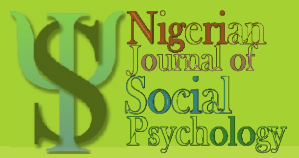


2025



NIGERIAN JOURNAL

OF SOCIAL

PSYCHOLOGY

Online ISSN: 2682-6151 Print
ISSN: 2682-6143

Volume 8, Issue 2, 2025

Editor-in-Chief

Prof. S.O. Adebayo

Managing Editor

Prof. B.E. Nwankwo

Published by

Nigerian Association of Social Psychologists

www.nigerianjisp.com

Parenting Style, Socio-Economic Status and Gender on Criminal Thinking Style among Undergraduates

Kenneth N. Ahamefule^{1*}
Ofoke S. Mbam²
Izugbara Chibuogwu³
Nwangele M. Lawrence⁴
Odoh P. Ogechukwu⁵

^{1,4}Department of Family Medicine, Alex Ekwueme Federal University Teaching Hospital AEFUTHA, Abakiliki.

^{2,3,5}Department of Psychology and Sociology Studies, Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities, Ebonyi State University Abakiliki, Nigeria.

*Corresponding author e-mail: ahamefule.kennethn@gmail.com; Phone: 08061340074

Abstract

This study investigated parenting style, socio economic status gender on criminal thinking style among undergraduates. A total of 500 (265 male and 235 females) undergraduate students of a Ebonyi State University. The participants age was between 17 to 30 years and with mean age of 18. 52years. The participants completed Parental Care Scale and Criminal Thinking Styles (PICTS). 3-way ANOVA were used to test the stated hypotheses. Results showed that there was significant parenting style difference $F(1, 488) = 8.60$ $P < 0.001$; significant difference in socio economic status $F(2, 488) = 4.51$, $P < 0.00$; and significant gender difference, $F(1, 488) = 6.41$, $P < 0.001$ in the criminal thinking style among undergraduate. Parenting style X Gender interaction effect was statistically significant $F(2, 488) = 3.30$, $P < 0.001$; parenting style X socio-economic status interaction effect was statistically significant $F(2, 488) = 3.123$, $P < 0.001$; Gender X socio economic status interaction effect was statistically significant $F(2, 488) = 5.05$, $P < 0.00$; parenting style X Gender X Socio economic status interaction effect was statistically significant $F(2, 488) = 4.03$, $P < 0.001$. The implications of these findings to criminal thinking style among undergraduates were discussed.

Keywords: *Parenting style, socio economic status, gender, criminal thinking styles, undergraduates*

Introduction

Healthy development of any child begins at home. It is the home and family constitutes the backbone of any individuals. During childhood, the family constitutes the basic ecology in which the child's behaviour is manifested by way of positive or negative reinforcement (Dishion et al., 2006; Moitra et al., 2010). There is considerable evidence that the family plays an important role in the development of child criminal thinking styles or delinquent behaviour, by inappropriate reinforcement practices. Many research studies have emphasized the importance of the child's relationship with the parent in decreasing the likelihood of criminal thinking style or delinquency (Moitra et al., 2010). Although most of these studies have found a link between parenting behaviour, criminal behaviour and delinquency, but only few of them have focused on parenting styles criminal thinking styles and delinquency (Hoeve et al., 2011).

Parenting style is another interesting variable in the study. According to Abosede (2012) parenting style is the psychological methods of bringing up children in the family or

environment. Parenting styles are combinations of attitudes and behaviours of parents toward their child, create a context or a climate for the parent's behaviour, and is displayed across many different situations (Darling et al., 1993; Moitra et al., 2010).

Accordingly, four parenting styles can be identified: authoritative (high support, high control), authoritarian (low support, high control), permissive (high support, low control) and neglecting (low support, low control).

(i). Authoritarian Parenting: Which implies the use of punitive and forceful measure to enforce proper behaviour and it causes anger, resentments, deceit and impair wholesome parent-child relationships (Sailor, 2010). Such parenting style result to child dependency lacking in motivation for girls and causes defiant, risk sexual behaviour for boys. Authoritarian parenting places firms limits and control over the adolescent and allows little verbal exchange, consequently, adolescent from such home acquire socially incompetent behaviours.

(ii) Permissive Parenting Styles: Where the parent are non-primitive, loving and accepting, often have children who lack independence and are selfish because they are not taught how their action affect others. These adolescents tend to be impulsive, aggressive and low in taking responsibilities. Permissive parents may be in different or indulgent. Permissive indifferent parents exhibits inconsistency in their use of rules, they are generally uninvolved in the lives of their adolescents children. Permissive indifferent parenting develops in adolescents, socially incompetent behaviour especially lack of self-control. The permissive indulgent parent is highly involved with their adolescent but place few demands or control on them. The parents allow their adolescent children to do what they want and every request of the child is met by the parents who relates with the children more like peers. This type of parenting can lead to socially incompetent behaviours, lack of self-control.

(iii). Neglecting/Rejecting Parenting Styles: The parents display low level of both demandingness and responsiveness. If extreme, it becomes child abuse which may lead to adolescent sexual behaviour. The adolescents have low self-esteem and display anger towards others, many exhibit deviant, delinquent, sexual behaviour and anti-social behaviour and end up as prostitute.

(iv). Authoritative Parenting Styles: Parents who are nurturing and set, discusses and enforce developmental, appropriate practices. They are the most successful in helping their children become autonomous, independent, self-control, self-confident and cooperatives (Baumrind, 1971; Grusec et al., 1988). These adolescent also are more likely to have high levels of competence and high self-esteem during middle childhood and adolescence. They have low deviant, delinquent, anti-social behaviour and sexual behaviour tendency. Authoritative parenting is marked by parental warmth, use of rules and reasoning or induction to promote obedience and keep disciplines. Such parents use verbal and non-physically punitive measures to correct adolescent than physical punishment, they are equally consistent in their words and actions overtimes. Authoritative parenting allows extensive verbal give and take words with their adolescent children. Thus, adolescents from such homes are self-reliant, socially responsible and have socially competent behaviour. Jason (2011) dissertation work on "parenting style and adolescents sexual behaviours" find that neglecting/rejecting parenting style adolescents are more prone to engaged on sexual behaviour than those from authoritarian, Authoritative and permissive parenting style, but permissive parenting style adolescents engage more on sexual activity/behaviour than authoritarian and authoritative parenting style. But showed lesser sexual behaviour on Authoritarian and authoritative parenting style.

Moitra et al. (2010) examines the relationship between mothers' and fathers' parenting behaviour and the development of delinquency in male adolescents located in Kolkata, India. The data were collected from 200 adolescents (100 delinquents and 100 non-delinquents)

aged 11-18 years. A significant difference exists in the parenting dimensions of the two groups of adolescents. Further analysis revealed that parenting styles of mothers and fathers were linked to delinquency, of which authoritative style appeared to be the best style of parenting. On the other hand, neglectful and authoritarian parenting was positively related to delinquency. Results also revealed that age and religion upon delinquency was also studied. Age of the delinquent was related to delinquency and it was noted that early adolescence was a richer breeding ground of delinquency.

Terry et al. (2004) investigating the relationship between parenting styles and delinquent behaviour. Using 38 college students and examined the relationship between parenting styles; families studied were authoritative, authoritarian, indulgent, and uninvolved. It was predicted that authoritarian parenting practices would be highly correlated with delinquent behavior, particularly for students with a difficult temperament and low family cohesion.

Another important measure in this research is socio-economic status. Socio-economic status: refers to parent's educational attainment, occupation, level of income and social class placement. Socio-economic status (SES) as measured by family income or educational attainment is associated with many measures of health status including adults and adolescents or child mortality rates, reproductive health outcomes such as unintended pregnancy, adolescent birth rate, and infant mortality (Ensminger, 1987). When an adolescent's needs are not properly addressed, his social, mental and moral ability could be affected due to lack of motivation. Families with low socio-economic status, poor sexual communication and weak family bonds have been shown to have a correlation with adolescent development criminal thinking style and aggressive, behaviour among the undergraduates (Garnefsk et al., 1996).

Another important variable in this study is gender; which involves the psychological, biological and socio-cultural dimensions of being male or female (Bandura, 1977). Gender role is a set of expectations that prescribe how males or females should think, act, behaviour and feel. In the social roles view, females have less power and status than men to and control fewer resources and have lesser criminal thinking style, deviance, delinquency and criminal behaviour tendency than males. The social cognitive theory of gender emphasizes that adolescents' gender development are influenced by their observation and imitation of others gender behaviour, as well as by rewards and punishment of gender appropriate and gender in appropriate behaviour (Bandura, 1977).

McCoy et al., (2006) examined the relation of self-reported criminal-thinking styles and self-reported illegal behavior among college students. Participants were 177 male and 216 female (N5393) undergraduate students. Participants were divided by gender and further classified into four groups of self-reported illegal behavior: control-status offenses, drug crimes, property crimes, and violent crimes against people. The psychological inventory of criminal-thinking styles (PICTS) (1) measured criminal-thinking patterns on eight scales. Results indicated that males who committed violent crimes against people endorsed significantly higher levels of distorted criminal-thinking patterns on all scales than the control-status offenses, and drug crimes groups. Interestingly, female participants who committed property crimes displayed six significantly elevated PICTS scales whereas females with violent crimes against people had significant elevations on only four of the criminal-thinking style scales

Consequently, the major problem of this study is to determine how parenting style, socio-economic status and gender influence criminal thinking style among undergraduates

The objective of this study is to determine the role of parenting style on criminal thinking style among undergraduates also to find out the role of gender on criminal thinking style among undergraduates. The study will also determine the role of socio-economic status of parents on criminal thinking style among undergraduates.

Statement of problem include: Does parenting style, social-economic status and gender play a significant roles in on criminal thinking style among undergraduates

. Due to the foregoing literature, the following hypotheses were formulated:

- i. There will be no significant difference between parenting styles on criminal thinking style among undergraduates
- ii. There will be no significant difference between high and low Socio-economic status on criminal thinking style among undergraduates
- iii. There will be no significant difference between gender on criminal thinking style among undergraduates

Method

Participants:

Participants were 500 (265 males and 235 females) undergraduates students who were randomly selected from Ebonyi State University, Abakalkik South-Eastern Nigeria. The volunteered participants took part in the study when they were approached in groups in their classroom and verbally were requested to complete a questionnaire on parental care scale (PCS) and criminal thinking style inventory. The age range of the participants were 12-19 years, with a mean age of 14.5 years.

Instrument:

Demographic Information Form (DIF): The research assessed the socio-economic background of participants through demographic information form. This form contains information such as name of parents, gender, age, total number of family member, parent's highest qualification, occupation, their status, type of house, number of room(s) or flat occupied by parents, study level of participants and parental income level. The participants are to make a mark (√) indicating their agreement in front of the box provided for each statement.

Parental care scale (PCS): The parental care scale developed by Baumrid (1971) and adopted by Omoluabi (2002) for Nigerian sample was used to measure styles of parenting. The scale assesses 4 dimensions of parenting style (Authoritarian, Authoritative, Permissive, and Neglecting/Rejecting), it is a 20-item questionnaire with 4 items measuring each of the dimensions of the construct. It follows a Yes or No response pattern that range from 1=yes, for correct response, 0=No for incorrect responses. Sample items include: "my parent never punish me", my parents permit me take my decision", my parents are too strike and too harsh on me", Baumrind (1971) reported an internal consistency alpha coefficient of 0.86 & Omoluabi (2002) obtained a concurrent validity coefficients of 0.73 by correlating PSC and IFR (Hudson, 1982).

The Psychological Inventory of Criminal Thinking Styles (FICTS; Walters, 1995b)

The psychological inventory of criminal thinking styles is an 80-item likert-type scale designed to measure criminal thinking styles. Participants code their answers on a scale with 1 = disagree and 4 = strongly agree. The PICTS is made up of 8 scales: Mollification, Cutoff,

Entitlement, Power Orientation, Sentimentality, Super-optimism, Cognitive Indolence, and Discontinuity. It also contains two validity scales: Confusion and Internal consistency studies performed using coefficient alpha produced coefficients ranging from .36 on the validity scale -Defensiveness to .79 on Discontinuity (Walters, 1995a). Test-retest reliability coefficients at 2 weeks ranged from .47 on the validity scale -Defensiveness to .85 on Discontinuity (Walters, 1995a). Twelve-week test-retest reliability coefficients fell between .42 on the validity scale -Defensiveness and .86 on the Power Orientation scale (Walters et al.,1998).

Procedure:

Informed consent was written to the head of department (psychology and sociological studies, Political Sciences, Mass communication and Economics) all in the faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities. Both questionnaires were distributed to the participants at their various class rooms with the research assistants. To avoid hurried completions, each participant was allowed a time space of 45 minutes to complete the questionnaire. Out of 520 copies of a set of the questionnaire administered, 500 (265 males and 235 females) were properly completed and 20 were discarded as a result of incompleteness of the questionnaire. So, 500 copies of the filled questionnaire were used for statistical analysis.

Design/Statistics

The study employed a cross sectional survey design, using 4 parenting styles (Authoritarian, Authoritative, Permissive and Neglecting/Rejecting), 2 socio-economic status (high and low) and 2 Gender (male and female), and the major statistics used was three-way ANOVA: Descriptive statistics was also used for the mean and standard deviation.

Results:

Table 1: Showed the Mean and Standard Deviation (SD), Parenting Style, Gender and Socio-economic Status on Criminal Thinking Style among Undergraduates

Sources of Variables	Means (X)	Standard Deviation (SD)
Authoritarian	58.81	2.29
Authoritative	58.79	2.20
Permissive	62.04	2.81
Neglecting/rejecting	64.04	3.03
Gender: Male	62.21	2.45
Female	60.00	2.35
Socio-economic status: High	61.56	2.73
Low	64.03	3.01

Table 1 shows that neglecting/rejecting parenting style participants had the highest mean scores (X) and standard deviation (SD), (X=64.04, SD =3.03), followed by the permissive parenting style (X=62.04, SD=2.81), followed by the Authoritarian parenting style (X=58.81, SD 2.29) and the Authoritative parenting style had the lowest (X=58.79, SD=2.20) on criminal thinking style among undergraduates The table also show that male participants had the highest mean scores (X) and standard deviation SD (X=62.21, SD = 2.45) than the female participant (X = 60.00, SD = 2.35), respectively. The table indicates also that high socio-economic status had the lowest mean scores (X) and standard deviation (SD) (X=61.56, SD = 2.73) than the low socio-economic status of mean score (X) and standard diversion (SD) (X= 64.03, SD =3.01) on criminal thinking style among undergraduates

Table II: Showed Three Way ANOVA Summary Table on Parenting Style, Gender and Socio-economic Status on Criminal Thinking Style among Undergraduates

Sources of variable	SS	Df	Ms	F-ratio
Parenting style (A)	180.04	1	90.43	8.60
Gender (B)	70.26	1	70.26	6.41
Socio-Economic status (C)	51.07	2	51.07	4.51
(AB)	90.14	2	45.07	3.30
(AC)	35.72	2	17.86	3.12
(BC)	61.31	2	61.31	5.03
(ABC)	88.50	2	44.25	4.03
Error	577.04	488		
Total	588.04	489		

P<0.001

The results in table II indicate that there was statistically significant parenting style on parenting style on criminal thinking style among undergraduates $F(1,488) = 8.60, P < 0.001$. There was also statistically significant difference in male and female on criminal thinking style among undergraduates $F(1,488) = 6.41, P < 0.001$. The table also showed a statistically significant difference in the socio economic status on criminal thinking style among undergraduates $F(2,488) = 4.51, P < 0.001$. Parenting style X gender interaction effect on criminal thinking style among undergraduates was statistically significant, $F(2,488) = 3.30, P < 0.001$. Parenting style X social economic status interaction effect was statistically significant, $F(2,488) = 3.12, P < 0.001$. Gender X Socio-Economic status interaction effect on criminal thinking style among undergraduates was statistically significant $F(2,488) = 5.05, P < 0.001$. Parenting style X Gender X Socio-Economic status interaction effect on criminal thinking style among undergraduates was statistically significant, $F(2, 488) = 4.03, P < 0.001$.

Discussion

The findings indicate that on undergraduates from the four different parenting styles differed statistically significantly in their sexual behaviour. More prominent were the rejecting/neglecting parenting styled who had the highest mean and standard deviation (SD) of ($X=64.04, SD = 3.03$) and therefore seemed to engage more on criminal thinking style such as oral sex, anal sex and vaginal intercourse. Followed by permissive parenting style with mean and standard deviation scores ($X=62.04, SD 2.81$) and seem to engage less in on criminal thinking. Meanwhile the authoritarian and authoritative parenting style predicted low criminal thinking style or activities compared to authoritarian parenting style. As a result the first hypothesis H_0 : which stated that there will be no statistically significant difference between parenting styles on on criminal thinking style among undergraduates was rejected. Since there was statistically significant different between the various parenting styles, $F(1, 488) = 8.60, P < 0.001$. These findings tend to support Moitra et al., (2010) examines the relationship between mothers' and fathers' parenting behaviour and the development of delinquency in male adolescents located in Kolkata, India. The data were collected from 200 adolescents (100 delinquents and 100 non-delinquents) aged 11-18 years. A significant difference exists in the parenting dimensions of the two groups of adolescents. Further analysis revealed that parenting styles of mothers and fathers were linked to delinquency, of which authoritative style appeared to be the best style of parenting. On the other hand, neglectful and authoritarian parenting was positively related to delinquency. Results also revealed that age and religion upon delinquency was also studied. Age of the delinquent was

related to delinquency and it was noted that early adolescence was a richer breeding ground of delinquency.

Also from the findings, on undergraduates from the two socio-economic status (high socio-economic and low socio-economics status) differed statistically significantly in their sexual behaviour. It was found that the mean scores (X) and standard deviation (SD) of low socio-economic status of (X=64.03, SD= 3.01) was statistically higher or differed from high socio-economic status mean scores (X) and standard deviation (SD) of (X=61.56, SD = 2.73 and therefore exhibit or engaged on criminal thinking style or activities. This implies that adolescent from low socio-economic status engage in more on criminal thinking style for survival and to meet up with the high socio-economic status adolescent as a result, the second hypothesis, which stated that there will be no statistically significant difference was rejected. $F(1.198) = 6.41, P < 0.001$.

This result indicated that parenting style, family structures, parental socio-economic status has a greater predictor on the adolescent psychological emotional, social, moral and sexual well-being of adolescent the result is consistence with Ajila et al. (2000) found that adolescent from high socio-economic status tends to have low sexual behaviour or activities, delinquent and adolescents sexual behaviour. The result also indicated that parents' socio-economic status plays a vital role in adolescent sexual behaviour.

Jones (2005) reported that poor communication, parenting style and weak family bonds are correlated with the development of immorality, deviant, delinquent and criminal behaviour. She also mentioned how neglecting/rejecting parenting style are associated with deviant, delinquent and criminal behaviour.

The result also indicated that there was significant gender difference in criminal thinking style $F(1,488) = 6.41, P < 0.001$. this result is in concurrence with the research McCoy et al. (2006) examined the relation of self-reported criminal-thinking styles and self-reported illegal behavior among college students. Participants were 177 male and 216 female (N5393) undergraduate students. Participants were divided by gender and further classified into four groups of self-reported illegal behavior: control-status offenses, drug crimes, property crimes, and violent crimes against people. The psychological inventory of criminal-thinking styles (PICTS) (1) measured criminal-thinking patterns on eight scales. Results indicated that males who committed violent crimes against people endorsed significantly higher levels of distorted criminal-thinking patterns on all scales than the control-status offenses, and drug crimes groups. Interestingly, female participants who committed property crimes displayed six significantly elevated PICTS scales whereas females with violent crimes against people had significant elevations on only four of the criminal-thinking style scales

Implication of the study

Findings of this study have obvious implication first and foremost, the present study investigated parenting styles, socio-economic status and gender on criminal thinking styles. The present study may also be regarded as assessment therapy, this is because with the findings of this study parents will learn the best method of adolescent upbringing. The adolescents will learn how to control their criminal intension or activities. Also, with the findings of this study, researchers, psychologist, government and educationalist will promote the practice of parenting style that will reduce the activities of criminal activities in our society.

Conclusions

Limitation of the study/ Suggestion for Further Study: The present study has obvious limitations; only five hundred adolescents were used out of Myriads of adolescent in Abakaliki Metropolis due to financial incapability. Another limitation, the adolescent reluctance in completing and returning the questionnaire due to limited time and the population size.

Further studies should increase the sample size and other part of South Eastern Nigeria, in order to verify the present findings and probably vary the design and statistics. Locality and age differences should be taken into consideration in future research.

Also, researchers should use other statistical analysis such as regression to look into the relationship between the dimensions of parenting and criminal thinking styles.

Recommendation: This study recommends the following; Special attention should be paid to rejecting/neglecting parenting style since there was observed increase in adolescent criminal thinking styles than authoritarian, authoritative and permissive parenting styles, parents with low socio-economic status should properly advice or educated on adolescents criminal thinking style since it is found that low socio-economic status encourage or enhance adolescent criminal thinking style.

References

- Abosedo, M.E. (2012). Gender and socio-economic status as correlates of students' academic achievement in senior secondary school. *European Scenario Journal*, Vol 8 No.4.
- Ajila, C., & Olutola, A. (2000). Impact of parent's socio-economic status on university student's academic performance: *Ife Journal of Educational Studies*, 7(1) 31-39.
- Bandura, A. (1977). *Social Learning Theory*: New York General Learning press.
- Bandura, A. (1980). *Social Learning Theory*: New Jersey, Prentice Hall.
- Baumrind, O. (1966). Current patterns of parenting style on adolescent competence and substance. *Journal of Early Adolescent*, 108, 61-69.
- Baumrind, O. (1966). Effect of authoritarian parental control on child behaviour. *Child Development*, 37, 887-907.
- Baumrind, D. (1971). Current patterns of parental authority. *Developmental Psychology Monograph*, 4(1, pt.2), 1-103.
- Bearman, P. & Brucker, H. (1999). *Power in Number: Peer effects on Adolescent Girls Sexual debut and pregnancy*: Washington D.C. Natural Campaign to prevent Teen Pregnancy.
- Clifford, O.O. Langman, B.S. & Amos, A. (2002). Parental characteristics and adolescent sexual behaviour in biological government area of Nigeria state, *Nigerian Africa Journal of Reproductive Health*, 6(1) 95-106.
- Copper, C.M., & Smith, E. A. (1967). A factor analytic study in self-esteem, inventory, Kokenes, Barbara *Adolescence*. 13(49) 149-155.

- Darling, N., & Steinberg, L. (1993). Parenting style as context: An integrative model. *Psychological Bulletin*, 113(3), 487–496.
- Daves, E.C. & Friel, L.V. (2000). Adolescent sexuality: Disentangling effects of family structures and family content. *Journal of Marriage and the Family*. 63, 661-681.
- Deboran, N., Elizabeth, W., Mary, R.G., Marilyn, H., Diane, M.M., Mathew, A., Elise, M., Anthony, W., & Laurie, G. (2001). Differences by gender experience in adolescent sexual behaviour: Implication for education and HIV prevention. *Journal of School Health*, vol. 71, No.4, 153-158.
- Decrason, J.F., Weed, S., & Jensen, L. (1996). Understanding gender differences in adolescents sexuality. *Adolescence*, 31, 217-231.
- Department of Health and Human service (DHHS, 1996). Adolescent sexuality and parent-adolescent processes: Promoting health teen choices. *Family Relation*, Vol. 49. No.2. 143-154.
- Diana, P., Edurne, Z., Teresa, R.B., Marta, C., Monica, M., Maria, J.P., Mireia, J., Nuria, M., Merce, M. & Bonaventura, B. (2010). Gender differences in sexual risk behaviour among adolescents in catlonia, *Gac Sanit*, 25(1), 13-19.
- Dishion, T. J., & Patterson, G. R. (2006). The development and ecology of antisocial behaviour in children and adolescents. In D. Cicchetti & D. J. Cohen (Eds.), *Developmental psychopathology. Vol. 3: Risk, disorder and adaptation* (pp. 503-541). Hoboken, NJ: Wiley.
- Donnelly, J.W., Eburne,N., & Kittleton, M. (2001).*Mental Health: Dimension of Self Esteems and Emotional Well Being*. Boston: Allyn and Bacon.
- Ensminger, M.F. (1987). *Adolescent Sexual Behavioural as it Relates to other Transition Behaviours in Youths*. In Hofferth S.L Hayes C.D Eds, *Risking the future. Adolescent sexuality” Pregnancy and child bearing* vol 12. Washington, D.C. National Academic Press 36-58.
- Failed, G.J.M., Lameiras, F.M., & Bimbela, P. (2008). *Practices sexuales de chicosy Chicas espanoles de 14-24 anos de ended*. *Gac Sanit*, 22, 511-519.
- Fisher, T.D. (1988). An extension of the finding of Moore, Peterson and Furstenberg (1986). Regarding family sexual communication and adolescent sexual behaviour. *Journals of Marriage and the Family* 51(3) 537-539.
- Fisher, T.D. (1986). Parent-child communication about sex and young adolescents’ sexual knowledge and attitude. *Adolescent*, 21(83) 517-527.
- Freud, S. (1973). *Psychoanalysis: Basic writing* new York: Random House.
- Garnesfski, N. & Okma, S. (1996). Addiction-risk, and aggressive/criminal behaviour in adolescent influence of family, school and peer. *Journal of Adolescent*, 19, 503-512.

- Grusec & Lytton (1988). *The Psycho Education Assessment of Preschool*. Children: Library of congress Cataloging in publication data.
- Halpern, C.T., Hallfors, D., Bauer, D.J. et al (2004). Implications of racial and gender differences in patterns of adolescent risk behaviour for HIV and other sexual transmitted disease. *Perspective Sex Reproductive Health*, 36, 239-247.
- Health S.B. (1990). The wider society and education Boston Allyn and Bacon Inc. *International Journal of Criminology*, 108(7) 67-78.
- Hoeve, M., Dubas, J. S., Gerris, J. R. M., Van der Laan, P. H., & Smeenk, W.H. (2011). Maternal and paternal parenting styles: Unique and combined links to adolescent and early adult delinquency. *Journal of Adolescence*, 34(5), 813-27.
- Hudson. W.W. (1982). Index of family relations. *The Clinical Measurement Package: A field Manual*. Chicago: Dorsey Press.
- Jason, D.S. (2011). *parenting Style and Criminal Involvement: A Test Baumrind Typology*. Unpublished Dissertation and Thesis.
- John, R.C. (2000). Adolescent sex and mass media: a developmental approach. *Adolescent Writer* (140) 799-811.
- John, S.S. et al (2014). The Association of Sexual behaviour with socio-economic status, Structures and race/ethnicity among as adolescents American; *journal of Public Health*, Vol. 90, NO. 10, 1582-1588.
- Jones, J. (2005). Is crime in the genes? A critical review of twin and Adoption studies of criminality and Antisocial behavioural. *The Journal of Mind and Behaviour*, 22, 179-218.
- Lackshmi, P.V.M., Nitin, G. & Rajesh, K. (2007). Psycho-social predictors of adolescent sexual behaviour. Indian. *Journals of Pediatrics* vol.74, 923-926.
- Melina, B. et al (2009). Parenting practices and adolescent sexual behavioural: A longitudinal study. *Journal of Marriage Family* 70(7), 97-117.
- McCoy, K., Fremouw, W., Tyner, E., Clegg, C., Johansson-Love, J., and Strunk, J. (2006). Examined the relation of self-reported criminal-thinking styles and self-reported illegal behaviour among college students. *Journal of Forensic Science*, 51(5),45- 67.
- Moitra, T., & Mukherjee, I. (2010). Does parenting behaviour impacts delinquency? A comparative study of delinquents and non-delinquents. *International Journal of Criminal Justice Sciences* 5 (2), 274-285.
- Mosher, W.D., Chandra, A., & Jones, J. (2005). Advanced data from vital and health statistics; No 362. National center for Health statistics; Hyattsville, MD: *Sexual Behaviour and Selected Health Measures: Men and Women 15-44 Years of Age*, United states.

- Ofoke S.M., Nwankwo, C.B., & Ronald, O.C.N. (2014). Effect of Parenting Style, Gender and Socio-Economic Status on Criminal Behaviour Tendency Among Undergraduate. *International Journal of Youth Empowerment and Entrepreneurship Development*, vol. 1, Issue 1, 57-67.
- Ofoke, S.M., Nwankwo, C.B. & Okechi, B. (2014). *Roles of Parental Communication and Gender on Adolescent Sexual Behaviour; EBSU Journl of Social Sciences Review*, Vol. 4, No.2, 85-94.
- Ogunsanmi, Olusanya & Olusanya, M. (2014). Influence of quality of parent-child relationship and parental communication styles among in school adolescent in Ondo state Nigeria. *Research on Humanities and Social Sciences*, 12, 129-133.
- Olu-Sanya (2014). Parental socio-economic status and moral behavioural among adolescent. *African Journals of Social Sciences Vol 3*. 63-69.
- Omoluabi, P.F. & Akinfula, F.O. (2000). *Development of Adolescent Sexual Behaviour Scale*. Unpublished manuscript, Department of Psychology, University of Lagos.
- Omoluabi, P.F. (2002). Impact of parenting style and family relations on the development of psychology. *Unpublished Manuscript, Department of Psychologist, University of Lagos*.
- Onwuasoanya, P.N. (2008). *Counseling Psychology for Nigeria, Nsukka*. Great Express Publisher Ltd.
- Payne, V.G. & Isaacs, L.D. (2006). *Human motor development: A lifespan approach* (5th ed.). New York: McGrew-Hill.
- Pontoon, L. (2000). *The Sex Lives of Teenagers*. New York: Dutton.
- Power, C., Davey, G.S, & Hypponen, E. (2005). Socio-economic position in childhood and in early adult life and mortality in women: Prospective study of mothers of the 1958 British birth cohort. *American Journal of Public Health*, 95, 1396-1402.
- Resnick, M.D. (1997). The association of consensual Sexual Intercourse during child how with adolescent health risk and behaviour. *Pediatrics*, 94, 907-913.
- Resnick, M.D., Bearman, P.S., & Blum, R.W. (1997). Protecting adolescents from harm. *National Longitudinal Study on Adolescent Health JAMA*, 278: 823-832.
- Richard, L. (2010). The association of sexual behaviour with socio-economic status on adolescent behaviour. *American Journal of Public Health* 90, 1592-1588.
- Sailor, M. (2010). Causes and consequence of anti-socio behaviour, *International Journal of Criminology*, 271, 25-36.
- Santrock, S.W. (2004). *Educational Psychology* (2nd ed) New York Mc Graw-Hill.

- Scaramella et al (2002). Predicting risk for pregnancy by Late adolescent: A social contextual perspective, *Development Psychology*, 34, 1233-1245.
- Stanton, B.F. et al (2014). Parental underestimates of adolescent risk behaviour: A randomized controlled trail of a parental monitoring intervention centre for minority heath research, *Department of Pediatrics*, University of Maryland, Baltimore. USA.
- Terry, D. J. & Rotzien, A. (2004). Investigating the relationship between parenting styles and delinquent behaviour. *McNair Scholars Journal*, 8(1), 87-95.
- Teva, I. Paz, B. M. & Buena-Casal, G. (2009). Characteristics of sexual behaviour in spanish adolescents. *Span Journal of Psychology*, 12, 471-484.
- Vikram, P., Gracy, A., Tereze, P., & Nimisha, K. (2001). Gender, sexual abuse and risk behaviours in adolescents: A cross-sectional survey in schools in Goa, India. *The National Medical Journal of India*, 14: 263-267.
- William, B.H., Electra, D.P., & Linda, S.C. (2013). The adolescent sexual activity index (ASAI): A standardized strategy for measuring interpersonal heterosexual behaviours among youth. *Journal of Adolescence Behaviour* 83, 571-573.
- Zillman, D. (1982). Television and behaviour. Ten years of scientific progress and implication for eighteen, technical report, Washington D.C.