**Adapted from Charbel José Chiappetta Jabbour (2012)**

**Table 1. Summary of characteristics of studies included in review**

**Table 2.The framework for classifying and coding the studies analyzed**

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| Classification Meaning Codes for alternatives |
| 1 Context A – Developed Country |
|  B – Developing Country |
|  C – Under-developed Country |
| 2 Focus A – Parenting Styles and aggression |
|  B – Parenting Styles and various factors affecting aggression |
|  C – Parenting Styles are not predominant in the analysis |
| 3 Method A – Qualitative |
|  B – Quantitative |
|  C – Qualitative/Quantitative or Quantitative/Qualitative |
|  D–Cases |
|   |
| 4 Sector Analyzed A – Organization |
|  B – Education |
|  C – Others |
| 5 Position in modelA – Independent variable |
| B – Dependent variable |
| C – Mediator/moderator variable |
| 6 Variables A – Mediator |
|  B – Moderator |
| C – No Mediator/Moderator |
|  |
|  |

**Table 3**

**Brief descriptions of the goals and results of each analyzed study**

**Study Brief summary**

Tiina et al. (1998) Maladaptive strategies (negative strategies) are associated with parenting styles. Children adopted more maladaptive strategies when their parents showed stress. On the other hand, use of maladaptive strategies was lesser in children on whom parents practiced authoritative parenting style.

Ellen K. Slicker (1998) Parenting style was found to be a moderator of family structure and socioeconomic status. It was also found that parenting style and behavioral adjustment of adolescents are significantly related to each other.

Sandy et al. (1999) Family structure is one of the factors of aggression. This fact has been proved and supported by the Alder’s Aggression theory.

Xinyin et al. (2001) Child’s characteristics moderate the relationship of aggressive behavior and parenting practices. Paternal positive parenting and aggression are negatively associated with each other for noncompliant and defiant children while there was negative relationship of maternal warmth and aggression for compliant children.

Alan et al. (2003) Adolescents aggressive behavior of children was due to parents authoritarian behavior. Also, there was the effect of gender on the aggressive behavior. Boys are less pro-social and relationally aggressive as compared to girls. Also, it was analyzed that fathers have authoritarian characteristics while mothers have authoritative parenting style characteristics.

Christian et al. (2005) In Chinese context, it was analyzed that activity level of children was higher for authoritative parenting style as compared to that of authoritarian parenting style. Also, it was observed that authoritarian parenting style and child emotionality are positively associated with each other.

Juan et al. (2006) Results show that there exists a significant relationship between parenting styles, psychological control behaviors, indicators of the attachment relationship and both relational and physical aggression.

David et al. (2006) Differential parenting effects were less predictive of aggression as compared to combined parenting effects. Psychological control was associated with aggression in girls whereas physical punishment and bullying was a predictor of aggression in boys.

Avidanet al. (2007) Low depression and higher self-esteem were related to authoritative mothering. It was also found that psychological adjustment was related to paternal parenting styles. It was also assessed that permissive mothering was less effective compared to authoritative mothering.

Marion et al. (2008) There exists a positive relationship between mothers’ negative inter-parental strategies and social and physical aggression for girls, whereas in the case of boys, social and physical aggression were not related to mothers’ negative inter-parental conflict strategies. It was also evident that for either gender, there was no relationship between aggression and negative conflict strategies of father.

José et al. (2009) It was analyzed that with high androstenedione levels in boys, physical aggression and directive maternal behavior had significant relationship.

Siu Mui Chan (2009) Results indicated that mothers’ authoritarian parenting was not associated with negative emotionality of children. Also, aggressive behavior at school was not related to authoritarian parenting and negative emotionality.

Cherie et al. (2009) It was analyzed that behaviors of persons are consistent with authoritative parenting style that scored higher on argumentativeness and negatively on aggressiveness. It can be said that positive aggressiveness and negative argumentativeness were linked with authoritarian parenting style.

Marion et al. (2009) Social aggression is not high during preadolescence. Also, it was analyzed that authoritarian parenting was associated with physical aggression

Rodriguez, C. M. (2010) Results suggest that a dysfunctional parenting style was associated with physical aggression of children especially with authoritarian parenting style. It was also found that physical maltreatment is linked with permissive parenting style.

Leilani et al. (2010) Depressive symptoms and suicidal behaviors of children were associated with authoritarian parenting practices for African American and older children but there were association for younger children.

Gustavo et al. (2010) Pro-social behaviors were significantly associated with parenting practices.

Judith et al. (2010) It was analyzed that aggression in toddlers was associated with parental aggression and maternal child-rearing practices.

Narjes and Elahe (2011) Self-esteem and authoritative parenting style were positively associated with each other while there was negative association between authoritative parenting style and aggression. Also, self-esteem and aggression had negative relationship. Self-esteem mediated the relationship of authoritative parenting style and aggression.

Dione et al. (2011) Parenting style moderates the relationship between child functioning and ADHD symptoms.

Yoshito et al. (2011) There was positive relationship between relational aggression and psychologically controlling parenting. Also, it was found that positive parenting is linked with less relational aggression.

Ricky et al. (2011) Negative parenting and diffused ego identity were associated with aggression of immigrant students. Diffused ego identity and aggression and conduct disorders were moderated by lack of positive parenting.

Lotfi et al. (2012) It was found that there was negative relationship between authoritative parenting style and adolescents’ aggression. Also, adolescent aggression and mothers’ authoritarian parenting were positively linked with each other.

Delores and Todd (2012) It was analyzed that conduct problems, suicide ideation, and risk of anger depression were associated with authoritarian parenting style.

Syeda Shahida Batool (2013) Aggression was associated with permissive and authoritarian parenting styles. Also, there was significant relationship between aggression and parenting income.

Kami et al. (2013) Maternal authoritarianism was linked with physical punishment, verbal hostility and indifferent nurturance.

Antonio et al. (2013) Limit-setting and autonomy from mother and role orientation from father had significant relationship with Behavior Assessment System for Children (BASC) for aggression.

Anniset al. (2013) Hong Kong parents’ level of distress was due to their parenting styles. These distressed parents used to adopt parenting strategies with least effort. Generally, it can be said that they experienced greater degree of distress when they employ authoritative parenting style with their children.

Johanna and Julia (2013) Parenting profiles were significant predictors of aggression in adolescent.

Samuel et al. (2014) Results suggest that parents who set fewer limits for their children (permissive parents) had higher and more long lasting relationships with adolescents. Gender was not related to social and physical aggression.

Eider et al. (2014) There was a significant relationship between high testosterone levels and higher level of physical aggression among boys with authoritarian mothers. Also, testosterone moderated the relationship of physical aggression and authoritarian parenting for girls. For girls with permissive mothers, testosterone with moderate and high levels was linked with aggression.

Shoumeiet al. (2014) Harsh parenting was associated with children’s aggression. Also, parenting education is associated with aggression. Results also show that children had higher levels of reactive and proactive aggression as compared to adolescents.

Olga et al. (2014) Different dimensions of parenting styles are also categorized as being risk or protective factors of bullying involvement. Parenting styles’ dimensions are linked with bullying involvement of children.

Emily Sutcliffe- Results show that authoritarian parenting style is the stronger predictor of aggression in children. Cleveland (2014)

**Table 4 Evidence for current research project (role of parenting styles on aggression of children)**