

Parenting Styles, Drug Abuse and Delinquency among Adolescents Kawempe Division

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Declaration

We declare to the best of our knowledge and understanding that this research dissertation entitled Parenting styles, drug abuse and Delinquency among adolescents in Kawempe Division is our original work and that no one has ever presented it for any academic award in any institution of higher learning.

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Approval

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Dedication

This dissertation is dedicated to our parents for seeing us through school by continuously investing in our education and transportation fee for those of us that commuted throughout the three years at the university. Siblings and friends for being the moral support when we needed it most especially through the covid period by encouraging us not to give up and to continue pursuing our dreams to the very end. Our supervisor Dr. Alipanga Benjamin thank you so much for guiding and supporting us during all the steps of completing this dissertation.

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Abstract

The study aimed at investigating the relationship between parenting styles, drug abuse and delinquency among adolescents in Kawempe Division. The study adopted a correlation study design with a population of 100 respondents. Simple random sampling technique was used to draw a sample of 100 respondents from the population. Data was collected from respondents using self-administered standard questionnaire and through Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) data was entered and analysed. Descriptive statistics showed that majority of respondents were aged between 16-18 years (69.0%), majority of respondents were female (58%), most of the respondents were from S.3-S.4 (42.0%) and majority of respondents were protestants (30.0%). Results from Pearson product-moment correlation coefficient (r) further indicated that there was no significant relationship between parenting styles and delinquency ($r = -.011$, $p=.912$). however, there was no significant relationship between parenting styles and drug abuse ($r=$. Basing on the strength of the results of the study, the recommended that sensitization and training should be carried out at different institutions among staff members to students about the effects of drug abuse and delinquency. Institutions should device possible means to adjust in their work environment that is feet enough to influence and instill vigor and dedication in their students in order for them to study in such an environment which effectively supports their wellbeing. Furthermore, students need to be aware that the best way of bringing about high levels of parenting style should emotionally and cognitively engaged in by parents when nurturing their children duties for different assignments they are supposed to do.

Chapter One

Introduction

Background

Juvenile delinquency is defined as a major or minor lawbreaking by youth under the age of 18 (Berger, 2000). Some examples of major lawbreaking are murder, rape, robbery and theft. Minor lawbreaking refers to misdemeanors and status offenses. Status offenses are acts that are illegal because of age, such as truancy and underage drinking. Most adolescents arrested have committed minor offenses. In fact, in 1990, 62.6% of the total arrests of juveniles were for misdemeanors rather than serious crimes. Of this 62.6%, 18.6% were arrested for status offenses (curfew violations, running away) while vandalism, disorderly conduct, drunkenness and minor violations of drug laws accounted for another 16.2% (Flanagan & Maguire, 1992). In 2007 juveniles were involved in a minimum of 1,063 murders in United States (Federal Bureau of Investigation, 2008). Juvenile delinquent acts are becoming more serious and violent with offenders perpetrating at younger ages. Analysis suggests an increase in juvenile crime in the near future (Stone, 2000). Delinquency is an increasing social problem in Uganda and a substantial number of adolescents in Uganda have become delinquents. In 2005, 848 juvenile delinquents were recorded by the Ugandan police (A report on juvenile delinquency by the Uganda crime report 2008). It is also sad to note that 2,200 juveniles were remanded in 2007; they, besides murder, stole, assaulted people, raped, robbed and abused drugs (New Vision, Wednesday 8th October, 2008). In 2007, 868 juveniles were involved in defilement, 506 were involved in theft, 266 in assaults, 48 were involved in murder, 30 were involved in drug abuse, 16 were involved in robbery and 22 were involved in rape (New Vision, Wednesday 8th October, 2008).

Parenting styles and drug abuse are one of the factors contributing to delinquency. Parenting styles are the child-rearing method or activities adopted by parents in upbringing their children in order to support social and intellectual development of a child. It has to do with the combinations of attitude and behaviors of parent towards their children which are displayed in various situations (Kordi & Baharudin, 2010). Darling & Steinberg (1993) explain that parenting styles are psychological contrasts of strategies, characterized by patterns of warmth and control, which a parent uses to rear their children.

In Baumrind's research responsiveness and demandingness become integrated to describe the four parenting styles (Bednar & Fisher, 2003, Grey & Steinberg, 1999). High demandingness and responsiveness is associated with authoritative parenting and high demandingness but low responsiveness is associated with authoritarian parenting. Permissive parenting has responsive parenting, but low in demandingness whereas neglectful parenting is low in both demandingness and responsiveness. According to Baumrind (1966), the most effective style of parenting in reducing delinquent behaviors is authoritative parenting while children from neglectful parenting styles are more likely to get involved in delinquent activities during their adolescence (Tapia et al, 2011, Simons & Conger, 2007).

According to World Health Organization (WHO) November 2014, drug abuse (substance abuse) refers to the harmful or hazardous use of psychoactive substances including alcohol and illicit drugs. The most commonly used and abused substances are cigarettes, cocaine, nicotine, tobacco, opiates, marijuana and alcohol (Baglivio & Wolff, 2017). In Uganda 45% of youths take drugs and alcohol (Vision reporter 2013). UYDEL senior program manager, Rogers Mutaawe said the majority of the youth in the country take marijuana, alcohol and others use heroins.

Problem Statement

In Uganda, juvenile delinquency has become a threat to urban centers, families and to a general public (Paul, 2010). The Uganda Police Crime Report shows that there was a slight increase in the volume of crimes from 195,931 in 2020 to 196,081 in 2021. Parenting styles have a vast impact on adolescent's behavior and research has consistently found that the family is among the most important avenue in which adolescent becomes acclimated to social life and interaction (Vandeleur 2017). According to Sagal (2013), the use of drugs like Khat, alcohol and cocaine are a significant social problem to the community and that moderate to heavy users are more likely to get involved in delinquent behaviors. Juvenile delinquency severely affects various societal groups negatively by affecting the community, families, individuals and everyone else who lives in that particular society through theft, robbery, drug possession, assault.

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of the study was to establish the relationship between parenting styles, drug abuse and delinquency among adolescents.

Objectives of the Study

1. To examine the relationship between parenting styles and delinquency among adolescents.
2. To examine the relationship between parenting styles and drug abuse among adolescents
3. To examine the relationship between drug abuse and delinquency among adolescents.

Significance of the Study

The study may be relevant to adolescents for awareness of how their relationship with their parents directly affect them and possible solutions on how to solve any challenges they have with them.

The study may be relevant to parents in order to consider their parenting styles and their relationship with their children thereby considering its influence on the future life of the children.

The study may be relevant to scientific community as a frame reference for those who are committed and concerned with parenting and also drug abuse by enriching the literature to conduct future further study in the area.

The study be relevant to adolescents so that know the dangers of drug abuse so that they change their behavior.

Scope of the Study.

The study will be carried out among male and female adolescents between the ages of 12 and 17 years in Kawempe Division-Kampala district.

The study will be carried out to evaluate the relationship between parenting styles, drug abuse and delinquency among adolescents.

Conceptual framework

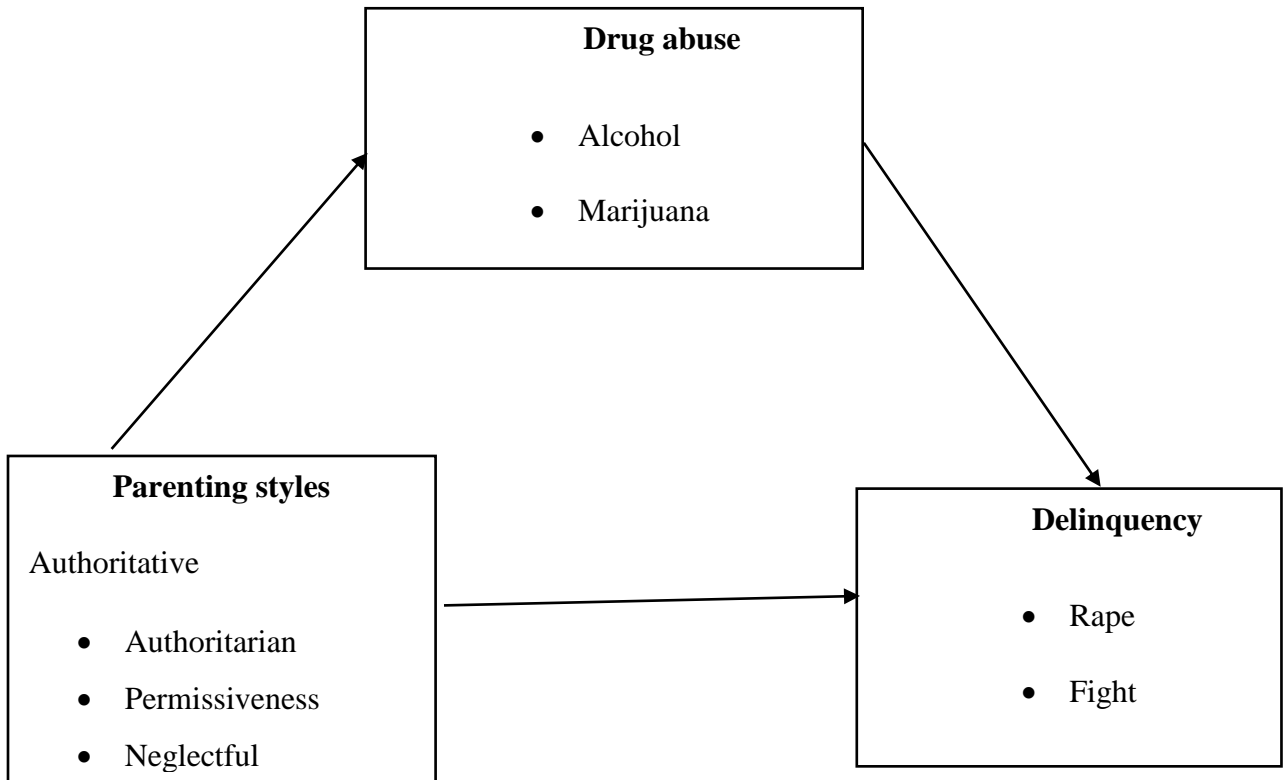


Figure 1: A conceptual framework shows the relationship between parenting styles, drug abuse and delinquency among adolescents

The conceptual framework shows that parenting styles can directly influence delinquency and drug abuse can directly influence delinquent behaviors among adolescents.

Chapter Two

Review of Related Literature

Introduction

This chapter is about literature review, it explains the relationship between the parenting styles, drug abuse and delinquency among adolescents

Theoretical Framework: Parenting styles

Parenting is a complicated occupation that requires many different skills to facilitate the rearing of the child. It is within the first year or two of the child's life that parents begin to attach to a parenting style (Darling & Steinberg, 1993). When researchers attempt to describe these patterns, most rely on Diana Baumrind's concept of parenting styles. In her view, "parenting style is used to capture normal variations in parent's attempts to control and socialize their children" (Baumrind, 1991a, p.349). In 1966, Baumrind examined parental disciplinary patterns and social competence in children and created a theory that included three basic parenting styles: Authoritative, Authoritarian, and Permissive (sometimes referred to as Indulgent). Maccoby & Martin (1983) expanded this to four and added Uninvolved (sometimes referred to as Neglectful). The parenting styles were classified by the elements of warmth and control. Further, each parenting style is a combination of responsiveness on one end and demandingness on the other (Avenevoli, Sessa, Steinberg, 1999; Baumrind, 1966; Santrock, 2007).

According to Baumrind (1978), Authoritative parents are demanding and responsive. Authoritarian is considered to be the most ideal parenting style typology, associated with healthy child psycho-social development (Baumrind, 1966). This parenting style is characterized by high levels of warmth, control and cohesiveness (Darling & Steinberg, 1993; Mandara, 2003). An

Authoritative parent holds high expectations and encourages autonomy and maturity. Parents of this style demand independence, encourage problem solving, and teach their children how to appropriately regulate their feelings (Baumrind, 1971, 2013; Baumrind, Larzelere, & Owens, 2010; Gray & Steinberg, 1999; Steinberg, 2001). Authoritative parents are nurturing and they control the limits of their children (Hulbert, 2011). Additionally, Authoritative parents will generally, explain the motive for a punishment (Steinberg et al., 2013). These parents prefer to forgive and teach instead of punish (Baumrind 1978, 1991a).

Authoritarian parents are demanding and nonresponsive (Baumrind, 1978). Authoritarian parenting has also been called strict parenting. This type of parenting is categorized by high expectations, lower warmth and high control (Baumrind, 1968, 1971, 2005; Steinberg, Blatt-Eisenberg, & Cauffman, 2006). In Authoritarian parenting, there is generally little open dialogue between the parent and the child (Pelaez et al., 2008; Rudy & Grusec, 2006; Thompson, Hollis, & Richards 2003). Authoritarian parents demand much from their child, but rarely explain the reasoning behind the rules. Authoritarian parents rarely allow autonomy; are restrictive and intrusive; and enforce discipline that punitive and /or harsh discipline (Baumrind, 1978; Reitman et al., 2002; Simons et al., 2007). These parents tend to demand obedience and focus on social status. (Lamborn et al., 1991).

The permissive (Indulgent) parent is responsive but not demanding. This type of parenting style involves strong cohesion and placing very few demands and controls on the child. Permissive parenting is categorized by high levels of warmth and few behavioral expectations (Baumrind, 1971, 1991a; Johnson & Kelley, 2011). Permissive parents are very nurturing and respectful toward the child's physical and emotional needs (Clyde et al. 1995). These parents rarely require their children to self-regulate. Hay (2001) also notes that these parents have low expectations for

self-control and maturity of their child. Permissive parents are lenient toward discipline and prefer to avoid confrontation with the child (Baumrind, 1991a; Frick, 2006). Permissive parents have been described as non-traditional, dismissive and lax (Aunola, Stattin, & Nurmi, 2000; Beck & Shaw, 2005).

The uninvolved (Neglectful) parent is neither demanding nor responsive. An uninvolved parent is distant, avoidant and dismissive. Parents of this caliber do not set limits and are low on warmth and control (Shaffer, Yates, & Egeland, 2009; Shucksmith, Hendry, & Glendinning, 1995). There are two different types of Uninvolved parenting: physical and emotional. Physically Uninvolved parenting is described as instances in which the parent is physically absent from child's life (Claussen & Crittenden, 1991; Glaser, 2002). Emotionally Uninvolved parenting involves instances where the parent may be physically present but emotionally unavailable to the child (Cicchetti, & Carlson; 1989; Collins et al., 2000; Martin & Walters, 1982; Rothrauff, Cooney, & An, 2009; Schaffer, Clark, & Jeglic, 2009). Maccoby & Martin (1983) explain that these Uninvolved parents do not encourage appropriate behavior or place demands on the child. Punishments for children may range from harsh to non-existent (Brenner & Fox, 1999; Zolotor & Runyan, 2006).

Conceptualizing parenting styles/typologies

Diana Baumrind is widely considered to be the pioneer of introducing parental style and control; authoritative, authoritarian and permissive. From this perspective, Cherry (2015) points out that the psychologist Diana Baumrind early in 1960s, conducted a study on children studying in preschool using parental interviews, naturalistic observation and other research methods. As a result, Baumrind identified four imperative dimensions of parenting including expectations of adulthood and control, communication styles, nurturance and warmth and disciplinary strategies.

Based on the above mentioned dimensions, Cherry (2015) and Baumrind (1966) suggest that a majority of parent's exhibit one of three mentioned parenting styles. Darling (1999) argues that there are four parenting styles including indulgent, authoritative, authoritarian and uninvolved.

This categorization is in accordance with their lowness or highness on parental responsiveness and demanding behavior. Darling also describes the viewpoints of Baumrind by stating that all these parenting styles reflect on different naturally occurring patterns of parental practices, behaviors and values and a different balance of demandingness and responsiveness. From this perspective, different parenting styles can be separated into two categories such as demandingness and responsiveness.

According to Baumrind (1966), the term demandingness refers to claims in which parents are supposed to be integrated into community and family by their maturity expectations, disciplinary efforts, supervision and willingness to confront a disruptive child. In the same way, Simons and Wallace (2004) argue that demandingness parenting can be judged through the level of well-defined monitoring techniques, direct confrontation and discipline patterns utilized by parents. Therefore, it would be justified that parents with higher level of discipline patterns, confrontation and monitoring are demanding whereas parents with lower level of confrontation, inconsistent discipline and monitoring are not demanding. The term responsiveness is defined by Baumrind (1966) as the ratio of fostering self-assertion and individuality by parents being attuned, acquiescent and supportive to the demands and needs of children. In addition, Baumrind (1966) argues that the level of responsiveness can be measured through the level of communication, reciprocity and warmth displayed by parents while dealing with adolescents. From this perspective, parents emphasizing on higher level of reciprocal behavior, warmth and communication are considered to be highly responsive whereas low levels of delineated factors

represent low responsiveness. Maccoby and Martin (1983) argue that higher level of responsiveness can be found in permissive and/or authoritative parenting style. On the other hand, Simons, Simons, and Wallace (2004) demonstrate that low level of responsiveness is reflected through neglecting and /or authoritarian parenting style.

The relationship between Parenting Styles and Delinquency

Delinquent behavior is one of the most distressful problems during the period when people are considered adolescent, that is, between the age of 13 and 18. According to Griffin et al (2000), Elliott, Huizinga and Menard (2012), the list of delinquent activities include refusal to adhere to the parental demands, alcohol use, stealing, property destruction, theft and rape. It is a fact that opinion regarding the causes of delinquent behavior vary, but it is generally agreed that delinquent behavior in adolescent years is more common than in the group of people of other ages.

Furthermore, it is also argued that males are more likely to commit offenses than females (Griffin et al, 2000). Nevertheless, Moitra and Mukherjee (2012) argue that there is a noteworthy role of parents in shaping the delinquent behavior of adolescents. For example, they point out that home is the place where a normal and healthy development of any child starts and the family is considered to be a basic ecology in which the behavior of children is manifested in their childhood by the way of negative and positive reinforcement. Talib, Abdullah, and Mansor (2011) argue that the family of a child is a socio-cultural-economic arrangement that has a significant influence on not only the behavior of the children, but also on the development of their characters. Therefore, ignorance in their parenting can lead them towards unwanted damaging effects that ultimately create behavioral problems in children.

Baumrind (1966) believes that parenting is a compound activity of many particular behaviors working individually or together that affect on the behavior of children. It would not be

wrong to state that adolescent delinquency is more concerned with parenting styles. As literature suggests, the term juvenile delinquency can be defined as a law-breaking act committed by a minor, below the age of 18. This law-breaking act can result in the incarceration in detention centers rather than prisons (Berger, 2000). Tompsett and Toro (2010) point out that the risk of adolescent's development of delinquent behavior is often headed by parenting styles. Authoritarian parenting style particularly plays an influential role in developing delinquent behavior among adolescents that eventually results in negative outcomes (Kerr, Stattin & Ozdemir, 2012).

The relationship between Authoritative Parenting Style and Delinquency

Authoritative parents are high in responsiveness and demandingness and exhibit more supportive than harsh behaviors. Their parents encourage verbal give and take; suggest the reasoning behind rules, and use reason, power, and shaping to reinforce objectives. This parenting style is most often associated with positive adolescent outcomes and has been found to be the most effective and beneficial style of parenting among most families. It is well established that authoritative parenting fosters adolescents' positive well-being (Hoskins, 2014; Baumrind, 1991). Adolescents with authoritative parents are less prone to delinquent behaviors, and specifically are less likely to engage in drug abuse than individuals with uninvolved parents. Recent findings show that positive effects of authoritative parenting are amplified when both parents engage in an authoritative parenting style (Terry, 2004; Hoskins, 2014).

The relationship between Authoritarian Parenting Style and Delinquency

Authoritarian parents are low in responsiveness yet highly demanding. The authoritarian parenting style is associated with parents who emphasize obedience and conformity and expect that rules be obeyed without explanation in a less warm environment (Hoskins, 2014; Baumrind, 1991). Authoritarian parental style particularly plays an influential role in developing delinquent

behaviors among adolescents that eventually result in negative outcomes (Kerr, Stattin & Ozdemir, 2012).

The relationship between Permissive Parenting Style and Delinquency

Permissive parenting is characterized by high levels of responsiveness and low levels of demandingness. Permissive parents behave in an affirmative manner toward the adolescent's impulses, desires, and actions while consulting with the adolescent about family decisions. Further, permissive parents do not set rules, avoid engaging in behavioral control, and set few behavioral expectations for adolescents. Interestingly, permissive parents showed steep decreases in monitoring once their children reached adolescence and these children increased their levels of externalizing behavior (Hoskins, 2014). Lack of parental discipline, low monitoring and the inability by parents to effectively solve problems has been earmarked to match highly with juvenile delinquency and anti-social behavior. In support to this, Kyobe (2018) in his research reveals that parental indifference constrains the development of empathy within juveniles and this greatly contributes to anti-social behavior.

The relationship between uninvolved Parenting Style and Delinquency

The uninvolved parenting style is described as low in responsiveness and low in demandingness, i.e., parents often fail to monitor or supervise their child's behavior and do not support or encourage their child's self-regulation. It has been found to have the most negative effect on adolescent outcomes when compared to the other three parenting styles (Baumrind, 1991).

In general, these parents often show disengagement from the responsibilities of child rearing and are often seen as being uninvolved regarding the needs of their offspring. Uninvolved

parents do not engage in structure or control with their adolescents and often there is a lack of closeness in the parent-child dyad; therefore, adolescents of uninvolved parents often engage in more externalizing behaviors (Hoskins, 2014; Terry, 2004). Children from neglectful parenting styles are more likely to get involved in delinquent behaviors during their adolescence (Tapia et al, 2011, Simons & Congr,2007).

The relationship between Parenting styles and Drug Abuse

According to Sharma (2015), there is a significant link between adolescent substance use and aspects of parenting styles such as parental monitoring and involvement. Criminologists have investigated various factors that contribute to adolescent substance abuse, since parents have great potential for influencing the behavioral development of their children, parent-child relationships have offered a logical platform to investigate why some youths use drugs and alcohol, while others refrain. Numerous previous studies have attested to the impact that parenting styles has in shaping substance use behaviors among their children (Baumrind, 1991b; Cohen & Rice, 1997; Devore & Ginsburg, 2005; Weiss & Schwarz, 1996).

In other words, adolescents of Authoritative parents demonstrated low levels of substance use. She found that Authoritative parents generally disapprove of drug and alcohol use, which reduced the likelihood of their child using substances. Subsequent studies have produced similar findings (Cohen & Rice, 1997; Darling, 1999; Piko & Balazs, 2012; Weiss & Schwarz, 1996).

Similar results have been found for children of Authoritarian parents. Authoritarian parenting has been correlated with low levels of substance use among adolescents. Baumrind (1999a) found that children of parents who were controlling, firm and traditional tended to have low levels of substance use; however, these levels were not as low as those of Authoritative parents. Weiss & Schwarz (1996), concluded that low levels of substance use among Authoritarian

children may be related to the intrusive nature of the parenting style. Weiss & Schwarz (1996) further added that Authoritarian parent`s high control practices may contribute to their children`s low substance use.

Permissive parenting has been associated with high levels of substance use behaviors. Baumrind (1999b) observed that substance use was much higher in adolescents from homes where parents are supportive, lax, and unconventional. Baumrind (1999b) also found that permissive mothers were more likely to use illicit drugs and to not object to the child`s use of drugs. Other studies have found that children of permissive parents are at risk for engaging in substance use in adolescence (Cohen & Rice, 1997; Montgomery, Fisk, & Craig, 2008; Patock-Peckham et al., 2001; Weiss & Schwarz, 1996). Additionally, children from permissive homes are more likely to experiment with substances at a young age (Baumrind, 1999b). Researchers have speculated that substance use among children from permissive homes may be due to a lack of parental intervention, rule setting and discipline.

Adolescents of Uninvolved parents have been considered to be at high risk for engaging in substance use. Generally, uninvolved parents do not supervise or monitor their children`s activities, further increasing their risk for substance use (Darling, 1999). Knutson et al., (2005) explain that lack of parental encouragement and limit setting may be a contributing factor to high substance use among adolescents. Additionally, there is a high correlation between parental drug use and Uninvolved parenting. Because child expectations and punishment are absent, substance use among children of Uninvolved parents are often rampant (Adalbjarnardottir & Hafsteinsson; 2001; Aunola, Stattin, & Nurmi; 2000; Baumrind, 1999b; Lamborn et al., 1991; Weiss & Schwarz,1996). Finally, Stice, Barrera, & Chassin (1993) conclude that low control and

discipline which is commonly found in both permissive and Uninvolved parenting can increase the risk for substance use.

Relationship between Drug Abuse and Delinquency

Adolescent delinquency and alcohol use are a stern to public health in the Kampala suburb. Delinquency is a legal concept used to describe diverse antisocial actions including theft, burglary, robbery, vandalism, drug use, and aggressive behaviour (Duica, Dragulescu & Pîrlog (2020). For instance, following studies conducted on delinquency they often use a synonym of antisocial behaviour which include lying, cheating, stealing, and committing antisocial acts. In this review, delinquency is specifically used describe antisocial behaviours that are considered unlawful or unacceptable for example alcohol use, physical assaults, and concealed weapon carrying.

Over time, an extensive literature has developed on the growth in adolescent delinquency and alcohol use in line with crime. As has been previously reported in the literature, investigations concerning the influences of childhood participation in this problem behaviour, upshots are as a result delinquency and alcohol abuse (Bland, Lambie & Best 2018). Markedly, this is simultaneously understood with the indication it shows for the problem behaviour tendency that describes participation in both alcohol use and delinquency as well as other risk conducts. Notably, the literature pertaining this strongly suggests that delinquency and alcohol use are related but distinct outcomes. There exists a considerable body of literature on the patterns of delinquent behaviours. Undoubtedly, investigating alcohol use and patterns of delinquent behaviours in male and female adolescents living in Kampala shows how alcohol use varies between groups displaying different patterns of delinquent behaviour from both females and males. For example, most of the adolescents who have practiced delinquency are consistent with the suggestion that antisocial behavior is normative rather than a rare phenomenon in adolescence.

According to Swahn, Culbreth, Tumwesigye, Topalli, Wright & Kasirye (2014) it was reported in literature that physical violence is common among males than females with an increase rate among those who use alcohol either as victims or perpetrators of violence in the slums of Kampala. Additionally, this exploration reveals that high levels of alcohol use among adolescent boys and girls need to be checked through public health interventions targeted at specific patterns of delinquent behaviours in order to have benefits that will not advance into adulthood but also lessen the occurrence of the conduct among adolescents in the long run. Previous research has identified two types of antisocial behaviour namely early-onset type and late-onset type. According to the work by Hentges, Shaw & Wang (2018) early-onset antisocial behaviour starts around age 11 and could lead to chronic juvenile delinquency in adolescence and adulthood. It has been linked to a range of interacting factors such as parent-child hostility, poor parenting practices, and peer deviance, to community structure and social support. Likewise, it has been reported that adolescents who have displayed early-onset antisocial behaviour tend to exhibit also poor impulse control, not thinking beyond their current situation and behave aggressively (Helle, Watts, Trull & Sher 2019). On the other hand, late-onset antisocial behaviour starts after puberty, and it seems to be connected to the combination of hormonal and social changes that take place during adolescence; besides, it has been linked to need for autonomy, and the decrease of adult supervision experienced by teenagers (Hentges, Shaw & Wang 2018). Arguably, some individual characteristics commonly associated with youth delinquency are impulsiveness, aggression, lack of empathy, lack of emotional control and cruel behaviour are risk factors associated with youth delinquency. Consequently, efforts should be made towards reducing the impact of risk factors for adolescent delinquency. Amongst the risk factors for adolescent delinquency the most commonly

reported are demographic characteristics such as age, gender, race, and aggression; deviant peer association, antisocial attitudes and behaviour; low intelligence.

Hypothesis

The following hypothesis will be put forward;

1. There is a significant relationship between parenting styles and delinquency
2. There is a significant relationship between parenting styles and drug abuse
3. There is a significant relationship between drug abuse and delinquency

Chapter Three

Methodology

Introduction

In this chapter presents the research design, sampling method, and participants, instruments used for data collection, procedures of data collection, and method of data analysis.

Study Design

In this study correlational study design was prepared to examine the relationship between parenting styles, drug abuse and delinquency among adolescents in Kawempe Division, Kampala city in Uganda, the data was collected from the samples selected from the study population by the appropriate instruments prepared to collect information about the styles of parenting, drug using habit of the respondents and their parents, factors contributed to use drugs and all other research questions. Since the aim of this research is to examine the relationship between parenting styles, drug abuse and delinquency among adolescents, quantitative survey approach was the most appropriate.

Population

The research constituted an estimate of about 120 adolescent males and females between the ages of 13-19 years.

Sample Size

A sample size of 100 respondents was picked from the population and the study will focus between classes of senior 2,3 and 5 in Kawempe division at Campus High school.

Sample Design

The participants of the study included adolescents who were secondary students from ages 13-19 in Kawempe division were selected.

Sampling Techniques

Probability sampling technique specifically random sampling method was applied, since this sampling method has an advantages of moderate cost; moderate usage, external validity high; internal validity high; statistical estimation of error, simple to draw sample; and easy to verify (Lewin, 2005; Biggam, 2008). Therefore, an initial starting point is selected by a random process, and then every 6th interval roll number of each class students was selected number on the list is selected as a sample.

Instruments and Measures

Closed ended self-administered questionnaires was used to collect data from respondents. Self-administered questionnaire was used because they are easier to answer, data can be quickly coded, entered and analyzed, and this type of questionnaire requires little skill to administer. This will have four questionnaires namely A, B, C and D. Questionnaire A will collect bio data information of the respondents as well as consist of a sub section where respondents give their consent to take part in the study.

The parental Bonding Instrument (PBI)

Parental bonding instrument was used to determine the nature of parental styles as perceived by the respondents. It was developed by Gordon Parker, Hilary Tulping and Brown in 1979 in Great Britain. It is a self-administered questionnaire that consist of 25 items with two constructs of over protection and care. It has been used in countries like Bangladesh to measure

parental attachment where it has had good reliability with a high internal consistency with a Cronbach alpha of 0.863 for care and 0.622 for over protection (Karim & Begum, 2017).

Drug Abuse Screening Test (DAST- 10)

Drug Abuse Screen Test (DAST-10) was used to measure Drug abuse. The DAST-10 was developed in 1982 by Harvey and the Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, Toronto, Canada. The DAST-10 is a 10- item self-report instrument that has been condensed from the 28-item DAST. It is a highly reliable tool for screening substance abuse. The internal consistent reliability of the scale was excellent. The EFA and CFA confirmed the validity of DAST-10.

Self - Report Delinquency Scale (SRD)

The main purpose of the Self –Report Delinquency Scale is to assess if individuals have involved themselves in criminal behavior, and if so, the frequency of their actions. It was developed by Elliot & Ageton , 1980; Elliot et al., 1985). This scale includes personalized answer responses with a set sub scale based on the type of criminal offense and the frequency of committing that particular offense and it consist of 24 items which examine frequency of minor delinquent act as well as more serious types of delinquent behavior, and is said to measure the full range of delinquent activity. Methods such as follow questions and broad frequency sets are used to increase reliability. The validity of self- Report data is high and dependable for research. The Cronbach’ s Alpha for the self- Report Delinquency was found to be .91 by Elliot and Ageton (1980); based on the accepted Alpha value of .7 or more being significant, the Self –Report delinquency scale shows high reliability. The measure demonstrated satisfactory psychometric properties namely in terms of its two- factor structure (violent and nonviolent delinquency), internal consistency, convergent validity, discriminant validity, criterion- related validity, and known- groups validity.

Data Collection Procedures

The researcher used an introductory letter obtained from the department of mental health and community psychology, Makerere University. This letter was presented to school authorities of Campus High school where data was collected, when permission was granted, we explained to students the purpose and significance of our study and why we chose them as our study population, we went ahead and assure them of confidentiality of their responses and with their consent we administered the questionnaire.

Ethical Considerations

This research was conducted by taking all ethical issues of a research in to considerations. First, before gathering data from different sources, the researcher introduced the purpose of the study and reach a consent with all participants. Additionally, the researcher informed the participants that the information collected was used for only academic purpose and confidentiality would be kept. Regarding the consent, the researcher informed them that they can withdraw from participating in the research at any time and in any circumstance if they do not feel comfortable and all information was gathered based on the consent.

Data Analysis

Data was examined and checked for completeness and entered into a computer. It was tabulated into frequency tables; data was analysed using the statistical program of social sciences (SPSS). Pearson Correlation Coefficient was used to test whether there is a significant relationship between the variables hence testing the significance of the hypothesis.

Chapter Four

Results and Interpretation

Introduction

This chapter consists of results and interpretation of the findings in line with the objectives and hypothesis, data is presented in form of frequencies and percentages followed by correlations between parenting style, drug use and delinquency

Descriptive Statistics

In this section, the respondents' personal data results are presented in form of frequencies and percentages as shown in the tables below;

Table 1:

Bio data for respondents

| Items | Frequency | Percentages (%) |
|---------------------------------|-----------|-----------------|
| Age of the respondents in years | | |
| 13-15 | 29 | 29.0 |
| 16-18 | 69 | 69.0 |
| 19 and above | 9 | 9.0 |
| Total | 100 | 100 |
| Sex of the respondents | | |
| Male | 42 | 42.0 |
| Female | 58 | 58.0 |
| Total | 100 | 100 |
| Class | | |
| S.1-S.2 | 38 | 38.0 |
| S.3-S.4 | 42 | 42.0 |
| S.5-S.6 | 20 | 20.0 |
| Total | 100 | 100 |
| Religion | | |
| Catholic | 24 | 24.0 |
| Protestant | 30 | 30.0 |
| Muslims | 23 | 23.0 |
| Born again | 21 | 21.0 |
| Other | 2 | 2 |
| Total | 100 | 100 |

Results in table 1 show that majority of the respondents were aged between 16-18 years (69.0%), majority of the respondents were female (58%). The table further shows that most of the respondents were from S.3-S.4 (42.0%), majority of the respondents were Protestants (30.0%).

Inferential Statistics

The first hypothesis of the study stated that there is a significant relationship between parenting styles and delinquency. To test this relationship, Pearson correlation coefficient (r) was used.

The table below presents Pearson's Product Moment Correlation Coefficient of the relationship between parenting styles and delinquency.

Table 2:

Relationship parenting style and delinquency

| | Parenting style | Delinquency |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| Parenting style Pearson Correlation | 1 | -.011 |
| Sig. (2-tailed) | | .912 |
| N | 100 | 100 |
| Delinquency Pearson Correlation | -.011 | 1 |
| Sig. (2-tailed) | .912 | |
| N | 100 | 100 |

Results in table 2 shows that there is no significant relationship between parenting style and delinquency, ($r = -.011, p = .912$) This because p value (.912) is bigger in magnitude than the level of significant (.912 > 0.05) Therefore the alternative hypothesis is rejected and it is concluded that

there is no relationship between parenting style and delinquency . This implies that parenting style has no effect on delinquency.

The second hypothesis of the study stated that there is a significant relationship between parenting styles and drug abuse. To test this relationship, Pearson correlation coefficient (r) was used.

The table below presents Pearson's Product Moment Correlation Coefficient of the relationship between parenting style and drug abuse

Table 3:

Relationship between parenting style and drug abuse

| | | Parenting style | Drug abuse |
|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------|------------|
| Parenting style | Pearson Correlation | 1 | -.132 |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | | .191 |
| | N | 100 | 100 |
| Drug abuse | Pearson Correlation | -.132 | 1 |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | .191 | |
| | N | 100 | 100 |

Results in table 3 shows that there is no significant relationship between parenting style and drug abuse, ($r=-.132, p=.191$) This because p value (.191) is bigger in magnitude than the level of significance ($.191 > 0.05$). Therefore the alternative hypothesis is rejected and it is concluded that there is no relationship between parenting style and drug abuse. This implies that parenting style has no effect on drug abuse.

The third hypothesis of the study stated that there is a significant relationship between drug abuse and delinquency. To test this relationship, Pearson correlation coefficient (r) was used.

The table below presents Pearson's Product Moment Correlation Coefficient of the relationship drug abuse and delinquency

Table 4:

Relationship between substance abuse and delinquency

| | | Drug abuse | Delinquency |
|-------------|---------------------|------------|-------------|
| Drug | Pearson Correlation | 1 | -.317** |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | | .001 |
| | N | 100 | 100 |
| Delinquency | Pearson Correlation | -.317** | 1 |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | .001 | |
| | N | 100 | 100 |

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

Results in table 4 shows that there is a significant relationship between drug abuse and delinquency, ($r=.317^{**}$, $p=.001$). Since p value (.001) is smaller in magnitude than the level of significant, ($.001 < 0.05$). Therefore, the alternative hypothesis is retained and it is concluded that there is a significant relationship between drug abuse and delinquency. The correlation was negative this implies that delinquency was severe among adolescents who uses drugs.

Chapter Five

Discussions, Recommendations and Conclusions

Introduction

This chapter focuses on the discussion of the study findings in relation to the findings of the previous researchers. It also contains the conclusions and recommendations drawn from the study findings.

The relationship between Parenting Styles and Delinquency

The first hypothesis of the study stated that there is a significant relationship between parenting style and delinquency. The findings of the study show that there is no relationship between parenting style and delinquency. The findings of the study are not in agreement with Hirschi (2017) who observed that when a juvenile lacked attachment and connection to his/her parents his/her development and growth is retarded in respect for authority. Lack of this fundamental base for social life, juveniles become unfit to form into healthy, citizens that abide by the laws. Successful interest in public arena starts with the positive connection to the parents. For Hirschi, an absence of parent-child connection brings about more significant levels of adolescent delinquent conduct (Fuertes, Grindell, Kestenbaum, and Gorman, 2017).

Literature suggests, the term juvenile delinquency can be defined as a law-breaking act committed by a minor, below the age of 18. This law-breaking act can result in the incarceration in detention centers rather than prisons (Berger, 2000). Tompsett and Toro (2010) point out that the risk of adolescent`s development of delinquent behavior is often headed by parenting styles. Authoritarian parenting style particularly plays an influential role in developing delinquent

behavior among adolescents that eventually results in negative outcomes (Kerr, Stattin & Ozdemir, 2012).

Disengaged parents don't provide required emotional support, such as belonging and reassurance (Berzenski 2010). Disengaged parents neither set up rules, boundaries nor do they set up what they expect of their children's behavior, they don't take time to monitor or supervise what their children do and exhibit little interest in their children's school work, activities or performance. Kim (2009) further highlights intergeneration transmission of neglected parenting as another characteristic of disengaged parenting style. Children who have been raised up by neglectful parents are likely to grow up 2.6 times to become neglectful to the children they will give birth to in future as well likely to be physically abusive. Dunn, Tarter, (2002) are in line with Kim (2009) findings as they further reveal that most of parents who are addicts were raised by parents who too were addicts this covers up to 83% of the addiction victims and those neglected during childhood who have turned into addicts their percentage is 55. 26 More still there is a strong evidence of substance abuse in parents as well as children brought up in and by disengaged parents.

The findings of the study are not in agreement with Griffin et al, 2000, Moitra and Mukherjee, 2012 who point out that home is the place where a normal and healthy development of any child starts and the family is considered to be a basic ecology in which the behavior of children is manifested in their childhood by the way of negative and positive reinforcement. Talib, Abdullah, and Mansor (2011) argue that the family of a child is a socio-cultural-economic arrangement that has a significant influence on not only the behavior of the children, but also on the development of their characters. Therefore, ignorance in their parenting can lead them towards unwanted damaging effects that ultimately create behavioral problems in children.

The findings of the study are not in agreement with Stephen and John who carried out a study among adolescents in grade 7-12. The study aimed at examining whether authoritative, authoritarian and indulgent and neglectful parenting styles were associated with adolescent alcohol use and heavy drinking. To estimate direct and indirect associations of parenting styles with alcohol use and heavy drinking among 4,983 adolescents' 25 structural equation modeling was employed. The results revealed that adolescents whose parents were authoritative were less likely to indulge in drink heavily than adolescents from other parenting styles and they were less likely to have close friends who use alcohol (Stephen and John 2010). This parenting style is most often associated with positive adolescent outcomes and has been found to be the most effective and beneficial style of parenting among most families. It is well established that authoritative parenting fosters adolescents' positive well-being. The researcher added that adolescents with authoritative parents are less prone to delinquent behaviors, and specifically are less likely to engage in drug abuse than individuals with uninvolved parents. Recent findings show that positive effects of authoritative parenting are amplified when both parents engage in an authoritative parenting style (Terry, 2004; Hoskins, 2014).

The findings of the study are not in agreement with Hoskins, 2014; Baumrind, 1991) who noted that authoritarian parents are low in responsiveness yet highly demanding. The authoritarian parenting style is associated with parents who emphasize obedience and conformity and expect that rules be obeyed without explanation in a less warm environment.. Authoritarian parental style particularly plays an influential role in developing delinquent behaviors among adolescents that eventually result in negative outcomes (Kerr, Stattin & Ozdemir, 2012).

The findings of the study are not in agreement with (Hoskins, 2014) who argued that permissive parenting is characterized by high levels of responsiveness and low levels of

demandingness Permissive parents behave in an affirmative manner toward the adolescent's impulses, desires, and actions while consulting with the adolescent about family decisions. Further, permissive parents do not set rules, avoid engaging in behavioral control, and set few behavioral expectations for adolescents. Interestingly, permissive parents showed steep decreases in monitoring once their children reached adolescence and these children increased their levels of externalizing behavior. Lack of parental discipline, low monitoring and the inability by parents to effectively solve problems has been ear marked to match highly with juvenile delinquency and anti-social behavior. In support to this, Kyobe (2018) in his research reveals that parental indifference constrains the development of empathy within juveniles and this greatly contributes to anti-social behavior

The findings of the study are not in agreement with (Baumrind, 1991) who noted that uninvolved parenting style is described as low in responsiveness and low in demandingness, i.e., parents often fail to monitor or supervise their child's behavior and do not support or encourage their child's self-regulation. It has been found to have the most negative effect on adolescent outcomes when compared to the other three parenting styles.

The findings of the study are not in agreement with (Hoskins, 2014; Terry, et al. 2004) who noted that parents often show disengagement from the responsibilities of child rearing and are often seen as being uninvolved regarding the needs of their offspring. Uninvolved parents do not engage in structure or control with their adolescents and often there is a lack of closeness in the parent-child dyad; therefore, adolescents of uninvolved parents often engage in more externalizing behaviors. The researcher also added that children from neglectful parenting styles are more likely to get involved in delinquent behaviors during their adolescence.

The relationship between Parenting Styles and Drug Abuse

The second hypothesis of the study stated that there is a significant relationship between parenting style and drug abuse. The findings of the study show that there is no relationship between parenting style and drug abuse.

The findings of the study are not in agreement with According to Sharma (2015), there is a significant link between adolescent substance use and aspects of parenting styles such as parental monitoring and involvement. Criminologists have investigated various factors that contribute to adolescent substance abuse, since parents have great potential for influencing the behavioral development of their children, parent-child relationships have offered a logical platform to investigate why some youths use drugs and alcohol, while others refrain. Numerous previous studies have attested to the impact that parenting styles has in shaping substance use behaviors among their children (Baumrind, 1991b; Cohen & Rice, 1997; Devore & Ginsburg, 2005; Weiss & Schwarz, 1996).

The findings of the study are not in agreement with In other words, adolescents of Authoritative parents demonstrated low levels of substance use. She found that Authoritative parents generally disapprove of drug and alcohol use, which reduced the likelihood of their child using substances. Subsequent studies have produced similar findings (Cohen & Rice, 1997; Darling, 1999; Piko & Balazs, 2012; Weiss & Schwarz, 1996).

The findings of the study are not in agreement with the similar results that have been found for children of Authoritarian parents. Authoritarian parenting has been correlated with low levels of substance use among adolescents. Baumrind (1999a) found that children of parents who were controlling, firm and traditional tended to have low levels of substance use; however, these levels were not as low as those of Authoritative parents. Weiss & Schwarz (1996), concluded that low

levels of substance use among Authoritarian children may be related to the intrusive nature of the parenting style. Weiss & Schwarz (1996) further added that Authoritarian parent`s high control practices may contribute to their children`s low substance use.

The findings of the study are not in agreement with Baumrind (1999b) who argued that permissive parenting has been associated with high levels of substance use behaviors. The researcher observed that substance use was much higher in adolescents from homes where parents are supportive, lax, and unconventional. The researcher also found that permissive mothers were more likely to use illicit drugs and to not object to the child`s use of drugs. Other studies have found that children of permissive parents are at risk for engaging in substance use in adolescence (Cohen & Rice, 1997; Montgomery, Fisk, & Craig, 2008; Patock-Peckham et al., 2001; Weiss & Schwarz, 1996). Additionally, children from permissive homes are more likely to experiment with substances at a young age (Baumrind, 1999b). Researchers have speculated that substance use among children from permissive homes may be due to a lack of parental intervention, rule setting and discipline.

The findings of the study are not in agreement with (Darling, 1999) who noted that adolescents of uninvolved parents have been considered to be at high risk for engaging in substance use. Generally, uninvolved parents do not supervise or monitor their children`s activities, further increasing their risk for substance use. Knutson et al., (2005) explain that lack of parental encouragement and limit setting may be a contributing factor to high substance use among adolescents. Additionally, there is a high correlation between parental drug use and uninvolved parenting. Because child expectations and punishment are absent, substance use among children of Uninvolved parents are often rampant (Adalbjarnardottir & Hafsteinsson; 2001) conclude that

low control and discipline which is commonly found in both permissive and Uninvolved parenting can increase the risk for substance use.

Relationship between drug abuse and Delinquency

The third hypothesis of the study stated that there is a significant relationship between drug abuse and delinquency. The findings of the study show that there a significant relationship between drug abuse and delinquency.

The findings of the study are in agreement with (Duica, Dragulescu & Pîrlog (2020) who noted that adolescent delinquency and alcohol use are a stern to public health in the Kampala suburb. Delinquency is a legal concept used to describe diverse antisocial actions including theft, burglary, robbery, vandalism, drug use, and aggressive behaviour. For instance, following studies conducted on delinquency they often use a synonym of antisocial behaviour which include lying, cheating, stealing, and committing antisocial acts. In this review, delinquency is specifically used describe antisocial behaviours that are considered unlawful or unacceptable for example alcohol use, physical assaults, and concealed weapon carrying.

The findings of the study are in agreement with (Bland, Lambie & Best 2018) who further noted that over time, an extensive literature has developed on the growth in adolescent delinquency and alcohol use in line with crime. As has been previously reported in the literature, investigations concerning the influences of childhood participation in this problem behaviour, upshots are as a result delinquency and alcohol abuse, this is simultaneously understood with the indication it shows for the problem behaviour tendency that describes participation in both alcohol use and delinquency as well as other risk conducts. Notably, the literature pertaining this strongly suggests that delinquency and alcohol use are related but distinct outcomes. There exists a considerable

body of literature on the patterns of delinquent behaviours. Undoubtedly, investigating alcohol use and patterns of delinquent behaviours in male and female adolescents living in Kampala shows how alcohol use varies between groups displaying different patterns of delinquent behaviour from both females and males. For example, most of the adolescents who have practiced delinquency are consistent with the suggestion that antisocial behavior is normative rather than a rare phenomenon in adolescence.

The findings of the study are not in agreement with According to Swahn, Culbreth, Tumwesigye, Topalli, Wright & Kasirye (2014) who argued that it was reported in literature that physical violence is common among males than females with an increase rate among those who use alcohol either as victims or perpetrators of violence in the slums of Kampala. Additionally, this exploration reveals that high levels of alcohol use among adolescent boys and girls need to be checked through public health interventions targeted at specific patterns of delinquent behaviours in order to have benefits that will not advance into adulthood but also lessen the occurrence of the conduct among adolescents in the long run. Previous research has identified two types of antisocial behaviour namely early-onset type and late-onset type. According to the work by Hentges, Shaw & Wang (2018) early-onset antisocial behaviour starts around age 11 and could lead to chronic juvenile delinquency in adolescence and adulthood. It has been linked to a range of interacting factors such as parent-child hostility, poor parenting practices, and peer deviance, to community structure and social support. Likewise, it has been reported that adolescents who have displayed early-onset antisocial behaviour tend to exhibit also poor impulse control, not thinking beyond their current situation and behave aggressively (Helle, Watts, Trull & Sher 2019). On the other hand, late-onset antisocial behaviour starts after puberty, and it seems to be connected to the combination of hormonal and social changes that take place during adolescence; besides, it has

been linked to need for autonomy, and the decrease of adult supervision experienced by teenagers (Hentges, Shaw & Wang 2018). Arguably, some individual characteristics commonly associated with youth delinquency are impulsiveness, aggression, lack of empathy, lack of emotional control and cruel behaviour are risk factors associated with youth delinquency. Consequently, efforts should be made towards reducing the impact of risk factors for adolescent delinquency. Amongst the risk factors for adolescent delinquency the most commonly reported are demographic characteristics such as age, gender, race, and aggression; deviant peer association, antisocial attitudes and behaviour; low intelligence.

Recommendations

Basing on the strength of the results of the study, the researcher would like to recommend the following ideas to the concerned people.

Sensitization and training should be carried out at different institutions among staff members to students about the effects of drug abuse and delinquency

Institutions should device possible means to adjust in their work environment that is feet enough to influence and instill vigor and dedication in their students in order for them to study in such an environment which effectively supports their wellbeing.

Students need to be aware that the best way of bringing about high levels of parenting style should emotionally and cognitively engaged in by parents when nurturing their children duties for different assignments they are supposed to do.

Future research should be conducted on the relationship between other factors affecting parenting style, drug abuse and delinquency variables to find out the relationship between the three variables. This is because this study only focused on establishing the relationship between parenting style, drug abuse and delinquency among University students.

More research should be carried in other organizations to find out the relationships between each variable in order to increase parenting style in various institutions.

Conclusion

This research found that level of parenting style in students significantly predict drug abuse and delinquency, and it has a full intermediary effect on the relationship between the study variables. These results reveal that parenting style is an important variable in announcing the impact of drug abuse and delinquency. This is because parenting style contribute to harmony and development in all individuals and to protect them against drug abuse and delinquency. In this context, in adolescents who experience a lot of drug abuse need enough parenting style in order to advise them about the disadvantages drug abuse, however it can be thought that low levels of parenting style will be negatively reflected in adolescent's compliance and development, as well as the adolescent will be vulnerable to experience high levels of delinquency. In this sense, it is seen how important adequate parenting style has become in increasing drug abuse and delinquency among adolescents.

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Appendix I: Questionnaire

Section A: Informed Consent Form

Dear Madam/Sir,

We are a group of undergraduate Community Psychology students in our final year carrying out research to **identify the relationship of parenting styles, drug abuse and delinquency among adolescents**. This questionnaire comprises of questions that will collect information on the above-mentioned research area. Participating in this study may not benefit you directly, but it will help us in our academic area of learning. You may find answering some of the questions upsetting, but we expect that this would not be different from the kinds of things you discuss with family or friends. We kindly request that you fill in this questionnaire with honesty and answer each of the questions provided. The **information that you include in this questionnaire will not be used anywhere else and all information will be used in a confidential manner**. We ask that therefore you don't include your name or telephone number or registration number anywhere in this questionnaire.

I voluntarily agree to take part in this study.

Thank you very much for agreeing to participate in this survey.

Below is a section of bio-data information which we request that you fully complete.

Kindly fill in against the statements the correct information as per the question need.

| | |
|---|--|
| Age | |
| Sex | |
| Class | |
| Religion | |
| Type of family (nuclear, extended) | |
| Parents' marital status (together, separated, divorced) | |
| Parents' occupation status(self-employed, unemployed) | |

Section B**MOTHER FORM**

This questionnaire lists various attitudes and behavior of parents. As you remember your mother and father in your first 16 years, kindly place a tick in the most appropriate box that reflects your best alternative that reflects what you remember next to each question.

| | Very like | Moderate ly like | Moderat ely unlike | Very unlike |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Spoke to me in a warm and friendly voice | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Did not help me as much as I needed | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Let me do those things I liked doing | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Seemed emotionally cold to me | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. Appeared to understand my problems and worries | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6. Was affectionate to me | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7. Liked me to make my own decisions | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8. Did not want me to grow up | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 9. Tried to control everything I did | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 10. Invaded my privacy | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 11. Enjoyed talking things over with me | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 12. Frequently smiled at me | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 13. Tended to baby me | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 14. Did not seem to understand what I needed or wanted | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 15. Let me decide things for myself | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 16. Made me feel I wasn't wanted | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

| | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 17. Could make me feel better when I was upset | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 18. Did not talk with me very much | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 19. Tried to make me feel dependent on her/him | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 20. Felt I could not look after myself unless she/he was around | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 21. Gave me as much freedom as I wanted | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 22. Let me go out as often as I wanted | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 23. Was overprotective of me | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 24. Did not praise me | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 25. Let me dress in any way I pleased | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

FATHER FORM

This questionnaire lists various attitudes and behavior of parents. As you remember your mother and father in your first 16 years, please place a tick in the most appropriate box that reflects your best memory of your father's attitude and behavior alternative next to each question.

| | Very like | Moderat ely like | Moderat ely unlike | Very unlike |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Spoke to me in a warm and friendly voice | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Did not help me as much as I needed | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Let me do those things I liked doing | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Seemed emotionally cold to me | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. Appeared to understand my problems and worries | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

| | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 6. Was affectionate to me | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7. Liked me to make my own decisions | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8. Did not want me to grow up | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 9. Tried to control everything I did | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 10. Invaded my privacy | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 11. Enjoyed talking things over with me | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 12. Frequently smiled at me | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 13. Tended to baby me | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 14. Did not seem to understand what I needed or wanted | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 15. Let me decide things for myself | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 16. Made me feel I wasn't wanted | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 17. Could make me feel better when I was upset | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 18. Did not talk with me very much | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 19. Tried to make me feel dependent of her/him | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 20. Felt I could not look after myself unless she/he was around | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 21. Gave me as much freedom as I wanted | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 22. Let me go out as often as I wanted | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 23. Was overprotective of me | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 24. Did not praise me | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 25. Let me dress in any way I pleased | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Section C

Please pick on the best alternative and tick yes or no as they apply in the columns next to the items.

| During the last twelve months ; | No | Yes |
|--|----|-----|
| Have you used drugs other than those required for medical reasons? | | |
| Do you abuse more than one drug at a time? | | |
| Are you always able to stop using drugs when you want to? (If never use drugs, answer "Yes.") | | |
| Have you had "blackouts" or "flashbacks" as a result of drug use? | | |
| Do you ever feel bad or guilty about your drug use? If never use drugs, choose "No." | | |
| Does your spouse (or parents) ever complain about your involvement with drugs? | | |
| Have you neglected your family because of your use of drugs? | | |
| Have you engaged in illegal activities in order to obtain drugs? | | |
| Have you ever experienced withdrawal symptoms (felt sick) when you stopped taking drugs? | | |
| Have you had medical problems as a result of your drug use (e.g. Memory loss, hepatitis, convulsions, bleeding, etc.)? | | |

Section D

Please tick on the most appropriate item using the scale below where: all the time =1, most of the time = 2, sometimes = 3, never = 5. Please tick only one response for each item.

Non-violent

| | In the past twelve months how often did you.... | All the time | Most of the time | Sometimes | Never |
|-----|---|--------------|------------------|-----------|-------|
| 1. | Dirty someone else`s wall with paint or signs? | | | | |
| 2. | Deliberately damage property that didn`t belong to you? | | | | |
| 3. | Take something from a store without paying for it? | | | | |
| 4. | Ride a motorcycle without the owner`s permission? | | | | |
| 5. | Take something worth more than Shs.200,000? | | | | |
| 6. | Go into a house or building to steal something? | | | | |
| 7. | Sell marijuana or other drugs? | | | | |
| 8. | Take something worth less than Shs.200,000? | | | | |
| 9. | Buy, sell, or hold stolen property? | | | | |
| 10. | Use someone else`s credit or bank card without their permission or knowledge? | | | | |
| | Violent | | | | |
| 11. | Get into a serious physical fight? | | | | |
| 12. | Hurt someone badly enough to need bandages or care from a doctor or nurse? | | | | |
| 13. | Use or threaten to use a weapon to get something from someone? | | | | |
| 14. | Take part in a fight where a group of your friends was against another group? | | | | |
| 15. | Pull a knife or a gun on someone? | | | | |
| 16. | Shot or stabbed someone? | | | | |
| 17. | Use a weapon in a fight? | | | | |