986). Break rulers act on adolescence is closely universal in American children; many of these behaviors are mild and temporary, crimes remarkably consistent in different countries, boys with delinquent behavior from the age of 10 to 17, by the maximum level is in the age of twenty eight years old, self-report, offenders with the same sample from the ages of 15 and 18, then dropped on the age of 24. Longitudinal researches of boys of city Pittsburgh, the percentage of boys who told that their delinquent behavior rise from 5 percent to 6 to 18 percent for whites and 27 percent for blacks between the age of 16 (Lieber, 2012). The anti-social behavior and the consequences of the bad material related unhealthy offense act by adolescents, is due to the society setup and their norms for rich people separately and society setup and norms for poor,

differently. It causes to develop delinquency anti-social behavior. Society should see and set the norms for adolescents to bring and nourish the healthy one and prevent and pretend from disorders which come from society (Bisera, 2013).

Mcord (2011) said that causes like in group (peer) delinquent behaviors, acceptance and rejections of delinquent's behavior, attachment or critics with peers, consumptions of time with peers, and friends or group pressure interlinked with adolescent antisocial behaviors. With the struggle of many centuries, struggle to overcome the unhealthy affectedness of peer pressure, know how about group circle, affect each other by the use of force. Usually youth effect and determined from their friend and social circle from those who admire and respect, delinquent actions learn from friends who also involve such actions, those who attract from same age criminals (delinquents) at risk toward the frequent involvement in illegal actions (Act for Youth, 2001), also the study examine youth problem behaviors, could be expand to explain delinquency in early and mid-late adolescence and longs of risk taking behaviors with delinquent behavior, Peer risk taking behavior explain large proportions of variance across a four age groups, its mediate role was partially supported. Impulsivity predict delinquency between 13–20 years old, did sensation seeking among 15–24 years old, suggest different, yet overlap influence on development of delinquency (Angela, 2016).

Impulsivity and behavioral issues are originally later on cause's delinquency or not, and how external norms (physical, verbal abuse) produce juvenile delinquency. There is two hundred and one sample consist on this study. The neuropsychological measures, reveals that there is a relationship between the delinquency, cognitive impulsivity and external aspects. Majority of adolescents commit minor crimes in between the age of 16 due to the cognitive impulsiveness, aggression, also involve in substance use. Peering and family set also consider there, externalizing behavior determined also by the delinquency of the normative development, it is also not be ignored. (Lauren & Basker, 2016), also the study indicate that the impulsivity and delinquent behavior are also caused by the effect of neighborhood. 85,000 Iowa school going children age from the 10 years to 19 years old. Results clearly indicate that the impulsivity, another research which was derived from Chinese culture and schools age from 14 to 19 and conceptualize that social theory social bonding theory labeling theory have effect on delinquency, low self-control is interlinked with delinquent behavior in Chinese setting. Poor self-control (impulsiveness) and many other factors (Peer Company, social setup, social interaction, stress full life events (Eden et al., 2017) and labialization from teachers and parents cause delinquency and the delinquent behavior is also variate according to the culture of your social setup, Juvenile delinquency is global problem now days; criminal behavior influenced by many major societal and psychological traits (Cheng & Chang, 2015).

Research and its data were quantitatively analyzed. And check the delinquent's age, sex, family setup, family style, parent education, anxiety and impulsiveness and heir socio economic status, and poor criminal peer pressure and then how it produces higher level of impulsiveness, results easily noted down among delinquents (Kausar, Nadeem, Misbah & Fauzia, 2012).

Objectives

- To examine the peer pressure as predictor of delinquent with the relationship of impulsivity among adolescents.

- To identify the relationship of demographic variables among adolescents with delinquent behaviour.

Hypothesis

H1. Peer pressure would be positive predictor of delinquent behavior among adolescents.

H2. Impulsivity would be positive predictor delinquent behavior among adolescents.

H3. There would be gender differences in all the study variables.

2. METHODOLOGY

Research Design

In this study survey research design was used. Sample of this phase entailed adolescents (N= 700), collected from the Faisalabad division. The age range of the sample was 12 to 18 years.

Convenient sampling technique was used to collect data.

Instruments

Self-Report Delinquency Scale

Scale developed by naqvi (2007) is five-point linker scale with 27 items which are all positively stated. Scoring criteria is 0=never, once=1, 2-4 times=2, 5-10 times= 3, and 10 or more times=4.

Barratt Impulsiveness Scale (BIS)

BIS 11, latest version of Barratt Impulsiveness Scale, composition of 30 items, five likert scale Items 17 and 19 had very strong item-test correlations. Coefficient alpha reliability for the total score was .80.

Peer Pressure Assessment Scale (PPAS)

It is an indigenous scale which establish to measure peer pressure for adolescents (14-18 years). The response format selected for Peer Pressure Assessment Scale (PPAS) was: four likert scale PPAS with two subscales; Destructive influence of peer pressure (22 items) and Constructive influence of peer pressure (7items) respectively.

Statistical Analysis

Psychometric properties of instruments that are proposed to use in the main study, scales measured through reliability, frequencies, correlations and then its significant levels.

Table 1

Frequency and percentage of Demographic variables sample (N= 700)

<i>Demographic variables</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>(%)</i>
<i>Gender</i>		
<i>Male</i>	<i>520</i>	<i>71</i>
<i>Female</i>	<i>180</i>	<i>29</i>

Age

13 to15	200	31
16 to 18	500	69
<i>Father Education</i>		
Intermediate and below	135	19.3
Graduation and High	565	80.7
<i>Mother Education</i>		
Intermediate and below	159	22.7
Graduation and High	541	77.3
<i>Father Income</i>		
Less than 30,000	355	50.7
More than30,000	345	49.3

Table 2 shows frequency and percentage of all demographic variables

Sample comprised male adolescents 71% (n=520) female adolescents was only 29% (n=180), age was between the 13 to 15 years old had ratio of 31% (n=200) 16 to 18 years old adolescents had 69% ratio (n=500), father income was ratio of thirty thousand or less than thirty thousand was 50.7% (n=355) ratio of more than thirty thousand was 49.3% (n=345), the ratio of father education of Intermediate and below 19.3% (n=135).

Table 2

Correlation Matrix for all the Variables Used in the Study (N = 700)

Variable	N	M	SD	Range	1	2	3
s				Potentia	Actual	Skewne	
				l	ss		
1 DB	700	98.6	16.5	.71	5-135	.035	-
		4	0				.57*
							*
2 PP	700	113.	27.0	.88	4-232	1.13	-
		98	0				.65*
							*
3 IMP	700	85.8	7.56	.86	5-150	.289	-
		0					

Note. 1 = delinquent Behavior (DB); 2 = peer pressure (PP); 3= Impulsiveness (IMP)

* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .01$

The analysis reveals that the delinquency is significant and positively correlated with delinquent behavior, peer pressure.

Variables	theft	Drug abuse	Lying	Non-compliance	Police encounter	Violence	Cheating/gambling	Sex related
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DIPP	35***	-18**	41***	.27***	-50***	-25***	-33***	-28***
CIPP	18***	-20**	-02**	-06**	-05**	-22***	-13***	-23***

Note. DIPP = Destructive Influence of Peer Pressure, CIPP = Constructive Influence of Peer Pressure.

* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$

Multiple regression analysis on delinquent behavior on destructive influence of peer pressure and Constructive influence of peer pressure. Factors explained that the 21% of the variance resulted by a model, constructs of delinquent behavior i.e., theft. The drug abuse has been explained 12% variance. Lying explained 12% variance, noncompliance explained 6%, police encounter 21%, violence 18%, cheating/gambling 22%, sex related 21%.

Table 4

Impulsiveness as a predictor of Delinquent Behavior among adolescents (N= 700)

Model	B	SEB	T	P<
Theft	.22	.18	51.8	-.22***
Drug abuse	.11	.13	35.4	-.07*
Lying	.22	.13	37.1	.08**
Noncompliance	.03	.10	32.0	.11*
Police-encounter	.29	.25	77.7	.03**
Violence	.17	48.6	48.6	.29
Cheating/gambling	.13	.15	44.2	.11*
Sex related	.35	.24	75.0	-.8**

Note. AI = Attentional Impulsiveness, MI = Motor Impulsiveness, NI = Non. Impulsiveness.

* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$

Drug abuse describe 13% variance on impulsiveness, Lying 13% variance, noncompliance showed 6%, police encounter 22%, violence 17%, cheating/gambling 16%, sex related 24%. AI, MI, NI as a predictor of theft ($F = 51.8$, $p < .001$), Drug Abuse ($F = 35.45$, $p < .05$), Lying as predictor ($F = 37.11$, $p < .05$), Noncompliance ($F = 15.98$, $p < .05$), Police Encounter ($F = 77.75$, $p < .001$), Violence ($F = 48.65$, $p < .001$) and Cheating/Gambling ($F = 92.05$, $p < .001$), Sex related predictor ($F = 44.29$, $p < .001$). This representative model indicate positively significant.

Table 5

Comparison of Male and Female peer pressure predictor of delinquent behaviour and role of Impulsiveness among adolescents (N = 700)

Variables	Male		Female		<i>t</i> (695)	95% CI			<i>Cohen's</i>
	<i>(n = 500)</i>		<i>(n = 200)</i>						<i>D</i>
	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>		<i>P</i>	<i>LL</i>	<i>UL</i>	
D.B	80.39	14.45	60.57	11.92	18.93***	.000	18.03	1.85	1.62
BIS	66.90	6.71	65.93	4.02	3.35***	.000	5.60	1.45	.15
PP	119.53	29.64	100.10	9.39	13.0***	.000	16.51	22.3	1.89

Results demonstrate the mean gender differences and effect size on Delinquency and other scales. The mean difference is found to be significant on self. Delinquency appraisal $\{t(695) = 18.93, p < .05\}$ barrat impulsiveness scale $\{t(695) = 3.55, p < .01\}$ peer pressure $\{t(695) = 13.0, p < .01\}$ implies that male adolescents were higher on impulsiveness, whereas female adolescents found to be lower, peer pressure, delinquent behavior, and peer pressure effect more male adolescents rather than female adolescents.

3. DISCUSSION

Main study with 700 adolescents and some demographic variable (i.e., gender, age, father and mother education, father income) was also explored. Main study also examined the psychometric properties of all scales. First of all Descriptive Statistics, Alpha reliability, Coefficient and Pearson correlation among study variables were explained in table. The data was analyzed statically in term of mean, standard deviation, correlation, regression, t-test, one-way Anova, Cronbach's alpha reliability was applied, and results of present study showed the significant correlations among all three study variables among adolescents with delinquent behavior, correlations were directed in the desired direction. Erick Erickson the adolescent's age from 13 to 21, Identity vs. Role Confusion, it is the fifth stage of development, adolescent must struggle to discover his or her identity. And understand the social interactions, psychological interaction and how to fitting in, and to develop the sense of moral values, right from wrong. Those who aren't successfully reach on this stage, become having avoidant personalities and violent, anti social behavior and have confused personalities, as an output they act any criminal activity and show delinquent behavior at teen age or young adulthood called delinquency (Amergon, 2011).

Reliability analysis was run to check the psychometric properties of the questionnaires which were found to be satisfactory. Correlation analysis was run to check the relationship pattern between peer pressure as predictor and impulsiveness as predictor of delinquent behavior, all were checked by their interrelationship with subscales. Multiple regression analysis was performed to check the impact of development of delinquent behavior due to peer pressure, family functioning. According to the results female adolescents had hidden confusions and limited behavioral reactions, female showed less behavioral issue (delinquency), at the same time they have high level of impulsivity and unhealthy and poor interpersonal relationship with peers who have anti social behavior, there were a significant level between variables was observed during the research, Mckan et al., (2014), revealed that peer pressure, impulsivity positively correlated with the delinquent behavior among adolescents. Multiple regression analysis between impulsiveness, peer pressure and delinquent behavior among adolescents positively predict; unhealthy negative relationship and interpersonal conflicts with their selves and ultimately society.

Marmiene & Julian, (2014) also inferred that the higher level of impulsiveness, environment of adolescents, relationship with peers and their influence is the core source of developing delinquent behavior among adolescents, regarding mental and physical health of adolescents, furthermore investigate the effects of growing up where a single parenting sometimes cause impulsive behavior and delinquency in adolescents, due to being ignored and

having aggressive impulsive behavior among them, results showed that the negative higher level of increases high level of delinquent behavior among adolescents, delinquent actions consistently followed into adulthood, children and parents are active stimuli in process of the link between knowledge on whereabouts of the child and delinquent behavior, Peer Pressure as predictor among adolescents, indicated that it is positively correlated with the antisocial behaviour of adolescents, multiple regression analysis was computed with peer pressure as an independent variable the adolescent's delinquent behaviour as a dependent variable. Friend circle, family environment, parenting styles highly involved among adolescents with delinquent behavior, and the other way democratic parenting styles, healthy intelligent peers negatively correlated with delinquent behavior among adolescents

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