



Assessment of Parental Style, Family Structure and Personality Type on Temper Tantrum among Adolescents in Ibadan Metropolis, Oyo State

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ABSTRACT

This study investigated parental style, family structure and personality types on Temper tantrum among adolescent in Ibadan metropolis, Oyo State, Nigeria. The study adopted descriptive research design of survey type with a total of four hundred and thirty five (435) adolescents. Three research questions were answered using correlation and multiple regression analysis. The three variables (parenting style, family structure and personality type) when combined, accounted for 54.6% of the total variance in the temper tantrum. There was also significant relative contribution of the independent variables to temper tantrum of the participants ($F_{(3,432)}=31.608$; $p < 0.05$). Also, parenting style made the most significant relative contribution to the prediction of temper tantrum ($B=0.645$, $t=4.064$, $p<0.05$); followed by family structure ($B=0.372$, $t=3.962$, $p<0.05$) and personality type ($B= 0.184$, $t=3.754$, $p<0.05$). The researcher concluded that poor parenting style poses a greater effect on adolescents temper tantrum and family structure are the important variables to be taken care off in controlling temper tantrum. The study therefore recommends that effective and consistence in parenting style should be looked into. Families should understand that their actions directly or indirectly affect their children as breakdown of marriages and long divorce case puts the children at the social misfits in the public domain.

Keywords: Assessment, temper tantrum, parental style, family structure, personality style, adolescent.

INTRODUCTION

Temper tantrum can be defined as an emotional outbreak usually associated with children or those in emotional distress, that is, typically characterized by stubbornness, crying, screaming, defiance, ranting, a resistance to attempts at pacification and, in some cases, hitting. Physical control may be lost, the person may be unable to remain still, and even if the "goal" of the person is met he or she may not be calmed. Temper tantrums may be defined in many ways, but central to all definitions is the idea that tantrums are hallmarks of adolescents and contain displays of anger or frustration. Potegal & Davidson, (2003) and Osterman & Björkqvist, (2010) State that, many temper tantrums manifest with intense displays of emotion, as if regulation of emotion is absent or in very rudimentary form.

A tantrum may be expressed in a triadic: a protracted, angry, or violent speech. According to The National Library of Medicine, temper tantrums define as disruptive or undesirable behaviors or emotional outbursts displayed in response to unmet needs or desires. Tantrums may also refer to an inability to control emotions due to frustration or difficulty expressing a particular need or desire. These acting-out behaviors are extremely common and natural during the early years of childhood development.

Further research suggests that no matter how calm, gentle and providing a parent is, the child will probably throw some temper tantrums. These outbursts can be upsetting and frustrating for parent,

caregiver and family member. A temper tantrum is an immature way of expressing anger and can range anywhere from whinnying and crying to screaming, kicking, hitting, and breath holding. They are all equally common in boys as well as girls. It is important to realize that all adolescents' temperaments vary dramatically; some adolescents may experience regular tantrums, while others have them rarely. Even the Godliest natured adolescents have an occasional temper tantrum. They are a normal part of development and do not have to be seen as something negative.

However, tantrums are one of the most common forms of problematic behaviour in young adolescents but tend to decrease in frequency and intensity as they grow older. For the adolescents, tantrums are normal; the force of the tantrum is a kind of measure of the strength of character the adolescents can possess eventually, if he's helped to harness that energy. While tantrums may be seen as a predictor of future anti-social behavior such as aggression and anger, in another sense they are simply a manifestation of a loss of control and frustration that a adolescents doesn't have the capacity to deal with yet and so with patience and a consistent reaction to tantrums, they will get fewer and farther between as a child grows.

These outbursts can be upsetting and frustrating for all concerned according to Leung & Fagan (1991). A temper tantrum is an immature way of expressing anger. We need to teach children that anger is normal, but it must be channeled appropriately. The adolescents need to learn that temper tantrums don't work, that you don't change your mind because of them.

Furthermore, studies have established that parental style is a predisposing factor for children (adolescents) to display temper tantrum. Parents approach to discipline and effective monitoring on their children in a household has become a subject of concern among researchers. Conducting extensive qualitative studies by Baumrind (1966) in his research identified four classification schemes for parenting style including authoritative, authoritarian, permissive, and neglectful. Research indicates that authoritative parenting has the highest associations with positive outcomes for children including decrease in disruptive behavior, increase academic success, and fostering social responsibility in adolescents. Several studies have shown that first-born children are treated differently by their parents than children with high parity (Furman & Lanthier, 2002). For instance, they receive more attention and mothers are more responsive (Falaye, 2000). They are also less controlling, intrusive and inconsistent with their first-borns. In addition, parenting several adolescents may be more difficult than parenting one adolescent, because the other child or children need attention as well (Owoyemi and Oyelere 2010). Torubeli (2010) suggested from their findings that the combination of parenting style and family structure have different effects on children, and that certain family structures or parenting styles do not have an impact on children all the same.

Research indicates that school adolescents committing violent misbehavior are 11 times as likely not to live with their father and 6 times as likely to have parents who were not married. Torubeli (2010) found a steady slope increase of violent behavior for youths starting with youths from two-parent families, increasing further for adolescents who had some contact with their fathers, and finally increasing further for children with no contact with their father. Research such as this suggests that minimally that more parental supervision is associated with lower rate of adolescent deviance.

Personality has also been raised among researchers and its influence on adolescents temper tantrum. It is certainly true that it is difficult to put human personality which Unachukwu (2014) called the greatest happiness for children of this earth into scientific terms. Personality determines a set of important characteristics and that how people interact with others. Human personality is the combination of a number of traits.

Parental personality traits may directly be related to children's development through two possible mechanisms (Adegoke, 2003). First, children may inherit certain personality characteristics that may lead to elevated levels of externalizing behaviours such as temper tantrum. For instance, low conscientious parents are characterized by traits as low self-discipline and the tendency to act before thinking (Torubeli, 2010). Their children may inherit a tendency of low inhibitory control and consequently show increasing levels of externalizing behaviours. Second, parents with certain personality traits may model aggressive and unregulated behaviours to their adolescents, and subsequently their adolescents may imitate these behaviours (Bandura, 1961; Campbell, 2000). For instance, behaviours of low conscientious parents may

be characterized by impulsive and poorly regulated acts. Aggressive and inattentive behaviours of young children might be imitations of these behaviours.

This study hope to assess the effect of independent variables (i.e. parental style, family structure and personality type on temper tantrum among adolescents, with a view of making inference at the end of the study and also make recommendations.

Statement of the Problem

The attitudes of majority of Nigerian adolescents nowadays do not indicate that they have parents and if at all they have there is no any indication that they are taught at all. Because majority of adolescent are engaged in street fighting, rape, stealing, burning of houses, destroying school properties and so on. All these behaviours showcase our adolescents as thugs, miscreants ant etc. The question that comes to mind is that if this ugly trend continues on abated what is going to be the future of this great country? Many adolescents engage in kidnapping, oil bunkering and so on, on baseless reasons, things that supposed to be discuss and settle amicably as turned to big problems that leads to loss of life and properties which under normal circumstances is not supposed to be.

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study is to examine the relationship among parenting style, family structure and personality type on temper tantrum. Also to determine both the composite and relative effects of parenting style, family structure and personality type on temper tantrum among adolescents in Ibadan metropolis.

Significance of the Study

This study will help parents on how best to guide and control temper tantrums in the adolescents and better discover their areas of anger and frustration. It will also enable both parents and adolescents to discover those environmental factors that may want to serve as predictors in controlling temper tantrums. It will help the guidance counselors to better know how to place the adolescents for a viable session based on their observable characteristics which will provide effective ways to reduce the negative effects of the externalizing behavior in adolescents.

METHODOLOGY

Research Design

The descriptive research design of survey type was used for the purpose of this study. This research method was selected on the basis that the researcher is not going to manipulate any variable.

Population

The population of this study consists of all the adolescents in Ibadan metropolis Oyo State, Nigeria. The age range of this study population varies between 11 and 17 years.

Sample and Sampling Techniques

Two sampling techniques were used, namely; stratified and simple random sampling techniques. The stratified sampling technique was used to divide the population into in-school and out of school adolescents. Having done this, the simple random sampling technique was employed to select two hundred and thirty five (235) and two hundred (200) from each category. Thus, a total number of four hundred and thirty five (435) respondents were picked and used for the study.

Instrumentation

The only instrument used in the collection of data for the study was a structured questionnaire. The questionnaire was divided into (2) sections; section A contains demographic information of the respondents. It consisted of age, sex, religion, educational background, family structure (living with both parent). The respondents are requested to give reliable information on the questions given to them.

Section B contains items that are constructed on four point likert rating scale format of: Strong Agree (SA), Agree (A), Disagree (D), and Strong Disagree (SD). This section was further divided into two parts consisting of 30 items to elicit information on the effects of parental style and personality types on temper tantrum among adolescents in Ibadan metropolis. The questionnaire is closed ended. This is done to ease the analysis of the study. The questionnaire was trial tested and found to be reliable using split-half method and the reliability coefficient was found to be 0.73.

Research Procedure

The researcher personally went to the selected schools in case of in-school adolescents and to the motor parks for the purpose of out of school adolescents in Ibadan metropolis in the course of data collection. Questionnaires totaling (435) were administered. The questionnaires were collected instantly because self-administered method of data collection was adopted and delay could lead to falsification of the fact.

Method of Data Analysis

Data collected were analyzed using correlation and multiple regression analysis at $\alpha = 0.05$

RESULTS

Research Question One

What is the relationship among the independent variables (parenting style, family structure, and personality style) and temper tantrum among adolescents in Ibadan metropolis?

Table 1: Descriptive statistics and correlations among variables

Variables	1	2	3	4
Temper Tantrum	1.000			
Parenting Styles	0.235 **	1.00		
Family structure	0.246**	0.964**	1.000	
Personality style	0.386**	0.468**	0.478**	1.000
Mean	45.230	58.150	96.265	23.000
Standard Deviation	3.123	5.934	6.725	2.264

Table 1 shows the mean, standard deviation and zero order correlation among the variables. It was observed that there was significant relationship between the independent variables and dependent variable in the following order of magnitude: personality style ($r=0.386$, $p<0.05$), family structure ($r = 0.246$, $p<0.05$), and parenting style ($r = 0.246$, $p<0.05$).

Research Question Two

To what extent when combined will the independent variables (parenting style, family structure, and personality style) and temper tantrum among adolescents in Ibadan metropolis?

Table 2: Joint effect of the independent variables

R	0.627
R square	0.393
Adjusted R square	0.381
Std. Error of the Estimate	1.83200

ANOVA

	Sum of square	Df	Mean Square	F	P	Remark
Regression	424.331	3	106.083	31.608	0.01	Sig.
Residual	654.464	432	3.356			
Total	1078.795	435				

Table 2 shows that there was joint effect of the independent variables (parenting style, family structure, and personality style) and temper tantrum among adolescents in Ibadan metropolis: $R = 0.627$, $p<0.05$. The table further reveals 38.1% ($\text{Adj. } R^2 = 0.381$) of the variance in the temper tantrum among adolescents in Ibadan metropolis were accountable for by the linear combination of the independent variables. The ANOVA results from the regression analysis shows that there was significant effect of the independent variables on the dependent variable; $F(3, 432) = 31.608$; $p < 0.05$.

Research Question Three

To what extent will each of the independent variables (parenting style, family structure, and personality style) and temper tantrum among adolescents in Ibadan metropolis?

Table 3: Relative Effect of the Independent Variables on the Dependent Variable

Variables	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	P	
	B	Std. Error	Beta			
Constant	15.587	2.7764		5.639	0.000	Sig.
Parenting style	0.663	0.073	0.645	4.064	0.002	Sig.
Family structure	0.385	0.105	0.375	3.962	0.000	Sig.
Personality style	0.211	0.136	0.184	3.754	0.000	Sig.

Table 3 above shows that the three independent variables showed relative contribution to temper tantrum among adolescents in Ibadan metropolis. The variables include the following: parenting style (β 0.645, t = 4.064, $p < 0.05$), family structure (β = 0.375, t = 3.962, $p < 0.05$), and personality style (β = 0.184, t = 3.754, $p < 0.05$). It was observed that parenting style (β = 0.645, t = 4.064, $p < 0.05$) is the most potent contributor to temper tantrum among adolescents in Ibadan metropolis and Personality style (β = 0.184, t = 3.754, $p < 0.05$) was the least contributor to temper tantrum among adolescents in Ibadan metropolis.

DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

The first research question which stated that three independent variable will not be significantly correlate with temper tantrum among adolescents indicated that the three independent variable correlated significantly with temper tantrum among adolescents in Ibadan metropolis. This finding was in line with findings of many researchers who discovered that a significant relationship between high levels of parental warmth and lower levels of externalizing behaviour problems in children (Garber, Robinson, & Valentiner, 1997). Research also suggests that a lack of involvement, as well as poor monitoring and supervision of children's activities, strongly predicts antisocial behaviour (Loeber & Stouthamer, 1986). Parents of children with antisocial such as temper tantrum behaviour are likely to be less positive, more permissive and inconsistent, and use more violent and critical discipline (Torubeli, 2010). In an influential review Alade, (1989) concluded that temper tantrum behaviour is associated with hostile, critical, punitive and coercive parenting. Therefore, parents who are inconsistent in their approach towards their child can unintentionally promote negative child behaviour, which can lead to a mutual escalation into negative behaviour from both (Alade, 1989).

Findings of the two research questions revealed that the three independent variables will jointly and independently influence on temper tantrum. This finding was supported by various study outcomes. Because antisocial behaviour is a major problem in childhood and beyond. More severe, persistent forms affect 5%-10% of children in developed western countries (Torubeli, 2010) and are linked to future adult crime, drug & alcohol misuse, unemployment, poor physical health and mental disorders. It is estimated that a high risk youth could cost the public about many millions of naira over their lifetime (Torubeli, 2010). Furthermore, Alade, (1989) found that family effects explained 38% of total variance in physically aggressive behaviour after controlling for age, sex, socioeconomic status and family structure. Siblings are more similar to each other than to children of other families. The odds of a second child being highly physically aggressive if the first child was aggressive were found to be three or four times higher than if the first child was non-aggressive.

CONCLUSION

Temper tantrum that begins in the earliest years of life is clearly linked to delinquent and criminal behaviour in later life. Preventative interventions during the early years of life for at risk individuals reduce the prevalence and the seriousness of such behaviour problems. When the costs of failing to provide supportive contexts for developmental health, as measured by increased antisocial behaviour, are examined, it is clear that they are substantial. Conversely, future savings from early interventions that prevent these problems are substantial.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the findings of this study the following recommendations were made that parents should stay together with their children to ensure that their welfare is properly catered for. Government should provide free and compulsory education to children without social family support and help the less privileged parents with financial support by empowering them. Public enlightenment on issues of parental skills, family planning, family values and child discipline could be done regularly, as this would make for an intact family. Parents and adolescents stake holders should avoid situations that frustrate the child, like playing with toys that are dangerous and avoid long outings for young child. Parent should understand that parental style in the upbringing of children into adolescences and to final adulthood is a very important tool in the control of temper tantrum and as result consistence should be maintained. By keeping to a daily routine as much as possible, so that the child will know what the parents expect of them.

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Accessibility of Agricultural Innovations by Rural Farmers for Profitable Vegetable Production in Benue State, Nigeria

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ABSTRACT

This paper determined Accessibility of Agricultural Innovations by Rural Farmers for Profitable Vegetable Production in Benue State, Nigeria. Three research questions were answered and three null hypotheses were tested by the study. The study adopted survey research design. The population for the study was 323 made up of 181 registered vegetable farmers and 142 agricultural extension agents in the three agricultural zones of Benue State. Proportionate stratified random sampling technique was used to select a sample of 161 (106 farmers and 55 extension agents) respondents based on the three agricultural zones: A, B and C of Benue State. A 39-item questionnaire titled “Vegetable Production Innovation Accessibility Questionnaire” (VPIAQ) was used for data collection. The VPIAQ was validated by three experts. Cronbach alpha reliability method was used to determine the internal consistency of the