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Predictors of Antisocial Behavior Among Hispanic Adults

Mara Page
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Walden University

College of Allied Health

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Mara Catherine Page

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Walden University

2024

Abstract

Predictors of Antisocial Behavior Among Hispanic Adults

by

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MS, Tiffin University, 2018

BS, Shawnee State University, 2017

Dissertation Submitted in Partial Fulfillment

of the Requirements for the Degree of

Doctor of Philosophy

Clinical Psychology

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Abstract

Antisocial behavior can lead to serious social and legal consequences such as long-term involvement in criminal activities. Although there has been much research on predictors of antisocial behavior, such as perceived economic status, parental communication, impulsivity, substances, parenting styles, and parental involvement, little has been researched on how these apply to the Hispanic population. Grounded in Gottfredson and Hirschi's general crime theory, the purpose of this nonexperimental correlational survey design study was to assess whether sensation-seeking behavior, self-control, parental monitoring, religious coping, perceived social support, and rugged resilience predicted antisocial behavior among Hispanic adults. A sample of 167 Hispanic adult participants living in the United States was included in the analyses. Bivariate correlation analyses indicated that all variables of interest, with the exception of religious coping, predicted antisocial behavior. A multiple regression analysis, however, revealed that only sensation-seeking behavior predicted antisocial behavior. The findings underscore the importance of sensation-seeking behavior as a critical factor in antisocial behavior. These results may contribute to positive social change by providing clinical psychologists and other mental health professionals with valuable insights for developing interventions to address antisocial behavior among Hispanic adults.

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Chapter 1: Introduction to the Study

Antisocial behavior can be defined as an individual's deviation from social norms by disregarding others' rights (American Psychological Association, 2021). These actions can lead to serious social and legal consequences. For example, adolescents who engage in antisocial and delinquent behaviors increase their risk of long-term involvement in criminal behavior in adulthood (Staff et al., 2015). Criminal behavior is a major social and economic problem in the United States, the country with the highest incarceration rates in the world (Roettger & Dennison, 2018). Ethnic minorities have been identified as particularly vulnerable to antisocial behavior (Zeiders et al., 2021). For example, Hispanic youths are 28% more likely to be detained or committed to juvenile facilities as compared with their White peers (Sickmund et al., 2021). Historically, Hispanic youths have had a higher probability of incarceration, being bound over to the adult system, out-of-home placement, and a higher recidivism rate (Rovner, 2023; Saavedra, 2010).

Understanding the predictors of antisocial behavior among Hispanic adults is relevant to clinical psychology for various reasons. Antisocial behavior is relevant to clinical psychology because it is vital to identify prevention and treatment options that are culturally sensitive. Hispanic adults are likely to adhere to traditional cultural values, which may conflict with their ability to seek support for mental health (Crowe & Kim, 2020). The current study may assist clinical and forensic psychologists in understanding predictors of antisocial behavior among Hispanic adults, including sensation-seeking behavior, parental monitoring, religious coping, perceived social support, and resiliency. The study's results could be integrated into prevention programs for this vulnerable

population. The findings of this study could also contribute to effective tools for related professionals such as counselors, social workers, and those working with Hispanic adults who engage in antisocial behavior.

Background

Several studies have addressed the intricate dynamics of parent–child communication and adolescent engagement in aggressive behavior, with Meter et al. (2021) revealing a positive correlation. Their research accentuated the pivotal role of open communication and providing a safe space for unrestricted expression by children and demonstrated prosocial behavior as a potent tool in mitigating antisocial tendencies such as aggression. Their findings indicated that fostering an environment supportive of such communication might serve as a proactive measure against adolescent aggression. In a similar exploration, Ripley-McNeil and Cramer (2021) identified a converse relationship between parental involvement and arrests or criminal engagement among both justice-involved and non-justice-involved youths. Their study underscored the substantial impact of heightened parental involvement in diminishing antisocial behaviors, particularly in the realm of juvenile delinquency. This underscores the potential efficacy of parental engagement in steering youths away from criminal activities.

Addressing the cultural context, Ayón et al. (2015) investigated the efficacy of a culturally informed family-centered approach within Latino families, revealing positive outcomes such as efficient parenting and reduced family conflict. Ayón et al. emphasized the critical role of social support, including employment connections, access to resources,

and emotional support, as pivotal contributors to success. The study highlighted that increased parental involvement not only favored positive family interactions but also played a significant role in diminishing conflict within the home environment. Another study evaluating the relationship between parental involvement and antisocial behavior was conducted by Kruzhkova et al. (2018), who examined the influence of parental behaviors in the home environment, Kruzhkova et al. identified a positive correlation between adolescents' inclination toward antisocial behavior and parental actions. The study illuminated how parental behaviors could bolster the development of antisocial tendencies in adolescents, with maternal nurturing emerging as a critical factor in mitigating such inclinations.

Addressing psychological dimensions, Okuda et al. (2019) found that sensation-seeking predicted antisocial behavior, with parental monitoring acting as a mitigating factor. The research underscored the correlation between diminished parental warmth and heightened sensation seeking, leading to increased antisocial behavior. The research emphasized the importance of maintaining parental warmth as a preventive measure against antisocial tendencies. Shifting the focus to economic and mental health factors, Davis et al. (2020) explored the intricate relationship between economic stress, parental depressive symptoms, and parental warmth. Their findings underscored the positive correlation between economic stress and parental depressive symptoms, with parental warmth aligning with positive prosocial behavior. The study accentuated the adverse impact of depression symptoms and economic stress on public prosocial behavior, underscoring the need to address these factors for the overall well-being of adolescents.

In the context of Latino parenting experiences, Suarez-Morales and Torres (2021) addressed the relationship between psychosocial stress and parenting behaviors. Their study suggested a correlation between immigration stress among Latino parents and their parenting practices. Suarez-Morales and Torres noted that host countries might perceive cultural values such as respect, familism, and moral education as authoritarian and overprotective, influencing parenting behaviors. Additionally, the study suggested that income level could contribute to overprotective parenting practices. Finally, Davis et al. (2015) revealed the positive relationship between traditional gender roles, respect values, and prosocial behavior in Latino adolescents. The research posited that parenting styles and prosocial behavior were intertwined with traditional cultural values, underscoring the profound influence of cultural factors on adolescent behavior.

Problem Statement

Several factors such as community violence, untreated mental health problems, and traumatic events have been linked to Hispanic youths' antisocial behavior prevalence (Ruchkin et al., 2023). Differences in parenting styles, cultural values, and stress have also been suggested (Ayón et al., 2015; Davis et al., 2015; Suarez-Morales & Torres., 2021). Although there has been much research on predictors of antisocial behavior, such as perceived economic status, parental communication, impulsivity, substances, parenting styles, and parental involvement (Çelik, 2022; Defoe et al., 2022; Ripley-McNeil & Cramer, 2021), little has been researched on how these apply to the Hispanic population. An exception is the work of Okuda et al. (2019) who conducted a study on the potential relationship between sensation seeking, parental monitoring, and antisocial behavior.

Okuda et al. reported sensation seeking as a strong predictor of antisocial behavior among Hispanic youths. Furthermore, high parental monitoring moderated the relationship between sensation seeking and antisocial behavior. However, the sample focused only on vulnerable Puerto Rican youths and did not assess potential predictive factors such as religious coping, perceived social support, and resiliency. To address these shortcomings and contribute to the identification of predictors of antisocial behavior among Hispanics, I examined the relationship between sensation-seeking behavior, parental monitoring, religious coping, perceived social support, resiliency, and antisocial behavior in Hispanics adults.

Purpose of the Study

This study aimed to identify predictors of antisocial behavior among Hispanic adults. More specifically, this research addressed whether sensation-seeking behavior, self-control, parental monitoring, religious coping, perceived social support, and resiliency predict antisocial behavior in Hispanic adults. Some of these variables have been studied as predictors of antisocial behavior, but findings were inconclusive. Furthermore, the combined contribution of these variables to variance in antisocial behavior among Hispanic adults has not been explored.

Research Question and Hypotheses

Does sensation-seeking behavior, self-control, parental monitoring, religious coping, perceived social support, and resiliency predict antisocial behavior among Hispanic adults?

H01: Sensation-seeking behavior does not predict higher rates of antisocial behavior among Hispanic Adults.

H1: Sensation-seeking behavior predicts higher rates of antisocial behavior among Hispanic adults.

H02: Self-control behaviors do not predict higher rates of antisocial behavior among Hispanic Adults.

H2: Self-control behaviors predict higher rates of antisocial behaviors among Hispanic Adults.

H03: Parental monitoring does not predict antisocial behavior among Hispanic adults.

H3: Parental monitoring negatively predicts antisocial behavior among Hispanic adults.

H04: Religious coping has no effect associated with antisocial behavior in Hispanic adults.

H4: Religious coping is negatively associated with antisocial behavior in Hispanic adults.

H05: Perceived social support does not predict antisocial behavior among Hispanic adults.

H5: Perceived social support negatively predicts antisocial behavior among Hispanic adults.

H06: There is no relationship between resiliency and antisocial behavior among Hispanic adults.

H6: There is a negative relationship between resiliency and antisocial behavior among Hispanic adults.

Theoretical Framework

General crime theory indicates that a lack of self-control results in individuals' deviant behavior (Gottfredson & Hirschi, 1990). Gottfredson and Hirschi developed the theory of crime in 1990. The general theory of crime was used as the theoretical framework for the current study. According to this theory, crime has two definitions: criminality and crime. *Criminality* refers to the tendency of criminal behavior, while *crime* is the act of breaking the law (Gottfredson & Hirschi, 1990). Gottfredson and Hirschi suggested that criminal behavior is a consequence of low self-control.

Gottfredson and Hirschi (1990) conceptualized the general theory of crime as the inability to self-control, leading to a deviant lifestyle that cannot be taught later in life. Failure to develop and learn self-control can lead to psychological challenges and the development of an antisocial lifestyle (Evans et al., 1997). The theory was relevant for the current study based on its association with the sensation-seeking and parental monitoring variables that were hypothesized to predict antisocial behavior in Hispanic adults.

Nature of the Study

I used a quantitative cross-sectional correlational survey design. Sensation-seeking behavior, parental monitoring, religious coping, perceived social support, and resiliency were predictor variables, while antisocial behavior was the criterion variable. A standard multiple regression analysis was used for testing the study's hypotheses.

Definitions

Some terms in this study were used interchangeably and are noted in the following definitions:

Antisocial behavior: Habitual misbehavior, which involves actions that directly harm the well-being of others (Bartol & Bartol, 2021).

Parental monitoring: Monitoring children's activities, showing warmth and affection, and using discipline methods to help children develop positive prosocial behaviors (Davis et al., 2020; Low et al., 2018; Okuda et al., 2019; Ripley–McNeil & Cramer, 2021). The parent's actions will help shape the kind of adults their children will become.

Perceived social support: How an individual interprets friends, peers, family members, and others to provide support (Hailey et al., 2022).

Religious coping: The belief that there is something greater beyond oneself. Religious coping influences the formation of values and morality (Pagán-Torres, 2022).

Resiliency: Adapting to difficult life experiences through emotional, behavioral, and mental flexibility (American Psychological Association, 2022).

Self-control: The regulation of one's behavior and impulses (Gottfredson & Hirschi, 1990).

Sensation-seeking behavior: Taking physical, social, financial, sexual, substance use, and gambling risks for the thrill or experience (D. R. Miles et al., 2001; Zuckerman & Neeb, 1979).

Assumptions

An assumption for this study included the expectation that participants would honestly and accurately respond to the questionnaires, ensuring the validity of the conclusions. Another assumption was that participants possessed a clear understanding of the assessment questions.

Scope and Delimitation

This study focused on Hispanic adults residing in the United States of America. The study excluded individuals who were younger than 18 years and who did not identify as Hispanics. Moreover, Hispanics residing outside of the United States were not eligible to participate because the study's primary focus was on predicting antisocial behavior among Hispanic adults in the United States. Additionally, participants with limited proficiency in English were excluded from the study because the assessments were administered in English without translations. Therefore, individuals who lacked proficiency in reading English were not included.

Limitations of the Study

A limitation of a correlational design is the inability to describe the effect of other variables outside of the ones being studied (Burkholder et al., 2019). Another limitation of the study was self-reporting bias or social desirability (see Ross & Bibler Zaidi, 2019). Challenges in the recruitment of participants were to be expected, and another challenge was developing rapport and trust within an ethnic minority population online. Considering these challenges, Survey Monkey and other online data-gathering tools were used.

Significance of the Study

The literature on predictors of antisocial behavior among Hispanic adults was limited and inconclusive. The current study may enhance the body of knowledge related to the antisocial behavior of Hispanic adults by evaluating the predictive nature of sensation seeking, parental monitoring, religious coping, perceived social support, and resiliency. Most of these variables were not previously studied in such a manner. The significance of this study for clinical psychologists is learning about the potential relationship between supportive behavior, parental monitoring, religious coping, perceived social support, and resiliency. The results of this study may inform clinical practice with Hispanic adults. Positive social change may result from increased awareness of predictors of antisocial behavior among adults. Learning about antisocial predictors may help clinical psychologists develop effective tools and prevention services when they work with this population. Okuda et al. (2019) found a correlation between sensation seeking and antisocial behavior and the moderating factors of parental monitoring among Puerto Rican youths but did not account for Hispanic adults.

The current study may fill the research gap regarding Hispanic adults' sensation-seeking behavior, religious coping, perceived social support, and resiliency. Results from this study may support Hispanic communities in understanding some predictors of antisocial behavior. The assimilation of this information in clinical and community interventions may elicit positive social change in this population. Antisocial behavior has been an issue that translates into multiple social, economic, and legal problems.

Knowledge of predictive factors of antisocial behavior may be used to develop interventions with at-risk populations and effect positive social change.

Summary

The objective of this quantitative cross-sectional correlational study was to examine the factors predicting antisocial behavior among Hispanic adults in the United States. The factors under scrutiny included sensation-seeking behavior, self-control, parental monitoring, positive spiritual coping, perceived social support, and resiliency. This chapter presented a comprehensive overview of the current study designed to fill existing knowledge gaps concerning antisocial behavior in the Hispanic adult population. I used a quantitative correlational design and employed multiple surveys to assess the predictor variables. The results of this study may contribute to societal progress by advancing the understanding of the obstacles faced by Hispanic adults engaged in antisocial behavior. Chapter 2 provides the study' literature search strategy, the selection of relevant sources, the theoretical framework, and an extensive review of the key variables under study.

Chapter 2: Literature Review

Hispanics are overrepresented in the criminal justice system and are associated with antisocial behavior. Many studies have provided insights into the adverse effects and contributing factors of antisocial behavior among adolescents, yet there were several gaps in the literature on predictors of antisocial behavior among Hispanic adults (Ayón et al., 2015; Davis et al., 2020; Ruchkin et al., 2023 Suarez-Morales & Torres., 2021). In most studies, predictors of antisocial behavior were explored in adolescents (Ripley-McNeil & Cramer, 2021). Okuda et al. (2019), for example, studied sensation-seeking parental and monitoring as predictors of antisocial behavior among Puerto Rican youths. However, the predictors of antisocial behavior among Hispanic adults were unclear. Furthermore, there was limited research on other predictor factors such as positive spiritual coping, perceived social support, and resiliency.

The current study aimed to assess predictors of antisocial behavior among Hispanic adults. This study evaluated whether antisocial behavior was predicted by sensation-seeking behavior, parental monitoring, religious coping, perceived social support, and resiliency among adult Hispanic adults. Most of these variables had yet to be examined together. The results from this study may enhance knowledge about the relationship between predictor variables and antisocial behavior among Hispanic adults.

The literature review focused on sensation-seeking behavior, parental monitoring, religious coping, perceived social support, and resiliency as potential predictors of antisocial behavior among Hispanic adults. The literature review examined Gottfredson and Hirschi's (1990) general theory of crime. This chapter addresses the existing research

on several predictors of antisocial behavior and how they pertained to the Hispanic population. The chapter is structured into three main areas: the literature research strategy, general crime theory, and a review of the empirical literature on the critical variables of the study. The chapter ends with a summary and conclusion.

Literature Research Strategy

The literature search for this study involved various electronic databases including Education Source, EBSCO, ProQuest Central, Sage, Academic Search Complete, NCBI, Psych INFO, and Google Scholar. The search focused on journal articles, books, and theses published within the last 5 years. The keywords employed included *parenting*, *antisocial behavior*, *sensation-seeking*, *risky behavior*, *thrill-seeking*, *general crime theory*, *resiliency*, *religious coping*, *peer support*, and *delinquent behavior*. The literature search process spanned 12 months.

Theoretical Foundation

The general theory of crime was the primary theoretical foundation directing the examination of the potential association between the variables under study. The key principles of the theory were accompanied by an examination of the empirical research backing these propositions, along with an explanation for why the general theory of crime was chosen as the framework for investigating the research variables.

General Theory of Crime

Hirschi (1969, as cited in Bartol & Bartol, 2017) developed social control theory, which explains that human nature can be perceived as antisocial and controlled by society. Hirschi (1969, as cited in Bartol & Bartol, 2021) collaborated with Gottfredson

to develop the general theory of crime. The general theory of crime is a theory that explains the motivations behind criminal behavior that targets self-control. This theory addresses the degree of an individual's self-control when presented with an opportunity to engage in criminal behavior (Gottfredson & Hirschi, 1990). In theory, the focus on self-control is the core element that can explain criminality (Gottfredson & Hirschi, 1990). Low self-control contributes to criminal behavior despite the opportunities of engagement in criminal behavior (Gottfredson & Hirschi, 1990). Gottfredson and Hirschi (1990, as cited in W. Lee, 2024) described low self-control as established in early childhood because of ineffective parenting that neglects to teach self-control. The inability to develop self-control at a young age can result in psychological challenges in developing an antisocial lifestyle (Evans et al., 1997).

Empirical Support for the General Theory of Crime

Over the years, Gottfredson and Hirschi's general theory of crime has been widely researched and cited in criminology. Psychologists have used Gottfredson and Hirschi's general crime theory to learn about parental monitoring's impact on self-control that can lead to criminal behavior. For example, Craig and Piquero (2017) found that sensation-seeking behavior of individuals committing white-collar crimes did not impact the offender's level. However, low self-control was found to predict the intentions to offend. The deficit of self-control was independent of the level of offending and the time of the individualistic white-collar crime and conventional crime committed by undergraduate students (Craig & Piquero, 2017).

Y. Wang et al. (2022) used a binomial regression model to investigate aggressive and nonaggressive antisocial behaviors. Y. Wang et al. used Gottfredson and Hirschi's general theory of crime as the framework to explore the role of parental monitoring and the extension of self-control that is shaped in adolescents. The findings indicated that parenting correlated to self-control in adolescents' development. The findings also indicated that maternal responsiveness could reduce antisocial adolescent behavior. Therefore, lower levels of self-esteem in adolescents can increase antisocial behavior of the need to be accepted by similar-age youths (Y. Wang et al., 2022). Vera and Moon (2013) used the general theory of crime when conducting regression analyses to examine factors of low self-control among 277 Hispanic youths. The results indicated that parents with an increased income, non-nuclear families, and lack of parental monitoring were correlated to low self-control and likelihood to engage in deviant behavior. Alvarez-Rivera (2016) used regression analyses to examine self-control and the effect of maternal attachment among 454 Hispanic and White college students. The study used the general theory of crime as the framework. The study's results indicated that the level of attachment impacted criminal behavior among the Hispanic population, and the number of parents in the household also had a significant impact on engaging in criminal behavior. Furthermore, low self-control was significant in predicting criminal behavior in this study.

Nofziger and Johnson (2020) conducted a longitudinal study of youths to investigate childhood to adulthood self-control predictors of deviance in every age group. This study used Gottfredson and Hirschi's general theory of crime as the framework. In

the study, deviance was examined from 14 to 36 years of age to assess self-control and the development of stability over time. The findings indicated that age 8 or 9 could significantly predict deviant involvement across every age group; individuals with low self-control reported higher deviance in every age group.

Tehrani and Yamini (2020) conducted a meta-analytic structural equation modeling study to examine relationships between efficient parenting practices, low self-control, and antisocial behavior. This study used Gottfredson and Hirschi's general theory of crime as the framework. The study found that low self-control was a minor factor in antisocial behavior, and unstable parenting practices demonstrated a higher level of self-control, contributing to antisocial behavior. Another meta-analysis by Vazsonyi et al. (2017) examined the correlation between self-control and crime and deviance. The study examined 99 peer-reviewed studies with publications between 2010 and 2017 addressing self-control and deviance. The study examined both cross-sectional and longitudinal studies. Studies with an influx of male participants, the older population, and self-report found a reduced correlation between self-control and deviance.

Rationale for Selecting the General Theory of Crime in Addressing the Current Study's Research Question

Gottfredson and Hirschi's (1990) general theory of crime has been widely researched and applied in criminology literature. There has been significant support for a general theory of crime and various areas of an individual's life. The general theory of crime explains self-control and its positive implications when learned early in life (Gottfredson & Hirschi, 1990). When general theory of crime was applied in the current

study, it was necessary to consider self-control because it could correlate to sensation seeking and antisocial behavior.

The general theory of crime has been used in research examining criminology and antisocial behavior (Bobbio et al., 2019). Other studies have explored sensation seeking, parental monitoring, religious coping, perceived social support, and resiliency (Alvarez-Rivera, 2016; Craig & Piquero, 2017; Nofziger & Johnson, 2020). Resiliency can support a person's ability to exhibit self-control amongst oneself as compared to other abilities (Mueller & Carey, 2023). Although religious coping has provided individuals with the meaning of life and a moral compass, general crime theory addresses antisocial behavior with the lack of self-control (Johnson & Jang, 2010).

In a study grounded in the general theory of crime, Bobbio et al. (2019) investigated 214 Argentinean male adolescents reporting deviant behavior. Findings indicated that men who are offenders reported more deviant behaviors and risk factors compared to men who are not offenders. The risk factors of low self-control and opportunities correlated with deviant behaviors.

The present study was a means to understand the predictor factors of antisocial behavior among Hispanic adults. I was interested in determining whether sensation-seeking behavior, parental monitoring, religious coping, perceived social support, and resiliency predict antisocial behavior among Hispanic adults. The general theory of crime (Gottfredson & Hirschi, 1990) was an appropriate framework to examine the relationship between the critical variables of this study because it had been used to understand criminal behavior and the relationship to self-control. The theory was aligned with

sensation-seeking behavior because of the level of self-control an individual has when engaging in antisocial behavior. Also, the level of parental monitoring was a crucial variable that predicted antisocial behavior. The theory aligned with understanding the relationship because parental monitoring contributed to the development of self-control. It was to use the general theory of crime as the theoretical foundation for understanding the key variables of this study.

Literature Review Related to Key Variables

In this section, I review relevant empirical literature on the key variables of the study: antisocial behavior, sensation seeking, self-control, parental monitoring, religious coping, perceived social support, and resiliency.

Antisocial Behavior

Antisocial behavior is defined as habitual misbehavior that involves actions that directly harm the well-being of others (Bartol & Bartol, 2021). Antisocial behavior has traits that include poor self-regulation, persistent criminal activity, and early behavioral problems (Bartol & Bartol, 2021; Otto et al., 2021). Antisocial behavior can include lying and manipulating others for personal gain (Calkins & Keane, 2009). Antisocial behavior has been noted to start to develop in early childhood and can be challenging to change (Van Goozen et al., 2022). Adolescents who engage in antisocial behavior are presented through delinquency, which can lead to hardships in adulthood that impact society, finances, and freedom (Calkins & Keane, 2009). Antisocial behavior has been linked with several factors such as poverty, alcohol, and drug use, negative peers or rejection of peers, academic deficiencies, single-parent households, parenting styles, parental

monitoring, attachment, lack of empathy, abusing animals, and disruptive behaviors.

Everyone is different and may experience some of these causes of antisocial behavior, but some factors increase a person's risk for antisocial behavior. Antisocial behavior can be treated with psychotherapy, especially cognitive behavioral therapy, but it can be challenging to treat if an individual does not seek it out themselves (American Psychiatric Association, 2022). Antisocial behavior has been conceptualized in several different frameworks and theories to understand the cause of the behavior.

Antisocial behavior has been understood through a developmental perspective (Bartol & Bartol, 2021). This perspective posits that everyone has a path to follow that is flooded with risk factors, and the more exposure to risk factors, the higher the likelihood the individual may participate in antisocial behavior (Bartol & Bartol, 2021). The highlighted risk factors include exposure to drugs and alcohol, school failure, repeat offending, and negative peers (Bartol & Bartol, 2021). However, some protective factors have been identified to protect the child from antisocial behavior. The protective factors include family and education (Bartol & Bartol, 2021). Having a warm environment to grow and develop and having a quality education can reduce the risk of offending (Bartol & Bartol; Chu et al., 2024). The cumulative risk model is another lens to view antisocial behavior (Otto et al., 2021). This risk model stresses the exposure of many risk factors, and the deficiency of protective factors can result in adverse behavioral, emotional, and cognitive outcomes (Bartol & Bartol, 2021). Another lens that explains antisocial behavior is Moffitt's developmental taxonomy classifying delinquent behavior into two categories: adolescent limited and life course persistent (Roth & Bartsch, 2004). This

theory focuses on the differences between the ability to stop engaging in antisocial behavior and those who continue throughout their duration of life (Roth & Bartsch, 2004). Another lens to support the understanding of antisocial behavior has been general crime theory (Gottfredson & Hirschi, 1990). This theory highlights the ability to explain delinquency and antisocial behavior through self-control (Gottfredson & Hirschi, 1990).

Antisocial behavior in adolescents has been associated with parental monitoring and peer rejection among juvenile offenders (Low et al., 2018). Low et al. (2018) suggested that Malaysian juvenile offenders' inadequate monitoring and insufficient socialization increase antisocial behavior. The study involved 360 juvenile offenders from Malaysia who were randomly selected. Findings indicated the correlation between parental monitoring and prosocial peer relationships to decrease antisocial behavior in juvenile offenders.

Antisocial behavior has been associated with sensation seeking and low self-control (Connolly et al., 2022). Connolly et al. (2022) explored the link between antisocial behavior, sensation seeking, impulsivity, and sleep. Their findings revealed that sensation seeking and antisocial behavior from ages 16 to 27 increase with inadequate sleep. The findings also indicated that sensation seeking and antisocial behavior are correlated when inadequate sleep occurs when transitioning from adolescents to adulthood as well as impulsivity.

Another study explored the relationship between parental warmth and hostility with the development of antisocial behavior (Vaughan et al., 2021). The authors explored the role of maternal warmth and hostility with adolescent boys involved in the criminal

justice system that were Latino, African American, and Caucasian Vaughan et al. (2021).

The findings indicated that parental behaviors classified as warmth increased positive behavior, while harsh parenting increased the likelihood of antisocial behavior and criminal activity Vaughan et al. (2021). Therefore, the association of parental behaviors is directly linked to antisocial behavior.

Sensation Seeking

Sensation-seeking behavior can be a predictor of antisocial behavior. Sensation-seeking behavior can be linked to one's experiences with negative consequences, which will indicate increased participation in antisocial behavior (Okuda et al., 2019). Research has suggested that increased sensation-seeking behavior correlates with early delinquent behavior from adolescence to early adulthood (Mann et al., 2017). Sensation-seeking behavior is not always considered harmful; however, social environments can alter sensation-seeking trajectories (Martins et al., 2015). Researchers have found that in financially affluent individuals, sensation-seeking behaviors have been attributed to positive activities, while underprivileged communities tend to engage in antisocial behavior (Hansen & Breivik, 2001; Rai Gupta, 2024).

There are several reasons why individuals engage in sensation-seeking behavior that can lead to engagement in antisocial behavior. For example, adolescents engage in drinking alcohol, which can lead to physical problems and risk-taking behaviors that can be associated with delinquent behavior. A recent study by Lee and Baek (2020) examined the effects of sensation-seeking and alcohol consumption. The results revealed that adolescents with low self-control were more prone to engage in antisocial behavior, such

as underage alcohol consumption, than those with high self-control levels Lee and Baek (2020).

Another study by Rasskazova et al. (2019) studied the relationship between sensation-seeking behavior and antisocial behavior. The study consisted of 760 adolescents from three schools in the Murmansk region of Russia Rasskazova et al. (2019). The author explored several domains, such as antisocial tendencies, sensation seeking, and lower self-regulation Rasskazova et al. (2019). The results indicated that addiction, antisocial behavior, and sensation-seeking behavior were higher in different social settings Rasskazova et al. (2019). The results found that sensation-seeking behavior and antisocial tendencies were higher in the clinical and control groups while self-regulation and personal resources of self-regulation were lower Rasskazova et al. (2019).

Some researchers have explored sensation-seeking behavior and adverse childhood experiences. A study by Babad et al. (2021) used undergraduate participants from a public university that consisted of early aged adults and consisted of 436 individuals. The authors explored several domains, such as the Adverse Childhood Experience Survey (ACEs), risk-taking propensity, and sensation-seeking behaviors. The results revealed that ACEs were associated with sensation-seeking behaviors Babad et al. (2021). The findings indicate that ACEs predicted sensation-seeking behaviors that had environmental instability compared to those ACEs that are correlated to physical or sexual abuse Babad et al. (2021).

Another study explored sensation-seeking behaviors, substance use, and a history of concussions among adolescents (Veliz et al., 2021). Veliz et al. (2021) used a large-scale epidemiological survey and a sample of 25,408 participants. The authors explored the history of concussions, sensation-seeking behaviors, and illicit substance use Veliz et al. (2021). The results found that adolescents with a history of concussions had a higher chance of using illicit substances reported within 30 days Veliz et al. (2021). The results found that sensation-seeking behaviors were associated with older adolescents diagnosed with one or more concussions Veliz et al. (2021). Therefore, sensation-seeking behaviors and engaging in antisocial behavior, such as illicit substance use, correlate with more than one concussion.

Another study by Huang et al. (2022) looked at different factors linked with sensation-seeking behaviors amongst 1,006 adolescents. Several sensation-seeking predictors were examined, such as parental psychological control, demographics, psychological need satisfaction, and adolescent non-suicidal-injury. The results revealed that sensation-seeking and parental psychological control were high-risk factors Huang et al. (2022). The finding also revealed that adolescents engaged in antisocial or deviant behaviors and sensation-seeking behaviors when there was a lack of parental involvement, in their adolescent's life.

Self-Control

Self- Control is a central theme of the general theory of crime and one's ability to act on impulses or self-regulate (Gottfredson & Hirschi, 1990). Therefore, self-control is a predictor of antisocial behavior. Antisocial behavior is correlated with poor self-control

(Lee, 2024). However, having self-control and being able to adjust one's behavior can change the trajectory of one's choices. Individuals of every age learn self-control and how to resist their impulses from childhood to adulthood with various strategies (Wenzel et al., 2016). Research has suggested that low self-control can mediate delinquency, crime, and aggression (Pechorro et al., 2022). Connolly et al. (2022) found that the impact of sleep and low self-control can occur from adolescence to adulthood. Research suggests that changes in one's sleep can also alter an individual's ability to make choices with self-control Connolly et al. (2022).

There are several reasons why individuals can engage in self-control. Self-control is not something we are innately born with, but it is learned, developed, and practiced over time. A recent study suggests that educating young children on the importance of self-regulation can deter disruptive and difficult behaviors (Sharma, 2020). Therefore, exploring the impact of developing self-regulation skills with young children can guide them to self-regulate antisocial behavior Sharma (2020).

Another study explored prosocial and antisocial rule-breaking and mediating factors of moral reasoning and self-control (Hennigan & Cohn, 2022). The study, which comprised 497 online college undergraduate students, assessed the motivations behind rule breaking Hennigan and Cohn (2022). The authors found that prosocial rule-breaking was driven by themes of empathy and emotional guilt, however, antisocial rule-breaking was found to have low self-control, impulsivity, and a disregard for the law Hennigan and Cohn (2022). Therefore, the authors were able to discern that there are differences in moral reasoning for positive and negative rule breaking Hennigan and Cohn (2022). The

authors further explained that the antisocial rule breakers tended to lean towards selfish intentions and a lack of concern for others Hennigan and Cohn (2022).

A study by Rocheleau (2021) explored religious attachments and deviant behavior mediated by minimal self-control. The study consisted of 9,799 adolescents through adulthood Rocheleau (2021). The author discovered that low self-control was an indicator of deviant behavior. Religious attachment was negatively associated with deviant behavior, such as substance use and nonviolent deviance, but positively related to aggressive behavior risk Rocheleau (2021).

Boman and Mowen (2020) explored the connection between peer self-control and deviant actions. Their research indicates peer self-control influences deviant tendencies Boman and Mowen (2020). The evidence points out that one's level of self-control can be affected by their peers Boman and Mowen (2020). The researchers observed that individuals surrounded by peers with low self-control tend to exhibit more antisocial tendencies, underscoring the influence of one's peer group on their actions Boman and Mowen (2020).

Religious Coping

Religion and spirituality have shaped and impacted civilization (Pagán-Torres, 2022). Spirituality can deter antisocial behavior because of social control, morality, and the consequences of one's spiritual beliefs (Johnson & Jang, 2010). Spirituality has been associated with participation in practices such as prayer, meditation, or attending religious services (Božek et al., 2020; King et al., 2024). Spirituality is also a protective factor against antisocial behavior because it cultivates a stronger moral compass

(Sadeghifard et al., 2020). The study by Seto (2021) found that the deviant behavior individuals did not engage in activities that were closely related to what the spiritual or religious group deemed unacceptable.

Recent research by Crank and Teasdale (2019) delved into the intricate relationship between spirituality/religion and illicit substance use. Through multilevel analyses, the study explored the impact of spirituality on substance use desistance. The results showed that spirituality significantly impacted substance use, particularly among females Crank and Teasdale (2019). These findings add to the growing research on the multifaceted link between spirituality and crime.

Shek and Zhu (2018) explored the relationships between delinquent behavior and the role of spirituality. This longitudinal study also studied moral competence and spiritual development in adolescent problem behaviors Shek and Zhu (2018). According to the findings, individuals who exhibited a diminished sense of moral values were more prone to participating in delinquent activities, while spirituality was an important protective factor in reducing such behavior Shek and Zhu (2018). Spirituality can play a significant role in promoting positive behaviors and reducing negative behaviors.

Another study investigated the relationship between intervention and rehabilitation with offenders. This study highlighted the use of Jewish Scriptures for the rehabilitation of criminal offenders (Ben Yair, 2021). This article investigates the impact of spirituality and how it can be used as an intervention tactic to support criminal offenders Ben Yair (2021). The approach is rooted in spirituality and demonstrates the impact of attachment, reflection, and identifying supportive peers, therefore, emphasizing

spirituality has been a successful component to rehabilitate offenders in Israel Ben Yair (2021). The findings suggested spirituality supports prosocial behavior and can reduce unwanted criminal behavior Ben Yair (2021). Ben Yair (2021) indicates that antisocial behavior occurs when there is an imbalance in egocentrism and materialism.

Pegah (2022) investigated the forecasting of aggression in male elementary school students by scrutinizing religious coping strategies and beliefs. The research identified a significant association between negative religious coping strategies and various forms of aggression, encompassing physical, verbal, and relational aggression Pegah (2022). Consequently, religious coping strategies and beliefs can diminish the likelihood of aggression as a constructive means of mitigating aggressive tendencies in elementary school boys Pegah (2022). As a practical recommendation, the study proposes implementing positive religious coping strategies to effectively reduce aggression and promote the mental well-being of elementary school students Pegah (2022).

Perceived Social Support

Social support is essential to the well-being of an individual because it can aid in coping with problems, stress, improving self-esteem, and even one's autonomy (American Psychological Association, 2022). Lack of perceived social support has been correlated with developing and maintaining antisocial behavior (X. Wang et al., 2024). Individuals who do not feel that they have social support are more apt to engage in antisocial behaviors because they feel isolated and disconnected from others (Bender & Lösel, 1997), therefore, highlighting the need for social support in an individual's life.

A recent study explored the moderating role of perceived social support and gender in the association between psychopathic traits with bullying and victimization in 1442 early adolescents (Despoti et al., 2021). The study's findings suggest that psychopathic traits were positively correlated to bullying and victimization, while social support was negatively associated Despoti et al. (2021). In the study, social support was considered a protective factor in victimization, suggesting that the supportive cast that an individual surrounds themselves with allows for prosocial behavior Despoti et al. (2021). Perceived social support in this study was found to discourage antisocial behavior, such as bullying, from occurring Despoti et al. (2021).

Fryt et al. (2021) explored the connection between positive and negative risk-taking among 338 adolescents. The research also delved into perceived social support's role in positive and negative risk-taking behaviors. The study's findings revealed a correlation that was observed between engaging in positive and negative risk-taking behaviors and having a lower perception of family support. These outcomes indicate that the peer group surrounding adolescents directly influences their actions, potentially affecting both positive and negative risk-taking behaviors Fryt et al. (2021).

Another study explored the relationship between ACEs (Adverse Childhood Experiences) among emerging adults and deviant behaviors moderated by perceived social support in 1031 individuals Y. Wang et al. (2022). The study noted that ACEs can impact physical and mental health outcomes adversely which may increase the risk of involvement in deviant behavior Y. Wang et al. (2022). The study used a longitudinal survey that found that ACEs can increase the risk of engaging in deviant behavior, and

perceived friend support reduced the adverse effects of the ACEs while another support was able to reduce the negative impact of abuse and household dysfunction Y. Wang et al. (2022). Therefore, the significant findings of this study demonstrate the positive effects of support by family or others that can deter or minimize deviant behavior.

A recent study by Eryalçin and Duyan (2020) explored the relationship between 150 juvenile delinquents on probation and perceived social support. The study found that scholastic engagement and social support from either peers or family reduced delinquent behavior Eryalçin and Duyan (2020). This indicates that higher performance in school elevates the social support one would receive Eryalçin and Duyan (2020). The study's findings suggested that when there is exposure to violence in the home, there is a decrease in social support for family and friends Eryalçin and Duyan (2020). The findings of this article indicate that probation services provided social support to those with lower social support Eryalçin and Duyan (2020). The study's findings highlight the importance of positive and prosocial support, including peers, family members, and probation officers, therefore, dynamic, and static factors in a juvenile's life are vital to address and provide prosocial support.

The importance of having positive social support cannot be overstated, as it has been found to correlate with better health outcomes directly. Numerous studies have shown that individuals who receive positive support tend to exhibit fewer antisocial behaviors and are more likely to experience positive mental health outcomes. As social beings, humans require interpersonal relationships, and individuals' relationships can significantly impact their behavior, including their tendency to engage in antisocial

behavior. It is, therefore, crucial for individuals to perceive a sense of social support from their loved ones, mentors, and other authority figures, as this can play a vital role in influencing their behavior and promoting positive outcomes. Having positive social support has been linked to better health outcomes. Research suggests that individuals who are provided with positive support are at a decreased likelihood of participating in antisocial behavior. The relationships that individuals have can have a direct impact on their behavior, including antisocial behavior. Therefore, the perceived social support an individual receives from their loved ones, mentors, and other authority figures can play a crucial role in influencing their behavior.

Resiliency

Resiliency is found in individuals who have been able to cope with adversity (van Seggelen-Damen et al., 2023). Resiliency allows individuals to use constraints with self-control and the ability to adjust van Seggelen-Damen et al. (2023). Research has suggested that resilience has been a moderating variable in reducing deviant behavior in their life (Jiang et al., 2021), hence, the inability to develop or have resiliency can negatively impact an individual's life by using unhealthy ways to cope and process life's stress. Resiliency can be associated with being a protective factor to aid in developing skills, tools, and resources to avoid engaging in antisocial behavior (Vanderbilt-Adriance & Shaw, 2008).

A recent study by Flynn et al. (2021) investigated the relationship between ACEs, personality disorders, and health risk behaviors such as antisocial behavior and resilience. The study recruited 531 college-aged students with both male and female participants

Flynn et al. (2021). The findings suggest that individuals with a higher ACE score correlated with personality disorder symptoms, while resiliency decreased personality disorder symptoms Flynn et al. (2021). The study's findings highlighted that resiliency decreased engagement in health-risk behavior, consistent with previous studies Flynn et al. (2021) The study found resiliency as a protective factor against adversity and presents prosocial behavior and adaptability Flynn et al. (2021).

Konaszewski and Niesiobędzka (2021) studied the relationship between coherence and ego resiliency and maladaptive coping among juvenile offenders. The study consisted of 561 juveniles to participate that have been referred to juvenile services Konaszewski and Niesiobędzka (2021). The study's findings indicate that serious crimes committed by juvenile offenders scored higher in emotional style, implying the inability to use resiliency and prosocial coping styles. The findings support that ego resiliency can support a prosocial coping style for adolescents, but that is not always the case. The study found a strong correlation to emotional reactions with juvenile offenders, therefore, the need to enhance and develop resiliency is predominant Konaszewski and Niesiobędzka (2021).

Another study explored the relationship between resilience and interpersonal support in a prosocial life after detention (Van Damme et al., 2021). The study consisted of 140 female offenders that are currently placed in a youth detention center Van Damme et al. (2021). The study has found that using the good lives model can support treatment and rehabilitation to reduce the risk of reoffending. The findings of the studies suggest that personal resilience, interpersonal relationships, and the good lives model are

beneficial methods to reduce antisocial behavior and reoffending Van Damme et al. (2021). Resiliency is the ability to effectively navigate through life's challenges and maintain a positive outlook in the face of adversity. Resiliency has been correlated to negating antisocial behavior and being able to adapt. Furthermore, research has shown that having resilience can encourage individuals to lead a more altruistic lifestyle, where they are more inclined to assist others and make positive contributions to society. Overall, resilience is a valuable trait that can greatly benefit us in all aspects of life.

Parental Monitoring

Parents have a significant impact on raising their children. Parents are responsible for shaping their children's behavior and providing them with the support and guidance they need to become productive members of society (Kruzhkova et al., 2018; Low et al., 2018). Parents play a crucial role in cultivating positive prosocial behaviors in their children through the vigilant monitoring of their activities, expressing warmth and affection, and employing effective discipline methods (Davis et al., 2020; Low et al., 2018; Okuda et al., 2019; Ripley-McNeil & Cramer, 2021). By actively engaging in these parenting practices, parents contribute significantly to shaping their children's future character and behavior, influencing the kind of adults they will ultimately become.

Parental monitoring is also known as supervision of the adolescent's whereabouts, activities, and peer associations Low et al. (2018). Parental monitoring is vital to the relationship between the child and the parent because effective communication and listening skills will allow the parent to know their whereabouts Low et al. (2018). Established communication can enhance the parent's ability to educate and socialize their

child (Meter et al., 2021). The parental involvement that occurs within supervision will affect the boundaries that are established. Parental involvement is suggestive of the expected behavior, parenting styles, and communication Ripley–McNeil and Cramer (2021). Parental monitoring has been done in multiple ways, which include parental warmth.

Parental warmth is when parents are supportive and inviting and model the desired prosocial behavior to their children Davis et al, (2020). Parents that demonstrate parental warmth can reinforce the desired behavior through behavioral reinforcement and social rewards (Davis et al, (2020). Parental warmth can correlate to the child's comfort to feeling supported by their parents. Parental warmth can support the acceptance, involvement, communication, receptiveness, and needs of the child (Ayón et al., 2015) which allows for open communication, better conflict resolution skills, and interpersonal relationships with individuals outside of the family Meter et al. (2021), therefore, parental warmth has a vital role in the relationship with the child but can be correlated with discipline and the receptiveness of unwanted behavior.

Parental discipline is another aspect of parenting that holds the child accountable for the unwanted behavior and expectations of the parents. There are four parenting styles: authoritarian, authoritative, permissive, and neglectful (Baumrind, 1971). The different styles of parenting correlate with methods of discipline and expectations. Parents that are strict and quick to sanction their child's actions can lack parental warmth and can cause resistance in the parent-and-child relationship, while lack of attention, low monitoring, and low expectation can also fail to create an attachment in the family

Kruzhkova et al. (2018). Parental discipline can be beneficial when firm, the expectations are known, and can encourage responsibility Davis et al. (2015). Punitive and controlling parenting can be negatively received (Davis et al., 2015; Zhang et al., 2024).

Parental behaviors can impact the child and support prosocial life; however, research has demonstrated that a lack of parental monitoring can lead to antisocial behavior Low et al. (2018). Parental behaviors that are indicative of harsh parenting styles can increase hostility, resulting in antisocial behavior Kruzhkova et al. (2018). In contrast, high levels of warmth can enable the child to learn to regulate emotions Kruzhkova et al. (2018). Family bonds and attachments are essential for a developing adolescent, therefore, the need to be involved in the child's life is essential. The authoritative parenting style has been labeled as the standard for parenting but does not occur in every parent, however, in different cultures, there can be attributes of parenting styles that can be difficult to define because of cultural values Mahrer et al. (2021). Parents play a role in adverse behavior through discipline, monitoring, neglect, standards, marital adjustments, and expectations (Gorostiaga et al., 2019).

Parental behaviors play a vital role in shaping children and supporting the trajectory of the child's life. Parental behavior encompasses monitoring, warmth, and discipline. Parental behavior is an integral factor in supporting antisocial or prosocial behavior. Parenting is not an easy task and requires an ample amount of energy dedicated to raising the child. The more care, supervision, effort, and structure that is provided to the child, the more inclination to engage in prosocial activities will occur.

Summary and Conclusions

This chapter reviewed the psychological literature on predictors of antisocial behavior. Research showed that limited research had been presented on Hispanic adults with all the presented variables. The literature review centered on research findings of antisocial behavior, sensation-seeking behavior, self-control, perceived social support, religious coping, parental monitoring, and resiliency. These findings revealed the significant role of each predictor of Hispanic adults. Gottfredson and Hirschi's general theory of crime were depicted and examined, as it provided a framework to recognize the relationship among crucial variables of the study.

Research investigated factors, that predicted antisocial behavior in Hispanic adults, is limited. Research explored predictors of antisocial adolescents had been more fruitful. Most research explored predictors like parental monitoring, social support, self-control, and sensation-seeking behavior, however, the gap in exploring other variables like resiliency and religious coping in Hispanic adults was still needed. The study explored sensation-seeking behavior as a predictor of antisocial behavior, included parental warmth, had the shortcoming of assessing all predictor variables in Hispanic adults (Okuda et al., 2019).

The present study would fill the knowledge gap as it looked at various predictors of antisocial behavior. The literature review included studies from different methodologies and assessed predictors of antisocial behavior among Hispanic adults. Nonetheless, correlational studies used self-report questionnaires will account for most of

the data. Chapter 3 included a description of the present study's methodological approach.

Chapter 3: Research Method

The purpose of this study was to evaluate predictors of antisocial behavior among Hispanic adults. This research aimed to understand whether sensation seeking, self-control, positive spiritual coping, perceived social support, resiliency, and parental monitoring predicted antisocial behavior. The relationship between a few variables had been studied; however, not all variables had been studied together among this population. This section provides information concerning the chosen research design and the reasoning behind its selection. The sampling methods are outlined, along with an elucidation of the power analysis employed to establish the study's sample size. The processes for participant enlistment, obtaining consent, and collecting data are also described. The data collection involved a concise demographic survey and seven distinct instruments. The data analysis strategy, research question, hypotheses, and research plan are explained. Lastly, I describe potential factors that might have affected the validity of findings and explain the ethical measures employed in the study.

Research Design and Rationale

I employed a quantitative cross-sectional correlational survey design. The purpose of this quantitative correlational study was to assess the relationship between antisocial behavior and sensation seeking, self-control, religious coping, perceived social support, resiliency, and parental monitoring. I investigated whether sensation seeking, self-control, religious coping, perceived social support, resiliency, and parental monitoring, which were the independent variables, predicted antisocial behavior, which was the dependent variable, among Hispanic adults. A cross-sectional correlation survey design

was used to assess the connection between the different variables and evaluate whether antisocial behavior was predicted by sensation seeking, self-control, religious coping, perceived social support, resiliency, and parental monitoring. A correlational design aims to find out the differences in variables of a population when studied in their natural environment (Lau, 2017). A correlational design is appropriate when the independent variables remain untouched, and participants are not subjected to any interventions. A correlational design is used to examine the relationship between two or more variables. Correlational designs also assess the presence of a positive or negative statistical link between variables (Roberts, 2010). In the case of a cross-sectional correlational survey design, all measurements are gathered at the same time (Roberts, 2010). In the current study, multiple regression analysis was carried out to assess the hypotheses.

Methodology

Population

The target population was Hispanic adults 18 years or older. Both men and women were required to meet the selection criteria for participation in this study. The U.S. Census Bureau (2022) reported that Hispanics are the largest growing ethnic group in the United States. Hispanics represent 62.1 million males and females in the United States. The U.S. Census Bureau indicated that 69% of the Hispanic population is 18 years and older. Also, 49% of the population is female, while 51% is male. The target population in the current study included Hispanic men and women 18 years and older who live in the United States.

Sampling and Sampling Procedures

For this study, quota sampling was selected for Hispanic participants 18 years and older. Quota sampling is used for practicality and has flexibility to achieve level of representation from criteria (Simkus, 2022). Quota sampling is used to divide the population into different subgroups such as age and gender to ensure the sample reflects the population of these characteristics in the population (Simkus, 2022). This method was chosen for its practicality with specific criteria and representation from both men and women in the Hispanic population.

This population was surveyed through Survey Monkey. I employed a convenience sample of Hispanic participants aged 18 and older. Due to financial constraints, obtaining a random sample from the broader population of the United States was not feasible. Convenience sampling, a nonprobability sampling method, was employed in which participants were selected based on their accessibility and proximity to me (see Etikan et al., 2016). This method is chosen for its practicality, cost-effectiveness, and efficiency compared to other sampling techniques (Stratton, 2021). Convenience sampling has been extensively used in clinical research (Etikan et al., 2016).

To determine the minimum sample size for this study, I conducted a power analysis using the G*Power software developed by Faul et al. (1992). To establish the necessary sample size, I executed a power analysis using the G*Power 3.1.9.7. software application. The sample size was determined for employing linear multiple regression analysis with parameters set at a power level of .95 and an alpha level of .05. Sample size is tied to statistical power whereby an increase in sample size enhances the power of the

study (Frankfort-Nachmias & Nachmias, 2008). Based on the calculations made with G*Power, 153 participants were recommended for the successful execution of linear multiple regression. This calculation involved setting a fixed effect size at .15, statistical power at .95, alpha at .05, and predictors at seven.

Procedures for Recruitment, Participation, and Data Collection

Potential participants were recruited from diverse organizations. I generated a promotional digital flyer for dissemination on social media. The recruitment flyer had a direct link to SurveyMonkey or Amazon Mechanical Turk. The social media post included details regarding the study's objectives, desired participant traits, and my contact information. A snowball sampling recruitment approach was implemented to have participants who had participated in the survey pass it along to others within the population (see Wagner et al., 2015).

Prospective participants viewed the study's informed consent form and surveys via a website link. The informed consent form was displayed on the flyer, which the participants had to review before completing the survey. To protect the privacy of prospective participants, I did not collect any personal information such as names and addresses. Data collection was anonymous. However, general demographic data such as age, gender, and marital status were collected. I entered and saved all data on a password-protected computer, and only my committee and I had access to the data.

In alignment with ethical standards concerning informed consent, participants received information about the nature and purpose of the study, including risks, benefits, confidentiality, and expected time to complete the survey. Prospective participants were

asked about their English proficiency due to the surveys being in English only. Before starting the surveys, participants were provided with information on the estimated time of completion (30 minutes) and the voluntary nature of their participation in the study. The participants had the right to withdraw or decline at any time and could choose not to take part if they anticipated any kind of discomfort or risks.

The informed consent form and the surveys were accessed electronically through Survey Monkey. The surveys included a sociodemographic survey, the Brief Sensation Seeking Scale (BSSS; Hoyle et al., 2002a), Brief Self-Control Scale (BSCS; Maloney et al., 2012), Parental Monitoring Scale (Capaldi & Patterson, 2012), Perceived Social Support Measure (Li et al., 2015), Rugged Resilience Measure (Jefferies et al., 2021), Measure of Adult Antisocial Behavior (Rebellon & Straus, 2017), and Brief RCOPE (Pargament et al., 2011). SurveyMonkey provided the participants with access to the survey in one link. The G* power analysis estimated 153 participants; however, the electronic survey was open to 170. Collected data were entered in the statistical software program Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) for statistical data analyses.

Instrumentation and Operationalization of Constructs

This study evaluated sensation seeking, self-control, parental monitoring, perceived social support, resiliency, and religious coping as predictors of antisocial behavior (criterion variable) among Hispanic adults. A sociodemographic survey was used to inquire about gender, age, and marital status. The BSSS was used to assess sensation-seeking behavior. The BSCS was used to evaluate an individual's ability to possess self-control. The Parental Monitoring Scale was used to evaluate parental

monitoring during childhood and adolescence. The Perceived Social Support Measure targeted the individual's perceived social support. The Rugged Resilience Measure was used to evaluate an individual's resilience. The Measure of Adult Antisocial Behavior Scale was employed to assess antisocial behavior. The Brief RCOPE was used to evaluate an individual's religious coping.

Sociodemographic Survey

This brief survey included questions on the participants' gender, age, ethnicity, and marital status.

BSSS

The BSSS (Hoyle et al., 2002a) is an 8-item self-administered instrument addressing sensation-seeking behavior. The scale screens for Experience Seeking, Boredom Susceptibility, Thrill and Adventure Seeking, and Disinhibition. The instrument uses a 5-point Likert response format: 0 (*strongly disagree*), 1 (*disagree*), 2 (*neither disagree nor agree*), 3 (*agree*), and 4 (*strongly agree*; Hoyle et al., 2002a). Full-scale scores range from 0 to 32 with higher scores indicating a higher level of sensation seeking and lower scores indicating a lower level of sensation-seeking behavior. This brief questionnaire has been used for clinical research with good reliability. The reliability of the 8-item scale is .76, indicating adequate reliability and high internal consistency and scale integrity (Hoyle et al., 2002a). Pechorro et al. (2018) assessed the reliability scale with a sample of 412 men and women. The internal consistency generated an alpha value for men at .82 and an alpha value for women at .85, indicating a

strong reliability. In the present study, the Cronbach's alpha was calculated at .42, which was a medium effect size.

BSCS–8 Item Version

The BSCS–8 Item Version (Maloney et al., 2012) is an 8-item self-administered instrument developed to assess an individual's identified self-control. The scale employs a 5-point Likert response format with the following options: 1 (*not at all like me*), 2 (*somewhat not like me*), 3 (*neither not like me nor like me*), 4 (*somewhat like me*), and 5 (*very much like me*). Full-scale scores ranged from 8 to 40 with higher levels indicating lower levels of self-control. Internal consistency was based on two categories: self-discipline and impulse control. The self-discipline subscale alpha was .70, and the impulse control subscale alpha was .75, which were satisfactory regarding reliability. García-Castro et al. (2023) recruited 676 Spanish-speaking adults to validate the Spanish version of the scale. The 8-item BSCS resulted in adequate reliability (.70) despite the small item size.

Parental Monitoring Scale

The Parental Monitoring Scale (Capaldi & Patterson, 2012) is an 11-item self-administered instrument that measures a retrospective perspective of parental monitoring. The scale includes a 4-option Likert response format for questions 1–6: 1 (*don't know at all*), 2 (*know a little bit*), 3 (*know a lot*), 4 (*know everything*). The scale includes a different 4-item Likert response format for questions 7–11: 1 (*never*), 2 (*sometimes*), 3 (*often*), and 4 (*always*). Full-scale scores ranged from 11 to 44. The internal consistency of Cronbach's alpha .70 supported strong internal consistency. For the purposes of the

current study, items of the scale were reworded to reflect the participants' recollection of their parents' monitoring behavior while they grew up.

Perceived Social Support Measure

The Perceived Social Support Measure (Li et al., 2015) is a 5-item self-administered instrument that measures perceived social support. The measure includes a 5-point Likert scale format: 1 (*never*), 2 (*sometimes never*), 3 (*neither never nor all the time*), 4 (*sometimes all the time*), 5 (*all the time*). Full-scale scores ranged from 5 to 25 with the higher scores indicating higher levels of perceived social support. The internal consistency was strong with a Cronbach's alpha of .88. Li et al. (2015) included 542,304 female and 260 male respondents.

Rugged Resilience Measure

The Rugged Resilience Measure (Jefferies et al., 2021) is a 10-item self-administered instrument that measures resiliency and overcoming adversity. The scale includes a 5-point Likert response format with the following response options: 1 (*not at all*), 2 (*a little*), 3 (*somewhat*), 4 (*quite a bit*), and 5 (*a lot*). Full-scale scores ranged from 10 to 50 with higher scores indicating a higher level of resiliency. The Cronbach's alpha of .84 indicated high internal consistency. Jefferies et al. (2022) analyzed the reliability of 5,283 emerging adults in various countries. The internal consistency yielded a Cronbach's alpha value of .87, which indicated adequate internal reliability.

Antisocial Behavior Scale

The Antisocial Behavior Scale (Corral-Verdugo & Frias-Armenta, 2006) is an 8-item self-administered instrument that measures the frequency of participation in

antisocial behavior during the past year. The scale includes a 7-point Likert scale format with the following response options: 0 (*never*), 1 (*sometimes never*), 3 (*neither never nor more than 20 times*), 4 (*sometimes less than 10 times*), 5 (*sometimes more than 20 times*), and 6 (*more than 20 times*). Full-scale scores ranged from 0 to 48 with higher scores indicating higher levels of antisocial behavior. The Cronbach's alpha for the three items was .84, indicating strong internal consistency. The scale was developed using 177 participants: 107 females and 70 males (Corral-Verdugo & Frias-Armenta, 2006).

Brief RCOPE

The Brief RCOPE (Pargament et al., 2011) is a 14-item self-administered instrument measuring religious/spiritual positive coping. For the purposes of the present study, only the positive spiritual coping scale was used. The positive coping scale consisted of 7 items with a 4-point Likert scale format with the following response options: 1 (*not at all*), 2 (*somewhat*), 3 (*quite a bit*), and 4 (*a great deal*). Full-scale scores ranged from 7 to 28, with higher scores indicating higher positive spiritual coping used. The internal consistency for the positive spiritual coping ranged from .81 to .84 (Pargament et al., 2011).

Data Analysis Plan

I analyzed the data using the SPSS software program. Data analysis included means, standard deviations, and medians to exploit skewness, outliers, and missing data. The hypotheses were tested using multiple regression analysis, which evaluated the prediction of antisocial behavior by the independent variables. A significance level of 5%

was suitable for assessing the statistical significance in testing the hypothesis ($p < 0.05$).

The research question and hypotheses for this study were as follows:

RQ: Do sensation-seeking behaviors, self-control, parental monitoring, positive spiritual coping, perceived social support, and resiliency predict antisocial behavior among Hispanic adults?

H_01 : Sensation-seeking behavior does not predict higher rates of antisocial behavior among Hispanic Adults.

H_1 : Sensation-seeking behavior predicts higher rates of antisocial behavior among Hispanic adults.

H_02 : Self-control behaviors do not predict higher rates of antisocial behavior among Hispanic Adults.

H_2 : Self-control behaviors predict higher rates of antisocial behaviors among Hispanic Adults.

H_03 : Parental monitoring does not predict antisocial behavior among Hispanic adults.

H_3 : Parental monitoring negatively predicts antisocial behavior among Hispanic adults.

H_04 : Positive spiritual coping has no effect associated with antisocial behavior in Hispanic adults.

H_4 : Positive spiritual coping is negatively associated with antisocial behavior in Hispanic adults.

H05: Perceived social support does not predict antisocial behavior among Hispanic adults.

H5: Perceived social support negatively predicts antisocial behavior among Hispanic adults.

H06: There is no relationship between resiliency and antisocial behavior among Hispanic adults.

H6: There is a negative relationship between resiliency and antisocial behavior among Hispanic adults.

The research hypotheses focused on predictors of antisocial behavior among Hispanic adults such as, sensation-seeking behavior, self-control, religious coping, perceived social support, resiliency, and parental monitoring. Age, gender, marital status, and ethnicity were evaluated by bivariate correlations to evaluate the association between criterion variable (antisocial behavior).

Threats to Validity

Validity pertains to the degree of accuracy with which a concept measures its intended aspect. As Creswell (2018, p. 153) stated, “Validity involves gathering robust evidence to substantiate the interpretation of the test.” External validity concerns the generalizability of study findings to different contexts. On the other hand, internal validity addresses the extent to which the evidence upholds the assertion and focuses on the primary aspect of interest (Urban & Van Eeden-Moorefield, 2018). Internal and external validity were critical considerations in research, and various known and unforeseen threats could impact them.

Threats to Internal Validity

Various challenges could undermine both the internal and external validity of research endeavors. In the intended study, internal validity could face selection bias and morality threats. Given the study's focused on Hispanic participants, variations in age, gender, marital status, and ethnicity could pose potential threats. To mitigate these internal validity threats including a sociodemographic survey was crucial. Morality issues might arise if individuals discontinue participation emphasizing the need for a substantial sample size to account for potential dropouts. A streamlined survey with fewer than 50 questions could also help minimize dropout rates.

Threats to External Validity

A challenge to the study's external validity was the potential for selection treatment interactions. This arises when participant attributes and demographics are constrained (Andrade, 2018). A sample of 158 Hispanic adults might not be adequate to mirror the population's characteristics. The absence of randomization curtailed the extent to which the conclusions could be applied to Hispanic males and females possessing the specific social and demographic attributes targeted.

Ethical Procedures

The IRB reviewed the proposal to ensure the study adhered to ethical guidelines. This thorough review process guaranteed that the research is conducted with ethical considerations. Importantly, this study imposed minimal risk on the participants. Before engaging in the survey, participants received comprehensive information through the informed consent process, ensuring they were aware of the time commitment and

potential risks associated with participation. Additionally, participants were provided with the researcher's and the university's contact information for any inquiries or concerns.

A research consent form was utilized to enhance transparency presenting all essential details about the research study to participants before they chose to participate. The assessments were conducted online rather than in person, bolstering participant privacy. Moreover, strict measures were implemented to maintain secure data handling and all collected data will be securely disposed of after five years in compliance with Walden University's policy.

Summary

This research aimed to conduct a quantitative, cross-sectional, correlational survey to explore the factors that predicted antisocial behavior within the Hispanic adult population. Specifically, I investigated the influence of sensation-seeking behavior, self-control, parental monitoring behavior, religious coping, perceived social support, and resiliency on antisocial behavior among Hispanic adults.

To achieve this, web-based data collection service, such as, Survey Monkey was utilized. There was not any incentive for participation in the study. The data analysis employed multiple regressions through SPSS to analyze the predictor factors. All surveys in this study will feature a Likert-type scale, providing a cost-effective means of gathering sufficient participants and ensuring adequate data collection.

The study employed various instruments, including a sociodemographic survey, Brief Sensation Seeking Scale, Brief Self Control Scale, Parental Monitoring Scale,

Perceived Social Support Measure, Rugged Resilience Measure, Measure of Adult Antisocial Behavior, and Brief RCOPE. Measures were implemented to safeguard participants' privacy and prevent harm, ensuring the study was conducted ethically. Adhering to ethical guidelines, obtaining informed consent, and securing IRB approval were essential aspects of this study. Chapter 4 of the research delved into the study's findings, presenting statistical analysis reports encompassing significant and non-significant results. This chapter featured descriptive statistics presented in tables and outline each predictor variable's effect sizes.

Chapter 4: Results

This quantitative study aimed at identifying predictors of antisocial behavior among Hispanic adults living in the United States of America. Adult men and women between the ages of 18 and 82 and living in the United States participated in the study. The study evaluated whether sensation-seeking behavior, self-control, parental monitoring, perceived social support, resiliency, and religious coping predicted antisocial behavior among Hispanic adults. The hypotheses were the following:

H₀₁: Sensation-seeking behavior does not predict higher rates of antisocial behavior among Hispanic Adults.

H₁: Sensation-seeking behavior predicts higher rates of antisocial behavior among Hispanic adults.

H₀₂: Self-control behaviors do not predict higher rates of antisocial behavior among Hispanic Adults.

H₂: Self-control behaviors predict higher rates of antisocial behaviors among Hispanic Adults.

H₀₃: Parental monitoring does not predict antisocial behavior among Hispanic adults.

H₃: Parental monitoring negatively predicts antisocial behavior among Hispanic adults.

H₀₄: Religious coping has no effect associated with antisocial behavior in Hispanic adults.

H₄: Religious coping is negatively associated with antisocial behavior in Hispanic adults.

H₅: Perceived social support does not predict antisocial behavior among Hispanic adults.

H₅: Perceived social support negatively predicts antisocial behavior among Hispanic adults.

H₆: There is no relationship between resiliency and antisocial behavior among Hispanic adults.

H₆: There is a negative relationship between resiliency and antisocial behavior among Hispanic adults.

Data Collection

This section covers the data collection time frame, response rates, discrepancies, demographic characteristics, and representativeness of the sample.

Time Frame, Response Rates, and Discrepancies

The data collection process began after receiving approval from Walden University IRB (#4-01-24-1031728). Questionnaires were entered into SurveyMonkey. Participants were recruited via a flyer advertisement that was posted on Facebook, Instagram, and Walden University's research participant pool. The flyer contained a link to the SurveyMonkey website where participants completed surveys electronically. After an 18-day period, 270 participants completed surveys.

The sample selection process was meticulous, ensuring that only the most relevant participants were included. A total of 270 individuals initially participated in the study.

However, 42 individuals were excluded because they were not Hispanic/Latino/a, and 31 were deleted based on missing data. Furthermore, 30 participants were excluded for registering extremely fast completion times, which suggested careless attention to survey items. After these exclusions, the final number of participants available for data analyses was 167. The G*Power software indicated a minimum sample size of 153 participants.

Demographic Characteristics of the Sample

Of the 167 participants, 80 (47.9%) were men and 87 (52.1%) were women. The mean age was 38.85 years ($M = 38.85$; $SD = 12.08$). More than half of the participants ($n = 94$, 56.3%) reported being married, 35 (21%) were single, 30 (18%) were in a relationship, 7 (4.2%) were divorced, and 1 (.6%) did not answer. All participants reported to be Hispanic/Latino/a.

Representativeness of the Sample

The Hispanic population is one of the fastest growing ethnic groups in the United States, and there are an estimated 62.1 million Hispanics living in the United States of America (U.S. Census Bureau, 2022). There has been a lack of research about this population, and knowledge about mental health needs is limited. The average age for Hispanics in the United States is 29.8 (U.S. Census Bureau, 2022). In the present study, the mean age was 38.85. The mean marital status for Hispanics in the United States is married at 46% (U.S. Census Bureau, 2022). The mean marital status in the present study was married at 56%. The gender data were 52.1% female and 47.9% male, which were like the U.S. demographics, which are 49% male and 51% female (U.S. Census Bureau,

2022). No significant representative discrepancies existed between the study sample and the national statistics.

Basic Univariate Analyses

Means and standard deviations for the variables in the study were as follows: sensation seeking ($M = 14.16$, $SD = 6.47$), self-control ($M = 25.38$, $SD = 7.18$), social support ($M = 19.13$, $SD = 4.63$), parental monitoring ($M = 32.13$, $SD = 7.77$), resiliency ($M = 44.86$, $SD = 7.45$), antisocial behavior ($M = 13.24$, $SD = 6.94$), and religious coping ($M = 18.77$, $SD = 7.73$).

Results

The study included six hypotheses that addressed the critical predictors of antisocial behavior. Table 1 displays a correlation matrix with correlations of the following variables: sensation seeking, self-control, parental monitoring, social support, resiliency, antisocial behavior, and religious coping.

Table 1*Bivariate Correlations Among Variables*

Variable	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 Antisocial behavior	--						
2 Self-control	-.31**	--					
3 Sensation seeking	.42**	-.39**	--				
4 Parental monitoring	-.21**	.19	-.27**	--			
5 Social support	-.23**	.21**	-.06	.25**	--		
6 Resiliency	-.20**	.43**	.05	.04	.36**	--	
7 Religious coping	-.15	.08	-.15	.16*	.15	.19*	--

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

Cohen's (1988) guidelines to determine the strength of the effect size between variables include small ($r = .10$ to $.29$), moderate ($r = .30$ to $.49$), and large ($r = .50$ to 1). There was a moderate positive correlation between sensation seeking and antisocial behavior, $r = .42$, $n = 167$, $p < .01$. There was a moderate negative correlation between self-control and antisocial behavior, $r = -.31$, $n = 167$, $p < .01$. There was a small negative correlation between parental monitoring and antisocial behavior, $r = -.21$, $n = 167$, $p < .01$. There was a small negative correlation between social support and antisocial behavior, $r = -.23$, $n = 167$, $p < .01$. There was a small negative correlation between resiliency and antisocial behavior, $r = -.20$, $n = 167$, $p < .01$. There was a small negative correlation between religious coping and antisocial behavior, $r = -.15$, $n = 167$, $p < .01$.

There was a moderate negative correlation between sensation seeking and self-control, $r = -.39$, $n = 167$, $p < .01$. There was a small positive correlation between parental monitoring and self-control, $r = .19$, $n = 167$, $p < .01$. There was a small positive

correlation between social support and self-control, $r = .21, n = 167, p < .01$. There was a moderate positive correlation between resiliency and self-control, $r = .43, n = 167, p < .01$. There was a small negative correlation between parental monitoring and sensation seeking, $r = -.27, n = 167, p < .01$. There was a small positive correlation between social support and parental monitoring, $r = .25, n = 167, p < .01$. There was a small positive correlation between religious coping and parental monitoring, $r = .16, n = 167, p < .05$. There was a moderate positive correlation between resiliency and social support and antisocial behavior, $r = .36, n = 167, p < .01$. There was a small positive correlation between religious coping and resiliency, $r = .19, n = 167, p < .05$.

The purpose of this study was to assess whether sensation seeking, self-control, parental monitoring, social support, resilience, and religious coping predicted antisocial behavior. The null hypotheses indicated sensation seeking, self-control, parental monitoring, social support, resiliency, and religious coping do not predict antisocial behavior. The alternative hypotheses included sensation seeking, self-control, parental monitoring, social support, resiliency, and religious coping predict antisocial behavior. A multiple regression analysis was conducted to examine the relationship between the variables.

In the multiple regression analysis, sensation seeking, self-control, parental monitoring, social support, resilience, and religious coping were the independent variables, and antisocial behavior was the dependent variable. Statistical assumptions were evaluated among the variables. Findings from a linear regression collinearity assessment to test for critical assumptions did not present any multicollinearity problems

among the variables. The SPSS findings indicated multicollinearity problems were not present because all the variance inflation factor values were significantly less than 10 and the tolerance values were higher than .10. Also, an inspection of the normal probability plot of the standardized residual suggested no deviation from normality. The scatterplot of the standardized residual suggested no deviation from normality. The scatterplot of standardized residuals suggested a generally rectangular shape. Most scores were near 0, and all were between 3 to -3 range, suggesting outliers were absent. Based on these analyses, the assumptions were met.

The multiple regression analysis conducted to predict antisocial behavior from various independent variables provided valuable insights into the complex dynamics underlying this behavior. Sensation seeking emerged as a significant predictor, with a coefficient of 0.39 ($p < .001$), suggesting that individuals with higher levels of sensation seeking are more likely to engage in antisocial behavior. This finding underscores the importance of considering personality traits when examining behaviors that deviate from societal norms. However, the analysis revealed that other variables, such as self-control, parental monitoring, social support, resilience, and religious coping, did not demonstrate statistically significant relationships with antisocial behavior at conventional significance levels ($p > .05$). Although these results may seem discouraging, they highlight the multifaceted nature of antisocial behavior and the need for comprehensive approaches to its study and prevention (see Table 2).

Table 2*Multiple Regression Analysis for Variables Predicting Antisocial Behavior*

Variable	<i>B</i>	<i>SE B</i>	β	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>
Sensation seeking	.39	.09	.37	4.58	.001
Self-control	-.07	.08	-.07	-0.83	.41
Parental monitoring	-.05	.07	-.6	-.75	.45
Social support	-.20	.11	-.13	-1.71	.09
Resilience	-.12	.08	-.13	-1.53	.13
Religious coping	-.03	.06	-.03	-.47	.64

Moreover, the overall model exhibited statistical significance ($p < .001$), indicating that the combination of these variables contributes significantly to the understanding of antisocial behavior. The constant coefficient of 20.75 ($p < .001$) suggests that even when all predictor variables are 0, there is still a baseline level of antisocial behavior. This underscores the complex interplay of factors influencing antisocial behavior beyond those included in the analysis.

Summary

This chapter presented the results of the statistical analysis of the survey responses of 167 participants. The descriptive data showed a diverse sample of adults regarding age and marital status. A standard multiple regression analysis was used to test the hypotheses of sensation seeking, self-control, parental monitoring, resiliency, and religious coping to prediction of antisocial behavior among Hispanic adults. Bivariate

correlations were also done to test associations between other variables and antisocial behavior. Age, gender, and marital status were also considered.

Chapter 5 presents the key results from the study. The discussion includes implications for the general theory of crime as a framework to understand sensation seeking behavior, self-control, parental monitoring, resiliency, and religious coping as predictors for antisocial behavior. The chapter also presents implications for practice of professionals supporting the mental health needs of Hispanic population living in the United States.

Chapter 5: Discussion, Conclusions, and Recommendations

This chapter includes an interpretation and discussion of the results. I also discuss the general crime theory to understand predictors of antisocial behavior among Hispanic adults. A cross-sectional correlational survey design was used to examine whether sensation-seeking behavior, self-control, parental monitoring, perceived social support, resiliency, and religious coping predicted antisocial behavior among Hispanic adults. The study included adults between the ages of 18 and 82 living in the United States. Participants completed a demographic questionnaire and seven Likert scale questionnaires. After participants who did not fully complete the survey or meet selection criteria were removed, a total of 167 participants were included in the analyses.

Multiple regression and bivariate correlations were performed to test the hypotheses. Results of the multiple regression analyses indicated sensation seeking significantly predicted antisocial behavior in Hispanic adults. However, self-control, parental monitoring, perceived social support, resiliency, and religious coping did not predict antisocial behavior. This chapter presents interpretations of findings, limitations of the study, recommendations for further research, implications for social change, and conclusions.

Interpretation of Findings

In this section, each of the proposed predictors is discussed by comparing the study's results with the literature and analyzing the contribution of general crime theory to understanding antisocial behavior.

Sensation Seeking

Sensation-seeking behavior has been defined as engaging in risky behaviors for the thrill of it (Miles et al., 2001; Zuckerman & Neeb, 1979). In the present study, Hispanic adults were hypothesized to score higher on sensation-seeking behavior to predict antisocial behavior. As confirmed by multiple regression analysis, sensation-seeking behavior emerged as the strongest predictor of antisocial behavior. Sensation seeking positively accounted for 31% of the variance in antisocial behavior, indicating that higher levels of participant engagement in sensation-seeking activities were associated with increased rates of antisocial behavior. Hispanic adults who engage in sensation-seeking behavior are more likely to display antisocial behaviors. These findings align with previous literature on the relationship between sensation-seeking and antisocial behavior (Martins et al., 2015; Okuda et al., 2019). The results of the study suggest sensation seeking can be used as a predictor of antisocial behavior. Sensation-seeking behavior has been suggested to be determined by personality traits that can be impacted by genetic and environmental factors (Harden et al., 2012).

Hispanic adults with higher levels of sensation seeking are likely to have a heightened sensitivity to rewards and reduced awareness to negative consequences. The imbalance can lead individuals to engage in behaviors that are exciting but not socially acceptable (Okuda et al., 2019; Mann et al., 2017). Sensation-seeking behavior may be influenced by peer groups and social reinforcement (Martins et al., 2015). This suggests that environmental and relationship related factors may be implicated in the development of sensation-seeking behavior.

Although the correlational research design used in the current study precluded causal inferences about the relationship between sensation seeking and antisocial behavior, it would make sense to hypothesize the former as an antecedent of the latter. Understanding that sensation seeking could lead to antisocial behavior could inform the development of interventions to reduce this behavior. Sensation-seeking behavior can be viewed as a broader construct that includes neurological, biological, social, and psychological components therefore, it can provide insights into impulsivity, delayed gratification, boredom proneness, hormonal imbalances, genetic factors, and traumatic brain injuries (Baltruschat et al., 2020; Weishaar et al., 2021; Zhao & Gobrogge, 2023). For example, behavioral therapy could be considered to counter sensation-seeking behavior by focusing on the development of impulse control strategies and decision-making skills. In addition, structured environments such as sports or activities can channel sensation seeking behavior in a more productive way (Romer, 2010; Wasserman et al., 2020). Lastly, education and awareness of the consequences of engaging in risky behavior and promoting the use of prosocial activities can be beneficial for better outcomes (Miles et al., 2022). Future studies could consider how the relationship between sensation seeking and antisocial behavior could change over time.

Self-Control

Self-control can be defined as a person's ability to regulate their behavior (Strömbäck, 2024). I hypothesized that self-control would predict antisocial behavior. The rationale for this prediction rested on the literature linking self-control to risky behavior (Gottfredson & Hirschi, 1990; Okuda et al., 2019). The bivariate correlation

between self-control and antisocial behavior in the present study was statistically significant. This was consistent with predictions. The higher the scores on the self-control scale, the lower the scores on the antisocial behavior scale, which indicated a negative or inverse association. However, this relationship was not confirmed by the multiple regression analysis. The nonsignificant result for self-control in the multiple regression analysis suggests that although self-control is related to antisocial behavior, its effect is not as strong or as unique as when other factors are considered. The multiple regression is considered a more robust analysis as compared with the bivariate correlations because of the ability to understand the relationships among multiple variables and their combined impact on a predicted variable (Creswell, 2018). The significant negative correlation between self-control and sensation seeking suggests that the potential predictive ability of the former was shadowed by the contribution of the latter.

Although some studies suggested self-control as a predictor, these studies focused on adolescent behavior and did not consider adult self-control (Vera & Moon, 2013). This discrepancy may explain the results observed in the current study compared to previous research. In previous research, self-control was highly studied among adolescents; however, the current study focused on Hispanic adults. Other studies have presented self-control as a variable that can be learned throughout an individual's life and implemented in healthy ways to reduce impulsive decisions (Wenzel et al., 2016).

Parental Monitoring

Parental monitoring includes a parent's warmth, their oversight, and their awareness of their child's daily activities and social interactions (Davis et al., 2020; Low

et al., 2018; Okuda et al., 2019; Ripley-McNeil & Cramer, 2021; Zhang et al., 2024). The current study examined the relationship between parental monitoring and antisocial behavior among Hispanic adults. Results indicated that parental monitoring did not have a significant predictive value for antisocial behavior within this demographic. This finding aligns with certain previous studies yet contradicts others, highlighting a variability in the impact of parental monitoring across different populations and cultural contexts (see Marsiglia et al., 2012). In the current study, the bivariate correlation analysis revealed a significant negative correlation between parental monitoring and antisocial behavior. This indicates that higher levels of parental monitoring are associated with lower levels of antisocial behavior when considering parental monitoring alone. The multiple regression analysis indicated that parental monitoring did not have a significant predictive value for antisocial behavior within this demographic. This suggests that when controlling for other variables such as sensation seeking, self-control, social support, resiliency, and religious coping, the unique contribution of parental monitoring to predict antisocial behavior diminishes.

I used a retrospective approach capturing Hispanic adults' perceptions of their parents' monitoring during their upbringing. Data were self-reported, reflecting the participants' subjective views on their parents' parenting styles. The consistency of the finding that parental monitoring did not predict antisocial behavior, even with self-reported data, suggests that other factors may play a more crucial role in influencing antisocial tendencies among Hispanic adults. It is possible that the use of a retrospective measure of parental monitoring could have played a role in the lack of significant

findings in the multiple regression analysis. Future studies could consider an alternative assessment of this construct.

Hispanic and Latino/a culture provides a strong emphasis on familism, which places the family over the individual and supports strong family ties (Ripley-McNeil & Cramer, 2021). Hispanic/Latino/a culture emphasizes strong family ties, parenting involvement, and warmth (Ripley-McNeil & Cramer, 2021). Therefore, a strength that was discovered in the current study was Hispanic parental monitoring could have a negative correlation to antisocial behavior providing a protective factor in antisocial behavior. Garcia et al. (2020) highlighted the patterns of parental warmth and strictness across generations, demonstrating strong familism ties and adaptation to parenting styles among different generations of parents. Parenting styles can change by generation while still holding cultural values in high regard.

Although the current study found that parental monitoring did not significantly predict antisocial behavior in this demographic, it highlighted the importance of parents being actively engaged in their children's lives. Such involvement is pivotal not only for fostering a positive parent-child relationship but also for guiding children toward socially constructive behaviors. These insights are relevant for understanding the nuances of parenting within the Hispanic community, suggesting that although parental monitoring alone may not be a definitive predictor of antisocial behavior, it remains a vital component of effective parenting strategies aimed at promoting overall well-being and social harmony (Garcia et al., 2020; Ripley-McNeil & Cramer, 2021).

Perceived Social Support

Perceived social support refers to how individuals recognize, interpret, and feel support from their social networks including family, friends, and the broader community (Hailey et al., 2022). The current study aimed to examine the relationship between perceived social support and antisocial behavior. I hypothesized that there would be a negative relationship between these two variables, meaning that higher levels of perceived social support would be associated with lower levels of antisocial behavior.

The bivariate correlation analysis revealed a significant negative correlation between perceived social support and antisocial behavior. This suggests that higher levels of perceived social support are associated with lower levels of antisocial behavior when considered independently of other factors. However, the multiple regression analysis indicated that perceived social support did not significantly predict antisocial behavior when controlling for other variables such as sensation seeking, self-control, parental monitoring, resiliency, and religious coping. This nonsignificant result implies that the unique contribution of perceived social support to antisocial behavior is diminished when these other factors are accounted for in the model. The discrepancy between the significant bivariate correlation result and the nonsignificant multiple regression result suggests that although perceived social support is related to antisocial behavior, its impact may be intertwined with other factors. This highlights the complex interplay between various predictors of antisocial behavior and underscores the importance of considering multiple influences in a comprehensive analysis.

Previous research highlighted the significant impact of social support on individual development. Social support is known to have numerous positive benefits including emotional well-being, better coping mechanisms, and resilience against stress (American Psychological Association, 2022; X. Wang et al., 2024). Despoti et al. (2021) emphasized the importance of having a robust support system, noting that it serves as a protective factor against antisocial behavior and negative peer influences. Their work suggested that social support can mitigate the risks associated with antisocial tendencies and foster a more positive developmental trajectory.

Although the current study found only a small relationship between perceived social support and antisocial behavior, it underscores the crucial role of a robust social support system in influencing behavioral outcomes. Although the effect size was modest, the negative correlation indicated that even minimal increases in perceived social support can contribute to reducing antisocial behaviors. This finding aligns with the broader body of research suggesting that social support systems provide emotional, psychological, and practical benefits instrumental in promoting positive behavioral patterns and mitigating negative ones. The current study affirms the importance of fostering strong, supportive relationships within communities, families, and social networks to help individuals navigate challenges and reduce the likelihood of engaging in antisocial activities.

Rugged Resilience

Resilience refers to an individual's ability to adapt to and cope with difficult life experiences American Psychological Association (2022). The current study examined the relationship between resilience and antisocial behavior, predicting a negative association

between the two variables. Specifically, I hypothesized that higher levels of resilience would be associated with lower levels of antisocial behavior.

The bivariate correlation analysis revealed a significant negative correlation between resilience and antisocial behavior, suggesting that higher levels of resilience are associated with lower levels of antisocial behavior when considered independently. However, the multiple regression analysis indicated that resilience did not significantly predict antisocial behavior when controlling for sensation seeking, self-control, parental monitoring, perceived social support, and religious coping. This nonsignificant result suggests that the unique contribution of resilience to antisocial behavior diminishes when these other factors are accounted for in the model. The discrepancy between the significant bivariate correlation result and the nonsignificant multiple regression result implies that although resilience is related to antisocial behavior, its effect may be influenced or overshadowed by other factors in the model. This highlights the importance of considering the combined impact of multiple predictors in understanding antisocial behavior and suggests that the protective effect of resilience might be mediated or moderated by other variables.

The current study confirmed the alternative hypothesis, highlighting resilience as a significant protective factor against antisocial behavior. These findings are consistent with similar research in the field. For example, van Seggelen-Damen et al. (2023) and Jiang et al. (2021) reported similar results, emphasizing that resilience enables individuals to be more flexible and better equipped to adapt to challenges in their lives, thereby reducing the propensity for negative or risky behaviors.

Although the relationship between resilience and antisocial behavior identified in the current study was small, it underscores the importance of fostering resilience in individuals. The ability to effectively manage and bounce back from adversity is crucial for maintaining positive behavioral outcomes and minimizing the risk of antisocial tendencies (American Psychological Association, 2022). Promoting resilience through targeted interventions and supportive environments may be vital in reducing antisocial behavior and enhancing overall well-being.

Religious Coping

Religious coping involves believing in and relying on something greater than oneself to manage and navigate life's challenges (King, 2024; Pagán-Torres, 2022). The current study investigated the relationship between religious coping and antisocial behavior, predicting a negative correlation between the two variables. Specifically, I hypothesized that individuals who engage in religious coping would exhibit lower antisocial behavior levels.

The bivariate correlation analysis revealed no correlation between religious coping and antisocial behavior, thus indicating a lack of evidence for an association between higher levels of religious coping and lower levels of antisocial behavior when considered alone. Similarly, the multiple regression analysis showed that religious coping did not significantly predict antisocial behavior when controlling for other variables such as sensation-seeking behavior, self-control, parental monitoring, perceived social support, and rugged resiliency. These consistent findings highlight the minimal impact of religious

coping on antisocial behavior, suggesting that other factors may have a more substantial influence on antisocial behavior than religious coping.

Previous research has consistently highlighted the significance of religious coping in shaping moral behavior and reducing antisocial tendencies. For instance, Sadeghifard et al. (2020) found that religious coping supports the development of a moral compass, guiding individuals toward ethical and socially acceptable behaviors. Similarly, Shek and Zhu (2018) suggested that religious coping decreases involvement in antisocial or risky behaviors, further reinforcing the protective role of religious practices and beliefs. These findings, in alignment with our study, provide a strong foundation for the validity of our research.

While there was no relationship between religious coping and antisocial behavior identified in the current study, further research may need to validate this finding. Currently, it appears best to be cautious as to the practical implications of this result. Although the value of religious coping as a protective factor against antisocial behavior cannot be ruled out, in the present study it was the variable with the least relevance as compared with other studied factors. Some research studies suggest that religious coping strategies that can contribute to the development of positive behavioral patterns and reduce the likelihood of engaging in antisocial actions (King et al., 2024; Sadeghifard et al., 2020; Shek & Zhu, 2018). The findings of this study, however, contradict those. These inconsistent findings in the literature strongly suggest the need for further research in determining the possible role of religious coping in antisocial behavior.

General Crime Theory

This study was grounded in the general crime Theory. Gottfredson and Hirschi's theory has been previously used to understand the impact of sensation-seeking behavior and self-control regarding antisocial behavior (Gottfredson & Hirschi, 1990; Lee, 2024). According to this theory, sensation-seeking behavior and self-control are critical factors in predicting antisocial behavior. Research has suggested individuals with high levels of sensation-seeking behavior and lower levels of self-control are more likely to engage in antisocial behavior Gottfredson and Hirschi, (1990). The current study's findings provide partial support for general crime theory, particularly in relation to sensation-seeking behavior as a predictor of antisocial behavior.

Gottfredson and Hirschi general crime theory posits that self-control is a factor of criminal behavior (1990). More specifically, general crime theory hypothesizes that the more self-control an individual has the lower the likelihood of criminal behavior even when presented with the opportunities Gottfredson and Hirschi (1990). While the bivariate analysis showed a significant negative correlation between self-control and antisocial behavior, this relationship was not significant in the multiple regression analysis, indicating that self-control's predictive power may be reduced when other factors are considered. Additionally, the study did not find significant predictive relationships for parental monitoring, perceived social support, resiliency, and religious coping, suggesting these factors may not independently predict antisocial behavior within the Hispanic adult populations. Arguments about the limitations of general crime theory have been documented. Researchers have indicated that general crime theory have

focused solely on self-control and sensation-seeking behavior and not enough on social, economic, environmental influences of behavior, and cultural and socioeconomic backgrounds (Miller & Burack, 1993).

On the other hand, there may be other theoretical frameworks that are more suitable for this current study. For example, Social Learning Theory focuses on the behavior that is learned and observed by others such as family or community members (Bandura & Walters, 1977). In the lens of cultural and familial contexts in Hispanic communities, social learning theory might better provide insights into how antisocial behaviors are acquired and maintained (Akers & Jennings, 2015). Also, Strain Theory, might support this current study because of the foundation being societal pressure to achieve culturally approved goals without accessible means leads to strain, which contributes to antisocial behavior (Agnew & Brezina, 2019). The application of this theory explains economic and social disparities which can be present in Hispanic communities and how societal pressures and limitations contribute to antisocial behavior Agnew and Brezina (2019). Lastly, Ecological Systems Theory could be used in this study to better understand antisocial behavior (Darling, 2007). Ecological systems theory emphasizes the complex interplay between individuals and their multiple environments. This theoretical framework can provide a holistic understanding to the layers of influence in Hispanic adults' lives contribute to antisocial behavior Darling (2007).

Limitations of the Study

The current study has several limitations. First, it relied on self-reported surveys, which depend on participants' truthfulness for accurate results Roberts (2010). Self-

reported data are often susceptible to social desirability bias, where participants may present themselves more positively than accurately (Roberts (2010). This bias can distort the findings and reduce the validity of the results. Additionally, online surveys may have excluded older adults or individuals less proficient with technology, leading to a sample that may need to be more representative of the broader population (Lau & Kuziemy, 2016). Moreover, a fundamental limitation of the correlational research design employed in this study is its inability to establish causation while it can identify relationships between variables, it cannot determine if changes in one variable cause changes in another Roberts (2010). Additionally, a limitation, as previously discussed, involves comprehending sensation seeking as a broader construct including the consideration of traumatic brain injuries in the sociodemographic survey (Weishaar et al., 2021).

Recommendations

The study assessed the possible predictors of antisocial behavior among Hispanic adults living in the United States. Research on the Hispanic population is limited, though some of the predictors examined in this study have been previously investigated within this demographic. Notably, factors such as resiliency and religious coping have yet to be extensively studied with antisocial behavior among Hispanic adults. This gap presents an opportunity for scholars to expand upon the results of this study, providing further insights into this population's mental health and prevention needs. For example, incorporating qualitative methods such as interviews and focus groups, to gain an in-depth lived experience of Hispanic adults to understand how resiliency, religious coping,

positive peer relationships, and community engagement, may highlight protective factors among the Hispanic community.

Despite the study's contributions, several limitations exist, as outlined in the previous section. Future research could address these limitations to enhance the validity and generalizability of the findings. For instance, the reliance on self-reported surveys introduces the potential for bias, as participants may only sometimes provide truthful responses. Incorporating informant reports, interview data, or behavioral observations could complement self-reports and yield more reliable data. Additionally, the correlational design of the study precludes the determination of causal relationships among variables. Employing a longitudinal design in future research could help establish causality and better understand the dynamics of antisocial behavior over time. For example, future research to observe the development of sensation-seeking behaviors and their impact on antisocial behavior over time can help researchers understand causality and the progression of these behaviors in Hispanic adults. In addition, using comparative studies and findings with other ethnic groups to determine if sensation-seeking behavior has a similar impact on antisocial behavior in different cultural contexts.

The study's exclusive use of electronic surveys may have inadvertently excluded older adults or individuals unfamiliar with internet technology, potentially biasing the sample. This highlights the need for a more inclusive approach in future research, one that ensures a more representative age distribution. This underlines the urgency of extending the data collection period to allow for a more diverse and representative sample, thereby enhancing the study's applicability and impact. For example, exploring a

vast demographic pool to include a diverse sample of Hispanic adults across regions, socioeconomic statuses, and age groups could be used. Also, future research could include examining underlying psychological mechanisms that link sensation-seeking behavior to antisocial behavior such as executive functioning, hormonal influences, traumatic brain injury, or even genetic factors (Baltruschat et al., 2020; Weishaar et al., 2021; Zhao & Gobrogge, 2023).

Implications

This study sought to understand the predictors of antisocial behavior among Hispanic adults living in the United States. This session will discuss the clinical and social change implications of the study's findings.

Clinical Practice

The study's findings can help the clinical psychology field implement more effective treatments and recommendations while promoting social change by understanding the statistical significance of sensation-seeking and antisocial behaviors among Hispanic adults. The study's results provide social change for clinical practice by shedding light on how people with sensation-seeking behaviors act out, which can be translated into antisocial behavior. The study included Hispanic adults of a wide array of ages.

The study also provides favorable social change implications for clinical practice by indicating the correlation of other variables studied to develop effective treatments and mental health outcomes. Clinical and forensic psychologists with expertise in this area can use evidenced based practices, such as cognitive behavioral therapy to help Hispanic

adults with sensation-seeking behavior maximize their ability to reach their goals personally, socially, or emotionally American Psychological Association (2022). Furthermore, the results of this study can offer clinical and forensic psychologists' insight about the relationship between sensation-seeking behaviors, as it relates to antisocial behavior in Hispanic adults. Therefore, the clinical psychology field can develop and implement more effective culturally sensitive treatment and recommendations, thus promoting social change by addressing the significant predictors of antisocial behavior among Hispanic adults. For example, culturally sensitive and inclusive treatments can foster a sense of belonging and support within the Hispanic communities. In addition, recognizing cultural factors in sensation-seeking behavior and antisocial behavior can lead to more effective and respectful interventions (Castro et al., 2023).

Social Change

The study's findings contribute to positive social change by shedding light on the understudied area of antisocial behavior among Hispanic adults and enriching the field of psychology research by improvement in mental health and behavioral interventions. For example, with understanding the link between sensation-seeking behavior and antisocial behavior can create individualized treatment in mental health and behavioral intervention Mann et al. (2018). In addition, providing alternative activities that can replace thrill seeking behaviors with prosocial activities negate antisocial behavior (Shek & Sun, 2012). The benefit for addressing sensation-seeking behaviors through appropriate interventions can promote a reduction in crime and substance abuse, which improves public safety and the enhances the quality of life within the Hispanic community

Zuckerman and Neeb (1979). Using educational programs and or awareness could teach coping skills as well as destigmatizing mental health issues that will promote understanding of antisocial behavior's underlying issues Alegría et al. (2008).

Notably, sensation-seeking behavior emerged as a statistically significant predictor of antisocial behavior among Hispanic adults. This finding highlights the importance of addressing sensation-seeking tendencies by using community support systems to recognize and reduce the risk associated with sensation-seeking behavior. For example, community centers, sports organizations, and creative outlets can be created to channel sensation-seeking behavior into a positive outlet (Fancourt & Steptoe, 2019; Hale et al., 2014).

The study underscores the need for increased societal awareness regarding the influence of sensation-seeking behavior regarding antisocial behavior. By understanding the role of sensation-seeking behaviors, social change can be prevalent by developing culturally adapted interventions that consider cultural, social, and economic contexts to better address these tendencies within the Hispanic adult population Castro et al. (2023). Furthermore, the insights gained from this research can help Hispanic adults with high sensation-seeking behaviors to learn about the importance of self-control, parental monitoring, perceived social support, resilience, and religious coping in mitigating antisocial behaviors. Overall, this study provides valuable insight to aid in the development of social change with the considerations of sensation-seeking behavior and antisocial behavior among Hispanic adults.

Conclusion

The purpose of this study was to explore the predicting factors of antisocial behavior among Hispanic adults in the United States. General crime theory Gottfredson and Hirschi (1990) was the theoretical framework for this study. It was an applicable framework for this study because it takes into consideration antisocial behavior, sensation-seeking behavior, and self-control. The study aspired to provide research about the understudied Hispanic adults population and contribute to psychology research. The correlation between antisocial behavior and sensation-seeking behavior can be useful for clinical psychologist, forensic psychologist, and relevant professional fields.

It was hypothesized that sensation-seeking behavior, self-control, parental monitoring, perceived social support, resiliency, and religious coping predicted antisocial behavior. The results indicated sensation-seeking behavior predicated antisocial behavior among Hispanic adults. On the other hand, self-control, parental monitoring, perceived social support, resiliency, and religious coping did not predict antisocial behavior. The results of this study can help clinical practice by aiding the developmental of interventions intended to work on sensation-seeking behavior and other relevant mental health outcomes. For example, through knowledge of the complex and interconnected relationships between sensation-seeking behavior, self-control, perceived social support, resiliency, and religious coping, the clinical psychology field can develop more effective treatment plans and recommendations to promote social change.

Sensation-seeking behavior was a significant predictor of antisocial behavior among Hispanic adults, whereas other factors such as self-control, parental monitoring,

perceived social support, resiliency, and religious coping do not predict antisocial behavior in this population. The findings underscore the importance of focusing on sensation-seeking behavior in clinical practice and the development of targeted interventions. By understanding the complex relationships between sensation-seeking behavior and other psychological constructs, more effective treatment plans and strategies can be devised to address and mitigate antisocial behavior, ultimately contributing to social change in the Hispanic community.

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Appendix A: Sociodemographic Survey

- How old are you (write in number of years) _____
- What is your gender (circle your selection)
 1. Male
 2. Female
- What is your marital status? (circle your selection)
 1. Single
 2. In a relationship
 3. Married
 4. Divorced
- What ethnicity do you identify with (circle your selection)
 1. White/Caucasian
 2. African American
 3. American Indian or Alaska Native
 4. Asian
 5. Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander
 6. Hispanic/ or Latino/a

Appendix B: Permission to Use the BSSS Scale

The following information has been based on the Psyc-tests.

Hoyle, R. H., Stephenson, M. T., Palmgreen, P., Lorch, E. P., & Donohew, R. L. (2002). Brief Sensation Seeking Scale. *Psyc-tests*. <https://doi.org/10.1037/t04251-000>

This scale was developed by Hoyle, Rick H., Stephenson, Michael T., Palmgreen, Philip, Puzles Lorch, Elizabeth, & Donohew, R. Lewis. "Test content may be reproduced and used for non-commercial research and educational purposes without seeking written permission. Always include a credit line that contains the source citation and copyright owner when writing about or using any test." This research will give full credit to all authors for this scale.

Appendix C: Permission to Use the BSCS

The following information has been based on the Psyc-tests.

Maloney, P. W., Grawitch, M. J., & Barber, L. K. (2012). Brief Self-Control Scale--8-Item Version [Database record]. Retrieved from Psyc-tests.
doi:<https://dx.doi.org/10.1037/t76125-000>

This scale was developed by Maloney, Patrick W., Grawitch, Matthew J., & Barber, Larissa K. "Test content may be reproduced and used for non-commercial research and educational purposes without seeking written permissions. Always include a credit line that contains the source citation and copyright owner when writing about or using any test." This research will give full credit to all authors for this scale.

Appendix D: Permissions to Use the Parental Monitoring Scale

The following has been found on a public domain. https://youthrex.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/Parental-Monitoring-Scale_FINAL.pdf

This scale was developed by Capalidi, D.M., & Patterson, G.R. The founder of the scale was contacted for permission to use. Permission was granted through email. (D. Capalidi, personal communication, December 9, 2023)

Appendix E: Permissions to use the Perceived Social Support Measure

The following information has been based on the Psyc-tests.

Li, X., Chen, W., & Popiel, P. (2015). Perceived Social Support Measure. *Psyc-tests*.
<https://doi.org/10.1037/t44242-000>

This scale was developed by Li, Xiaoqian, Chen, Wenhong, & Popiel, Pawel. “Test content may be reproduced and used for non-commercial research and educational purposes without seeking written permissions. Always include a credit line that contains the source citation and copyright owner when writing about or using any test.” This research will give full credit to all authors for this scale.

Appendix F: Permission to use Rugged Resilience Measure (RRM)

The following information has been based on the Psyc-tests.

Jefferies, P., Vanstone, R., & Ungar, M. (2021). Rugged Resilience Measure. *Psyc-tests*.
<https://doi.org/10.1037/t84242-000>

This scale was developed by Philip Jefferies, Ph.D., Rena Vanstone, and Michael Ungar, Ph.D. Reproduced with permission from Phillip Jefferies, Ph.D. “Test content may be reproduced and used for non-commercial research and educational purposes without seeking written permissions. Always include a credit line that contains the source citation and copyright owner when writing about or using any test.” This research will give full credit to all authors for this scale.

Appendix G: Permission to use Measure of Adult Antisocial Behavior

The following information has been based on the Psyc-tests.

Rebellon, C. J., & Straus, M. (2017). Measure of Adult Antisocial Behavior. *Psyc-tests*.
<https://doi.org/10.1037/t64101-000>

This scale was developed by Corral-Verdugo, Víctor, & Frías-Armenta, Martha. “Test content may be reproduced and used for non-commercial research and educational purposes without seeking written permissions. Always include a credit line that contains the source citation and copyright owner when writing about or using any test.” This research will give full credit to all authors for this scale.

Appendix H: Permission to use Brief RCOPE- Stressful Life Events in General

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Pargament, K., Feuille, M., & Burdzy, D. (2011). The Brief RCOPE: Current psychometric status of a short measure of religious coping. *Religions*, 2(1), 51-76.

This scale was developed by Kenneth Pargament, Margaret Feuille, and Donna Burdzy.

“You do not need to request permission to use the RCOPE. We do ask that you keep us posted on your findings.”