

The Relationship among Perceived Parenting Styles, Academic Self-Efficacy and Attitudes to Crime among Male High School Students

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ABSTRACT: This study was conducted to investigate the relationship among perceived parenting styles, academic self-efficacy and attitudes to crime among high school students in Amol. This research is based on correlation. For this purpose, 120 male students were selected in multistage random cluster sampling method and they responded the questionnaires of perceived parenting styles of Mcclun and Merrel (1998), academic self-efficacy of Morgan and Jink (1999) and attitudes to delinquent behaviors of Fazli (2010). In this study, SPSS 16 is used to analyze data. In the section of descriptive statistics, mean, standard deviation, and frequency table and in statistics, Pearson correlation method and multiple regressions are used. Based on research findings, there is a significant and negative relationship between logical perceived parenting styles and positive attitudes to crime and there is a significant and positive relationship between authoritarianism and permissiveness perceived parenting styles and a positive attitudes to delinquency ($p < 0.001$). There obtained a significant and negative relationship between academic self-efficacy and positive attitudes to delinquency ($p < 0.001$). Also, there obtained a significant and negative relationship between perceived parenting styles and academic self-efficacy ($p < 0.01$). Accordingly, it can be concluded that given the importance of parenting styles and self-efficacy beliefs in predicting attitudes to crime among students, mental health authorities and families should pay special attention to this issue.

Keywords: Perceived Parenting Styles, Attitudes, High School Students.

INTRODUCTION

Adolescence is one of the most sensitive and important periods of growth for every man. In this period, the person reaches puberty; he is seeking his identity and he is following independence from the dependency of childhood. For this reason, adolescents are mentally unstable situation; also, this period is a time of big decisions for the future, decisions that lead to dysfunctional behaviors and even dangerous. Among these behaviors, delinquency can be noted that this is from sinister and unpleasant phenomena of social life humans that there was also in human societies (Mansouri et al., 2014). Delinquency is used in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders [DSM-IV-TR] to describe children and teens that their behavioral problems are much more serious than ordinary mischief and ill-treatment during adolescence (Berk, 2009, quoted by Seyyed Mohammadi, 2012). Attitude to delinquency is an evaluative view of respondents to some abnormal behaviors and socially and legally is improper.

This means that to what extent people agree with these behaviors. Attitude to delinquency is a variable including two components; positive attitude and negative attitude to crime which there is in different people (Ahmadi & Ebrahimi, 2012).

Crime and its causes and motives are among social problems that long ago, sharp eye and clear mind of researchers and scientists have not been away. The study of human research scientists during the past two or three centuries shows that they have always spent a lot of their time to this matter so that maybe exploration of the causes of delinquency and the elimination of risk factors in the emergence are an opening to solve this social scourge. An increase in crime and delinquency from half a century ago, since the late nineteenth century and after the two World War I and II was discussed on the international community, resulting in deterioration of families and children wandering (Castro et al., 2012). Since human beings have started co-exist peacefully together, the issue of crime, delinquency and committing acts contrary to the norm and the norm have always been important and this is a cycle that has continued with certain fluctuation up to now. But the point is that in the past, the issue of kids and teens was not a widespread social problem, because first, the number of these violations has been low and second, the community was very successful in his control. But today, the problem of delinquency (kids and teens) due to increase finding statistics of crimes committed by this group has become a very serious problem in the same way so that the international community has forced more and more is paid attention to the issue of crime and their inhibition (Ahmadi & Ebrahimi, 2012).

Many human and financial losses that come into action anti-social phenomenon, states from the very beginning has been made to combat this phenomenon. There are and were not any differences between scientists and researchers on the need to fight and if there are some differences among them, they are related to the campaign. Thus, whether the way to fight should be limited to the penalty or that other ways should be predicted (Shekarbeigi & Yaseminejad, 2012). Many experts believe that adolescence is a period of life cycle in humans that delinquency during the last years reaches its climax, because it is a time when is created through the weakening of parental supervision and development of relationships with different groups of peer and social pressures (Ahmadi & Ebrahimi, 2012). Statistics published every year by the international institutions, confirms the fact that the international community in the field of child and adolescent phenomenon "explosion of delinquency" is encountered so that their crime statistics are added on a daily basis. Therefore, the problem of juvenile delinquency and deviance in society has long been of interest to scholars and this is among major issues for many scientists now. A review of the majority of the crimes in the world and in Iran indicates that the offender is one of the great disasters in the world today (Ahmadi & Ebrahimi, 2012). Various factors contribute to the incidence of crimes that can be social factors such as population density and housing conditions. Economic factors such as unemployment, illiteracy and lack of food and clothing and family factors such as family torn apart, divorced or single parent families can be considered. Among factors contributing to the delinquency of individuals are perceived parenting styles and academic self-efficacy. Academic self-efficacy is said to receive the efficiency and judges about skills and ability to do things which it is needed in special situations and only when affects the operation which a person has the skills necessary to perform particular tasks and to do those things, enough is motivated. Self-efficacy is formed from four sources, personal experience, experience visual, verbal persuasion and biological states (Bandura, 1997). Perceived parenting style is an understanding that son acquires from levels of applicants and response of parents along with three authoritative, authoritarian and permissiveness areas (Mcclun & Merrel, 1998).

In this context, it can be concluded that what the child perceives is more important than the parents' behavior and data from children about parenting style reflects better predictor to determine parental attitude towards parenting style and self-determination (Krampen, 1989). Naeji (2015) performed a research entitled the relationship between personality characteristics and parenting styles with the motivation of girl secondary academic achievement of the students, the results show that there is a significant and positive relationship between achievement motivation and strict and authoritative parenting style and there is significant and negative relationship between achievement motivation and permissiveness parenting style. There is also a significant and negative relationship between achievement motivation and features of parental neurosis. Moradian et al (2014) performed in a research entitled the relationship among parenting styles and self-efficacy and academic performance through education and motivation in students of Ahvaz, the results showed that authoritative parenting style had significant and positive direct effects and permissiveness parenting style had significant negative direct effect on self-efficacy and academic achievement motivation. Hosseini Dolatabadi and Saadat (2013) performed a research entitled the relationship between parenting styles and self-efficacy and attitudes towards delinquency among high school students. Based on the research findings, there is a significant and negative relationship between authoritative parenting style and a positive attitude to delinquency and there is a significant and positive relationship between permissiveness and permissive parenting style and a positive attitude to delinquency ($P < 0.01$). There is a significant and negative relationship between self-efficacy and positive attitude to delinquency ($P < 0.01$). Also, there is a significant and positive relationship between

authoritative parenting styles and self-efficacy and a significant and negative relationship between permissiveness parenting styles and self-efficacy ($P < 0.01$).

Rahimnia and Rasoulia (2006) showed in their research that compatibility styles of delinquent boys are more widespread than girls in all areas and they have higher ability to use external sources. Delinquent girls have more highly undesirable pattern of consistency and perhaps this ineffective pattern, they are receptive to social problems. In another study, Gao et al (2013), found that family and also delinquent peer groups had positive impact on increasing delinquency, but the family played a role in reducing the impact of delinquent peer groups, and had a positive effect on reducing delinquency. Seth and Asudani (2013) believe that parenting styles could have a significant impact on the performance of high school students. They showed in a research that students whose parents behaved in a lax manner, showed a poor performance in their field of study in school. Students, whose parents behave in the authoritarian way, show very logical and principled behaviors in school. As far as possible, they attempt to keep away them from their problems. In the research of Nwamaka (2010), a significant relationship between authoritative and permissiveness parenting styles and attitudes to crime did not obtain and this was consistent with the results of the present research. According to the results of the studies reviewed and the impact of various factors on juvenile delinquency of son and daughter, this study seeks to answer these questions whether are there a significant relationship among perceived parenting styles, academic self-efficacy and attitudes to crime among male students?

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Given the nature of this research which seeks the relationship among perceived parenting styles, academic self-efficacy and attitudes to crime among high school students, descriptive method is used with correlational design.

Statistical society: in this study are all the first secondary school students, First District Education in Amol where is studying in the academic year of 2015-2016. The total number of the population is 7672 people.

Sample and methods of sampling: due to the extensive population size and lack of access to a list of all students, the number of samples studied population is 120 students from schools intended which the minimum sample size of the study is used according to research method. Sampling method and multi-stage random cluster sampling is used.

Research instrument

The questionnaire of perceived parenting styles: this questionnaire is made by Mcclun & Merrel in 1998 based on indices of responded parenting style. This consists of 18 questions which scores of each question are related to one of authoritative, permissiveness and permissiveness levels. Validity and reliability of the questionnaire are 0.74 that they are actually scored based on Likert scale ranged from 1 to 5 based on intensity.

The questionnaire of academic self-efficacy of Morgan and Jink (1999): this contains 30 questions and 3 sub-scales: talent, effort and texture. This is scored based on Likert scale ranging from 1 to 4 based on the intensity which the validity and reliability are 0.82.

Attitudes to crime questionnaire: this questionnaire is prepared to measure attitudes towards delinquent behavior for adolescents 15 to 18 years old in 2010 by Vahid Fazli. This questionnaire has 28 items and is scored based on a four-factor Likert. The validity and reliability are 0.79.

Methods of data analysis

The data analysis is conducted SPSS16. In the descriptive statistics, mean, standard deviation, and frequency tables and in inferential statistics, Pearson correlation and multiple regression analysis (stepwise) were used.

RESULTS

Table 1. Descriptive information (mean and standard deviation of variables).

Variable	SD	Mean	Max	Min
positive attitude	5.67	27.24	38	14
Negative attitude	10.16	33.22	59	16
Permissiveness style	4.86	15.00	28	6
Authoritarian style	4.89	18.59	29	7
Logical style	6.04	17.17	30	6
Talent	6.72	23.97	39	12
Effort	5.99	25.07	37	13
Texture	4.25	27.30	38	19
Total score of academic self-efficacy	10.68	76.25	102	44

According to the normality of the data, to verify the hypotheses, Pearson correlation test is used. Therefore, the result of each of the hypotheses is described in the following.

Table 2. Calculation of the relationship between perceived parenting style and attitudes towards delinquency.

Predictor variables	criterion variable	correlation coefficient value	Sig.	Number
Permissiveness style	Positive attitude	0.472	0.000	120
Authoritarian style	Positive attitude	0.377	0.000	120
Logical style	Positive attitude	-0.370	0.000	120
Permissiveness style	Negative attitudes	-0.282	0.002	120
Authoritarian style	Negative attitudes	-0.058	0.530	120
Logical style	Negative attitudes	0.332	0.000	120

Pearson correlation coefficient between two variables of styles of parenting (in three dimensions) and attitudes to crime (in two dimensions) at the confidence level 0.99 ($\alpha = 0.01$) for all cases is significant except authoritarian style with a negative attitude.

Table 3. Calculation of the relationship between academic self-efficacy and attitude to crime.

Predictor variables	criterion variable	correlation coefficient value	Sig.	Number
Talent	Positive attitude	-0.279	0.002	120
Effort	Positive attitude	-0.385	0.000	120
Tissue	Positive attitude	0.060	0.060	120
Total score of academic self-efficacy	Positive attitude	-0.376	0.000	120
Talent	Negative attitudes	0.484	0.000	120
Effort	Negative attitudes	0.434	0.000	120
Texture	Negative attitudes	0.121	0.188	120
Total score of academic self-efficacy	Negative attitudes	0.606	0.000	120

Pearson correlation coefficient between two variables of academic self-efficacy (in three dimensions) and attitudes to crime (in two dimensions) at the confidence level 0.99 ($\alpha = 0.01$) for all cases is significant except the texture with negative attitude.

Table 4. Calculation of the relationship between perceived parenting styles and academic self-efficacy.

Predictor variables	criterion variable	correlation coefficient value	Sig.	Number
Permissiveness style	Academic self-efficacy	-0.247	0.006	120
Authoritarian style	Academic self-efficacy	-0.036	0.695	120
Logical style	Academic self-efficacy	0.258	0.004	120

Pearson correlation coefficient between two variables of styles of parenting (in three dimensions) and academic self-efficacy at the confidence level 0.99 ($\alpha = 0.01$) for all cases is significant except permissiveness style.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

This study was conducted to investigate the relationship among perceived parenting styles, academic self-efficacy and attitudes to crime among high school students in Amol. Generally, the results indicate a significant relationship among perceived parenting styles and self-education and attitude to crime. The results are discussed and explained on the hypotheses.

First hypothesis: there is a significant relationship between perceived parenting style and attitudes towards delinquency. In fact, when parents want to use logical parenting style, the child will show negative attitude to crime and, their children are more likely to show a positive attitude to crime when the parents use permissiveness and authoritarian parenting style. These results are consistent with the results of the research of Cassidy (2011), Etim and Egodi (2013), Hosseini Dolatabadi and Saadat (2013), Shekarbeigi and Yaseminejad (2012), Hyun (2009), Abdi et al (2010) and Mashkani and Mashkani (2002) while in the research of Nwamaka (2010), a significant relationship between authoritative and permissiveness parenting styles and attitudes to crime did not obtain and this was consistent with the results of the present research. In this regard, Hyun (2009) showed in a research that parental supervision and their presence in the daily lives of teenagers reduced the possibility to commit delinquent behaviors among them. Also, Mashkani and Mashkani (2002) showed in a research that the severity of criminal acts was reduced whatever the juvenile dependency to families was stronger which was consistent with the results of the research. All of these cases can eventually lead to the fact that children with logical parents have more consistent and positive attitude to less crime, instead, children with permissiveness parents show more attention and they are expected too little caused that these children are less fit and finally, in the face of social problems and meet the needs, they use non-conformist ways such as crime.

Second hypothesis: there is a significant relationship between academic self-efficacy and attitudes towards delinquency.

In fact, people who enjoy high academic self-education, have a negative attitude to crime. These results are consistent with the results of the studies of Hosseini Dolatabadi and Saadat (2013). The research of Jalili and Hosseinchari (2010) has shown that high levels of self-efficacy are associated with more power to deal with health behaviors that are consistent with the findings. In other words, strong self-efficacy beliefs result in relaxation and can be a good predictor for adaptive behaviors. On the other hand, poor efficacy is associated with unfavorable negative self-evaluation. The negative cognitions causes that the person cannot have a good performance to deal with threatening situations and finally, they lead to emotional maladjustment, social and educational measures, including positive attitude to delinquency.

Third hypothesis: there is a significant relationship between perceived parenting style and academic self-efficacy. This means that rational parenting style leads to high academic self-efficacy and authoritarian

permissiveness parenting styles prevent academic self-efficacy in the person that these findings are consistent with the results of the studies of Moradian et al (2014), Seth and Asudani (2013) and Turner et al (2009) which parenting styles can have a significant impact on the performance of high school students. Adolescents and young people in families with authoritative parenting style logical are self-reliant, quiet and hopeful and personal identity does not injure. This could eventually pave the way for higher academic self-efficacy.

The present study has limitations of time and space and also, limitation of the study population to male students could limit the generalizability of the findings. Therefore, according to the results of this study, it is recommended that future studies be performed on other age groups and in other geographic locations as possible. It is suggested that the parents prevent authoritarian and permissiveness parenting style. It is recommended that school counselors and psychologists improve the level of students' self-efficacy so that maladaptive behaviors reduce the students.

Conflict of Interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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