





















## Statistical Analysis

The data collected with the questionnaire were analyzed with both descriptive and inferential statistics. The descriptive statistics used to find the mean and standard deviation of the data while inferential statistics was used to test the hypotheses set for the study.

## RESULTS

This chapter deals with data analysis and interpretation of the findings. Specifically, the study provided answers to four research hypotheses. The statistical tests used include Pearson product moment correlation, t-test for independent samples and multiple regression analysis for testing composite relationship of the independent variables.

The first hypothesis stated that there will be significant positive relationship between parenting styles and antisocial behavior among adolescent in some selected secondary schools in Abeokuta. This hypothesis was tested using Pearson Product Moment Correlation.

**Table 4.1: Zero-order correlation showing the relationship between, parenting style and antisocial behaviour**

Variables	Mean	SD	1	2	3	4	5
Antisocial behaviour	11.53	7.04	-				
Authoritative	10.09	3.71	.19**	-			
Authoritarian	9.68	3.29	-.22**	.12*	-		
Permissive	9.87	3.40	-.20**	.14**	-.26**	-	

\*\*Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

\*Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Table 4.1 reveal that there was significant positive relationship between authoritative parenting style and antisocial behaviour ( $r = .19, p < .01$ ). Indicating that parent with high authoritative parenting style significantly relate to increase in antisocial behaviour. There was significant inverse relationship between authoritarian parenting style ( $r = -.22, p < .01$ ), the result

implies that parent who are high on authoritarian parenting style significantly relate to decrease in student antisocial behaviour. Also, permissive parenting style have significant negativelationship with antisocial behaviour ( $r = -.20, p < .01$ ). The result indicates that increase in permissive parenting style significantly relates to decrease antisocial behaviour.

The second hypothesis stated that there will be significant positive relationship between parenting styles and aggressive behavior among adolescent in some selected secondary schools in Abeokuta. This hypothesis was tested using Pearson Product Moment Correlation.

**Table 4.2: Zero-order correlation showing the relationship between, parenting style and aggressive behaviour**

Variables	Mean	SD	1	2	3	4	5
Aggressive behaviour	11.53	7.04	-				
Authoritative	10.09	3.71	.23**	-			
Authoritarian	9.68	3.29	.27**	.15*	-		
Permissive	9.87	3.40	-.31**	.11**	.21**	-	

\*\*Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

\*Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Table 4.2 reveal that there was significant positive relationship between authoritative parenting style and aggressive behaviour ( $r = .23, p < .01$ ).The result shows that parent with high authoritative parenting style significantly relate to increase in aggressive behaviour. There was significant positive relationship between authoritarian parenting style ( $r = .27, p < .01$ ), the result implies that parent who are high on authoritarian parenting style significantly relate to increase in student aggressive behaviour. Also, permissive parenting style have significant inverse relationship with aggressive behaviour ( $r = -.31, p < .01$ ). the result indicates that increase in permissive parenting style significantly relates to decrease in aggressive behaviour.

The three hypothesis states that male respondents will exhibit higher aggressive and antisocial behavior than female among adolescent in some selected secondary schools in Abeokuta. This hypothesis was tested using the t-test for independence and the result presented in Table 4.5.

**Table 4.5: t--test summary table showing difference between male and female respondents on antisocial and aggressive behaviour.**

	Sex	N	$\bar{X}$	Std	df	T	P
<b>Antisocial behavior</b>	Male	228	14.61	6.20	482	7.52	<0.05
	Female	256	8.07	6.28			
<b>Aggressive behavior</b>	Male	228	16.61	7.22	482	8.22	<0.05
	Female	256	11.12	6.11			

The result from table 4.5 shows that male respondents (M=14.61, S.D =6.20) significantly reported higher scores on antisocial behaviour compare to female respondents(M=8.07, S.D= 6.28). Male respondents significantly reported higher antisocial behaviour (t (482) = 7.52, p<.05) than female respondents. This implies that gender significantly influences antisocial behaviour.

It was revealed that male respondents (M=16.61, S.D= 7.22) significantly reported higher scores on aggressive behaviour compare to female respondents (M=11.12, S.D =6.11). male respondents significantly reported higher aggressive behaviour (t (482) = 8.22, p<.05) than female respondents. This implies that gender significantly influences aggressive behaviour. The hypothesis is thus accepted.

The fourth hypothesis states that socio-demographic variables will have significant joint and independent influence on antisocial and aggressive behavior among adolescent in some selected secondary schools in Abeokuta. This was tested using multiple regression analysis. The results are presented in Table 4.4.

**Table 4.4: Summary of Multiple Regression Analysis Showing the Influence of socio-demographic variables on Career aspiration.**

Predictors		B	t	P	R	R <sup>2</sup>	F	P
Antisocial behaviour	Age	.16	3.73	<.05	.38	.14	20.08	<.05
	Parental marital status	-.17	-3.84	<.05				
	Socio-economic status	-.23	-5.37	<.05				
Aggressive behaviour	Age	.19	2.33	<.05	.42	.32	31.10	<.05
	Parental marital status	-.21	-4.32	<.05				
	Socio-economic status	-.33	-7.24	<.05				

The result revealed that age, parental marital status and socio economics status have joint influence on antisocial behaviour ( $R^2 = 0.14$ ,  $F(4,479) = 20.08$ ,  $p < .05$ ). When combined age, parental marital status and socio economics status for accounted for 14% of the change observed in the self-report antisocial behaviour. This revealed that the collective presence of socio-demographic variables has significant influence on antisocial behaviour. The result further revealed that age ( $\beta = .16$ ,  $t = 3.73$ ;  $p < .05$ ), parental marital status ( $\beta = -.17$ ,  $t = -3.84$ ;  $p < .05$ ) and socio-economic status ( $\beta = -.23$ ,  $t = -5.37$ ;  $p < .05$ ) have significant independent influence on antisocial behaviour. While gender ( $\beta = .10$ ,  $t = 1.66$ ;  $p > .05$ ) have no significant independent influence on antisocial behavior. The result further revealed that demographic variables have joint influence on aggressive behaviour ( $R^2 = 0.32$ ,  $F(4,479) = 31.10$ ,  $p < .05$ ). When combined

age, gender, parental marital status, socio-economic status for accounted for 32% of the change observed in the self-report aggressive behaviour.

This revealed that the collective presence of gender, parental marital status, socio-economic status has significant influence on aggressive behaviour. The result further revealed that age ( $\beta = .19$ ,  $t=2.33$ ;  $p<.05$ ), parental marital status ( $\beta = -.21$ ,  $t=-4.32$ ;  $p<.05$ ), socio-economic status ( $\beta = -.33$ ,  $t=-7.24$ ;  $p<.05$ ) have significant independent influence on aggressive behaviour. The hypothesis is thus accepted.

## **DISCUSSION, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **DISCUSSION**

The first hypothesis stated that there will be significant positive relationship between parenting styles and antisocial behavior among adolescent in some selected secondary schools in Abeokuta. The result revealed that there was significant positive relationship between authoritative parenting style and antisocial behaviour. There was significant inverse relationship between authoritarian parenting style. Also, permissive parenting style have significant negative relationship with antisocial behavior. The result support the study by Finkenauer et al. (2005) investigated whether parenting behaviors are directly or indirectly (through building self-control) associated with emotional (depression, stress, low self-esteem) and behavioral (delinquency, aggression) problems among adolescents. Both types of problems were directly, negatively related to adaptive parenting behavior (high parental acceptance, strict control and monitoring and little use of manipulative psychological control). And self-control partially mediated the link between parenting behavior and adolescent problems.

There was no sign that high self-control was associated with drawbacks or increased risk of psychosocial problems. Also, Yizhen et al. (2006) identified the family factors relevant to aggression. The results showed that maternal education, paternal occupation, family type,

parental child rearing attitude and patterns, student's interpersonal relationship were significantly associated with children's and adolescent's aggression. The risk factors of aggression were parental child-rearing patterns, peer relationship, teacher-student relationship and family conflict.

The second hypothesis stated that there will be significant positive relationship between parenting styles and aggressive behavior among adolescent in some selected secondary schools in Abeokuta. The result revealed that there was significant positive relationship between authoritative parenting style and aggressive behaviour. There was significant positive relationship between authoritarian parenting styles. Permissive parenting style has significant inverse relationship with aggressive behavior. The result support the study by Ooi et al. (2006) examined the impact of quality of parent-child attachment on aggression, social stress and self-esteem in a clinical sample of 91 boys with disruptive behavior disorders ranging from 8 to 12 years of age. Those boys were included in the study, which were found to exhibit various aggressive and antisocial behaviors such as getting into fights, telling lies and teasing others. Multiple regression analyses found that the quality of parent-child attachment significantly predicted parent-rated aggression, social stress and self-esteem.

Higher quality of parent-child attachment was associated with lower levels of parent-rated aggression, lower level of social stress and higher levels of self-esteem. DeHart et al. (2006) examined the link between parenting style and implicit self-esteem. Children who reported their parents to be nurturing had higher implicit self-esteem and those who reported their parent to be overprotective had lower implicit self-esteem. Mother's independent reports of their early interactions with their children were also related to children's level of implicit self-esteem. Also, Malete (2007) examined the relationship between family factors and secondary school student's aggressive and antisocial behavior. Participants were 1,478 juniors and senior secondary school students from four major urban centers in Botswana, aged 12-20. High scores on antisocial and

aggressive behavior were significantly related to poor parent-child relations and low parental monitoring.

The third hypothesis stated that male respondents will exhibit higher aggressive and antisocial behavior than female among adolescent in some selected secondary schools in Abeokuta. The result showed that male respondents significantly reported higher scores on antisocial behaviour compared to female respondents. Also, male respondents significantly reported higher scores on aggressive behaviour compared to female respondents. This implies that gender significantly influences aggressive behaviour. The result is in line with the study by Cullerton et al. (2008) that examined associations between maltreatment and aggression using a gender-informed approach. Peer ratings, peer nominations, and a counselor report of aggression were collected on 211 maltreated and 199 nonmaltreated inner-city youth during a summer camp. Maltreatment was associated with aggressive conduct; however, these effects were qualified by gender, maltreatment subtype, and the form of aggression under investigation.

Findings revealed that maltreatment was associated with physical aggression for boys and relational aggression for girls. Physical abuse was associated with physically aggressive behavior but sexual abuse predicted relational aggression for girls only. Findings suggest that investigating the interaction between familial risk and gender is important in understanding aggressive behaviors of boys and girls.

The fourth hypothesis stated that socio-demographic variables will have significant joint and independent influence on antisocial and aggressive behavior among adolescent in some selected secondary schools in Abeokuta. The result revealed that age, gender, parental marital status and socio economics status have joint influence on antisocial behaviour. The result further revealed that age, parental marital status and socio-economic status have significant independent influence on antisocial behavior, while gender have no significant independent influence on



antisocial behavior. More so, demographic variables have joint influence on aggressive behaviour. The result further revealed that age, parental marital status, socio-economic status have significant independent influence on aggressive behaviour. The result support the study by Larsen and Dehle (2007) examined the association between parent emotional support and rural adolescent aggression and whether adolescent psychopathology and substance abuse mediated this association.

Results indicated that emotional support has an indirect influence on adolescent aggression. Adolescent substance abuse was completely mediated by adolescent grade-point average, indicating no direct significant association with aggression. Adolescent psychopathology significantly mediated the relationship between parental emotional support and adolescent aggression.

Ochoa et al. (2007) analyzed the role of different but inter related variables relative to family and school contexts in relation to problems of violent behavior at school in adolescent period. Result showed a direct association between quality of communication with father and teacher's expectation about the student, with the adolescent's involvement in violent behavior at school. Moreover, findings showed indirect paths, where adolescent's self-concept (family and school), accepted by peers, and attitude towards authority, seemed to be influenced by quality of interaction with parents and teachers, and also be closely associated with violent behavior at school.

## **CONCLUSION**

The study investigated the influence of parenting style and demographic variables on antisocial and aggressive behavior among secondary school students in Abeokuta. The study therefore concluded that there was significant positive relationship between authoritative parenting style and antisocial behaviour. There was significant inverse relationship between authoritarian

parenting style and aggressive behaviour. Also, perceived permissive parenting style has significant negative relationship with antisocial behavior. The result revealed that there was significant positive relationship between authoritative parenting style and aggressive behaviour. There was significant positive relationship between authoritarian parenting style. Guerrere Michele (2018) explained that there is no right or wrong parenting style that should be adopted. This study reveals that, permissive parenting is the perceived parenting style that is working for students.

A study in Spain also supports that Permissive parenting style was associated with strong academic performance and they did better than those with authoritative parenting style.(Garcia and Gracia, 2009).But this does not mean that it is a better parenting style. It is a call on awareness for parents to know that their children want a permissive style meaning they want to be in control. Meanwhile, parents may adopt the authoritative parenting style that gives both parent and the children opportunity to be in control.

Also, Male respondents significantly reported higher antisocial behavior and aggressive behaviour than male respondents. Finally, age, gender, parental marital status and socio economics status have joint influence on antisocial behaviour. Age, parental marital status and socio-economic status have significant independent influence on antisocial behaviour.

## **RECOMMENDATIONS**

Good parenting style should effective in reducing antisocial and aggressive behaviour. During the preschool year, psychosocial interventions with parents regarding their parenting practices can have immediate effects both on antisocial and aggressive behaviour among adolescents. Several different models of effective parenting programs have been found for the parents of children in this age group, including parent training workshops, group meetings and coaching during interactions with children. The latter part of parent-child program may be more

appropriate in clinical settings or interventions targeting high-risk families than in large- scale prevention services. Programs like home-visitation interventions needs to be emphasized by the state social welfare units.

### **Limitations and Suggestion for Future Study**

The study was limited to secondary school students in Abeokuta and not the entire Abeokuta city. This was due to time and financial constraints. The small sample size prohibits the generalization of results to all students in Ogun state. Future research should include a larger sample size with participants randomly drawn from different schools in different states, thereby providing a more representative sample of the population and greater generalizability of the study findings. Second, the cross-sectional design provided an opportunity to examine the variables at only one point in time, which means different research design could be, used in future research.

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### KEY

<b>SECTIONS</b>	<b>VARIABLES</b>	<b>NO OF ITEMS</b>
<b>Section A</b>	<b>Demographic data</b>	1-4
<b>Section B</b>	<b>Antisocial behavior</b>	1-10
<b>Section C</b>	<b>Aggressive behavior</b>	1-11
<b>Section D</b>	<b>Parenting Style Inventory Scale (PSI).</b>	1-15

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