

Perceived Parental Monitoring and Online Deviant Behavior in Adolescents: Mediated by Dark Triad Traits

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Abstract. This study aimed to investigate the mediating role of dark triad traits in the relationship between perceived parental monitoring and online deviant behavior among adolescents in Yogyakarta. A quantitative method was used, and data were collected from 308 adolescents aged 13 to 18 years and analyzed using Structural Equation Modeling with Partial Least Squares (SEM-PLS). The results showed that dark triad traits partially mediated the effect of perceived parental monitoring on online deviant behavior. Specifically, the indirect influence of perceived parental monitoring on online deviant behavior was mediated by machiavellianism (17.6%), narcissism (3.5%), and psychopathy (3.8%). Furthermore, increased perceived parental monitoring could reduce the tendency toward dark triad personality traits, thereby lowering the incidence of online deviant behavior among adolescents. This study recommended that parents improved their supervision to strengthen perceived parental monitoring, thereby reducing dark triad traits and preventing online deviant behavior.

Keywords: adolescents, dark triad traits, online deviant behavior, perceived parental monitoring

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Introduction

The convenience of technology is currently experienced by people of all ages, including adults and children. Easy access to technology, particularly the internet, has made it easier to obtain information. This advancement has brought several positive impacts, such as improved communication, increased efficiency, and progress in various fields, including medicine and education (Subasaranya, 2024). However, when not used wisely, easy internet access can also lead to negative consequences (Indah et al., 2022), one of which is the emergence of deviant behavior due to the misuse of technology.

Deviant behavior refers to actions that violate social norms, including both informal social rules and formal societal laws (Hartney, 2023). With the widespread availability of internet access, deviant behavior can also occur in cyberspace, commonly referred to as online deviant behavior.

Jin and Zhou (2013) defined online deviant behavior as behavior that reflects an individual's inability to adapt well to the internet environment, often resulting in harm (Jin et al., 2022). Similarly, Zhao et al. (2022) described it as behavior that harms both the individual and others due to poor adaptation to

online environment. Examples of online deviant behavior include cyberbullying, spreading harmful rumors, fraud, and access to pornography.

The rise of online deviant behavior is closely related to the rapid development of digital technology and the ease of internet access. As supported by Raodia (2019), technological advancement is a contributing factor to the increase in cybercrime. Although any individual can struggle to adapt to online environment, adolescents are particularly vulnerable. As an age group characterized by curiosity and a desire to explore without fully considering potential risks, adolescents are more likely to engage in deviant online behavior (Hardiyanto & Romadhona, 2018). Curiosity can lead these adolescents to imitate intriguing behaviors, potentially resulting in a loss of direction and ultimately harmful actions (Zulkhairi et al., 2018). According to data from the Asosiasi Penyelenggara Jasa Internet Indonesia (APJII) (2022), adolescents aged 13 to 18 have the highest internet penetration rate, with 99.16% connected to the internet (Pahlevi, 2022). Rosyidah and Nurdin (2018) found that many adolescents used social media as a platform for committing sexual harassment. Online deviant behavior is closely related to academic failure,

personality issues, affective disorders, psychological crises, and interpersonal communication problems (in Jin et al., 2022).

The role of parents is a crucial factor in shaping adolescents behavior. A key responsibility parents need to fulfill is supervising their children, commonly referred to as parental monitoring. Through this supervision, children develop the perception of being monitored by their parents, known as perceived parental monitoring. Stattin et al. (2010) define perceived parental monitoring as adolescents' perceptions of the rules, monitoring, and knowledge parents hold, whether obtained directly or through others. This perception is particularly important for adolescents who are distancing themselves from direct parental supervision (Nadila et al., 2022). It can help protect from conflicts and harassment in cyberspace (Khurana et al., 2015), and reduce the tendency for engaging in risky behaviors (Villarreal & Nelson, 2018; in Rhamdayanti et al., 2020).

Many parents in Indonesia still fail to supervise their children, specifically regarding internet use. Rengganis et al. (2019) cited Adi (2017), reporting that only 29.7% of parents actively supervised and discussed children's online activities, and only 16.2% strictly limited internet access. This lack of supervision can contribute to the rise in online deviant behavior among adolescents. Supporting this concern, data from the Center for Digital Society (CfDS) showed that, out of 3,077 students across 34 provinces in Indonesia, 1,895 had been victims and 1,182 had been perpetrators of cyberbullying (Fahlevi, 2023). Furthermore, the National Commission for Child Protection reported that 97% of 4,500 adolescents in 12 Indonesian cities had viewed pornography (Ilham, 2016). There was also a reported case of online fraud involving four minors aged 15-16, who posed as sellers in fake social media auctions (Elvina, 2020). These examples confirm that many adolescents lack a sense of parental supervision (low perceived parental monitoring), increasing the tendency of online deviant behavior. As supported by Jin et al. (2022), there was a negative correlation between perceived parental monitoring and online deviant behavior.

Personality plays a crucial role in shaping behavior and should not be overlooked, as it is significantly influenced by parenting. Parenting styles significantly impact the development of children's personality (Wahib, 2015). One of these outcomes is the development of dark triad traits, which are closely related to the family environment, specifically the parent-child relationship (Jin et al., 2022). Zhang and Zhao (2022) cited several previous studies identifying dark triad traits as a group of negative personality traits considered a risk factor for increased online deviant behavior.

Dark triad traits refer to three manifestations of general tendencies that describe dark personality characteristics in humans (Paulhus & Williams, 2002). Čopková (2020) defined dark triad traits as a set of aversive personality traits, namely machiavellianism, narcissism, and psychopathy, typically characterized by insensitivity, selfishness, and maliciousness in interpersonal relationships.

Jonason et al. (2014) found that low-quality parenting and insecure attachment patterns were negatively associated with machiavellianism, psychopathy, and narcissism. Since perceived parental monitoring is a component of parenting, it can be inferred that it may influence the development of dark triad traits. As supported by Jin et al. (2022), there was a negative correlation between perceived parental monitoring and dark triad traits.

The impact of dark triad traits on human behavior has been extensively studied. According to Furnham et al. (2013), dark triad has been linked to various antisocial behaviors, including aggression. These traits can also serve as predictors of online deviant behavior. For example, psychopathy and narcissism have been found to significantly predict cyberbullying (Pabian et al., 2015), and Eksi (in Jin et al., 2022) reported that individuals with high narcissism tend to be more active on social networking sites. In addition, several studies reported that negative personality traits, including those in dark triad traits, were risk factors capable of increasing online deviant behavior (Zhang & Zhao, 2022).

The dynamics of the relationship described serve as the primary basis for examining the mediating role of dark triad traits in the relationship between perceived parental monitoring and online deviant behavior. As supported by Jin et al. (2022), there was a mediating role of dark triad traits in this relationship among adolescents in China. Investigations on perceived parental monitoring, dark triad traits, and online deviant behavior remain limited in the Indonesian context, specifically in Yogyakarta. Therefore, this study aimed to examine the mediating role of dark triad traits in the relationship between perceived parental monitoring and online deviant behavior among adolescents in Yogyakarta.

Methods

This study used a quantitative method to test the proposed theory by examining the relationships between variables (Creswell, 2014).

Sample Size

The sample criteria included male and female adolescents aged 13-18 years. A total of 308 adolescents were selected as the sample, determined by multiplying the number of (61) by 5. This followed the

Table 1

Item Discrimination Power Analysis

Variables	Aspects/Dimensions	Items	Discrimination Item
<i>Perceived Parental Monitoring</i>	<i>Parental Knowledge</i>	1 - 5	.495 – .609
	<i>Youth Disclosure</i>	6 - 9	.726 – .895
	<i>Parental Solicitation</i>	10 - 13	.540 – .639
	<i>Parental Control</i>	14 - 18	.517 – .747
<i>Online Deviant Behavior</i>	<i>Cyberbullying Behavior</i>	1 – 3	.728 – .764
	<i>Internet Rumors</i>	4 - 7	.352 – .799
	<i>Deception on the internet</i>	8 - 12	.752 – .891
	<i>Cyber obscenity/ pornography</i>	13 - 16	.814 – .942
<i>Dark Triad Traits</i>	<i>Machiavellianism</i>	1 - 9	.134 – .600
	<i>Narcissism</i>	10 - 18	-.021 – .527
	<i>Psychopathy</i>	19 - 27	.118 – .782

guideline from [Hair et al. \(2019\)](#), where an ideal sample size ranged from 5 to 10 times the number of questionnaire items used in the study.

The sample size was determined due to the absence of definitive data on the population of adolescents aged 13-18 in Yogyakarta. Sampling was conducted using an accidental sampling method, where participants were selected based on availability or individuals the study team happened to encounter ([Subhaktiyasa, 2024](#)). Data were collected via a questionnaire distributed through Google Forms and shared online via social media platforms.

Table 2

Data Demography

Category	Characteristics	Frequency	%
Sex	Male	111	36%
	Female	197	64%
Age	13	20	6.5%
	14	26	8.4%
	15	31	10.1%
	16	42	13.6%
	17	86	27.9%
	18	103	33.4%
Education	College Students	16	5.2%
	High School	122	39.6%
	Vocational School	97	31.5%
	Junior High School	73	23.7%

Instrument

Three instruments were used in this study. Perceived parental monitoring (PPM) scale, consisting of 18 items, was developed based on Parental Monitoring Questionnaire (PMQ) by [Stattin et al. \(2010\)](#). This scale measured four aspects, namely parental

knowledge, youth disclosure, parental solicitation, and parental control. The PPM scale showed good reliability, with Cronbach's alpha values ranging from .771 to .914. Online deviant behavior (ODB) scale, consisting of 16 items, was developed with reference to [Jin and Zhou \(2013\)](#), who identified four dimensions of online deviant behavior, namely cyberbullying, internet rumors, online deception, and cyber obscenity or pornography. This scale also showed good reliability, with values ranging from .804 to .957. The Short Dark Triad (SD3) scale by [Jones and Paulhus \(2013\)](#) was translated and modified to fit the context of this study. It contained 27 items measuring three dimensions, namely machiavellianism, narcissism, and psychopathy. The reliability values ranged from .573 to .839.

Content validity for all three instruments was evaluated through expert judgment. All items in the PPM, ODB, SD3 scales were deemed valid and adequately reflected the constructs being measured. Furthermore, item discrimination analysis was conducted to eliminate items with a discrimination index below .3. Based on [Table 1](#), the results showed that all items in the PPM and ODB scales met the criteria, hence, no items were eliminated. However, seven items in the SD3 scale did not meet the criteria and were eliminated. Data were analyzed using Structural Equation Modeling Partial Least Squares (SEM-PLS) through the SMART PLS 3.0 software to assess both the measurement and structural models.

Results and Discussion**Results**

[Table 2](#) shows that there were 308 participants, of whom 64% were female and 36% were male. In terms of age, the largest group of participants was 18 years old (103 or 33.4%), followed by 17-year-olds (86 or 27.9%), while the smallest group was 13-years-old (20 or 6.5%). Regarding education level, most participants were high school graduates (122 participants or 39.6%)

or 39.6%), and the fewest were university students (16 participants or 5.2%).

Path Model

Figure 1 presents the path model used in this study. The mediation model separated the three dimensions of the mediator variable to examine the indirect effect of the independent variable (X) on the dependent variable (Y). According to Gonzalez & MacKinnon (2021), this model offered the advantages of adjusting for measurement error, isolating specific mediation effects, and accounting for multidimensional variables.

Measurement Model (Outer Model)

Convergent validity, discriminant validity, and reliability were conducted to evaluate the measurement (outer) model. Table 3 shows that the Average Variance Extracted (AVE) values for all three variables met the minimum threshold of .5, ranging from .500 to .704, confirming good convergent validity. Furthermore, all three variables had strong reliability, with Cronbach's alpha and composite reliability values exceeding .7.

Discriminant validity was tested using the Heterotrait-Monotrait (HTMT) Ratio method. Table 4 shows all three variables met the discriminant validity requirement, with HTMT values below the threshold of 1.

Structural Model (Inner Model)

In the evaluation of the structural model (inner model), a model fit test was conducted to assess whether the model used was appropriate. This was conducted by examining the Standardized Root Mean Square Residual (SRMR) value. The results of the model fit test showed an SRMR value of .083. Since this value was below the threshold of .10, the model was considered to have a good fit.

Based on the analysis, the path coefficients, representing the direct effects, showed both positive and negative relationships among the three variables. A negative relationship was found between perceived parental monitoring and dark triad traits, while a positive relationship was found between dark triad traits and online deviant behavior. Table 5 shows the relationships among the three variables were statistically significant, as confirmed by p-value less than .05.

Table 6 presents the results of the coefficient of determination (R-squared) test for the three variables. The results showed perceived parental monitoring influenced dark triad traits by 14.5% for the machiavellianism dimension, 2.5% for narcissism, and 13.7% for psychopathy, each categorized as weak. Furthermore, perceived parental monitoring and dark triad traits collectively influenced online deviant

behavior with an R-squared value of .522, or 52.2%, falling into the moderate category.

Hypothesis Testing

The bootstrapping method (1,000 samples) was used in SEM-PLS to test the hypotheses. Based on Table 6, the indirect effect of perceived parental monitoring on online deviant behavior was mediated by the machiavellianism dimension at 17.6%, narcissism at 3.5%, and psychopathy at 3.8%.

Discussion

This study aimed to examine the mediating role of dark triad traits in the relationship between perceived parental monitoring and online deviant behavior among adolescents in Yogyakarta. The results confirmed the hypothesis, dark triad traits do have a mediating effect, although only partial, on the influence of perceived parental monitoring on online deviant behavior. As supported by Jin et al. (2022), dark triad traits mediated the relationship between perceived parental monitoring and online deviant behavior in adolescents.

Perceived parental monitoring played a crucial role in helping adolescents avoid deviant behaviors, including those carried out online. Adolescents who received inadequate parenting and lacked the perception of being supervised were more prone to developing negative personality traits, known as dark triad traits. High levels of these traits could increase the tendency of adolescents engaging in online deviant behavior.

Easy access to the internet, in addition to widespread use of mobile phones and social media, made it easier for adolescents to engage in online deviant behavior. The results showed perceived parental monitoring had a negative influence on online deviant behavior. Therefore, the higher adolescent's perception of parental monitoring, the lower the tendency of engaging in online deviant behavior, and vice versa. As supported by Jin et al. (2022), there was a negative correlation between perceived parental monitoring and online deviant behavior. Rhamdayanti et al. (2020) also stated that perceived parental monitoring influenced risky behavior in adolescents. Adolescents are less likely to engage in risky behavior when actively monitored by parents (Villarreal & Nelson, in Rhamdayanti, 2020).

The three dimensions of dark triad traits were found to have a positive influence on online deviant behavior. Čopková (2020) found that dark triad traits tended to be insensitive, selfish, and mean in interpersonal relationships. This was further supported by investigation on mar machiavellianism, positively associated with hostility, and psychopathy, consequently related to physical, verbal, and anger aggression (Gogoriță, 2019).

Table 3

Measurement Model Results – Convergent Validity and Reliability

Variables	Average Variance Extracted (AVE)	Reliability	
		Cronbach's Alpha	Composite Reliability
<i>Perceived Parental Monitoring</i>	.550	.952	.956
<i>Machiavellianism</i>	.500	.849	.879
<i>Narcissism</i>	.507	.758	.837
<i>Psychopathy</i>	.611	.894	.917
<i>Online Deviant Behavior</i>	.704	.971	.974

Table 4

Measurement Model Results - Discriminant Validity

	M	N	ODB	PPM	P
<i>Machiavellianism</i>					
<i>Narcissism</i>	.564				
<i>Online Deviant Behavior</i>	.692	.549			
<i>Perceived Parental Monitoring</i>	.415	.195	.382		
<i>Psychopathy</i>	.776	.353	.565	.393	

Description: 1) M: *Machiavellianism*; 2) N: *Narcissism*; 3) ODB: *Online Deviant Behavior*; 4) PPM: *Perceived Parental Monitoring*; 5) P: *Psychopathy*

Table 5

Path Coefficient

Variables	Original Sample	P Values
PPM > ODB	-.152	.005
PPM > M	-.385	.000
PPM > N	-.167	.007
PPM > P	-.373	.000
M > ODB	.457	.000
N > ODB	.208	.000
P > ODB	.102	.033

Table 6

Coefficient of Determination (R Square)

Variables	R ²
<i>Machiavellianism</i>	.145
<i>Narcissism</i>	.025
<i>Psychopathy</i>	.137
<i>Online Deviant Behavior</i>	.522

Table 7

Hypothesis Testing

Hypothesis	Original Sample	t	p	Decision
<i>Perceived Parental Monitoring > Machiavellianism > Online Deviant Behavior</i>	-.176	5.682	.000	Hypothesis accepted
<i>Perceived Parental Monitoring > Narcissism > Online Deviant Behavior</i>	-.035	2.309	.011	Hypothesis accepted
<i>Perceived Parental Monitoring > Psychopathy > Online Deviant Behavior</i>	-.038	1.754	.040	Hypothesis accepted

This was further supported by investigations on Traits can contribute to the occurrence of online deviant behavior. According to Zhang and Zhao (2022), negative personality traits, such as dark triad, impulsiveness, and neuroticism, are significant risk factors that increase the tendency of online deviant behavior. Therefore, individuals with high levels of

dark triad traits tends to engage in deviant behaviors in online environment.

Rizal and Handayani's (2021) examination of dark triad traits in social media users also supported previous conclusions. Online deviant behavior is strongly correlated with social media, serving as a medium for this behavior. The results showed that dark



Figure 1. Mediation Study Model

triad traits could predict individuals' negative use of social media. In the case of machiavellianism, individuals tend not to show their true selves, and end to enjoy manipulating, deceiving, and lying. In narcissism, individuals tend to be unafraid of their feelings, and likely to harm others through social media. In psychopathy, individuals often act impulsively without regard for others' feelings, such as by making spontaneous comments and spreading unverified information.

An individual's personality is closely related to parenting, including parental supervision. This relationship explains how dark triad traits can mediate the relationship between perceived parental monitoring and online deviant behavior. This study successfully confirmed partial mediation effect of dark triad traits on the influence of perceived parental monitoring on online deviant behavior in adolescents. The indirect effects of perceived parental monitoring on online deviant behavior through Machiavellianism, narcissism, and psychopathy were $\beta = -.176$, $\beta = -.035$, and $\beta = -.038$ respectively $p < .05$, confirming negative influence. Therefore, a one-unit decrease in perceived parental monitoring indirectly increased online deviant behavior by 17.6% through Machiavellianism, 3.5% through narcissism, and 3.8% through psychopathy.

Dark triad traits can act as a mediating variable in the relationship between perceived parental monitoring and online deviant behavior as traits are components of human personality. A child's personality is shaped by

parental care, which consequently influences behavior. Wahib (2015) emphasized that parenting played a crucial role in shaping a child's personality. Good parenting fosters positive traits, while poor parenting can lead to negative personality development. According to Tajmirriyahi et al. (2021), studies over recent decades have consistently shown that low-quality parenting, such as stressful or abusive parenting, and unstable early relationships with caregivers can contribute to the development of antisocial personality traits, including dark triad traits, namely machiavellianism, narcissism, and psychopathy (Jonason et al., 2014; Paulhus & Williams, 2002).

Jin et al., (2022) defined perceived parental monitoring as a component of the family environment. A lack of parental monitoring can signal an unstable home environment, causing children to show aggressive and impulsive behavior, both key characteristics of individuals with dark triad traits. Therefore, low levels of perceived parental monitoring can increase the development of dark triad traits in children. High levels of these traits can also increase the tendency of engaging in online deviant behavior, as previously discussed.

The results supported the theory of that dark triad traits mediated the influence of perceived parental monitoring on online deviant behavior in adolescents. In contrast to Jin et al. (2022) focusing on adolescents in China, there was a mediating effect among

adolescents in Yogyakarta, Indonesia. This study was novel, as it was the first to examine the mediating effect of dark triad traits in Indonesia, particularly Yogyakarta.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the analysis and discussion presented showed that dark triad traits partially mediated the influence of perceived parental monitoring on online deviant behavior among adolescents in Yogyakarta. This study had some limitations, particularly the use of Google Forms for data collection, making it difficult to ensure that participants' questionnaires accurately reflected actual situations. Future investigations were recommended to address these limitations and replicate the study using alternative data collection methods, such as observation and interviews, to refine and validate the results. It was also important to focus on specific age groups, such as early, middle, or late adolescence, to obtain more detailed insights at each developmental stage.

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