

The Effect Of Parenting Style On Adolescent's Perception Towards Road Safety

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ABSTRACT

The purview of this paper is to analyze the relationships between parenting styles and adolescent risk behaviors on the road due to the critical parental role in preventing crashes among teens. The objectives of this research are to list different parenting styles that may influence adolescent behavior, to assess the relationship between parenting styles and adolescent's perception towards road safety, to determine which parenting style that promotes a desirable street protection habits among adolescent, and to propose a framework that integrated parenting style to road safety program. Descriptive and statistical analyses are used in this paper to interpret the data taken from 298 questionnaire-respondents which the parallel between the desired parenting style and the adolescent's good perception of road safety is cast using the Pearson Correlation Coefficient. A quantitative approach is employed in processing the data taken from those selected respondents then the qualitative data is composed and operated to complete the quantitative data by giving more comprehensive knowledge over the argumentation and more description of the quantitative result. More so, the study supports the substantial influence of parenting style on adolescent development such as the adolescents who are raised in authoritative households consistently demonstrate higher protective and fewer risk behaviors than adolescents from non-authoritative families.

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1. Introduction

In the stages of life, the adolescence phase is often portrayed as the most stressful for both parents and teens. Hence, the effectiveness of parenting during these years as in any developmental stages is required through an understanding of those normative developmental changes in order to provide the healthy developmental outcomes in adolescence and help parents navigate their teens' adolescence stages smoothly. Because of the situation, studies have truly confirmed that parenting styles can be varied to enable the externalize behaviors of children (Crosswhite

& Kerpelman, 2009). Likewise, the impact of parenting occurs in childhood will continue to affect the behavior into adulthood; therefore, this study will examine studies that specialize in the effect of parenting styles on adolescent's general understanding in road safety regulations. In fact, Worldwide, it is known that motorbike accident ranks are the major reason for teenage mortality and physical impairment (WHO, 2015). Those unfortunate results are included in the wider scope of teenage well – being scale due to the close relationship between the wellness of an adolescent and their behaviors; furthermore, a

study was conducted in highlighting the plans which advocated the constructive behavioral options.

Effective parenting style which presents an image of parental association is contributing as a significant element in advocating valuable teenage behaviors. The supervision that is conducted by parents entitled to a vital absolute impact of drug abuse, early reproductive interaction, misbehavior, and violence (Barnes & Farrel, 1992). In the manner that analyzers recommend that the relationship between parental supervision and the teenage result is assigned to adolescent reports instead of monitoring device or vigilance (Stattin & Kerr, 2000). In contrast, the encouragement from parents was found to do nothing in teenage behavior result (Criss, et al., 2015). Several studies noted that parental supervision was linked to the minimum rank in attitude issues (Laird, et al., 2008; Stattin & Kerr, 2000). Parental management is described by conduct done by parents in organizing the adolescents in family into a unity complete with requirements of their respective phase, assessment, punitive administrant, and an ability to discuss the problem at hand of conduct offense (Baumrind, 1991). Maximum requirements are defined as an

organization and restraint. Attitudes given by parents are enclosed in the term of extension of supervision and punitive damages. Based on Baumrind's typology of parenting styles, the researchers included receptivity and imperativeness of parental figures that could cover the warmth, support, and association aspects (Maccoby & Martin, 1983). Consistent with the research, parenting styles created from four different types which might be authoritarian mother and father, authoritative dad and mom, permissive dad and mom and uninvolved mother and father can be referred to Table 1 (Zare, et al., 2014). Parents who apply authoritarian style are known to set limitations with sympathy. Slightly different, authoritative style accommodates the children with massive affection and sympathy alongside high receptivity and solid rules. Then, parents who employ permissive style tend to give sympathy and passionate encouragement with less constraint. Meanwhile, parents who are uninvolved are characterized by non – existent sympathy or passionate encouragement.

Table 1 Parenting Typologies (Zare, et al., 2014).

| | High Control | Low Control |
|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| High Responsiveness | Authoritative | Permissive |
| Low Responsiveness | Authoritarian | Uninvolved |

Authoritative type - identified by its high note on the pair of receptivity and imperativeness, was related to self – confidence and independent behavior on the adolescent product. Then, authoritarian type – identified by low receptivity but high imperativeness, was linked to unhappy and passive adolescent outcomes. Meanwhile, permissive type – identified by high receptivity low imperativeness, was connected to disruptive and dependent adolescent attitudes. Therefore, parents are required to acknowledge their principle and significance in intelligence or capabilities due to the impact of those on adolescents is found more desirable than authority or punishment (Collins, et al., 2014).

Accurate parenting style may be seen whilst dad and mom applied the idea and information to prepare their children to fulfill the needs of the unique lifestyle or lifestyle wherein they inhabit. However, it is possible to withdraw agreement in creating an excellent parental approach that can be applicable to the bigger part of the conditions. It may be a considerable start to comprehend which approach is competent in parenting children to fit community expectations. Parental supervision is the conduct of parents which distribute and offer perceptions on their children's location, manner, and associates (Dishion & McMahon, 1998). Parental monitoring is important since it reduces adolescent externalizing outcomes. Monitoring is one of the approaches to determine the behavior and attitude of the adolescent in daily life either at home or school. As an example, research concluded that the bigger number of parental supervision is linked to low consumption of alcohol and drug abuse (Borawski, et al., 2003), and the inflation of the stage as teenagers

start sexual activities that means avoid teenagers from sexual disease (Longmore, et al., 2001). Past research (Patterson, et al., 1993) states that the supervision and discipline parents asserted in household were indicated to be immensely related to adolescent' attitude issues like drug abuse or malevolence. Additionally, those issues are represented to be dangerous in riding behaviors (Donovan, 1993). The examination conducted by (Twisk, et al., 2013) on teens' travel routines and avenue fatalities for those who have not acquired licensure finds that, in epidemiological records, the position of inexperienced teens or kids may be recognized by using a manner of a preliminary high fatality threat in line with distance traveled, followed by means of a consistent decline as enjoy grows.

Parental figures serve as sufficient prominence and behavioral example toward the adolescent manner of conduct in all aspects that specifically constructs better teenage rider attitude on the avenue. Although the real aspect parents entitled to adolescent riding has not been thoroughly examined in academic reports, the core value of parental association to adolescent riding attitudes is deserved to be a primary concern since early childhood of their children. Therefore, this paperwork is composed to explain the importance of parental association in every stage of licensure and to raise awareness of the association on teenage riders. In regard of parental management that is applied on safe riding attitudes, it might be important to emphasize that teenage riding is generally perceived as complication alliances of demeanor organization, influence of household and friendship concept, and one identity of judgment and emotional; therefore, the mixture of supportive factors in adolescent might prevent the attitude issue emerged on

this stage (Jessor, 1987). Nowadays, the impacts of their buddies in their youth's life undoubtedly become one of the most important factors. Youth's behavior carefully related to the circle of relatives' environments where the youngster's behavior is manifested, discovered, recommended and suppressed (Dishion & Patterson, 2015). Additionally, a finding from a particular study in United of States was confirmed that there was a correlation between parental fashions on adolescent behavioral outcomes which specifically the vital point that determined conduct on riding was supervision done by parental figures (Hartos, et al., 2000). Therefore, it is immensely promoted that parental figures are required to integrate their association in adolescent riding routines in order to not only educating children how to handle the vehicles properly but also raising awareness of dangerous situation in riding (Davis, et al., 2012). Consequently, adolescent has acquired the multitude abilities in managing vehicles and able to remove oneself from the number of avenue accidents.

The theoretical framework in conducting this research was built to give proper knowledge on how independent variables that elemental to participate in shaping adolescent's understanding and attitude on street protection rules. The independent variable is comprised of a determinant which is a parenting style and dependent variable which is a forthcoming promising attitude of young adults. The result is described as the preferable parental approach that can be applied to integrate street protection awareness on young adults. Additionally, the result will produce an expected good attitude by employing qualified parental approach and followed by the implementation of street protection adjustment. In ensuring street protection rules are merged on adolescent behavior, it can be identified in socio statistical outline such as excellent socio statistical outline might produce a good response on street protection supervision on young adults.

2. Methodology

The aim of this research is to appraise the potency of certain parenting style on young adult's awareness of road safety mandate. The sequences of research that employed at the domain of this study are enclosed in methodological consideration. There are four research questions that are needed to be discussed in this paper, they are: the difference of parenting styles that may influence adolescent behavior, the relationship between parenting styles and adolescent's perception of road safety, to determine which parenting style that promotes the best outcome of adolescent's road safety habit, and to create a framework that integrates a desired parenting style into the road safety program. Furthermore, the collection of primary data and secondary data are processed using certain instruments by mean of calculating the data. Hence, the broad subject of study and the research questions of this paper alongside the approaches implored to conduct this research are ruled by qualitative and quantitative methods. A quantitative approach is employed in processing the data taken from the selected respondents who answer the questionnaires. Therefore, the first and second research questions are answered using a quantitative method. Then, the qualitative data is composed and operated to complete the quantitative data by giving more comprehensive knowledge over the argumentation and more description of the quantitative result. The respondents as a representative of this research were queried to comment on

the statements mentioned in the questionnaire by choosing the best fit option of their personalities and choices in a three-point Likert scale. In this study, Likert scale gives the variable test items in the questionnaire with interval scale that ranges from 'yes', 'not really', and 'no'.

ANOVA was also used in the following change to analyze the variety of parenting style in this subject matter. Evaluation of variance is a statistical technique where the variant in a set of observations is divided into sufficient components. Analysis of variance (ANOVA) is an organized group of a mathematical model that contains a statistical assumption and their affiliated ordered series of actions that are exerted in examining the contrast occurred in the sample of the study.

The outline begins with the identification of parenting style and their effects on adolescents' perception of road safety regulation. Then, this study is supported by some literature reviews that related to the discussion and based on the forms of distributed survey. The development of a survey instrument consists of the drafting questionnaire and pilot test, then, the survey is conducted on the selected respondents. After the survey is completed, the descriptive analysis and statistical analysis are also carried out. The school in Miri, Sarawak was chosen as the respondents. Only students from Miri, Sarawak were selected for this research because the approval from the Ministry of Education. Data for this study are taken from secondary school students in the range of age at 13 to 19 years old or form 2 to 6 which are included in the definition of adolescent according to the World Health Organization. This phase of lifespan is believed to be transitional of growth and development between childhood and adulthood. Thus, the age category of respondents has encompassed WHO's definition of an adolescent.

In determining this sample size on descriptive surveys, it is sufficient to attain 10 % of the population or a minimum of 20 people (Roscoe, 1995). The number of the distributed questionnaire is 298 respondents as the sample size in this study. The unit of analysis for this study is taken from secondary school students in Miri, Sarawak from various family's background. The determination to choose the sample by nonsystematic and random rules creates a chance that the sample will represent the population. This technique grants every member of the selected population to possess proportionate and independent opportunity to be selected as a part of the sample (Salkind, 2012). Here, the selection of participants is induced by chance.

A questionnaire is designed as a number of inquiries textual which the respondents favor their best fitting answers in an area closely described themselves. It is known widely as a valuable device to collect data when the researchers understand the requirements needed in the study as well as the mechanism in calculating variables of interest. In this questionnaire, there are four sections such as Section A is the Demographic Information whereby the respondents need to give information about their background, Section B is related to road safety regulations' perception among the respondents, Section C is the positive behavior, and Section D is the open-ended questions for respondents. In this study, the data collection method is taken from the questionnaire that is

answered by selected respondents who are related to this research purposes. The questionnaire that is distributed to the selected respondents is relevant for this study and collected immediately after they finished answering all the questions in the questionnaire. This is used to ensure the reliability and completion of the data.

Statistical Package for Social Science Software (SPSS) version 22.0 was used to analyze data after the entire questionnaires had been collected from the selected respondents. Then, the data were analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistic where mean, median, mode, percentage, and frequencies would be supported by an illustration of the listing tables and graphs. The descriptive method is applied to obtain material about the current condition which aims to propose the character of the situation as it appears parallel with the study and to explore the reason for certain phenomena. Furthermore, in order to create the logical and comprehensive conclusions of this study, the intention of the researcher to perceive direct information from respondents is considered. The demographic factors in this study using frequency analysis to actuate the sum percentage in frequency population of Gender, Age, Siblings, Guardian, Father Occupation, Mother Occupation, Transportation, and Parenting Style. Lastly, Pearson Correlation Coefficient Analysis is a numerical calculation based on the statistic test of the interaction of two or more variables (Zikmund, et al., 2009). The two-sided crucial is administered to evaluate an ineffective conjecture. The combined spectrums from - 1 to 1 where the value of 1 gives an excellent conclusive linear relationship, the value of - 1 delivers a distinguished negative linear relationship, and a value of 0 presents nil linear relationship

(Hair, et al., 2009). Consequently, the tested variables on parenting styles toward adolescents' perception of road safety regulation can decide whether there are positive, negative, or no correlation between independent and dependent variables selected in this study.

3. Discussion

The sole fixate point of the research refers to the information generating from the questionnaire that is examined by applying the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) of Version 22 – Windows. For every study query that is stated inside the questionnaires in the form of a demographic element, road safety regulation belief, excellent future conduct and open-ended inquiries for respondents that observes the effect of parenting fashion on adolescents' perception of street protection regulation. 298 respondents are selected among the secondary student in Miri, Sarawak to assess the demographic distribution of respondents such as gender, age, siblings, hobbies, guardian, father's occupation, mother's occupation, transportation used to go to school and parenting styles.

For this study, respondents were given the statement of each parenting style and from that, they will select which one parenting style that is best describing their parenting style. As the result, the data obtained from the questionnaire consist of 97 respondents or 32.6 % are authoritative parenting style, 71 respondents or 23.8 % are authoritarian parenting style, 82 respondents or 27.5 % are permissive style, and 48 % respondents or 16.1 % are uninvolved parenting style (Table 2).

Table 2 Number of Respondents Based on Parenting Style

| Parenting Style | High Control | Low Control |
|-----------------|--------------|-------------|
| Authoritative | 97 | 32.6 |
| Authoritarian | 71 | 23.8 |
| Permissive | 82 | 27.5 |
| Uninvolved | 48 | 16.1 |
| Total | 298 | 100 |

Hence, it indicates that the highest number of respondents is an authoritative parenting style and the lowest is uninvolved

parenting style. The frequencies and percentages for a parenting style that influences adolescents are represented in Table 3.

Table 3 The Frequencies and Percentages for Parenting Style that Influences Adolescents

| Statement | 1 | 2 | 3 | Mean | Std. Dev |
|---|---------------|----------------|----------------|------|----------|
| Will you show off to your friend if you have the knowledge to operate a vehicle | 38 (12.8%) | 142 (47.7%) | 118 (39.6%) | 2.27 | 0.673 |
| Do you agree that the driver does not necessarily have to own a driving license | 48 (16.1%) | 61 (20.5%) | 189 (63.4%) | 2.47 | 0.757 |

| | | | | | |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|------|-------|
| Do you not care if your parents have to be blamed for your mistake | 217 (72.8%) | 41 (13.8%) | 40 (13.4%) | 1.41 | 0.715 |
| At present are you receiving adequate knowledge about road safety from your parents and their parenting guidance or from your school's educational system | 213 (71.5%) | 57 (19.1%) | 28 (9.4%) | 1.38 | 0.652 |
| Is road safety something that you worry about | 61 (20.5%) | 50 (16.8%) | 187 (62.8%) | 2.4 | 0.808 |
| Do you think that it is not wrong for drivers to disobey the road safety regulation should not be punished | 61 (20.5%) | 50 (16.8%) | 187 (62.8%) | 2.42 | 0.81 |
| Do you agree that drivers who drivers who disobey the road safety regulation should not be punished | 53 (17.8%) | 93 (31.2%) | 152 (51%) | 2.33 | 0.715 |
| Do you talk or text on the mobile phone whilst riding a car or a motorcycle | 175 (58.7%) | 108 (36.2%) | 15 (5%) | 1.46 | 0.757 |
| My parents/guardian always reminds me to follow the road regulations? | 217 (72.8%) | 64 (21.5%) | 17 (5.7%) | 1.33 | 0.673 |

In this table, the majority of respondents or 72.8 % choose yes about “Do you not care if your parents have to be blamed for your mistake?” and “My parent/guardian always remind me to follow the road/regulations?”. It is followed by “At present are you receiving adequate knowledge about road safety from your parents and their parenting guidance or from your schools’ educational systems” (71.5 %). The respondents also choose no about “Do you agree that the driver does not necessarily have to own a driving license” (63.4 %). It is succeeding by “Is road safety something that you worry about?” and “Do you think that it is not wrong for drivers to disobey the road safety regulation should not be” (62.8 %). Then, the respondents choose not really about “Will you show off to your friend if you have the knowledge?” (47.7 %) and followed by “Do you talk or text on the mobile phone whilst riding a car or a motorcycle” (36.2 %).

The respondents indicate the various reactions toward the parenting style influencing adolescent that are shown in Table 3. The highest mean shows the respondents choose not really about “Do you agree that the driver does not necessarily have to own a driving license” (mean = 2.47, STD. Dev = 0.757). Meanwhile, the lowest mean shows the respondents choose also yes about “My parent/guardian always remind me to follow the road regulations?” (mean = 1.33, STD. Dev = 0.673). This implies that the adolescent taken as the respondents in this study are aware of the road safety regulation and the importance of having a license to ride a vehicle although under low restraint or supervision of parental figures. This is supported also by the frequency of the respondents who choose yes about “At present

are you receiving adequate knowledge about road safety from your parents and their parenting guidance or from your school's educational system” (71.5 %). Furthermore, that knowledge about road safety is drawn in the good perception of an adolescent in the frequency of the respondents who choose no about “Do you agree that drivers who disobey the road safety regulation should not be punished” (51 %).

The comparison of mean based on adolescents’ perception of road safety from questionnaire related to statements in Table 3 and parenting styles is presented in Table 4 where the highest mean is shown in authoritative style (mean = 1.974, STD Dev = 0.238) and the lowest is shown in uninvolved style (mean = 1.851, STD Dev = 0.289). This implies the number of respondents’ parenting styles referring to the authoritative approach as the highest and followed by a permissive approach. ANOVA test analysis results indicate no differences in the frequency of parenting styles that the $F(3,249) = 3.062$, $p = 0.028$. However, the results show a significant level of 0.028 approximately less than the value of 0.05. It means that there is a crucial distinctive point between adolescents’ perception of road safety based on parenting style. There are two distinctive parenting styles that can be taken as consideration to exhibit adolescent’s good perception in road safety regulation, they are authoritative parenting style and permissive parenting style. Thus, parenting style(s) is an essential factor that may affect the adolescents’ perception of road safety.

Table 4 Comparison of Mean Adolescents' Perception of Road Safety Based on Parenting Style

| Parenting Style | N | Mean | Std. Dev. | Df | F-test |
|-----------------|------------|-------|-----------|------------|--------------|
| Authoritative | 106 | 1.974 | 0.238 | | |
| Authoritarian | 70 | 1.968 | 0.221 | | |
| Permissive | 78 | 1.924 | 0.245 | | |
| Uninvolved | 44 | 1.851 | 0.289 | | |
| Total | 298 | | | 294 | 3.062 |

The frequencies and percentages for adolescent's positive future behavior are represented in Table 5. The majority of respondents choose yes about "Safety Regulation will always become my priority on the roads" (65.8 %). It is followed by "I will remind my family members and friend to follow the road safety regulation" (63.8 %). The respondents also choose not really about "Given the opportunity, I would like to involve in any road safety activities in the future" (42.3 %). It is followed by "I will always follow the rules and safety regulation" (35.6 %). It

concludes that the highest mean is indicated by respondents who choose yes about "Given the opportunity, I would like to involve in any road safety activities in the future" (with a mean of 1.72, STD Dev = 0.709) and the lowest is indicated by respondents who choose also yes about "Safety Regulation will always become my priority on the roads" (with a mean of 1.39, STD Dev = 0.57). By acknowledging the result, it can be concluded that the adolescent respondents in this study exhibit good road safety habit among themselves.

Table 5 Frequencies and Percentages for Adolescent's Positive Future Behavior

| Statement | 1 | 2 | 3 | Mean | Std. Dev |
|---|----------------|----------------|---------------|------|----------|
| I will always follow the rules and safety road regulation | 186 (62.4%) | 106 (35.6%) | 6 (2%) | 1.4 | 0.53 |
| I will remind my family members and friend to follow the road safety regulation | 190 (63.8%) | 90 (30.2%) | 18 (6%) | 1.42 | 0.605 |
| Safety Regulation will always become my priority on the roads | 196 (65.8%) | 89 (29.9%) | 13 (4.4%) | 1.39 | 0.57 |
| Given the opportunity, I would like to involved in any road safety activities in the future | 127 (42.6%) | 126 (42.3%) | 45 (15.1%) | 1.72 | 0.709 |

In relation to the road safety habit among adolescent and parenting style, the Pearson Correlation is taken into consideration in Table 6 where the Sig. (2-tailed) value is 0.003. Because the value is less than 0.05, we can conclude that there is a statistically significant correlation between parenting style and adolescent's positive future behavior. Furthermore, taking the result of the highest mean of parenting style in Table 4 which is an authoritative approach, it is highly suggested that authoritative approach is the best parenting style that promotes a good habit among adolescents particularly in regard of driving conduct on the road. Thus, the application of the authoritative parenting style in the household is profoundly suggested in resulting in the desired outcome of adolescent's behavior on road safety regulation and conduct.

According to descriptive analysis and statistical test that is done for answering the research questions for number one, two and three in this journal, it can be concluded that parenting style is

an eminent factor in influencing adolescent's perception towards road safety regulation and adolescent's positive future behavior in road safety conduct. The desirable of parenting style that can produce a striking outcome in adolescent based on the study in this paper is an authoritative parenting style. In comparison to other styles: such as authoritarian where the firmness is given without warmth or understanding – or in other word controlling is proved in previous research that this kind of household organization hampers children development and emotional growth (Mabbe, et al., 2015). Meanwhile, the permissive style of parenting where the strictness is almost none to monitoring aspect deters child's self-restraint to follow the rules or regulations outside the house or family environment; accordingly, the road regulation is only awareness in the level of knowledge but hardly applied in practice (Berk, 2014). In wider scope than road regulation awareness and application aspect, the warmth and monitoring of parents combined with positive peer pressure in a recent study is highly affiliated with adolescent

outcomes whose self-regulation marked in highest score against the substance use (Lee, et al., 2016).

Table 6 Pearson Correlation of Parenting Style to Adolescent's Positive Future Behavior

| Correlations | | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------|
| | | Parenting Style | Adolescent's Positive Future Behavior |
| Parenting Style | Pearson Correlation | 1 | .174** |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | | .003 |
| | N | 298 | 298 |

An authoritative parenting style is an approach of parenting guidance that is found as the most responsive and the firmest yet providing more assistance to help the children. Commonly, authoritative approach motivates parent-child discussion, delivers logical thinking in restrictions, and hastening goals. Therefore, the features of an authoritative approach must be employed in drilling young adult drivers' skills and awareness into a striking degree. This awareness is not only about how they reflect it to the outcome behavior but also the willingness to disclose the information about their whereabouts due to the open communication this family employs since the childhood phase of the adolescent. Hence, the outcome is paralleled into the result of one research of Keijsers where the combination of parental monitoring and children who openly disclose information is effective against adolescent delinquency (Keijsers, 2015).

However, in order to influence adolescents' view on road safety regulations, there are several approaches implemented by governments to reduce the number of traffic accidents. For example: enforcing stricter regulations, improving roads' safety equipment, inducing a conducive environment for vehicles' drivers, and educating the young generation about road safety awareness. Nonetheless, it is perceived that the advancement of avenues resulting in a downturn of travel hazard recognition (Lajunen, et al., 1996). Improvement of boulevards and vehicles might escalate the number of street fatalities due to the increased speed of the driver who is less careful. In fact, human failure causes 90 % of all traffic hazard (Rumar, 1985). It is moderate to presume the effects of applying psychological interventions in road traffic campaign may help to reduce the number of traffic accidents. Road Safety Campaign aims to promote society's awareness and behaviors in driving safely that have been proved to produce outstanding outcomes in developed countries. The campaign based on the study is legitimately not the first study to approach such an aspect to eliminate adolescent delinquency; likewise, previous researcher issued the suggestion of effective education and prevention program to adolescent's sexual risky behavior using supportive parenting style (Simons, et al., 2016) where is associated to the authoritative parenting style as the best result of parenting monitoring provided by this study.

In Malaysia, the mandatory participation in Graduated Driver Licensing (GDL) which is the basic obligation for parents who look after their adolescents' practice driving has been amplified.

Exceptionally, there is a relationship between the number of hours which parent guides their adolescent driving performance and the decrease rate of post-licensure accidents in Malaysian young adults. The convincing result was announced by research in Australia whose young adult drivers as respondents at the age category of 17 to 24-year-old completed with 42 to 50 hours of supervised practice driving were having a lower amount of vehicles violation than those adolescents with lesser training under 42 hours. Although there is limited information about the hours of supervision that needed to be afforded by parents, in supervising the adolescent in riding routine performance, parents and instructors are proposed to uphold primary concern on street protection while accompanying adolescents in complex riding conditions such as hazard anticipation and control a conducive ambiance inside the vehicles.

Postponing novice licensure is part of the crucial defense effectiveness related to Graduated Driver Licensing programs. In fact, the crash risk raises considerably at licensure, regardless of age at licensure, the delaying of license serves to reduce exposure and crash rates for a time, providing an overall reduction in lifetime crash risk. Albeit moms and dads are informed that they can put off their adolescents' admittance in autonomous riding to the extent after the age of 18 years old, majority of young adults can attain a warrant of temporary riding authorization several months later given by the regulation. Therefore, amidst the logic related to postponing admittance to provisional license is the lack of completion in driver education, inadequately parents – supervised practice riding materials, the requirement of extended routine, security cover bill, and parents' hesitancy in letting their teenagers drive independently. Some researchers concluded that adolescents of stricter parents would be restricted in carrying young children passengers and dark-time riding was recorded smaller scale of riding hazard behavior and lesser avenue offense or accidents (Simons - Morton & Ouimet, 2006). Although Graduated Driver Licensing is equipped with the limitation on riding at dark-time or with young children passengers, it shifts the responsibility of obedience on safety riding to parents. Parents who are accounted for the immense degree of Graduated Driver Licensing participation with time restriction are obtaining a more desirable outcome than the limitation of riding companions.

The advanced tools that are derived from navy observation devices consist of measurement for quickening or slowing down

report also with vehicles movement. In fact, this technology is featured by photographic equipment that notes the rider, inhabitant movement, situation outside the vehicles and downloads these data when violation to speed is recorded. In singular preliminary test excluded focus sample that represented the vital indication whose assessment given by the electronic monitoring data to the parents and teenagers may prevent fatality events. Although a little number of parents rely on technology in helping them to improve their adolescents' driving abilities, the argumentations outed by parents who were not opting this monitoring tool trusted the adolescents and avoided intrusion on adolescents' seclusion and cost.

In the further reason for restricting the admission of usage, a parent might keep their adolescents from road hazard by giving an option to have a better vehicle that equipped with advanced safety features. Between adolescents who possess the automobile independently in mentioned research beforehand, around 35 % owned huge cars which provided the best protection features; 42 % rode tiny vehicles which commonly known to own lesser safety rank; and a quarter percentage rode SUVs, pickups, or sports vehicles that were entitled to risk safety the most. However, latest cars are introduced with more safety protection features than the older ones which are covered by 70 % of adolescents in the mentioned study riding car that issued for 6 years and 35 % for 10 years. Taking significant 'effective components' into account on road safety programs, the studies and developmental studies are reviewed in this review signify some programs.

Road Safety Education should be launched at the earliest age of children as 4 to 5 years old and be lasted through primary and secondary school as developmental trends and constraints are included in the factor. Education which is taught by experienced people and teamwork with a companion is significantly beneficial in driving school and the communication in practicing is likely contributing more to the success of this program. Teaching traffic protection is deemed to be a critical element in teaching children's skill to manage road safety and there is an affirmation from parents as the primary source of example in performing street protection for the adolescents that can be a foremost tutor at the traffic situation. As an alternative in road safety knowledge programs, skills training have been taught using experiential exercises where adolescents are motivated by finding solutions to dispatch and prevent young adult drivers by accommodating drill. This program is included in the Walking School Bus (Collins & Kearns, 2005) and Walk Safe (Hotz, et al., 2009). Traffic enforcement law can never enough to control driver behavior as traffic officers cannot be in all places at all times. Hence, parents and guides are inspired by building crucial participation for teaching adolescents on street protection that conjured in the condition they encountered in riding routine and comprehend the goals that programs attempted to accomplish.

4. Conclusion

The different parenting styles that may influence adolescent behavior based on this research either positively or negatively included authoritarian parenting style, authoritative parenting style, permissive parenting style, and uninvolved parenting style. Parents' perception of traffic, the danger of stranger, and

crime safety are all related to adolescents' active transportation. Several safety concerns may be encouraging parents to restraint adolescent mobility by walking and bicycling. The parenting style that promotes the best in road safety habits among adolescent is identified as an authoritative parenting style because even though they are warm but they are firm toward their children. Likewise, the authoritative parenting style that is framed into raising children or street protection training where the warmth of parental figures coupled with controllable factors such as behavioral and psychological surely produce bidirectional outcome (Pinquart, 2017). This can be achieved through sensitization campaigns within the community and organizing a common forum where parents, adolescents, and road safety officials can interact together so as to have a common ground in road safety awareness or related regulations. In this study, there are some limitations that cast by the researcher. One of them is the time limitation in distributing and calculating the survey to identify the impact of parenting style that influences adolescents' perception towards road safety regulation. It arose when the researcher was not able to decide the duration of the task due to work commitments. Additionally, this study was conducted by the limitation of 298 students in Miri, Sarawak who partial respondents did not finish all the stages of observation and mutual effort at the time this research was held. Furthermore, this research is open to further contrasting studies as students as respondents based on their family background to draw a conclusion at the influence of parenting style on adolescents' perception towards road safety regulation. Thus, additional examinations are desired to the fulfill knowledge gap and information where the next study using the same technique, data is crucial to gain the actual result and analysis the information to assess the study which is fundamental to all related researches.

This study is available for additional discussion in the juxtaposition of the impact of parenting style on adolescents' perception towards road safety regulation. Besides, the number of samples gathered can be elevated to examine more the adolescents' perception in this study. Moreover, other relationship can be researched in order to analyze the parenting style on adolescents' perception. The approach in this study is reversed equally to questioning and investigation on the exact area and selecting sample as vital information in this study. The impacts of parenting style types on adolescent behavior are needed to be studied further. In the writer's opinion, the extended research should enclose a larger sample area and be adequate in making a comparable study for it combines a wider irregular population in interviewing respondents. The current results draw a correlation between students, teachers, and parents; however, interested parties are encouraged to follow how they ground with the applied parenting style and engaging them from the onset. In terms of inducing further studies, the following pointers can suggest according to its consequences such as dad and mom should determine the authoritative parenting style in place of authoritarian parenting style, mother and father need to give more time with their adolescents due to the fact that it may reduce the opportunity of growing juvenile delinquent, parents should be engaged persistently with children so the teenagers may be prevented from committing crimes and relating themselves to law-breaking movements.

Based on the finding in this research that is concerned about the effects of parenting on adolescents' outcomes in terms of

behavior and attitude, researchers have built family-based prevention using intervention programs for parents and teenagers in educating both of the parties in creating a harmony family. These programs are provided education both of parents and young adult drivers in elaborating capabilities that fastened household relationship. As in the example, according to findings of a study on fathers' association with their young adult children, investigators suggest the strategies emphasizing dads' roles in a parental fashion that might be equivalent to the expense of restrictions in maintaining and dynamic and strong contact towards children. Meanwhile, the separated study was highlighted more on alternative determinants in the family that keep adolescents from high-risk behaviors. Accordingly, the intervention of parental supervision on novice driving school or application on road is highly suggested based on the previous study where it was conducted to ADHD young drivers (Fabiano, et.al., 2016); thus, the researcher believes that novice who is properly functioning under parental guide will score well in self-regulation and self-awareness. The study that is pointed out in the review recommends that both parents and community can imprint adolescents' outcomes. This suggests that regulation should empower society – oriented on parents' involvement. Next law enforcement also ought to put tenacious significance on an interception and or interference knowledge specifically to the needed impacts that persuaded parental fashions on adolescents' aftermath.

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