

[Electronic Theses and Dissertations](#)

2019

Examining perceived ethical parenting styles in relation to alcohol abuse among the youths: a case study of Kibera slum, Kibra constituency

Sarah W. Kimani
School of Humanities and Social Studies (SHSS)
Strathmore University

Follow this and additional works at <https://su-plus.strathmore.edu/handle/11071/6659>

Recommended Citation

Kimani, S. W. (2019). *Examining perceived ethical parenting styles in relation to alcohol abuse among the youths: A case study of Kibera slum, Kibra constituency* (Thesis, Strathmore University). Retrieved from <http://su-plus.strathmore.edu/handle/11071/6659>

**EXAMINING PERCEIVED ETHICAL PARENTING STYLES IN RELATION TO
ALCOHOL ABUSE AMONG THE YOUTHS: A CASE STUDY OF KIBERA SLUM,
KIBERA CONSTITUENCY**

KIMANI, SARAH WANJIKU

Reg. No. 71276

**Submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the Degree of Master of Applied
Philosophy and Ethics (MAPE) at Strathmore University**

Faculty of Humanity, School of Humanities and Social Studies

Strathmore University

Nairobi, Kenya.

March, 2018

This thesis is available for library use with the understanding that it is copyright material and that no quotations from this thesis may be published without proper acknowledgement.

DECLARATION

I declare that this work has not been previously submitted for the award of a degree by this or another university. To the best of my knowledge and belief, the thesis contains no material previously published or written by any other person except where due reference is made in the thesis itself.

No part of this thesis may be reproduced without the permission of the author and Strathmore University.

-----**Kimani, Sarah Wanjiku**
-----**Signature**
-----**Date**

Approval

The proposal for the dissertation was reviewed and approved for examination by:-

Dr. John Branya,

Strathmore University,

School of Humanities and Social Sciences

DEDICATION

To the Almighty God for graciously enabling me time and ability to do this study.

In loving memory of my dad Reverend Arthur Kimani.

To my loving mum and friend LydiahWaithira Kimani

To my precious daughter Amy Wanjiru Kihato.



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

To Dr. John Branya my supervisor for all your incredible support in making this research study a success, for believing in me and encouraging me to soldier on even when I doubted myself.

To Dr. Dimba for always listening to me, guiding and encouraging me whenever I passed by your office. To Dr. Kitawi for your timely help when things got tough. To Dr. Julius Kahuthia for your invaluable support in reading and critiquing my work. I appreciate you. To my neighbor and friend Dr. Ruth Kimaiga for allowing me to pop in for some help in data entry and analysis.

To Strathmore University Library staff especially Martin, Phillip and Mary for your all time support. Thank you for being patient with me. To the staff of SHSS Raymond Makau and Brian Njeru for always keeping me on my toes. To my former MAPE classmates and especially Carol Maingi for encouraging and pushing me to finish what I began. To my college-mate Godfrey Jelah for your timely assistance. To my friend Anngladys for guidance and help.

To my siblings for all your unconditional love, support and encouragement throughout this journey. Thank you for cheering me on.

To my ministry partners and friends at Pals' Junction Foundation for your prayers and patience with me as I worked on this study. I salute you all.

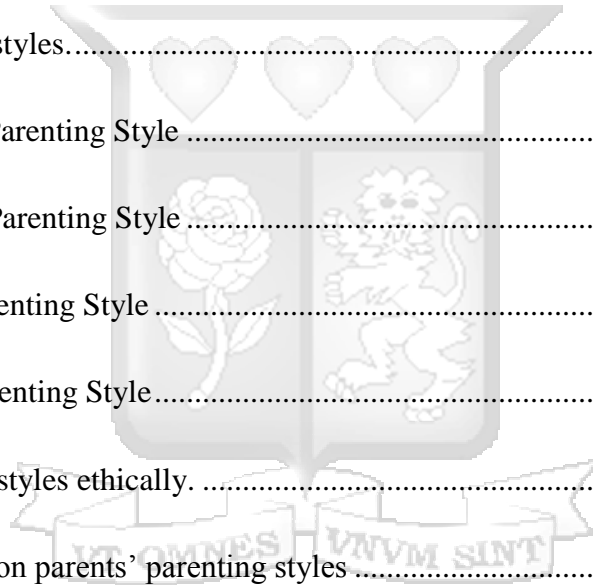
ABSTRACT

There is a lot that has been researched to support the relationship between parenting styles and children behaviour and academic performance. However, the relationship between parenting styles and alcohol abuse among the youth has received little attention in Kenya. Alcohol abuse brings several adverse effects to the people affected. It affects people socially, economically, spiritually and emotionally. Alcohol abuse is also known to affect some function of the brains. Parenting styles area probable cause or a major contributor to youth alcohol abuse. The purpose of this study was to investigate the relationship between parenting styles an alcohol abuse among the youth in Kibera slum of Kibra constituency. The theoretical model was based on ethical parenting styles drawn from Baumrind parenting styles 1966. The study was a case study of Kibera slum, and the target population was the youth between the ages of 14-25 years. A population sample of 127 respondents was selected using simple random sampling of which 53 were male and 74 were female from Kibera slum. A questionnaire comprising of quantitative questions was used to collect the data. Interview guide was also used among Kibera women who represented the parents. Collected data was analysed using SPSS by descriptive and inferential analytical methods. Quantitative data was collected using questionnaires while qualitative data was collected using interview guide and was analysed by themes. The study revealed that there is a significant relationship between parenting styles and alcohol abuse among the youth in Kibera.

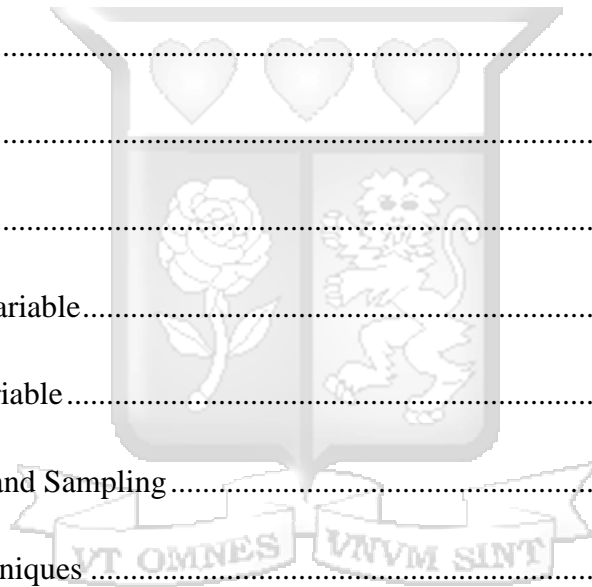
Contents

DECLARATION	ii
DEDICATION	iii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	iv
ABSTRACT	v
List of Figures	xiii
List of Tables	xiv
DEFINITION OF TERMS	xvi
CHAPTER ONE	1
INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background of the Study	1
1.2 Research Problem	2
1.3 Research Objectives	3
1.3.1 General Objective	3
1.3.2. Specific objectives	3
1.4. Research Questions	3
1.5. Hypothesis	3
1. 6. Scope of the study	4
1.7. Significance of the Study	4
1.7. Assumptions of the Study	4

1.8. Conclusion of the chapter.....	5
CHAPTER TWO	6
LITERATURE REVIEW	6
2.1 Introduction	6
2.2 Theoretical Framework	6
2.3 Literature review on parenting	8
2.3.1 Ethical Parenting.....	11
2.4 Various Parenting styles.....	13
2.4.1 Authoritative Parenting Style	14
2.4.2 Authoritarian Parenting Style	16
2.4.3 Permissive Parenting Style	18
2.4.4. Neglectful Parenting Style.....	20
2.5 Ranking parenting styles ethically.	22
2.6 Youths perception on parents' parenting styles	23
2.7 Parenting styles and its relationship to alcohol abuse	24
2.8 Intervening variables	26
2.9 Population.....	26
2.10 Interview Guide for Parents	27
2.11 Social Economic factor and parenting styles	27
2.12 Parenting styles and peer pressure	28



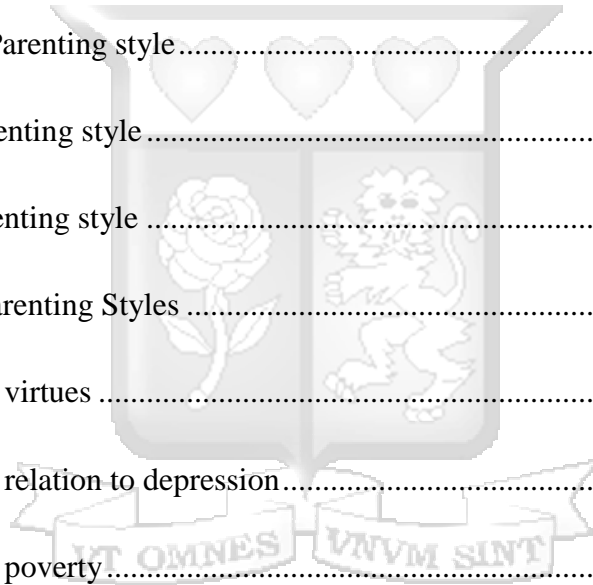
2.13 The Research Gap	29
2.14 Conclusion of the Chapter.....	29
CHAPTER 3	30
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY.....	30
3.1 Introduction	30
3.2 Research Design.....	30
3.2 Mixed Method.....	31
3.2.1 Triangulation	31
3.2.2. Coding	31
3.3. Variables used	32
3.3.1 Independent Variable.....	32
3.3.2 Intervening variable.....	32
3.4 Target Population and Sampling.....	32
3.4.1 Sampling Techniques	33
3.5 Research Instruments	33
3.5.1 Questionnaire.....	34
3.5.2 Interviewers' Guide	34
3.6 Data analysis Procedure	34
3.7 Research Quality	35
3.7.1 Validity and Reliability of the research instruments	35



3.8 Ethical Considerations.....	35
3.9 Conclusion of the chapter.....	36
CHAPTER FOUR.....	37
PRESENTATION OF RESEARCH FINIDNGS	37
4.1 Introduction	37
4.2 General and Demographic Information of the Youth	37
4.2.1 Ages of the respondents.....	37
4.2.2. Gender of the respondents	38
4.2.3 Occupation of the respondents	39
4.2.4 Youths' level of education.....	40
4.2.5 Youth by the people they lived with.....	41
4.2.6 Reason for not living with both parents.....	42
4.2.7 Parents considered rich or poor	43
4.2.8 Parents' level of education	44
4.3 Parenting styles represented in Kibera	45
4.4. Pearson Chi Square Analysis Tests	46
4.4.1 Parenting styles and its relation to alcohol abuse	47
4.4.2 Parenting styles in relation to Virtues (Courage)	48
4.4.3 Parenting styles in relation to Virtues (Self-control).....	48
4.4.4. Youth alcohol abuse in relation to level of education	49

4.4.5 Parenting styles and the youth perception Parents' (Marital status)	50
4.4.6 Parenting styles and the youth perception Parents' (Parents' Harshness).....	51
4.4.7 Relationship between Parenting styles and youth depression	52
4.4.8 Parenting styles and youth's esteem.....	53
4.4.9 Parenting styles and youth behavior.....	54
4.4.10 Parenting styles and perception of riches	55
4.4.11 Parenting styles and Marital Status	56
4.4.12 Parenting styles and parents' Level of Education	57
4.4.13 Youth alcohol abuse and the people they live with.....	57
4.4.14 Youth alcohol abuse and their level of education	58
4.5 Qualitative Data Analysis.....	59
4.6 Different parenting styles	59
4.6.1 Authoritative Parenting Style	60
4.6.2 Authoritarian Parenting style.....	61
4.6.3. Permissive Parenting style.....	62
4. 6.4. Neglectful Parenting Style.....	62
4.7 Youth level of alcohol abuse versus their level of education.....	63
4.8 Relationship between parenting styles and alcohol abuse	64
4.9 Parenting style, in relation to poverty and alcohol abuse.....	65
4.10 Parenting styles and marital status	65

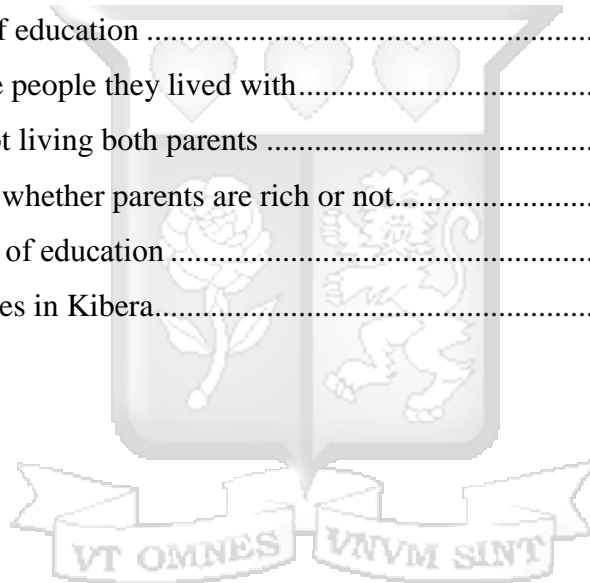
4.11 Parenting styles and teaching of virtues	66
4.12 Conclusion of the chapter.....	67
CHAPTER FIVE	68
ANALYSIS OF FINDINGS	68
5.1 Introduction	68
5.2 Summary of the findings	68
5.2.1 Authoritative Parenting style	68
5.2.2 Authoritarian Parenting style.....	69
5.2.3 Permissive parenting style	70
5.2.4 Neglectful Parenting style	71
5.3 New Ranking of Parenting Styles	72
5.4 Parenting style and virtues	77
5.5 Parenting style and relation to depression.....	77
5.6 Parenting style and poverty.....	77
5.7 Parenting style and marital status.....	78
5.8 Conclusion of the chapter.....	79
CHAPTER 6	80
CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	80
6.1 Introduction	80
6.2 Summary of the core findings	80
6.3 Conclusion.....	81



6.3 The Limitation of Study	81
6.4 Recommendations	82
6.4.1 Recommendations for the Ministry of Education.....	83
6.4.2 Recommendations for Parents	83
6.5 Recommendations for Further Research.....	84
References:.....	86
APPENDICES	98
APPENDIX 1Parenting Styles Table.....	98
APPENDIX 2Parenting styles Analysing Table.....	99
APPENDIX 3Parenting styles Summarized Distinguishing Factors.....	100
APPENDIX 4: Letter of Transmittal	102
APPENDIX 5: Questionnaire for the youths	104
APPENDIX 6: Interview Guide for Parents	109
APPENDIX 7: Map of Kibera	111
APPENDIX 8 Strathmore University Letter.....	112
APPENDIX 9: Strathmore University Review Board Approval Certificate	113
APPENDIX 10: NACOSTI Permit.....	114

List of Figures

Figure 2.1: Source: Researcher’s own based on Diana Baumrind’s theory (1991).....	7
Figure 2.2 Parental Styles Ranking.....	23
Figure 4.1: Age of the respondents	38
Figure 4.2: Gender of the respondents	39
Figure 4.3: Occupation of the respondents	40
Figure 4.4: Youth level of education	41
Figure 4.5: Youth and the people they lived with.....	42
Figure 4.6: Reason for not living both parents	43
Figure 4.7: Perception of whether parents are rich or not.....	44
Figure 4.8: Parents’ level of education	45
Figure 4.9: Parenting styles in Kibera.....	46



List of Tables

Table 2.2.1: Parental Demandingness Vs Responsiveness.....	13
Table 4.1: Youth level of education.....	40
Table.4.2: With whom do you live?.....	42
Table 4.3: Reason for not living both parents.....	43
Table.4.4: Youth perception of their parents' riches or poverty.....	44
Table 4.5: Parents' level of education	45
Table.4.6: Kibera Parenting Styles	46
Table.4.7: Parenting styles and its relation to alcohol abuse	47
Table.4.8: Parenting styles and its relation to alcohol abuse (Chi Square).....	47
Table 4.9: Parenting styles in relation to Virtues (Courage)	48
Table 4.10: Parenting styles in relation to Virtues (Chi Square)	48
Table.4.11:Parenting styles in relation to virtues (self-control)	49
Table.4.12: Parenting styles in relation to virtues (Chi square).....	49
Table 4.13:Youth alcohol abuse in relation to level of education	50
Table.4.14: Parenting styles in relation to youth level of alcohol abuse (Chi Square).....	50
Table.4.15: Parenting styles and the youth perception Parents' marital status.....	51
Table 4.16:Parenting styles and the youth perception Parents' marital status (Chi Square)	51
Table 4.17:Parenting styles and the youth perception Parents' harshness.....	52
Table 4.18:Parenting styles and the youth perception Parents' harshness (Chi-Square).....	52
Table 4.19:Parenting styles and depression	53
Table.4.20: Parenting styles and depression (Chi Square)	53
Table 4.21: Parenting styles and youth feeling of self esteem.....	54
Table 4.22:Parenting styles related to low self esteem Chi-square	54
Table 4.23: Parenting styles and the youth behaviour	55
Table 4.24:Parenting styles and the youth behaviour (Chi Square).....	55
Table 4.25: Parenting styles and perception of parents' riches	56
Table 4.26: Parenting styles and the youth perception Parents' wealth (Chi Square).....	56
Table 4.27: Parenting styles and the youth perception Parents' marital status (Chi S).....	57
Table 4.28: Parenting styles and the youth perception level of education (Chi S).....	57
Table 4.29:Parenting styles and people youth lived with	58

Table 4.30: Youth alcohol abuse and the people they live with Chi-square.....58
Table 4.31: Youth alcohol abuse and their level of education.....59
Table 4.32: Youth alcohol abuse and their level of education Chi-square59
Table 5.5.1: Effects of parenting styles on children73
Table 5.5.2: Researcher’s own based on Baumrind1966.....74



DEFINITION OF TERMS

Alcohol Abuse: This is defined as habitual excessive use of alcohol.

Ethical Parenting: This is where a parent raises his/her children in relation to morals, principles and knowledge pertaining to parenting.

Kibera: Kibera is mainly a slum located 5 km southwest of Nairobi Central Business District and is characterized by poor sewerage and drainage systems and lack of piped drinking water

Parenting: The taking care of someone in the manner of a parent

Parenting Styles: Parenting Styles refers to the manner in which parents raise their children This can refer to the parents' levels of expectations, performance demands, attentiveness to rules, as well as the style of discipline that the parents utilize to enforce their expectations.

Perception: View or opinion

Youth: The United Nations (UN), for statistical consistency across regions, defines 'youth', as those persons between the ages of 15 and 24 years, without prejudice to other definitions by Member States. (Jaimovich & Siu, 2009)

Virtue: A good moral quality in a person, or the general quality of being morally good.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

This chapter introduces the study through a detailed background, statement of the problem, purpose of the study, research objectives and research questions. The chapter also outlines limitations, scope, significance of the study and conclusion of the chapter.

1.1 Background of the Study

Parenting has been in existence since time immemorial. In Christianity, parenting began with Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden as they parented their children Cain and Abel 4:1-2 NIV. Parenting entails providing not only physical care, support, love but also guidance for healthy development of a child. It also includes providing a conducive environment of attention; encouragement and love for the child (Hamner & Turner 2001; Muturi, 2011). To bring up children parents use parenting styles. Parenting style is defined as the ways in which parents use to bring up their children (Mathialagan & Teng, 2017).

Parenting styles are effective everywhere in the world since they are a major influencing factor to future generations. Moreover, parenting styles have been found to play a great role in the behaviour and attitude of parent toward their children, (Joshi, Sharma, & Mehra, 2009). They have effect and influence in the life of a child greatly either positively or negatively as stated by Lee, Daniels, & Kissinger, (2006); Liem et al., (2010); Timpano et al., (2010). Additionally, different parents use different parenting styles knowingly or unknowingly to bring up their children. However, some studies have shown that effect of parenting style differs from one ethnic group to another (Coon & Kemmelmeier, 2001).

There are three specific parenting styles with varied consequences on children's behaviour as stated by Baumrind (1966). They include (a) authoritative, (b) authoritarian,

and (c) permissive parenting styles. These three parenting styles are based on levels of demandingness and responsiveness of parents. One more parenting style referred to as uninvolved or neglectful was added by Maccoby and Martin, (1983). Studies have shown that there is increasing literature to confirm the importance of the roles of parents in shaping substance-use behaviours among their children (Coombs & Landsverk, 1988). Some studies show a strong relationship between parenting styles and types of alcohol used among children and adolescents like Čablová, Pazderková, & Miovský, (2014). This research therefore sought to examine parenting styles in relation to alcohol abuse among the youth in Kibera slum, Kibera constituency with an intention of identifying which parenting style could be encouraged to prevent youth from abusing alcohol.

1.2 Research Problem

This research sought to examine whether there is a perceived relationship between parenting styles and alcohol abuse among the youth in Kibera slum.

Despite the world being populated by billions of parents, there are still many challenges with parenting. Children as young as 11 and 15 years in western countries take tobacco, alcohol and cannabis (Currie et al., 2004).

The current changing lifestyle has led to change in parenting styles as well as families. Parenting styles and substance abuse has therefore been influenced by the changes in family structure. (Ledoux et al., 2002; Miller and Plant, 2003). In most families, both parents find themselves working away from home for family sustainability. In the process they lose their connection with their children (Wang'eri, 2007). Kinai, (2002) stated that the way a parent relates with their children has an effect with their behaviour. There are several factors that can contribute to a child's behaviour such as environment, media, peer influence but parenting styles have been perceived as the main contributor. Therefore, the observation from the above research is that parenting styles influence behaviour and alcohol abuse among the children and youths. (Kinai 2002)

1.3 Research Objectives

1.3.1 General Objective

The general objective of this study is to examine the relationship between perceived ethical parenting styles and alcohol abuse among the youth in Kibera constituency.

1.3.2. Specific objectives

The study shall be guided by the following specific objectives

- i. To identify the ethical parenting styles used in Kibera
- ii. To establish Kibera youths' perceptions on parenting styles.
- iii. To investigate the relationship between parenting styles and their contribution to alcohol abuse

1.4. Research Questions

- i. Which are the ethical parenting styles used among Kibera youth?
- ii. What are the perceptions of Kibera youths' parents' parenting styles?
- iii. What is the relationship between ethical parenting styles used and alcohol abuse among the youths in Kibera slum?

1.5. Hypothesis

The hypothesis that this research intends to test is that there is no relationship between ethical parenting styles and alcohol abuse among the youths

1. 6. Scope of the study

The study targeted the youths between 14-25 years in Kibera slum. The choice of the location of study identifies with the population at stake which is significant to most of the youths in the urban, slum similar setting. By considering the region, the study intended to put into consideration the most current parenting trend in Kibera.

1.7. Significance of the Study

The results of this study are likely to benefit the stakeholders as illustrated below

- Schools

Many schools including institutions of higher learning may benefit from this study and use it for reference

- Parents

Parents may find the information here relevant to use in their parenting

- Religious institutions

Churches and other religious institutions may find this information very crucial as they endeavour to bring up a healthy society.

- Counsellors

Many counsellors may benefit in knowing which parenting style produces less alcohol addicted youth and advise their clients accordingly.

- Policy Makers

The policy makers may find interest in this research and probably make policies that may benefit parenting more.

1.7. Assumptions of the Study

This study held the following assumptions:

1. Parents are very significant people in their children's lives and the way they interact with them influences the children's' behaviour and character in future.
2. Parenting is an ethical duty that employs teaching the children ethically.
3. There are some parenting styles that are better than others in relation to alcoholism
4. Some parenting styles contribute to non-alcohol abuse among the youth
5. Perceptions of youth on how their parents bring them up influence their behaviour and character.
6. Youth between the ages of 15-24 will be the most appropriate respondents for this study.
7. Participants will give honest and unbiased responses.

1.8. Conclusion of the chapter

The chapter looked at the introduction of the study, problem statement, purpose of the study, research objectives and questions, scope, significance, limitations, delimitations and assumption of the study. The next chapter presents literature

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

In this chapter, the researcher highlighted the findings and observations made by various scholars focusing on different parenting styles and their contribution to alcohol abuse. The study also outlined the theoretical and conceptual frameworks touching on parenting styles and alcohol abuse.

2.2 Theoretical Framework

The research used theoretical model by Diana Baumrind (1966) to examine the relationship between the relationship youth behaviour and alcohol abuse. Baumrind stated that different parents adopt authoritative, authoritarian, permissive and uninvolved/neglectful parenting styles to bring up children. (Baumrind 1966, 1967, 1991; Maccoby & Martin, 1983)

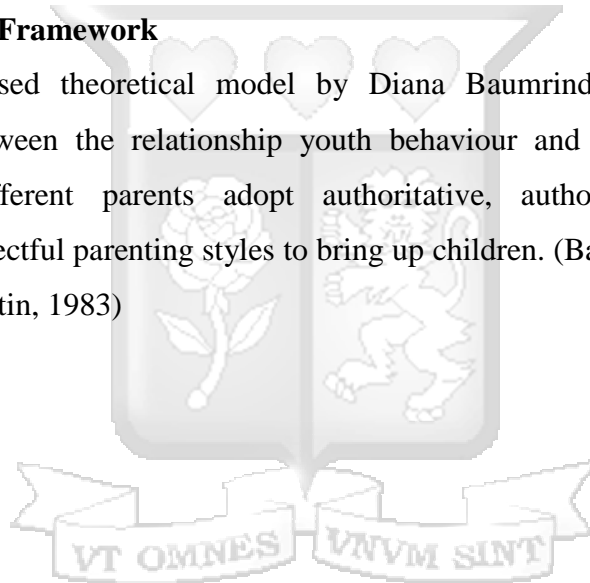


Figure 2.1 Source: Researcher's own based on Diana Baumrind's theory (1991)

Figure 2.1

The Conceptual Framework

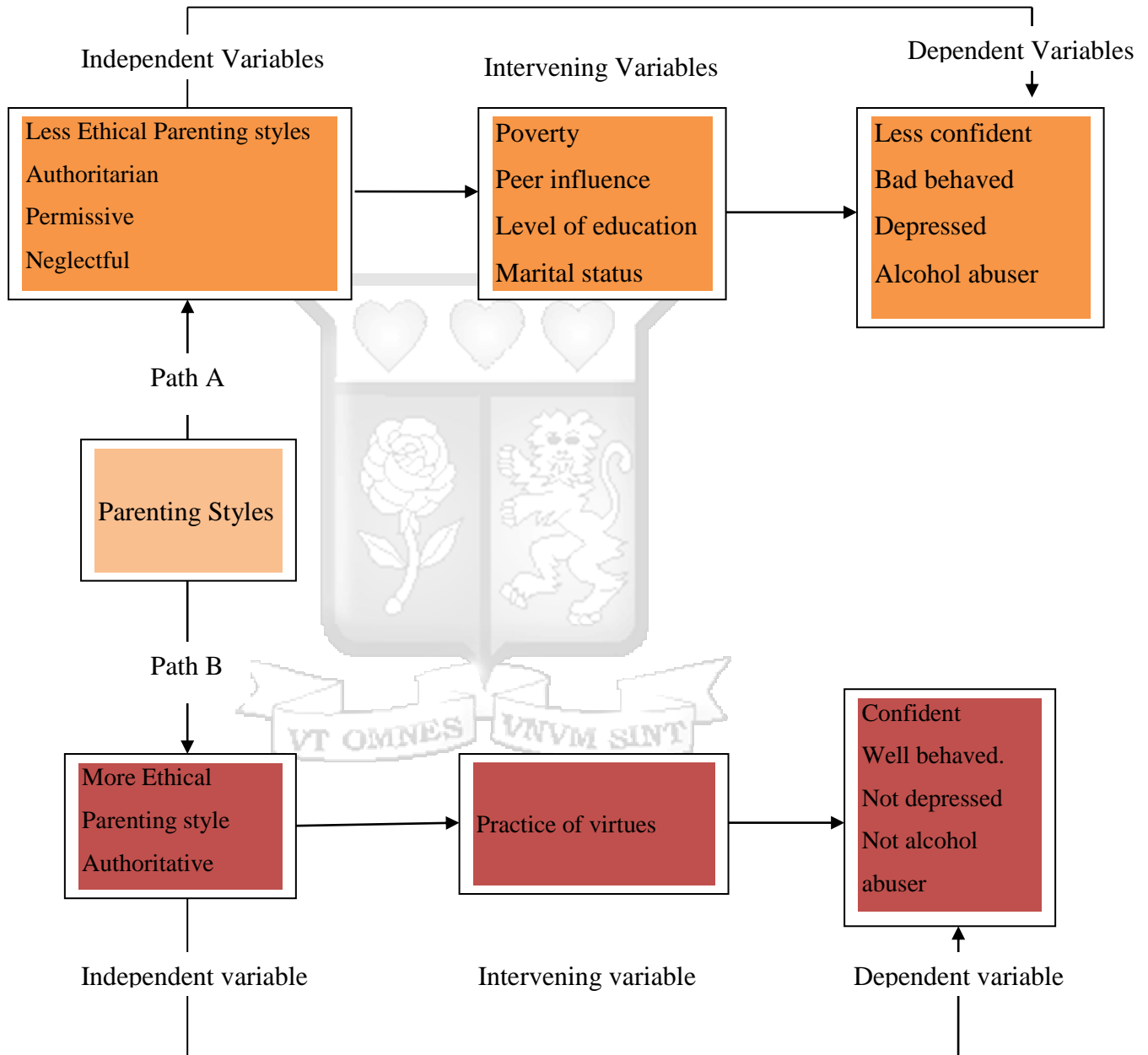


Figure 0.1: Source: Researcher's own based on Diana Baumrind's theory (1991)

The diagram above shows the relationship between parenting styles and alcohol abuse based on researcher's own knowledge on the knowledge of Diana Baumrind's theory (1991). It assumes that parenting styles have a direct influence on youth's alcohol abuse and behaviour. This had however, to be tested scientifically to determine. Path A shows that when parents adopt authoritarian, permissive or neglectful parenting styles, they might bring up children with behaviour problems who are likely to become abuse alcohol. Path B shows that if parents use authoritative parenting style which has components of virtuous ethics, they are likely to bring up children who are disciplined with positive behaviours and eventually people who are not addicted to alcohol in the future.

2.3 Literature review on parenting

Parenting is a complex activity. It entails having behaviours that influence the character of a child (Hamner & Turner, 2001). Interestingly, parental influence among children is higher and diminishes as they grow. Moreover, peer influence tends to dominate in adolescence (Kandel, 1985). Wiese and Alexandra, (2011) in their research observed that parents are children's role models although in some cases the as children grow, they modify and reflect these models according to their beliefs and social relations.

Parenting is best practiced at home. The family has the greatest vital link with the society. Citizens are born in the family and find school of learning social virtues (Sirico et al., 2000). It is therefore important to keep the home environment safe for the parents to exercise their divine assignment of raising their children for a better society.

Pope John Paul II in the Charter of the Rights of the Family held that the place of parents was so important in children's education and indeed could not be substituted (Gravissimum Educationis, 1965). Over the years, family structures and living arrangements have continually changed to meet the needs of family members. In the whole world, nuclear family has been known to be the most common arrangement since Sixteenth Century (Lauer & Lauer, 2000). However, challenges of parents and guardians at home reduce the effectiveness of proper parenting hence contributing to poor development, growth and behaviour of children (Kibera, 1998). Nowadays, it is difficult to find a family spending quality time together without distractions. Moreover today, due

to life's demands, some parents have been forced to spend more time on their jobs, hence less time with their children leaving them alone for long. When children are left unsupervised for long, they get influence from exposure to different types of media. This exposes them to behaviour disorders which may affect even their academic achievement (Kinai, 2002). In the process they begin to abuse alcohol.

In the 18th Century in the United States of America, the church worked in collaboration with the state to shape the children's character using the Bible (Hamner & Turner, 2001). Cases of youth alcohol and drug abuse were rare. Parents believed it was crucial to adhere to religious doctrines. Contrary to America, the United Kingdom before the introduction of Christianity, the Spartans of the Ancient Greek believed being harsh to children would help them become better as they assumed that children were born evil. However, when Europe embraced Christianity, church leaders took over matters of parenting (Miller, 1983). Popular conceptions of what constitutes parenting "best practices" are known to have changed from generation to generation (Rankin, 2005). Today parents choose to raise kids differently as time, lifestyle and needs have changed (Agarwal, 2018). Many challenges and demands within the society have reduced parenting effectiveness of their children's behaviour, growth and development. Some of these challenges include social, educational, economic challenges and certainly influence of Western values (Kibera, 1998), these have exposed children to use and abuse alcohol.

Alcohol abuse is a challenge to many youths all over the world. Alcohol has been ranked as one of the most harmful drugs (Nutt, King, & Philips, 2010; van Amsterdam, Nutt, Philips, & van den Brink, 2015). Alcohol is the most commonly used intoxicating drug among adolescents (Dekovic, & Meeus, Hibell et al., 2012; Johnston et al. 2015). McCabe *et al.* (2009) also noted that alcohol is classified as a major epidemic

Studies in America have found that some students in 12th grade abuse cigarettes, alcohol and other drugs including marijuana (Johnston et al., 2002). In another study in the USA, 79 percent of young adults, especially college students were noticed to be heavy drinkers (Hiscock et al., 2008). Further, another research done in the European School Survey Project on Alcohol and Drugs, survey from 2011 estimated that 87% of European adolescents aged 15–16 years had ever used alcohol (Berge, Sundell, Öjehagen, &

Håkansson, 2016). Moreover, parents seem to contribute to children's alcohol intake. According to Beal *et al.* (2001), parents expressing their disapproval of health risk behaviours could control their adolescents' alcohol use. Therefore, proper parental support has a preventive effect on adolescents' alcohol consumption (Vorst, Engels, Meeus, Deković, & Leeuwe, n.d.)

In South Africa, a study by Chaukeet al.(2015) indicated that both female high school students use alcohol. Another research carried out in 2015, reported that 44% of Swedish adolescents at 15 to 16 years had used alcohol(Berge et al., 2016)

In Kenya today, family value systems have changed tremendously. Children are exposed to alcohol. Siringi and Waihenya (2003) in their research reported that more than 22% of primary school children in Kenya take alcoholic products. Another study by Oteyo and Kariuki (2009) in Nakuru County reported that family factors are a great contributor to consumption of drugs among secondary school students. Family values that been watered down. Some young people prefer single parenting by choice because of the nature of their careers hence remaining unmarried while others choose for divorce or separation (Berk, 2003; Santrock, 2001). Mr. Musau Ndunda, chairman of the Kenya National Association of parents criticized parents for turning schools into “dumping grounds” and leaving parenting and mentoring of children to teachers (Wanja, 2010). This sadly means that the role of parenting is basically left to teachers and caretakers. Devore and Ginsburg (2005) in their research pointed that parenting styles influence adolescent behavioural outcome such as alcohol use.

Okoth (2016) in his study in Kibera noted that there is high prevalence rate of drug abuse among the children in Kibera slum. Furthermore, he noted that poor parenting was rising at an alarming rate in the slum. His research also found that there is a link between drug abuse and parenting among children in Kibera slum. Mugisha et al., (2003) added that dropping out of school increases the chances of alcohol and drug use. One of the solutions to drug abuse among children in Kibera slum is, an improvement on parenting Okoth & Mburu, (2016)

In the light of the above literature, this section demonstrates that there has been a big change on the notion of parenting due to the changes from traditional to modern culture and the multiple interpretations of parenting and their consequences. This research nevertheless considers that proper parenting is the ethical temporary assignment to bring up the children to help them attain their highest goal and happiness in life.

The next section looks for literature on the characteristic of ethical parenting. It borrows heavily from the teachings of Aristotle as found in the Catechism of the Catholic Church.

2.3.1 Ethical Parenting

Ethical parenting would mean bringing up children ethically. Aristotle says that the most ethical duty of parents to educate their children. (Wanjala, 2018) Additionally, he points that they can educate in spirituality, physical training, character formation too (Juma, n.d.) The Catholic Church world over has continued to emphasize that parents are as co-creators with God as they bring up children. The Church insists that children should be brought up well with required love and patience. On this note, the Catholic Church concurs with this, saying:

“Parents have the first responsibility for the education of their children. They bear witness to this responsibility first by creating a home where tenderness, forgiveness, respect, fidelity and disinterested service are the rule. The home is well suited for education in the virtues. . .” (The Catechism of The Catholic Church, Canon 2223).

On another front, Aristotle, a student of Plato, in the Nicomachean Ethics (NE, I, 10, 1099 b 11-12) emphasized on behaviour training through teaching ethics. He ascertained that children trained in ethics would attain happiness, which he equated to knowledge or education through virtuous lives. In the above light, concerned parents should therefore collectively work to instil good habits such as virtues. (Juma, n.d.) Additionally, the duty of giving education is primarily for the married couples. As they do this, they participate in becoming co-creators with God. Their task entails helping the child born to effectively live a complete human life. This is a solemn obligation to educate their offspring well-

rounded hence being acknowledged as the first educators of their children. It is the parents' duty to create a conducive family atmosphere so animated with love and reverence for God and others which is also becomes first virtuous school needed by every society (Gravissimum Educationis, n. 3).

Moreover, Aristotle notes that children brought up at homes strengthened the marital bond and therefore made both parents certainly have a genuine interest in bringing them up (NE.1162a17-27). He cites “*as soon as a child can understand what is said to him, the nurse, the mother, the attendant slave and the father himself vie with each other to make him very good; i.e. to make him an even better person in society by every word and deed, teaching and showing him that this is right, that is wrong, this beautiful and that is ugly... that he must do this and avoid that. If he disobeys, they correct him with threats and blows. Later they send him to school with express instructions to the teachers to pay more attention to orderly behaviour before reading, music and gymnastics*” (325b)

There are other scholars who have supported what Aristotle talk about parenting and children character. *Familiaris Consortio*, n. (36) affirms that educating children done in parenting is a unique love relationship between parents and children and so it cannot be delegated usurped or replaced by other people. Parenting is entirely the duty of parents It is well captured as “*The family has a special role to play throughout the life of its members, from birth to death. It is truly “the sanctuary of life: the place in which life—the gift of God—can be properly welcomed and protected against the many attacks to which it is exposed and can develop in accordance with what constitutes authentic human growth”*(CA, n. 39).

Admitting that parenting may have its difficulties, The Christian faith groups, emphasized by the Catholic church echoes that parents carry the unequalled role of bringing up children. They further emphasize that parenting ought to be done well with much needed, love and patience it.(Wanjala 2018)

In the duty of parenting parents should endeavour to be tender, forgiving, respectful and to have fidelity. The home is well suited for virtuous education.” (The Catechism of The Catholic Church, Canon2223)

Having considered ethical parenting from Aristotle and Catholic Church, it is evident that ethical parenting should comprise of various components in them like love, virtues like patience and good behaviour. In the next section the research looks at other various parenting styles.

2.4 Various Parenting styles.

This research borrowed greatly from the study of four parenting style by Baumrind. She categorized the four parenting styles in to two major aspects, demandingness and responsiveness. Baumrind, (1991) describes parental responsiveness as support, warmth, and acceptance. On the other hand, she describes parental demandingness as the parents' expectation or of the child. The relationship of the two categories and the four parenting styles is graphically shown in Figure 1.

Table.0.1: Parental Demandingness Vs Responsiveness

		Demandingness	
		High	Low
Responsiveness	High	Authoritative	Permissive
	Low	Authoritarian	Neglectful

Parenting style and their effects on children has been studied for years (Demo & Cox, 2000). Baumrind (1966) defined three parenting styles and their effects to children in relation to behaviour and also academic achievement namely authoritative, authoritarian and permissive parenting styles. Maccoby and Martin (1983) later added one more parenting style referred to as uninvolved or neglectful. The above four parenting styles were found to be crucial in defining the behaviour and attitude of parents toward their children (Joshi et.al 2009) Some scholars reported that parenting style has effects positive or negative on children's emotions and behaviours (Lee, Daniels, & Kissinger, 2006). More recent scholars have reported that the four parenting styles identified by Baumrind (1971) affect children socially an emotionally (McWayne, Owsianik, Green, & Frantuzzo, 2008). Similarly, other research studies indicate a great relation between parenting styles and children's performance in school, behaviour disorders like violence, sexual activity, alcohol and substance abuse and depression anxiety (Sarac, 2001). An

example is a study conducted by Alzadeh, Talib, Abdullah, and Mansor (2011) which determined the relationship between maternal parenting styles and children's behaviour problems in Tehran. This research looks at each of the parenting styles separately and their effects to children in relation child's development and behaviour including alcohol abuse

2.4.1 Authoritative Parenting Style

There are several studies that researched on authoritative styles. In this parenting style, demandingness and responsiveness are very high. Sarac (2001) is of the view that authoritative parents are warm and nurturing. Moreover, his parenting typology puts boundaries on behaviour in a warm accepting environment (Baumrind, 1991; Lauer & Lauer, 2000). Authoritative parents closely monitor their children and set clear standards for conduct by being firm, but not intrusive and restrictive. They apply disciplinary methods which are more supportive than punitive (Baumrind, 1991).

In this style, parents create a loving home environment and offer a high emotional support to their children. Parents here are consistent and fair. Further, they offer issue-oriented strategies in order to promote their children's uniqueness while ensuring conformity to group standards. They allow their children different alternatives, encourage them to make decisions and accept their responsibility for their actions. Authoritative has been known to bring up children who are self-controlled, independent lively, happy, capable, successful, socially responsible, and self-reliant (Berk, 2003; Santrok, 2001).

It can be noted that authoritative parents lay very clear rules and reasonable guidelines and conduct for their children. They are supportive, communicate well, and respect children's independence (Berk, 2003; Moss, 2009; Santrok, 2001, 2002). Due to the guidance authoritative parents give their children, the children easily follow them consistently (Timpano et al., 2010). Authoritative parenting style is more flexible. Parents give their children considerable freedom, but they are also careful to give reasons for the restrictions they impose from time to time and well laid down guidelines (Nyarko, 2011). It uses consistent acceptance, non-punitive discipline practices to the child's needs and well-being (Maccoby & Martin, 1983). Authoritative parents encourage their children to develop their own identities as well as be independent (Grolnick &

Pomerantz, 2009; Takeuchi & Takeuchi, 2008). Moreover, there is two-way communication that exists between authoritative parents and their children, which helps develop good parent-child relationships (Kim & Rohner, 2002).

In relation to alcohol abuse, research has also proved that there is an inverse relationship between authoritative parenting style and heavy episodic drinking (Mathialagan & Teng, 2017). In support of that view, in a recent review (Becoña et al., 2012), it was observed that most studies report adolescents with authoritative parents reported lower rates of substance use as compared to other parenting styles. Authoritative parenting was associated with less probability of frequent drinking, in a longitudinal study on Scottish adolescents, among those aged 15 to 16 years at baseline. In this study it was noted that permissive and neglectful parenting styles were associated with higher probability of frequent drinking at follow-up (Shucksmith, Glendinning, & Hendry, 1997). Subsequently, in a large study of more than 2,000 adolescents, it was shown that having an authoritative mother was associated with lower probability of the adolescent having being drunk in the past year (Shakya, Christakis, & Fowler, 2012). In conclusion, authoritative parents are least likely to raise children who are likely to smoke and consume and abuse alcohol (Malik, 2005)

In relation to depression, Liem, Cavell, & Lustig, (2010) noted that authoritative parenting style minimizes symptoms of depression. Authoritative parenting has negative correlation with young adult depression symptoms (Liem et al., 2010). Additionally, children of authoritative parents score lower on depression as observed by Milevsky, Schlechter, Netter, and Keehn (2007). Furthermore, Lamborn et al. (1991) and Steinberg et al. (1994) noted that authoritative parenting significantly reduces the possibility of children developing depression. Likewise, Jackson and Schemes (2005) also found that authoritative parenting contributed to less depression among children. Children of authoritative parents demonstrate desired behaviours such as calmness, knowing the consequence of his/her behaviours, self-confidence, self-esteem, maturity, and are able to communicate effectively with their parents (Buri, 1989; Takeuchi & Takeuchi, 2008).

Positive influence on children's empathy, life satisfaction, social competence, social adjustment, responsibility and academic achievement has been associated with

authoritative parenting style. Indeed, authoritative parenting style has a great advantage in contributing to children's positive well-being (Baumrind, 1991; Jackson & Schemes, 2005; Liam et al., 2010; Pezzella, 2010; Suldo & Huebner, 2004; Timpano et al., 2010). In addition; Gonzales et al. (2002) found that children of authoritative parents show positive achievement at school. This was also earlier confirmed by Research shows that children of authoritative parents show self-initiative and portray confidence and also achieve higher grades academically. (Baumrind 1966, 1967, 1991) Children who live with authoritative parents may demonstrate low depression (Liem et al., 2010; Milevsky et al., 2008; Milevsky et al. 2007; Pezzella, 2010; Steinberg et al., 2007), high empathy (Eisenberg et al., 2005; Timpano et al., 2010; Zhou et al., 2002), high life satisfaction (Milevsky et al. 2008; Suldo & Huebner 2004), high social competence (Baumrind & Black, 1967, 1991; Kazemi et al., 2010; Veneziano, 2003), and responsibility (Steinberg et al., 2006), and excel academically (Gonzales et al., 2002; Martin et al., 2007).

In the summary of the foregoing, authoritative parenting has been credited for bringing up balanced children who are less likely to be involved in delinquency, violence, use or abuse alcohol (Sarac, 2001). Researcher's ethical observation is that authoritative parenting style is likely to produce children who are happy and live virtuous lives

2.4.2 Authoritarian Parenting Style

This section will describe authoritarian parenting and its effects on children's emotions and behaviours. Authoritarian parenting style has been characterized by have high demands from parents, and low responsiveness to children. This parenting style uses a restrictive style, gives orders and commands expecting children to obey. It reflects strict military-style rules without explanation or questions. If a child fails to obey, they are immediately punished severely. Research has pointed that authoritarian parenting leads to children who are proficiently obedient. Moreover, most of them are bitter, angry and fearful. Some develop aggressive behaviour and others run away from home and school. (Baumrind 1966, 1967, 1991) This style describes parents who show low support, control their children, and order them to follow specific rules. (NPDF.pdf, n.d.) "...imposing things by force, in an authoritarian manner, is not the right way to teach. The ideal attitude of parents lies more in becoming their children's friends---friends who will be

willing to share their anxieties, who will listen to their problems, who will help them in an effective and agreeable way...” (Escriva, 27)

Hoeve et al. (2009) suggested that authoritarian parents demonstrate responsiveness and warmth but high control toward their children. According to Baumrind (1966, 1971), authoritarian parents set rules to try to shape, control, and evaluate the behavioural attitudes of their children. They tend to be conservative and overly strict. Children of authoritarian parents are allowed little or no choice and have to follow their parents' orders (Gfroerer et al., 2004). These parents portray little or no affection and seem aloof from their children (Sarac, 2001).

Most western culture scholars describe authoritarian parenting as a forceful and demanding style (Grolnick & Pomerantz, 2009; Leman, 2005; Timpano et al., 2010). The children are given no opportunities to decide what they want and as a result become less self-confident (Suldo & Huebner, 2004). Parents have very high expectations, and children are not allowed to disobey their parents (Kim & Rohner, 2002; Takeuchi & Takeuchi, 2008). Steinberg et al. (1991) says that authoritarian parents closely monitor their children's behaviour. Authoritarian parents make decisions for their children (Fletcher et al., 2004; Steinberg, Elman, & Mounts, 1989). Authoritative parents have poor communication with their children as they talk to their children not talk with them making communication one way (Alegre, 2011; Baumrind, 1971; Grolnick & Pomerantz, 2009; Leman, 2005). Moreover, authoritarian parenting is rigid, punitive and restrictive where parents tend to pressurize their children to follow their directions and to respect their words (Timpano et al., 2010). Marsiglia et al. (2007) also found that authoritarian parents discipline their children physically and emotionally

Authoritarian style of parenting leads to children who are obedient and proficient, but they lack happiness, social competence and have poor self-esteem. They become rebellious, hostile discontent, withdrawn, and react negatively to frustrations (Baumrind 1966, 1967, 1991). Children of authoritarian parents have poorer social skills and higher

levels of depression (Darling, 1999). Moreover, this parenting style has been found to highly correlate with delinquent behaviour (Alizadeh et al., 2011).

In relation to behaviour, most scholars have associated authoritarian parenting style with negative outcomes in children and adolescents. Authoritarian parenting has also been with low self-esteem, sadness, low success, and increased nervousness (Baumrind, 1966; Furnham & Cheng, 2000; Kaufmann, Gesten, & Santa-Lucia, 2000; Wolfradt, Hempel, & Miles, 2003). In a study on parenting style and depression among adolescents, Joshi et al. (2009) found that, adolescents who lived with authoritarian parents had more depression than those who lived with authoritative parents. Other scholars also found that authoritarian parenting and depression are strongly correlated (Milevsky et al., 2007)

In conclusion, children of authoritarian parents may experience high depression (Patock Peckham & Morgan-Lopez, 2009; Thompson et al., 2003), low self-esteem (Martinez & Garcia, 2008; Barnow et al., 2005), low self-satisfaction (Leung et al., 2004; Milevsky et al., 2007), aggression (Beck et al., 2004; Knutson, DeGarmo, & Reid, 2004) Knutson et al., 2005), and are likely to be involved in robbery and rape (Hoeve et al., 2008, 2009; Schaffer et al., 2009). From authoritative and authoritarian styles, one may conclude that authoritative parenting has more benefit for children than authoritarian parenting

2.4.3 Permissive Parenting Style

The next section will describe the specific effects of permissive parenting on children's emotions and behaviours. Permissive also known as indulgent parenting is warm and accepting. Permissive parents put few demands but are more responsive to their children. Rather than being involved in their children's affairs, such parents are overindulging. They make few demands for responsible children's behaviour and do not demand compliance with stringent rules or elevated standards of behaviour. This style produces defiant children with anti-social behaviour who are impulsive, disobedient, demanding and overly dependent on adults. They also perform poorly in school and are more likely to get into trouble with authority (Baumrind 1966, 1967, 1991).

Hoeve et al. (2009) found that permissive parents support their children, show high responsiveness but have low or little control of the children. They encourage children to do whatever they want (Timpano et al., 2010). According to Marsiglia et al. (2007), permissive parents allow their children freedom to act without monitoring and setting limit or conditions. They think that children may get closer to them when they allow them freedom (Marsiglia et al., 2007). Permissive parenting style is likely to cause behavioural problems among children (Baumrind, 1996; Joshi et al., 2009). Permissive parenting style has been found to be potentially unsafe for children because it is unsuccessful in helping children to develop good judgment (Milevsky, Schlechter, Netter, & Keehn, 2007). On the contrary, Baumrind (1991) stated that since children of permissive parents do most of the things independently, they tend to be more mature and responsible. Lee et al. (2006) found that while permissive parents are more responsive to the children, they fail to set expectations or boundaries for their children. Milevsky et al. (2007) found that permissive parent's lenience on their children causes depression as they are allowed whatever the children wish to do. They lose focus and might act inappropriately. One may predict that permissive parenting results in more problematic children's behaviour

Permissive or indulgent parenting style is low in demandingness and high in responsiveness as demonstrated by (Baumrind 1966, 1967, 1991). Parents are unquestionably non-traditional and lenient. They do not demand actions from their children allow own self-regulation and confrontations with their children (Darling, 1999). Though permissive parents are highly involved with their children wellbeing and activities, warm and accepting, they make few or no demands for household responsibility (Moss, 2009; Santrock, 2001, 2002). Ironically, Sarac (2001) pointed that these permissive parents take orders and instructions from their children. They are passive in mentoring their children, fail to discipline and do not feel responsible for how their children turn out in future.

This type of parenting produces children who rank low in happiness, have better self-esteem, but lack self-dependence, self-control and self-regulation. These children tend to

be disobedient and rebellious (Berk, 2003; Moss, 2009; Santrock, 2001, 2002). They have exploitative tendencies, have higher chances of engaging in anti-social behaviours, and are also more likely to experience problems with authority (Berk, 2003). They are also most likely to be involved in violent actions. Delinquency, substance abuse and sexual activity have been associated with this parenting style (Sarac, 2001; Alizadehet al., 2011). Children living with permissive parents, show antisocial behaviour rebellion and are disruptive (Knutson et al., 2004; Underwood et al., 2009). Some children might exhibit depression (Joshi et al., 2009; Milevsky et al., 2007). Regarding depression some children from permissive show the same (Knutson et al., 2004; Spinrad et al., 2004), low self-satisfaction (Milevsky et al., 2007), aggression (Knutson et al., 2004; Knutson & Schartz, 1997), antisocial behaviour (Knutson et al., 2004), delinquency (Hoeve et al., 2008; Kendall58 Tackett & Eckenrode, 1996, Steinberg et al., 1994; Widom, 1998) and disrespectful attitudes (Steinberg et al., 2006).

In conclusion, there are positive and negative effects of permissive parenting. Milevsky et al. (2007) noted that adolescents of permissive mothers scored higher on depression than adolescents of authoritative mothers. In relation to alcohol abuse children of permissive parents are likely to abuse alcohol because they have autonomy of what they do without the supervision of their parents.

2.4.4. Neglectful Parenting Style

Neglectful parenting style has resulted in negative outcomes among children according to most scholars, (Ehnvall, Parker, Hadzi-Pavlovic, & Mahli, 2008; Knutson, De Garmo, Koepl, & Reid, 2005; Stack, Serbin, Enns, Ruttle, & Barrieau, 2010). Hoeve et al. (2009) described neglectful parenting style as parents not showing support and little control of their children. Parents tend to be distant and uninvolved in their child's life (Steinberg et al., 1991). In this parenting style there is neither control, nor warmth given to the children and low responsiveness is also noted (Suldo & Huebner, 2004). Parents have little communication with their children and are generally indifferent to issues of autonomy. Parents pay less or no attention and give little care to their children (Kim & Rohner, 2002). Alegre (2011) emphasized that parents may be insensitive to their children, unattached, disengaged and undemanding.

Children of uninvolved parents suffer lack self-control, low self-esteem and are less competent academically than their peers (Maccoby & Martin, 1983). In relation to this study, Baumrind's theory predicts a significant relationship between parenting styles, children's behaviour. Milevsky et al. (2007) observed that adolescents who received neglectful parenting from their mothers scores low on both self-esteem and life satisfaction. Similarly, they score higher on depression than children from all the other three parenting types. Another research found that neglectful parenting produced sadness in children (Spinrad, Eisenberg, Harris, Hanish et al., 2004).

Knutson et al. (2004) found that neglectful parenting contributed to children's aggression and antisocial behaviour. Other scholars have concluded that neglectful parenting is the least desirable among the parenting styles (Maccoby & Martin, 1983).

Children of neglectful parents exhibit lack self-control, have low self-esteem, are less competent than their peers and they may find themselves searching for love in all the wrong places (Santrock, 2005).

A study conducted by Kinai (2002) indicated that unloving and neglectful parents brought up children who were most aggressive. These children seem to lack sense of direction in everyday life since their parents do not provide the necessary attention for their needs. They engage in socially unacceptable behaviour as seek for attention they miss from their parents (Hong, 2012).

In some extreme cases, this parenting style might encompass both rejecting-neglecting and neglectful parents (Baumrind, 1991). This style of parenting barely exceeds feeding and clothing a child (Berk, 2003). These parents do not require mature behaviour and are very lenient. They neglect their children's needs and concerns thereby exposing a child at high risk. These parents have distant and poor relationships with their children as they rarely show affection. Research concludes that children of uninvolved parents perform poorly in most domains (Darling, 1999).

In relation to alcoholism, neglectful parenting style, Malik (2005) observed that neglectful parents are most likely to raise children who smoke and abuse alcohol.

In comparison, one may conclude that neither permissive nor neglectful parenting provide advantages to the children outcomes although some scholars said sometimes permissive parenting has good effect to the children. As mentioned earlier, the four parenting styles such as authoritative, authoritarian, permissive, and neglectful parenting recommended by Baumrind (1967, 1971) can determine the way parents nurture their children (Joshi, Sharma, & Mehra, 2009).

It is evident that all the parenting styles were represented in Kibera. Authoritative parenting style was the most popular followed by Authoritarian, permissive and the last one was neglectful. The next section of literature review was on the youth perception on the parenting styles of their parents.

2.5 Ranking parenting styles ethically.

This research tried to rank parenting styles ethically and concluded that the most ethical parenting style that has brought the best of children and can teach virtues is authoritative, authoritarian, permissive and the least ethical parenting style is neglectful. This research observed that parenting style which makes it easier for the parent to teach virtues to the children to attain the highest form of happiness could be ranked as the most ethical parenting style. Aristotle observed that virtues develop by being practiced just like people become builders by building (Dimmock & Fisher, 2017). The four main human virtues as defined by are prudence, justice, courage and self-control (Hayard, 2007). Parents should ensure that the parenting styles they use on their children bring out the four cardinal virtues in order to bring out the best in their children and to help them attain human excellence which is the highest good. In that light therefore, authoritative parenting style was found to have more ethical components than the rest. It is guided by love and responsibility. Authoritarian parenting style was majorly found to be too harsh to be used on children. Parents show love but the aspect of will power is not put into account as parents are seen to have too much control of the children, not allowing them to exercise personal choice. Permissive parenting style was found to be misdirected love where children are allowed to do whatever they want without being directed to what is helpful or dangerous for them. Neglectful parenting style was found to be the worst type of parenting. It is characterized by lack of love, acceptance and indeed abuse. Neglected

parenting styles can actually destroy a potentially good child to fail to realize their full potential.

According to literature review the researcher concluded that the parenting styles have been ranked as such by most scholars.

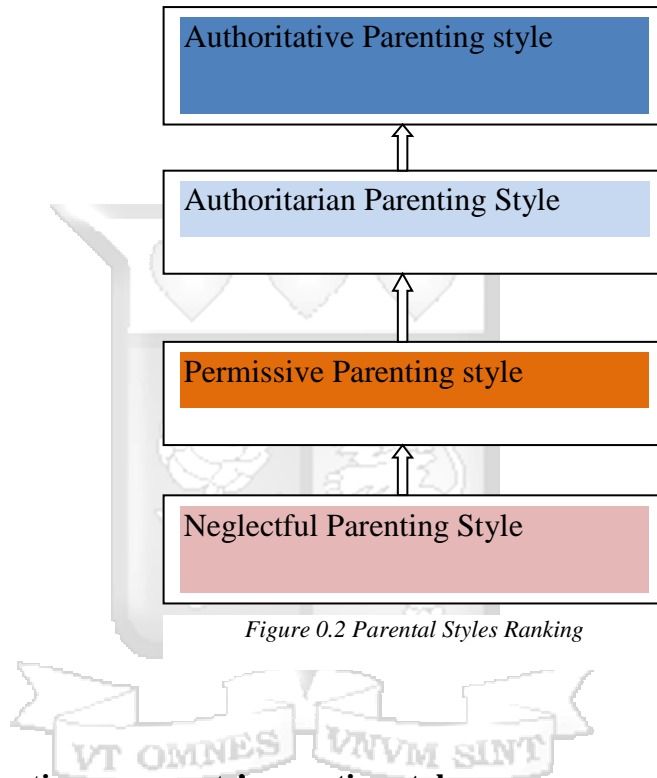


Figure 0.2 Parental Styles Ranking

2.6 Youths perception on parents' parenting styles

Different youth who have been brought up by different parents perceive their parents parenting styles differently. Adolescents' alcohol abuse is a persistent problem. Interestingly, teens are aware that it is illegal, and they endanger their lives when they abuse alcohol (Kia-Keating, Brown, Schulte, & Monreal, 2009). Parenting style factor may contribute to adolescent substance use. Failure of enforcing parenting styles cause lack of proper development of the child (Ainsworth, Blehar, Waters, & Wall 1978). According to Sharma (2015), there is a significant relationship between adolescent substance abuse and parenting styles for example parental monitoring and involvement. Additionally, parenting styles and adolescents substance use are closely linked (Brewer,

n.d.). Therefore, parents' perception of how children should be brought up is critical the outcome of children's behaviour (Sarac, 2001).

High level parental monitoring is linked to good general parenting practices resulted in a lower likelihood of adolescents using drugs (Vermilion-Smit, Verdurmen, Engels, & Vollebergh, 2015). Parental closeness can also play an important role is very important in children's behaviour. Contrary to this, the teens that were closer to their parents did not have such a high level of alcohol intake. Kids who are not emotionally connected to their parents lack stability and are likely to abuse alcohol (Chaplin, Sinha, Simmons, Healy, Mayes, Hommer, & Crowley, 2012). There is a link between poor parenting and drug abuse among children in Kibera slum. This suggests that poor parenting in the Kibera slum has contributed to prevalence of the drug abuse among children in Kibera slum. One of the solutions to drug abuse among children in Kibera slum is, therefore, an improvement on parenting (Okoth & Mburu, 2016).

It is evident that youths have different perception on their parents' parenting styles as evidenced above. The next section details the third research objective which dealt on the relationship between parenting styles and alcohol abuse.

2.7 Parenting styles and its relationship to alcohol abuse

In this section, the researcher looks at alcohol and its aspects before detailing its relationship to parenting styles.

Alcohol abuse is the habitual excess use of alcohol. Alcohol has been abused by many people around the world. Globally, 320 000 young people aged 15-29 years die annually, from alcohol-related causes (WHO,2011). Moreover, It is approximated that alcohol abuse causes about 2.5 million deaths globally each year (WHO, 2011).Interestingly, according to Schulenburg (1996), most individuals who start abusing alcohol have no intentions of abusing it but they start slowly then they become abusers with time.

Kenya has not been spared from the alcohol abuse problem. The government of Kenya acknowledges that alcohol and other drugs could become a national disaster if measures are not put in place (George, Mugai, Mugai, & Nyakwara, 2013)Moreover, drugs

and substances abuse is a major social problem in Kenya (NACADAA, 2007). At least 13 percent of people from all provinces in Kenya apart from North Eastern province consume alcohol (NACADAA, 2007). Surprisingly, half of drug abusers in Kenya are aged between 10-19 years. Alcohol has permeated most of Kenyan society whereby the most affected are the youth and young adults. The most commonly abused drugs in Kenya are alcohol, glue, miraa tobacco, bhang (marijuana) and psychotropic drugs (NACADAA, 2004).

Several studies reveal that university students have a higher prevalence of abusing alcohol more than non-college youth (Karama et al, 2007) According to Kendall (1980), youth involvement in peer activities, is a predisposing factor to abusing alcohol as they influence each other. Schools have been identified as risky or protective environment whereby if there is no adequate supervision children can end up abusing alcohol. On the other hand, the same schools my work as a place where they build self-efficacy to resist drug and alcohol abuse (Kibui, 2011).

Youth alcohol abuse can be caused by several factors among them exposure to alcohol advertising. Alcohol marketing is also another risk factor for alcohol use (Monica et al 2011). Bagnall (1986) poised that ownership of alcohol branded merchandise contributes to alcohol use and abuse. According to a study by American Psychiatric Association (1994), alcohol use by the youths leads to poor academic performance by the youths. This causes absenteeism in schools and colleges initiated by hangovers (Opie, 2005). Moreover, lecturers are also not spared from alcohol abuse as they attend the same drinking venues with their students setting a bad example to the student (Ndegwa, 1989). Alcohol taking mostly leads to addiction which eventually affects the student's performance at school and sometimes they drop out of school hence leading to unemployment because they lack academic qualifications for employment. (Karechio, 1994)

Studies show that alcohol abuse and addiction is prevalent to poorest areas which are characterized by low income (Felsted, 1986). This was supported by Jernigan, (2001) that

poor health and negative social and economic outcomes have been linked with alcohol abuse. Parents' attitude towards alcohol plays a major role in children's behavior (Midigo, 2002).

Parents who drink alcohol in the presence of their children influence their children in taking alcohol. Children whose parents take alcohol imitate the behaviour their parents' behaviour in alcohol taking also (George et al., 2013)

Having looked at alcohol and its aspects among the youths, the next section focuses on the relationship between each parenting style and alcohol abuse among the youth.

There is a negative relationship between authoritative parenting style and heavy episodic drinking. Participants with authoritative parents were positively linked with low episodic drinking behaviour. Besides, studies also mentioned that authoritative parents who shared alcohol information with their children were more likely to produce children who either don't drink or drinkers only occasionally (Mathialagan & Teng, 2017)

Parents taking alcohol as their children watch is linked to greater risk of substance use in adolescents (Hawkins et al., 1992; Foley, Altman, Durant, & Wolfson, 2004).

Permissive parenting style has found been found to have a positive correlation with students' alcohol consumption (Mathialagan & Teng, 2017) Interestingly in a research carried among the parents according to Jacob and Johnson (1997), permissive parents were found to have heavy drinkers compared to the other parenting styles

The above section focused on alcohol and its aspects as it affects college attending youth

2.8 Intervening variables

The intervening variable in this study was social economic. The indicator of intervening variables was poverty. This study focused parenting styles and alcohol abuse among the youth. These behaviours were measured using a five-point Likert-type scale.

2.9 Population

This study targeted youths between the ages of 14-25 living in the slum of Kibera. Kibera slum comprises of 13 villages namely Kianda, Soweto East, Soweto West, Gatwekera,

Raila, Kisumu Ndogo, Kichinjio, Mashimoni, Lainisaba, Lindi, KambiMuru, Makina and Silanga (Appendix 6). It is located approximately 5 Km southwest of Nairobi city centre and its size is 256 hectares, or 630 acres). Kibera is said to be the biggest informal urban settlements in Africa. (“Map of Kibera slum - Google Search,” n.d.) The map of Kibera slum is found in the appendix 7.

2.10 Interview Guide for Parents

The interview guide was meant to collect information from parents. It had a total of three detailed questions derived from the research objectives. The questions addressed type of parenting used and why, some factors that influence parenting styles, youths’ perception on the parenting styles and the relationship between parenting styles and alcohol abuse. Each item was further simplified to make the interview simple and focused.

2.11 Social Economic factor and parenting styles

Parenting maybe affected by social economic status of a family. This is very relevant to our study, though we are not studying the relationship between the socioeconomic status and deviant behaviour. This would include one’s years of education job or source of income. Research has revealed that social economic of a family rises and falls given different circumstances of a family. Moreover, family from higher level of social – parents with good economic status give more explanations to their children, explain the rules of discipline, and are warmer while those of lower social economic status use harsh criticism and physical punishment, (Berk, 2003).

Consequently, some children have been subjected to neglect mainly due to family poverty, rapid social changes and family breakdown, especially in urban setting. Poverty affects parenting and children’s growth and development becomes seriously affected (Berk, 2003).

Parents have to work in order to provide basic needs for their children. Further, spending quality and quantity time with their children has been affected because of the working hours. Inflation challenges together with other life’s challenges make parents physically and emotionally unavailable for their children. Wealthy parents protect their children

from the environment's adversities, but they lack in social in-built protective mechanism (Engle & Black, 2008)

Additionally, a study conducted by Otieno and Ofulla, (2009) proved that children from slums of Kisumu town which has lower economic status than suburbs were more involved with drug abuse. In the light of the above, it could be true that social economic status affect parenting in some ways. This research sought to find if poverty as an intervening variable affected parenting in Kibera in any way.

2.12 Parenting styles and peer pressure

More relevant, perhaps in the youth behaviour are the type of friends one associates with during early adolescence. This naturally can also be a consequence of the type of parenting, but we would only mention, because it is not the relationship we are researching.

Hoeve et al., (2008) observed that Parenting styles play a significant role in shaping the personality and behaviours of children. Empirical studies have confirmed a relation between peer pressure and antisocial behaviour (Mahoney & Stattin, 2000; Chung & Steinberg, 2006; Zinzow, Ruggiero, Hanson, Smith, Sanders, & Kilpatrick, 2009; Santor et al, 2000). Chung and Steinberg (2006) revealed that peer pressure causes some children during adolescence begin to depend more on their peers for acceptance than their parents (Santor et al., 2000; Zinzow et al., 2009). In another study on peer pressure, Mahoney and Stattin (2000) noted adolescents who spent time with deviant peers were also influenced negatively to consume drugs and alcohol and also engage in antisocial behaviour.

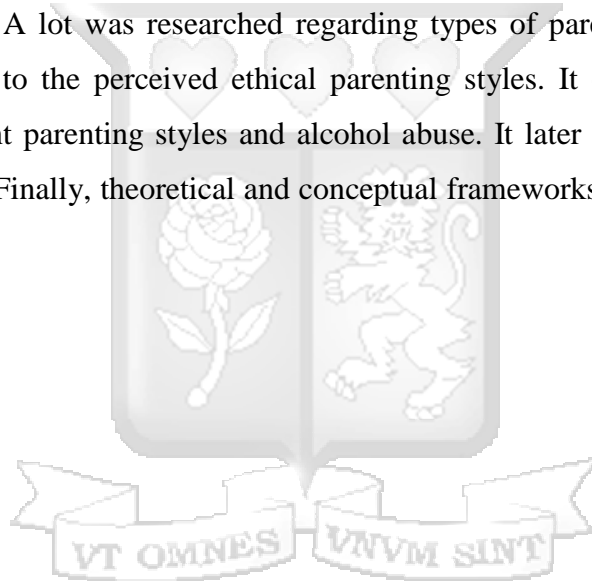
Authoritative parenting ranked high levels of support, effective communication skills, and supervision with less harsh punishment (Hoeve et al., 2008; Hoeve et al., 2009). (Hoeve et al.2008). Steinberg, Eisengart, and Cauffman (2006) found that children of authoritative parents were less likely to be influenced by peer pressure. However, children who were raised under neglectful parenting styles were found more likely to be influenced negatively by their peers (Steinberg et al., 2006)

2.13 The Research Gap

Though there is relative literature review regarding parenting styles in relation to children's behaviour, academic performance and depression, there is limited study focusing on parenting styles in relation to alcohol abuse among the youth. It is therefore important to examine ethical parenting styles and their relation to alcohol abuse. There is also no specific literature for youth in Kibera slum.

2.14 Conclusion of the Chapter

The review of literature revealed several pertinent issues as far as the area of study is concerned. This chapter consisted of literature found necessary and relevant to the title of the dissertation. A lot was researched regarding types of parenting styles, the research narrowed down to the perceived ethical parenting styles. It examined the relationship between different parenting styles and alcohol abuse. It later ranked different parenting styles ethically. Finally, theoretical and conceptual frameworks were also featured in this chapter.



CHAPTER 3

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

Kothari (2004) defines research methodology as systematic way of finding solution to research problem. This chapter discusses the methodology and procedures that will be used in conducting the study. It describes the research design, study area, the population and sampling techniques and sample size determination, data collection and the methods of analysing the data, the instruments to be used for the study are explained. Validity and reliability procedures were also included in the chapter. It also indicates the ethical consideration of the study and the conclusion.

3.2 Research Design

In this section, the research design and variables are discussed

3.2.1 Research in general

This research adopted mixed both qualitative and quantitative design (QUAN QUAL method). In this study, quantitative and qualitative data were collected simultaneously from youths and parents throughout the month of December 2018 and part of January 2019 respectively. Bryman and Bell (2007), observed that cross-sectional design involves the collection of data from quantitative and qualitative in connection with two or more variables which are then examined to detect patterns of relationship. Descriptive design allows for large data collection on a large population within a short period of time, determining and reporting the way things are (Creswell, 2012).

Research design refers to the researcher's overall plan of systematic inquiry. This research focuses on the opinion of the members of the target population on the styles of parenting and how this influences alcohol abuse which is dependent on narration of facts and descriptions concerning individuals, groups or situations which are consistent with most social science studies. According to Kothari, (2004) research design articulates

what data is required, what methods are used to collect and analyse the data and how the data answers the research questions. Research design also indicates the number of subjects in the research and also the characteristics of the population. It also dictates under what circumstances the data will be gathered. Similarly, McMillan and Schumacher (2010) regard research as a “plan for selecting subjects, research sites and data collection procedures in order to answer the research questions.” Research design is a work plan deliberately selected to guide the process of research.

3.2 Mixed Method

A mixed methods research methodology will be employed. Mixed methods research is based on work by scholars in diverse fields such as evaluation, education, management and sociology and has gone through several stages of development to become what it is today (Creswell, 2014). It incorporates the use of qualitative and quantitative data collection and analysis techniques. (Saunders, Thornhill, & Lewis (2009) argue that it is a good method because the two approaches complement each other when used simultaneously. Moreover, qualitative techniques are able to fill in the gaps and explain relationships that may be left out by quantitative techniques. According to Creswell (2008), mixed methods are necessary to uncover information and perspective, increase correlation of data and reduce biases and enhance accurate conclusions.

3.2.1 Triangulation

Triangulation was used whereby the researcher collected both quantitative and qualitative data analysed them separately and then compared them to each other. This method was considered better because it would save time as both qualitative and quantitative data would be collected together from the same people in the same place then analysed together. These aspects in this method were found to be complementing each other compared to other types of research.

3.2.2. Coding

According to Kothari, (2004) coding is necessary for computer tabulation and it is used for eliminating errors and reducing the same to minimum levels. Coding was done in this

research after the questionnaires were collected to be able to put the same questionnaires together for ease of data entry and analysis in the computer. Coding is also important for picking the critical information for efficient analysis. Due to the nature of the research, coding was used to capture the most needed information that would give the true picture of the research.

3.3. Variables used

The study considered demographic variables to be youths' age, gender, people the youth live with, occupation of the youths if working or still students. These variables were measured using nominal-type of measurement. The main variables of this study were parenting styles and alcohol abuse

3.3.1 Independent Variable

Independent variable was parenting style which the research measured categorically.

3.3.2 Intervening variable

The intervening variable in this study was alcohol abuse. The indicators of intervening variables were perception of the youth on poverty, peer influence and social status. This study focused on youth and alcoholism. The research used a five-point Likert-type scale.

3.4 Target Population and Sampling

Population is defined as the summation of elements which the study of interest is based on (Cooper and Schindler, 2009). According to Creswell (2008), a target population is a group of individuals with some common defining characteristics that the researcher can identify and study. The target population in this study is the youth within Kibera slum. To answer the research questions, the study focused on parenting styles used on the Kibera youth, their perception toward the parenting styles used and the relationship between parenting style and alcohol abuse amongst them. The population use for this study will comprise of 127 youth from Kibera slum. The sample was arrived at through simple random sampling where Kibera youth were found in their social places and requested to answer the questionnaires over a period of two weeks. Data collected was

analysed using SPSS and Microsoft application to give direction on the findings of the research survey.

3.4.1 Sampling Techniques

The sampling process involves a group of people, events, behaviour and group within which to conduct the study. Sampling frame is defined as a composition of all the elements from which the sample is drawn (Bloomberg et al. (2008). Sampling sought to get the number of respondents for a group representation of the youths in Kibera slum. According to KNBS, (2009) Kibera slum has an approximate population of 10,027 youth within the target ages of 14-25 years. According to Leedy and Omrod, (2005) sample sizes of 10% to 20% are representative of a population of over 1,000 people. The research conducted a simple random probability sampling where each member had a known and equal probability of being selected across Kibera slum where 127 being 10% of 1027 respondents filled in the questionnaires. Creswell (2008) advocates that in research, the larger sample size depicts a better representation of the population. Moreover, the research included 10 women parents for the interview guide from Kibera to enable the researcher to bring the element of qualitative data. The Kibera women were interviewed as they worked washing clothes for their clients in High-rise estate.

3.5 Research Instruments

Research instruments refer to the tools used for collecting data. Data collection is defined as a procedure of collecting and measuring variables of interest in a framework that allows one to respond to the set research questions and address the research objectives, Whitney, Lind and Wahl (1998). For this research, questionnaires and an interview guide were used as the main tools for collecting data. The two instruments employed to the participants concurrently in the mixed method research triangulation to save on time. According to Mcmillan and Schumacher (2010), a questionnaire is a carefully designed instrument written, typed or printed for collecting data directly from the people.

3.5.1 Questionnaire

The use of questionnaires was found to be suitable method for this study as it minimizes potential sources of bias and the researcher made sure that each item in the questionnaire addressed the objective of the study.

3.5.2 Interviewers' Guide

The interview guide was formulated for the use of gathering information from the targeted parents. This helped the researcher in guiding the informants. The researcher applied friendly tactics like smiling to make the interviewees relax, trust her and give honest answers. The guide was required to be signed by the interviewees before the commencement of the research.

3.6 Data analysis Procedure

According to Mugenda (2011) data obtained from the field is in its raw form and it is difficult to interpret. Data is analyzed so that the researcher is able to deduce the meaning of the emerging trends from the analyzed data. The researcher intends to use mixed methods triangulation where both qualitative and quantitative data will be collected together analyzed and compared to get sense out of it. It will be sorted, cleaned and coded in a computer and analyzed. Correlation analysis was used. This kind of analysis is involved in 2 or more variables (Kothari 2004). Further, the researcher sorted the questionnaires, coded the data, inserted them and analyzed using a statistical software program (SPSS 14). Frequencies were used to analyze youth demographic characteristics such as age and gender and the people they lived with. Descriptive statistics were used to analyze the Likert scale type questions. Descriptive analysis was considered because as pointed by Boone & Boone (2012), the analysis of Likert-type and Likert scale data needs unique data analysis procedures. They therefore provide recommendations for descriptive statistics to be used during the analysis.

3.7 Research Quality

The quality of a research is determined by the validity and reliability of the research instruments and the objectivity of the study. Pretesting of the research instruments and the timeliness of data collection boosts the quality of research.

3.7.1 Validity and Reliability of the research instruments

Validity is defined as “the extent to which a measure taps the underlying element that it supposed to measure” (Ary, Jacobs, Razavieh, & Sorensen, 2006). Validity was determined by utilizing a panel of research assistants. The panel comprised of three youths from Strathmore who lived in Kibera slum and knew the villages well and the slum language. The assistants were explained to the details of the research. They were first informed of the topic and purpose of study and presented with the study objectives and research instruments. They were then asked individually to assess content of the study objectives. Adjustments were then made to the instruments as per their comments.

Validity and reliability measure the correctness, relevance and concreteness because incorrect or low validity and reliability could have effects on the respondents. To ensure validity and correctness, the researcher used both the questionnaire and the interviewer’s guide with similar questions to check the validity and reliability of the data collected.

3.8 Ethical Considerations

Ethics is a matter of conscience, sensitivity, awareness to the rights of others and respect for all. According to the Australian Law Reform Commission (2002), ethical considerations can be addressed at individual and at societal levels. The way that individuals are affected by the conduct of others merits ethical considerations. The risk of harming an individual becomes essential ethical consideration in deciding what kind of information to request from the participants, what information to disclose and what to withhold. For this reason, the researcher required to get approval from the Strathmore University Ethics Review Board and NACOSTI to obtain permit for data collection. This permission was also be obtained from the local and district authorities and from all the participants in the study. The researcher also assured the participants total confidentiality

and explained to them the purpose of the study before carrying out the research. The researcher requested the participants to sign the consent form that they agree to participate in the study prior to filling the questionnaires and allowed them to pull out whenever they felt uncomfortable with the questions asked.

3.9 Conclusion of the chapter

This chapter has given an in-depth of how the data will be collected. The researcher ensured that the information collected was analysed to deduce interpretations that indicated it had answered the main and specific objectives of the study. The next chapter presents the findings of the study.



CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION OF RESEARCH FINIDNGS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter provides an explication of data which means that the findings of the research are presented. It begins with a section on general demographic information of the youths. The second section presents the results based on the three objectives of the study and the variables of the study. The first specific objective of the study was to find out the parenting styles used in Kibera and their characteristics and possible effects on the youth. The second one as to investigate the youths' perception of the parenting styles and the third one was to establish the relationship between parenting styles and youth alcohol abuse. The descriptive findings from the youths will be presented in figures, tables and graphs, Judgement will be made from the data using inferential analysis while the qualitative findings from the parents will be presented in a summary form as they were collected. The researcher used the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences Professional (SPSS 14) to analyze the statistical data.

4.2 General and Demographic Information of the Youth

This section presents information on youths' age, gender, occupation, whether working or students, people they live with, where the missing parents were, the economic status of the parents/ guardians and the perception of whether parents they think their parents are rich or not.

Descriptive Statistics

4.2.1 Ages of the respondents

The first table represents the ages of the respondents. They were categorized into 4 categories; 14-16, 17-19, 20-22 and 23-25. The representation was as follows.

The youngest age 14-16 years were 32 representing 25.5% of the total respondents. The next category was 17-19 years were 21 people representing 16.5% of all the 127 respondents. The next category of 20-22 years were also 21 people representing also 16.5% of the all the respondents and the last category was the highest with 53 people representing 41.7% of all the 127 respondents. This revealed that there were more youth who were older 23-25 years than younger ones by more than half.

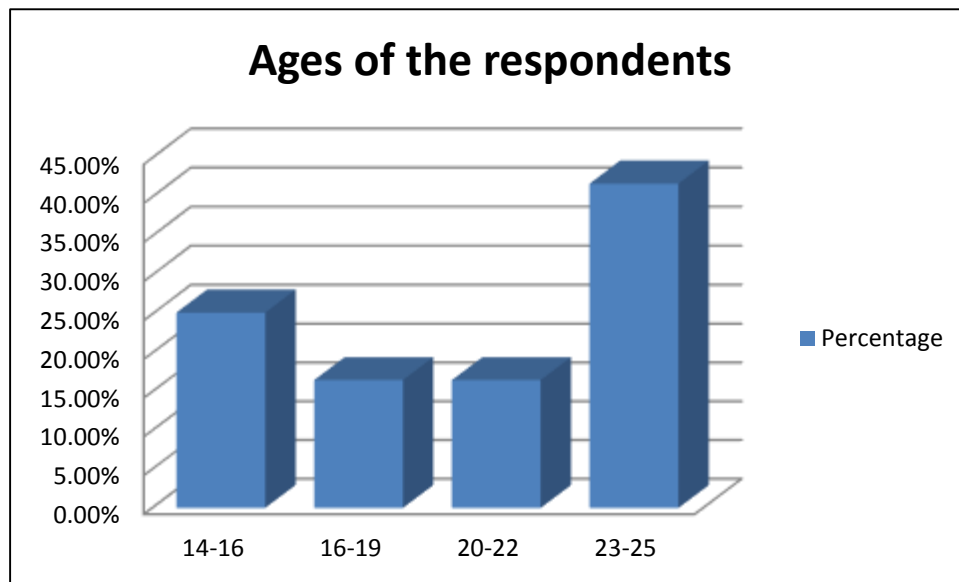


Figure 0.1: Age of the respondents

4.2.2. Gender of the respondents

The pie chart below shows the gender of the respondents. Male respondents were 53 representing 42% of all the respondents while female ones were 74 representing 58% of the total number of respondents 127. This however may not be a true reflection of gender representation in Kibera slum in Nairobi County since some of the male respondents were just found in more places than the female respondents. Furthermore, the study just targeted one hundred twenty-seven youths without specifying the gender. Therefore, the gender imbalance seen here between males and females is not the true reflection of the criteria used for sampling the respondents.

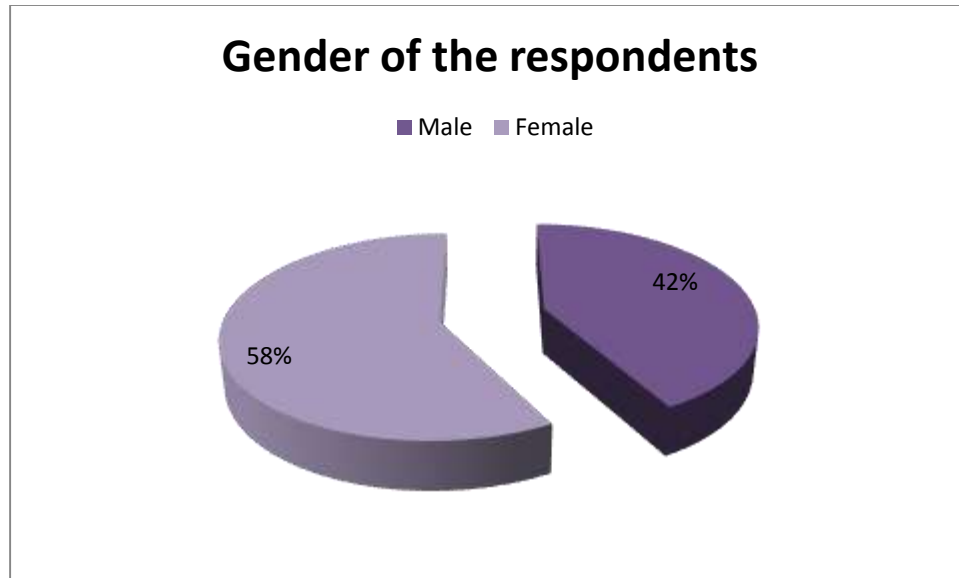


Figure 0.2: Gender of the respondents

The next descriptive analysis done was for the respondents' occupation. Given their ages some were in school while others were not.

4.2.3 Occupation of the respondents

The table below shows that out of 127 respondents there were 42 students representing 33.1% of the total respondents while non students were 85 representing 66.9% of the total respondents. This shows that some of them were in school either secondary, college or universities while 85 were non students either they had dropped out of school or did not proceed after secondary school and so they were either working are looking for work.

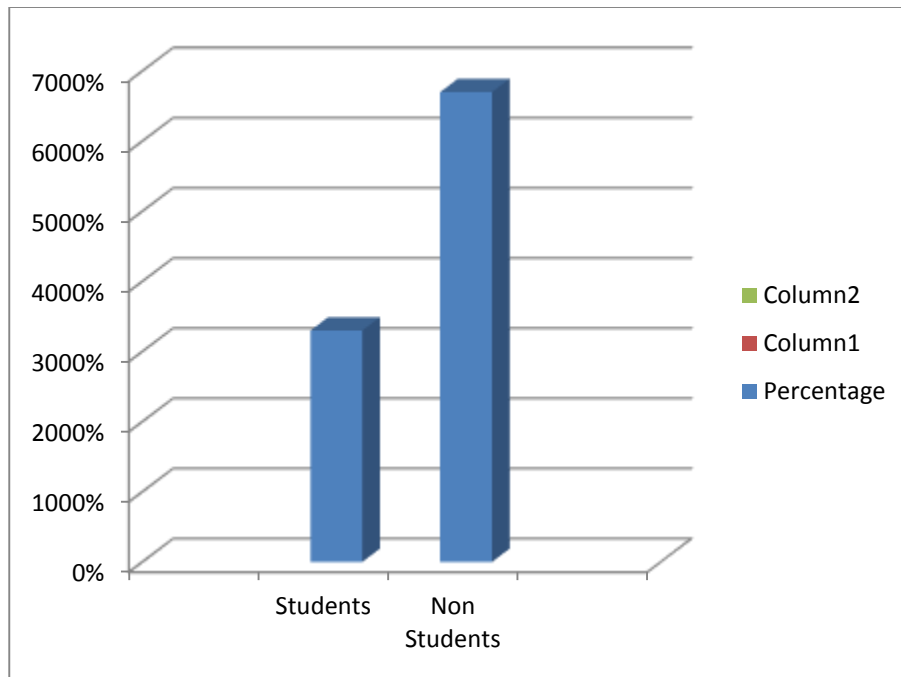


Figure 0.3: Occupation of the respondents

4.2.4 Youths' level of education

Table 0.1: Youth level of education

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Primary school	21	16.4	16.5	16.5
	Secondary school	55	43.0	43.3	59.8
	Tertiary college	37	28.9	29.1	89.0
	University	14	10.9	11.0	100.0
	Total	127	99.2	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.8		
Total		128	100.0		

Figure 4.4 represents youth and their level of education graphically.

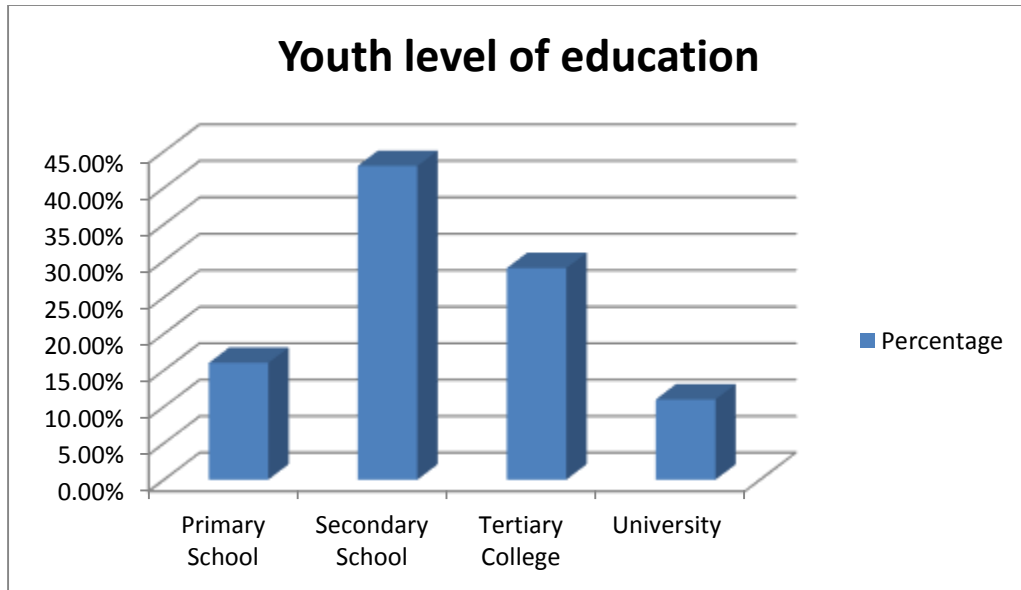


Figure 0.4: Youth level of education

4.2.5 Youth by the people they lived with.

To find out the people who lived with the youth, respondents were asked to indicate the people they lived with as parental figures in their lives while growing up. Findings of the study are presented in Figure 4.3. The figure below shows that most of the respondents lived with both parents. 54% of the respondents lived with both parents representing 42.5% of all the 127 respondents, 42 of them lived with single mothers, representing 33.1% of the total number of the respondents and 21 of them with single fathers while 10 of them lived with guardians representing 7.9% of the total respondents.

The findings showed that majority of the respondents lived with both parents. It also showed that a quarter of them lived with their single mothers while some lived with their single fathers. Some youths indicated that they lived with guardians. This could have been attributed to the fact that some of the parents were divorced or separated; others may have lived away in other towns while other parents were deceased. These results were supported by Lauer and Lauer, (2000) whose observations pointed that marriages and families have changed and diverge from the traditional nuclear family type of father, mother and children.

Table.0.2: With whom do you live?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Both Parents	54	42.5	42.5	42.5
	My mother	42	33.1	33.1	75.6
	My father	21	16.5	16.5	92.1
	Guardian	10	7.9	7.9	100.0
	Total	127	100.0	100.0	

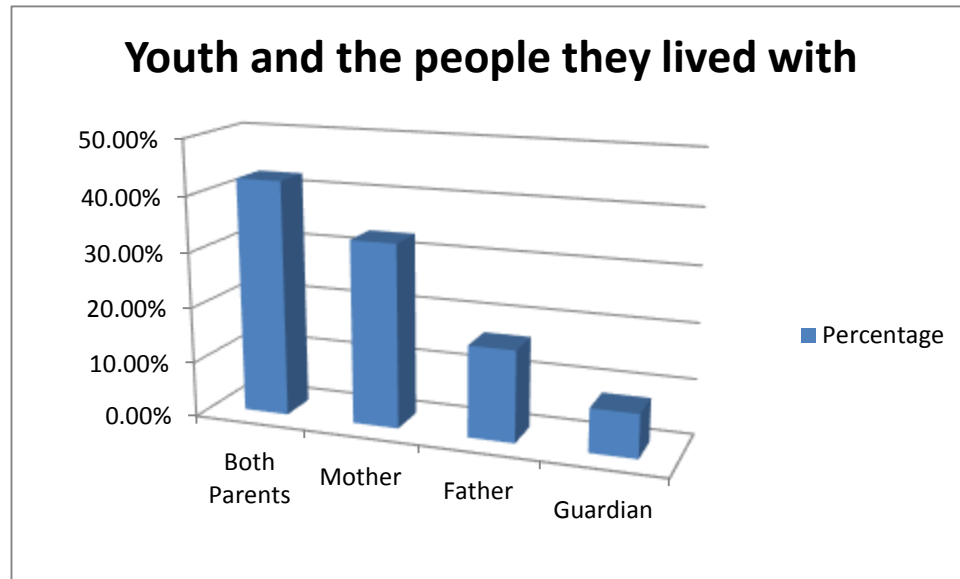


Figure 0.5: Youth and the people they lived with

The next analysis sought to find why some respondents lived with single parents and where the missing parents were as shown below.

4.2.6 Reason for not living with both parents

The table below shows that out 127 respondents, 54 of them lived with both their parents. However, 73 of them lived with single father, mother or guardian and the reasons were given as below. 31 of the 73 had their parents separated representing 24.4%, 11 of them had their parents divorced representing 8.7% and lastly 31 of them had their parents deceased also representing 24.4% of all the respondents who lived with single parents or guardians.

Table 0.3: Reason for not living both parents

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Separated	31	24.4	42.5	42.5
	Divorced	11	8.7	15.1	57.5
	Deceased	31	24.4	42.5	100.0
	Total	73	57.5	100.0	
Missing	System	54	42.5		
Total		127	100.0		

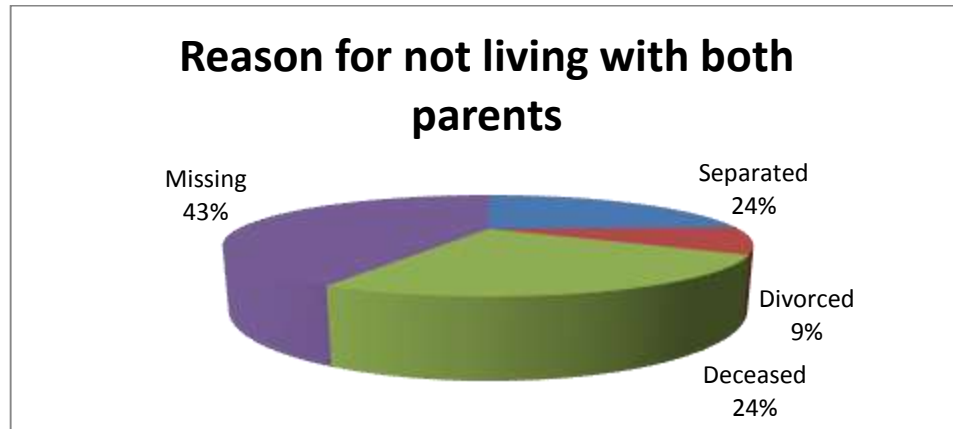


Figure 0.6: Reason for not living both parents

The last category of descriptive in this section sought to find the perception of the youth regarding their parents' economic status whether they perceived them as rich or not. This was given so as to find out if economic status of the parent was related to parenting styles in any way.

4.2.7 Parents considered rich or poor

The table below shows the perception of the youth towards their parents' economic status. 43 of them perceived their parents as rich even though they were in Kibera representing 33.9% of all the respondents while 84 of them perceived them as poor representing 66.1% of the total 127 respondents.

Table.0.4: Youth perception of their parents' riches or poverty

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Rich	43	33.9	33.9	33.9
	Poor	84	66.1	66.1	100.0
Total		127	100.0	100.0	

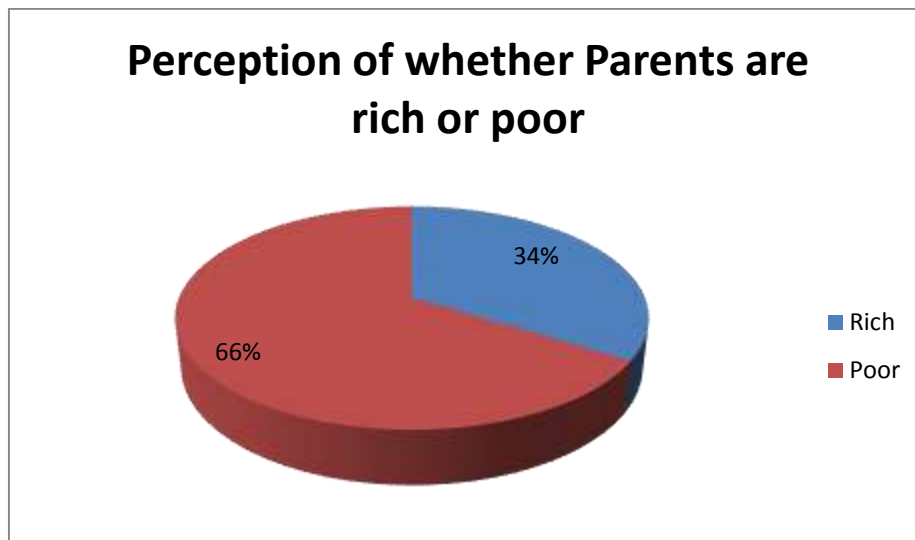


Figure 0.7: Perception of whether parents are rich or not

4.2.8 Parents' level of education

Table 4.5 represents the level of parents' education. The study showed that 15 parents reached primary school level, 77 which was the highest reached secondary school, 19 reached tertiary college and 16 of them attended university.

Table 0.5: Parents' level of education

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Primary School	15	11.7	11.8	11.8
	Secondary School	77	60.2	60.6	72.4
	Tertiary	19	14.8	15.0	87.4
	University	16	12.5	12.6	100.0
	Total	127	99.2	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.8		
Total		128	100.0		

Figure 4.8 represents the data graphically.

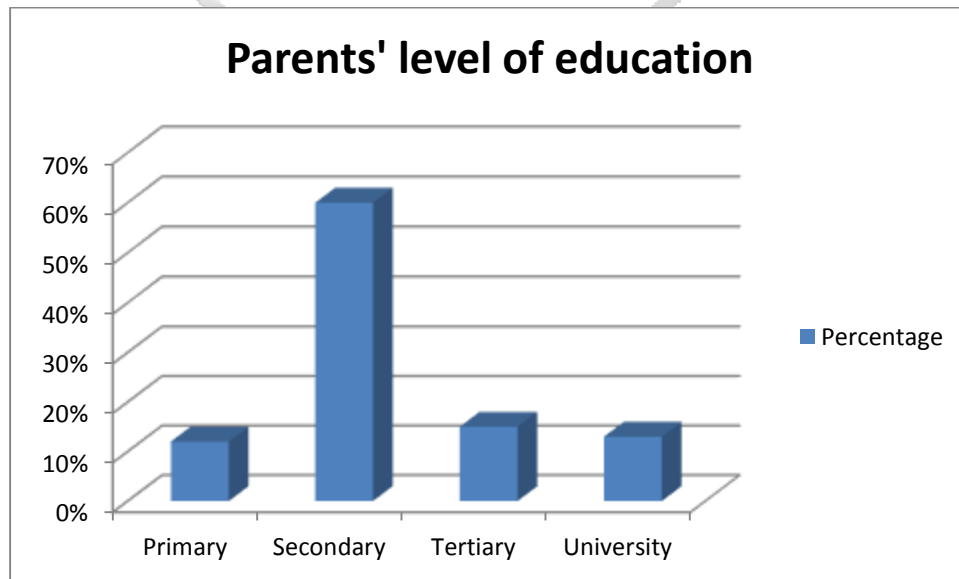


Figure 0.8: Parents' level of education

4.3 Parenting styles represented in Kibera

The next descriptive study was based on question 1 of the research study. It sought to know how many parenting styles were represented in Kibera and what their representation to the total study was.

Table 4.6 denotes that all the parenting styles were represented in Kibera.

Authoritative parenting style was the most popular with 55 of the 127 respondents saying their parents used it. This represented 43.3% of the total number. Authoritarian was next

with 32 respondents people saying their parents were authoritarian parents. This represented 25.2% of the total number of respondents. Permissive and neglectful tied with 20 respondents each showing that their parents used permissive and neglectful parenting styles respectively each representing 15.7% of the total respondents.

Table.0.6: Kibera Parenting Styles

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Authoritative	55	43.3	43.3	43.3
	Authoritarian	32	25.2	25.2	68.5
	Permissive	20	15.7	15.7	84.3
	Neglectful	20	15.7	15.7	100.0
	Total	127	100.0	100.0	

Figure 4.9 represents the parenting styles represented in Kibera

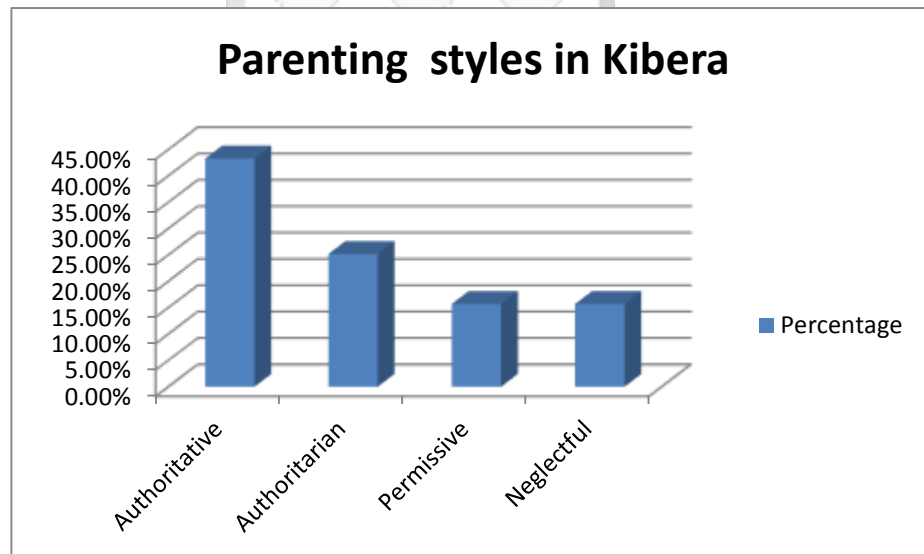


Figure 0.9: Parenting styles in Kibera

4.4. Pearson Chi Square Analysis Tests

The first section of the research analysis was demographic information for the youth respondents as well as for the parents. It was captured in figures, graphs and pie charts.

The next analysis is statistically done using Chi-square. The research used Chi-square because it was the most appropriate method of analysis for the type of the research. Chi square is used to test if there is a relationship between two or more categorical variables. It holds the assumption that the two variables are at ordinal or nominal level and the variables consists of two or more independent variables. The study has one dependent

variable of parenting styles which had several independent variables which could influence the dependent variable such as poverty, peer influence. In this section the research sought to run several Chi-square tests to determine the level of significance between the dependent and independent variables as shown below.

Statistically, if the level of significance is below 0.05 it denotes that the variable has an effect while if it is above 0.05 then there is no significant effect between the two variables.

4.4.1 Parenting styles and its relation to alcohol abuse

The table 4.7 shows the number of respondents who answered the question that sought to find out the relationship between parenting styles and its relation to alcohol abuse. 44 of the youths out of 127 youths were brought up by parents who were authoritative all disagreed that they take alcohol uncontrollably, while 32 a very significant number brought up by authoritarian parents admitted that they abuse alcohol. 20 respondents from permissive parents disagreed to the same question while 20 from neglectful parents strongly agreed that they abuse alcohol

Table.0.7: Parenting styles and its relation to alcohol abuse

		I am not able to control myself after taking alcohol			Total
		Strongly agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	
Your parents' parenting style	Authoritative	0	11	44	55
	Authoritarian	32	0	0	32
	Permissive	0	20	0	20
	Neglectful	20	0	0	20
Total		52	31	44	127

Table 4.8 shows the probability of the chi-square test statistic ($\chi^2=192.548$) was $p<0.000$, less than or equal to the alpha level of significance of 0.05. This study establishes that there is a significant relationship between parenting styles and alcohol abuse among the youth

Table.0.8: Parenting styles and its relation to alcohol abuse (Chi Square)

Test Statistics		
Chi Square	Parenting styles related to youth alcohol abuse	192.548(a)(2 sided)
Df		6
Asymp. Sig.		.000

4.4.2 Parenting styles in relation to Virtues (Courage)

The next test was to find out which parenting styles taught the youths virtues. It was based on an intervening variable of virtues and if they contribute to youth who do not abuse alcohol or not. From the analysis, all the respondents answered the question in a very extreme manner. 55 respondents from parents who are authoritative strongly agreed that they had courage to say no to peer influence and alcohol abuse. 32 respondents from authoritarian parenting styles admitted they had no courage to resist alcohol and peer influence, 20 from permissive disagreed while 20 from neglectful admitted that they have no courage to say no to peer influence and alcohol abuse

Table 0.9: Parenting styles in relation to Virtues (Courage)

		I have courage to say no to peer influence and alcohol abuse			Total
		strongly agree	disagree	strongly disagree	
Your parents' parenting style	Authoritative	55	0	0	55
	Authoritarian	0	0	32	32
	Permissive	0	20	0	20
	Neglectful	0	0	20	20
Total		52	20	55	127

Table 4.10 shows the probability of the chi-square test statistic ($\chi^2=254.000$) was $p<0.000$, less than or equal to the alpha level of significance of 0.05. This Chi-square test therefore denotes that there is a significant relationship between parenting styles and practice of virtues in this case courage.

Table 0.10: Parenting styles in relation to Virtues (Chi Square)

Test Statistics		
Pearson Chi Square	Parenting styles related to practice of virtues (Courage)	254.000(a) (a (2 sided)
Df		3
Asymp. Sig.		.000

4.4.3 Parenting styles in relation to Virtues (Self-control)

The table 4.11 describes how the respondents answered the question of parenting styles as it is related to the virtue of self control. Similar the previous test, 55 youths brought up by authoritative parents strongly disagreed while all the other youths from authoritarian,

permissive and neglectful strongly disagreed that they are not easily swayed denoting they are easily swayed so they do not practice self control

Table.0.11: Parenting styles in relation to virtues (self-control)

		I am not easily swayed negatively		Total
		Strongly agree	Strongly disagree	
Your parents' parenting style	Authoritative	55	0	55
	Authoritarian	0	32	32
	Permissive	0	20	20
	Neglectful	0	20	20
Total		52	75	127

Table 4.12 shows the probability of the chi-square test statistic ($\chi^2=127.000$) was $p<0.000$, less than or equal to the alpha level of significance of 0.05. This Chi-square test therefore denotes that there is a significant relationship between parenting styles and practice of virtue of self control.

Table.0.12: Parenting styles in relation to virtues (Chi square)

Test Statistics		
Chi Square	Parenting styles related to practice of virtues (Self-control)	127.000(a) (2 sided)
Df		3
Asymp. Sig.		.000

4.4.4. Youth alcohol abuse in relation to level of education

The next test sought to establish the relationship between youth level of education and alcohol abuse. Table 4.13 shows that 12 youths who had reached primary school level strongly agreed that they take alcohol excessively, 2 of them disagreed and 7 strongly disagreed. 21 youths who had reached secondary school strongly agreed while 12 others disagreed and 22 totally disagreed. 16 of the ones who had reached tertiary strongly agreed, 4 disagreed and 17 strongly disagreed. 6 of the ones in universities strongly agreed, 2 disagreed and 6 strongly disagreed

Table 0.13: Youth alcohol abuse in relation to level of education

		I take alcohol excessively (Alcohol abuse)			Total
		Strongly agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	
Youth level of education	Primary school	12	2	7	21
	Secondary school	21	12	22	55
	Tertiary college	16	4	17	37
	University	6	2	6	14
Total		55	20	52	127

Table 4.14 shows the probability of the chi-square test statistic ($\chi^2=.649$) was $p<0.000$, less than or equal to the alpha level of significance of 0.05. This Chi-square test therefore denotes that there is some relationship between youth level of education and alcohol abuse. This then shows that more educated youth have chances of not abusing alcohol than less educated youth. It also denotes that education and alcohol abuse are somewhat related.

Table.0.14: Parenting styles in relation to youth level of alcohol abuse (Chi Square)

Test Statistics		
Chi Square	Youth level of education and alcohol abuse	.649 (2 sided)
Df		6
Asymp. Sig.		.000

4.4.5 Parenting styles and the youth perception Parents' (Marital status)

The next test was based on research objective 2 and represents the respondents and how they answered the perception question of how they thought their parents' marital status contributed to the way they were brought up. This test showed that youth of authoritative parents admitted that their parents' marital status contributed to their bringing up. All the other youths from other parenting styles did not think so.

Table.0.15: Parenting styles and the youth perception Parents' marital status

		My parents' marital status contributes to how they parent me		Total
		Strongly agree	Strongly Disagree	
Your parents' parenting style	Authoritative	55	0	55
	Authoritarian	0	32	32
	Permissive	0	20	20
	Neglectful	0	20	20
Total		55	72	127

Table 4.16 sought to establish the relationship between parenting styles and the youths' perception of their parents' marital status. The results show the probability of the chi-square test statistic ($\chi^2=127,000$) was $p<0.000$, less than or equal to the alpha level of significance of 0.05. This Chi-square test therefore denotes that there is a significant relationship between parenting styles and youth perception of their parents' marital status

Table 0.16: Parenting styles and the youth perception Parents' marital status (Chi Square)

Test Statistics		
Chi Square	Parenting styles related to youth perception (Marital status)	127.000(a) (2 sided)
Df		3
Asymp. Sig.		.000

4.4.6 Parenting styles and the youth perception Parents' (Parents' Harshness)

The next test sought to seek how the respondents viewed their parents' harshness and the relationship to the parenting styles their parents used. It was to establish if all youths from all parenting styles viewed their parents as harsh or not. 40 youths from authoritative parenting style strongly disagreed, 15 disagreed while 32 from authoritarian strongly agreed, 10 youths from permissive disagreed and 10 strongly disagreed while all the 20 from neglectful parents or guardians strongly agreed.

Table 0.17: Parenting styles and the youth perception Parents' harshness

		My parents are just too harsh towards me (Perception)			Total
		Strongly Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	
Your parents' parenting style	Authoritative	0	15	40	55
	Authoritarian	32	0	0	32
	Permissive	0	10	10	20
	Neglectful	20	0	0	20
Total		55	20	52	127

Table 4.18 shows the probability of the chi-square test statistic ($\chi^2=254,000$) was $p<0.000$, less than or equal to the alpha level of significance of 0.05. This Chi-square test therefore denotes that there is a significant relationship between parenting styles and youth perception about parent's harshness.

Table 0.18: Parenting styles and the youth perception Parents' harshness (Chi-Square)

Test Statistics		
Chi Square	Parenting styles related to youth perception (Parents' unnecessarily too harsh)	254.000(a (2 sided))
Df		6
Asymp. Sig.		.000

4.4.7 Relationship between Parenting styles and youth depression

The test sought to establish the relationship between parenting styles and the tendencies of youth feeling rejected, dejected and having poor self-esteem. It was interesting to note that youths with authoritative parents strongly disagreed that they feel rejected and depressed. Youths from permissive parents also disagreed meaning they do not have those negative feeling mainly because they feel their parents love them. However, youths from authoritarian and neglectful parents strongly agreed that they feel depressed.

Table 0.19: Parenting styles and depression

		I often feel rejected, dejected and depressed			Total
		Strongly Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	
Your parents' parenting style	Authoritative	0	0	55	55
	Authoritarian	32	0	0	32
	Permissive	0	20	0	20
	Neglectful	20	0	0	20
Total		52	20	55	127

Table 4.20 shows the probability of the chi-square test statistic ($\chi^2=148.296$) was $p<0.000$, less than or equal to the alpha level of significance of 0.05. This Chi-square test therefore denotes that there is a significant relationship between parenting styles and youth levels of depression.

Table.0.20: Parenting styles and depression (Chi Square)

Test Statistics		
Chi Square	Parenting styles related to depression	148.296(a)(2 sided)
Df		6
Asymp. Sig.		.000

4.4.8 Parenting styles and youth's esteem

The next test sought to establish the relationship between parenting styles and youth esteem. 55 youths from authoritative parents strongly disagreed, 21 from authoritarian parents strongly agreed, 11 of them agreed, 20 from permissive parents disagreed and 20 from neglectful parents strongly agreed. This shows that youths from authoritative parents have high self esteem

Table 0.21: Parenting styles and youth feeling of self esteem

		I have poor self esteem			Total
		Strongly Agree	Agree	Strongly Disagree	
Your parents' parenting style	Authoritative	0	0	55	55
	Authoritarian	21	11	0	32
	Permissive	0	0	20	20
	Neglectful	20	0	0	20
Total		41	11	75	127

Table 4.22 shows the probability of the chi-square test statistic ($\chi^2=152.296$) was $p<0.000$, less than or equal to the alpha level of significance of 0.05. This Chi-square test therefore denotes that there is a significant relationship between parenting styles and youth levels of depression.

Table 0.22: Parenting styles related to low self esteem Chi-square

Test Statistics		
Chi Square	Parenting styles related to low self esteem	152.296(a)(2 sided)
Df		3
Asymp. Sig.		.000

4.4.9 Parenting styles and youth behavior

The next test was to establish the relationship between parenting styles and youth behaviors in terms of fighting. 45 youths from authoritative parents strongly disagreed while 10 were not sure. All 32 from authoritarian parents strongly agreed, 20 from permissive were not sure and 20 from neglectful parents agreed that they fight sometimes.

Table 0.23: Parenting styles and the youth behaviour

		I sometimes fight physically			Total
		Strongly Agree	Not Sure	Strongly Disagree	
Your parents' parenting style	Authoritative	0	10	45	55
	Authoritarian	32	0	0	32
	Permissive	0	20	0	20
	Neglectful	20	0	0	20
Total		52	20	55	127

Table 4.24 shows the probability of the chi-square test statistic ($\chi^2=254,000$ was $p<0.000$, less than or equal to the alpha level of significance of 0.05. This Chi-square test therefore denotes that there is a significant relationship between parenting styles and youth behaviours

Table 0.24: Parenting styles and the youth behaviour (Chi Square)

Test Statistics		
Chi Square	Parenting styles related to youth behaviour	254.000(a (2 sided))
Df		6
Asymp. Sig.		.000

4.4.10 Parenting styles and perception of riches

The next test sought to establish how youth from different parenting styles perceived their parents parenting styles based on their riches of their riches. Interestingly, 55 youth from authoritative perceived their parents as rich 40 of them strongly agreeing and 15 agreed. 32 from authoritarian strongly disagreed, 20 from permissive agreed and 20 from neglectful also viewed their parents as rich even though they were neglected.

Table 0.25: Parenting styles and perception of parents' riches

		My parents are considered rich			Total
		Strongly Agree	Agree	Strongly Disagree	
Your parents' parenting style	Authoritative	40	15	0	55
	Authoritarian	0	0	32	32
	Permissive	0	20	0	20
	Neglectful	0	20	0	20
Total		42	55	32	127

The test sought to establish the relationship between parenting styles and youth perception of their parent' riches. Table 4.26 shows the probability of the chi-square test statistic ($\chi^2=45.730$) was $p<0.000$, less than or equal to the alpha level of significance of 0.05. This Chi-square test therefore clearly denotes that there is a significant relationship between parenting styles and youth's perception of their parents' riches. That means that parenting styles has some contribution to youth perception of their parents' riches

Table 0.26: Parenting styles and the youth perception Parents' wealth (Chi Square)

Test Statistics		
Chi Square	Parenting styles related to youth perception of their parents' riches	45.730(a (2 sided))
Df		3
Asymp. Sig.		.000

4.4.11 Parenting styles and Marital Status

The next test sought to establish if parenting styles are affected by parents' marital status. Table 4.27 shows the probability of the chi-square test statistic ($\chi^2=93.579$) was $p<0.000$, less than or equal to the alpha level of significance of 0.05. This Chi-square test therefore denotes that there is a significant relationship between parenting styles and their marital status. That means that married couples can make better parents than single parents.

Table 0.27: Parenting styles and the youth perception Parents' marital status (Chi S)

Test Statistics		
Chi Square	Parenting styles related to Marital status	93.579(a) (2 sided)
Df		9
Asymp. Sig.		.000

4.4.12 Parenting styles and parents' Level of Education

This report sought to establish the relationship between parenting styles and their level of education. Table 4.28 shows the probability of the chi-square test statistic $\chi^2=14.188$ was $p<0.000$, less than or equal to the alpha level of significance of 0.05. This Chi-square test therefore denotes that there is no relationship between parenting styles and their level of education. Implying that level of education doesn't contribute much to parenting, meaning parents who are not well educated can also be great parents.

Table 0.28: Parenting styles and the youth perception level of education (Chi S)

Test Statistics		
Chi Square	Parenting styles related to parents' level of education	14.188(a) (2 sided)
Df		9
Asymp. Sig.		.116

4.4.13 Youth alcohol abuse and the people they live with

This test sought to establish if youth alcohol abuse was in any way related to the people they live with or not. Table 4.29 shows that youth from all parenting styles lived with either both parents, mothers alone, fathers alone and guardians.

Table 0.29: Parenting styles and people youth lived with

	With whom do you live?				Total
	Both Parents	My mother	My father	Guardian	
I take alcohol excessively	22	22	11	0	55
	22	0	10	0	32
	10	10	0	0	20
	0	10	0	10	20
Total	54	42	21	10	127

This report sought to establish the relationship between youth level of alcohol abuse and the people they live with. Table 4.30 shows the probability of the chi-square test statistic $\chi^2=24.271$ was $p<0.000$, less than or equal to the alpha level of significance of 0.05. Significance of this Chi-square .142 test therefore denotes that there is no relationship between youth alcoholism and the people they live with implying that living with different parents or guardians contributes to youth alcohol abuse.

Table 0.30: Youth alcohol abuse and the people they live with Chi-square

Test Statistics		
Chi Square	Youth alcohol abuse and the people they live with	24.271(a) (2 sided)
Df		6
Asymp. Sig.		.142

4.4.14 Youth alcohol abuse and their level of education

The last test sought to find out if youth level of education influenced their alcohol abuse in any way. Table 4.31 indicates different responses among youths who had different levels of education

Table 0.31: Youth alcohol abuse and their level of education

		I take alcohol excessively (Alcohol abuse)			Total
		Strongly agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	
Youth level of education	Primary school	12	2	7	21
	Secondary school	21	12	22	55
	Tertiary college	16	4	17	37
	University	6	2	6	14
Total		55	20	52	127

Table 4.32 shows the probability of the chi-square test statistic ($\chi^2=4.205$ was $p<0.000$, less than or equal to the alpha level of significance of 0.05. This Chi-square test therefore denotes that there is no significant relationship between youth alcohol abuse and their level of education implying education has no contribution to alcoholism

Table 0.32: Youth alcohol abuse and their level of education Chi-square

Test Statistics		
Chi Square	Youth alcohol abuse and their level of education	4.205(a (2 sided)
Df		6
Asymp. Sig.		.649

4.5 Qualitative Data Analysis

The above section provided the statistical analysis of several tests of the study. The next section provides qualitative analysis based on the parents' responses. It also provides supportive literature from other scholars.

4.6 Different parenting styles

Based on objective 1 of this study was to find out the parenting styles used in Kibera and targeted only parents as the main respondents. This was to be determined through analysis of qualitative data collected from parents using interview schedules. Respondents were asked to explain the way they parented their children. Majority of

them said they loved their children and cited socio-economic factors, status, and work-related issues as challenges to their parenting.

A majority of the parents reported that they left houses very early in the morning and returned very late therefore leaving their children alone most of the time. Some of the parents also mentioned that they were victims of divorce or separation; others lived away in other towns while other parents were deceased. These results were supported by Lauer and Lauer, (2000) whose observations pointed that marriage and family patterns have changed and diverge from the traditional nuclear family type of father, mother and children

4.6.1 Authoritative Parenting Style

The respondents were presented with a choice of behaviours that best described parenting styles: authoritative, authoritarian, permissive and neglectful since most of them did not understand the names of the parenting styles as used in this study. The behaviours given in the questionnaires were indicative of parenting styles. They were harsh and loving (referring to authoritative), harsh and not loving (referring to authoritarian), indifferent and loving (referring to permissive) and they did not care for me at all (referring to neglectful).

Youth whose parents used authoritative parenting style showed they were not alcohol abusers. They also said that their parents had taught them virtues like self-control and courage. Interestingly they had high self-esteem. They said they felt more courage to do the right thing and withstand peer pressure from their age mates. They said that had very good relationship with their parents and felt their parents loved and respected them. They appreciated the way their parents brought them up and perceived that their lives had turned the way it did because of the way they were brought up. They appreciate their parents and feel when they become parents, they would want to bring up their children the way they were brought up. Another observation made is that youths with authoritative parents were less likely to be depressed, to be in the wrong side of the law less likely to abuse alcohol and other drugs and could stand peer pressure and actually influence their friends to do positive things. Generally, youths of authoritative parents had good behaviours.

Parents' Responses

Respondents were asked to say how they thought their children perceived them as parents; a majority of them said their children perceived them as harsh, strict, and tough. Some of them said that their children perceived them as tough dictatorial and inconsiderate while a few said that their children perceived them as soft and lenient. All in all they appreciated the way their children perceived them. Interestingly, most of the parents in this category mentioned that they were happy that their children turned up to be well behaved. They however did not attribute it to their parenting efforts but luck. *I really have to be strict to my children but I do it lovingly and I mean well. Parent 1:11:18*

4.6.2 Authoritarian Parenting style

From the study the youth who had authoritarian parents reported high discipline because they are used to taking harsh orders from their parents without questions. They reported that they took no virtues from their parents as they felt unloved and misunderstood. They are likely to be fighters and bullies wherever they are, likely to abuse drugs, have poor interpersonal relationship, poor self esteem and are highly prone to depression tendencies. They are bitter, fearful, not in good relationship with their parents, they blame their parents for their depressed lives, they influence their peers in the wrong way and they are highly likely to be in trouble with the law more than youths from other parenting styles.

Parent's responses

Authoritarian parents used this parenting style thinking they were helping their children. They thought being tough would mean they love their children and helping them shape their future while preventing them from negative peer influence. They said they were brought up harshly themselves and they turned out well. Most parents here believed being harsh is better than being lenient. Unfortunately, the results show that being over strict to the children is more harmful than beneficial. *"If I don't become harsh to my children they would turn end up lost so it is better to be brought up this way. We were brought up harshly and we turned out just okay". Parent 2:11:18*

4.6.3. Permissive Parenting style

The youths whose parents were permissive allowed them to do anything. They said it was easier for them to abuse alcohol since their parents gave them money and never followed on what they bought. Some of them said their parents guessed that they took alcohol yet they did not have courage to ask them because they loved them. They reported that they were taught only one virtue of generosity. They had no confidence as they just do things not knowing if they are the right things. They have no self control, they can indulge, have some little confidence since they believe that their parents loved and believed in them but unlike children of authoritarian parents. They have relatively good relationship with their parents but not with other people who refuse them to do what their parents allow them. They can be easily influenced negatively and they lack parental guidance and are also likely to influence other youths negatively to do what their parents have not allowed them. However, this research observed that children of permissive parents were happier, less likely to get depressed or commit suicide than children of authoritarian and neglectful parenting styles. They respondents reported that even if they occasionally get into trouble they get back to their loving parents. They reported better self esteem and are confident and more courageous than children of authoritarian and neglectful parents.

Parents' responses on permissive parenting style

Permissive parents said they greatly loved their children. They reported that they would not like to bring their children up the way they were brought without many basic needs. They love providing for their children. They also said they love their children and that is why they give them space to do what they want to do. They prefer spoiling their children than denying them whatever they need. They believe denying their children some things means they don't love them. *"I do not think that loving my children and giving them freedom would mean misleading them. I was doing it out of pure love. I work so hard for them and I would not want them to grow up the way I grew in utter lack"* Parent 3:11:18

4.6.4. Neglectful Parenting Style

Children from neglectful parenting style reported lowest in almost everything. They reported high chances of abusing alcohol, had no virtues in them, no discipline, no confidence, poor relations with other people, poor self-esteem, easily negatively

influenced, more likely to be in trouble with the law and they blame everyone around them when in trouble. They cannot resist peer pressure. These youths also feel self-rejection and signs of depression as they feel they were not good enough for their parents. They blame themselves for their parents' neglect on them. The respondents here reported to have been in trouble with the law severally, were easily bullied, lacked self courage, and were easily angered. They reported having fought with their peers and had highest chances of being depressed than youths from all other parenting styles

Parents' response

Parents who practised negligent parenting style denied that they were neglectful but argued that they had to go *look for food* and basic needs for their children sometimes far and for a long period of time. Other parents said that separation and divorce caused them to neglect their children as they were the sole bread winners in the household yet they struggled to get a source of income. *'If I had a source of income around here, I would stay with my children everyday but now I think providing food for them is better than staying with them without giving them any food'* Parent 4:11:18

4.7 Youth level of alcohol abuse versus their level of education

This question sought how youths viewed or perceived their parents in relation to their general lives. Most of the respondents interviewed did not proceed academically beyond secondary school had different perception about their parents in some questions. Only 16 of them representing 12.5% reached Universities. The ones who reached primary school were 15 representing 11.7%. The ones who went up to secondary school level were the majority 77 representing 60.2%. Those who did not proceed with education were more likely to abuse alcohol than those who proceeded with tertiary and universities.

Youths who did not proceed to universities blamed their parents and the environment around them for their lifestyles and behaviour. They reported that they abuse alcohol because of the level of poverty their parents brought them up in which contributed to them not proceeding with education. Some reported that they abuse alcohol because they did not proceed to universities and are idle and doing informal jobs. They added that if

they had gone to the universities they would not be abusing alcohol. Most of them perceive the way they were brought up to be directly related to their current lives.

Parents' response on the youth perception on their parenting styles

Parents in this section responded that they tried their level best to educate their children up to where they managed. They mentioned that they would have wished to take them all the way to the universities but they were unable financially and also they have other children to take care of and had a low source of income. However in responding to the question if they think their children abuse alcohol because they did not go to the universities, most of them said they had done their best and the rest was up to the youth. There are many children from rich families yet they abuse alcohol. *Every parent wishes to have well behaved children. I have done my best, the rest is their responsibility to ensure they practice what I have taught them. Parent 5:11:18*

4.8 Relationship between parenting styles and alcohol abuse

There was a difference between the way youths answered the above question and how the parents responded to the same. The youths relate their alcohol abuse to the way they were brought up. While they admitted that there could be other contributing factors to alcohol abuse, like peer influence, availability of alcohol, level of education and poverty, most youths lauded parenting styles as the major contributing factor to their alcohol abuse.

Parents' response on the parenting styles and the relationship to alcohol abuse

Parents who responded to this question said there was no relation between their parenting styles and the way their children turned out. Most of them did not want to feel blamed by the youth. They blamed it on their children having bad company hence being influenced negatively; lack of education which was contributed by poverty which they said was not their choice. Interestingly, only authoritative parents took credit for bringing up well behaved children. Authoritarian, permissive and neglectful parents blamed their children for their alcohol abuse.

4.9 Parenting style, in relation to poverty and alcohol abuse

Some youths from neglectful and authoritarian seemed to relate their alcohol abuse with the poverty of the parents. This was not however the case with youths from authoritative and permissive. Moreover, youths from authoritative and permissive did not perceive their parents as poor mostly because they were provided for. Some youths concluded that they abuse alcohol because their parents were poor and that is the reason they did not proceed with education, do not have jobs, and this is their parents' fault. Some of them said they abuse alcohol to stop thinking about their levels of poverty.

Parents' response

Some parents from neglect parenting styles submitted that lack of well paying job, or a stable source of income contributed to their being away from their children hence not parenting their children well like other parents. They said that some of the behaviours their children had were not known to them until later in life. Parents from other parenting styles said they brought their children in the best ways they knew how and were not sorry about it. They argued that there are other children who are poorer than their yet they did not abuse alcohol. Most of them said abusing alcohol is a matter of personal choice. Most of the parents from authoritarian, permissive and neglectful admitted they were not rich by their children's standards but also said they were not the poorest. They lauded that parenting styles have nothing to do with youth alcohol abuse and that each youth had their lives to lead. They refuted that being poor led their children to abuse alcohol.

4.10 Parenting styles and marital status

Some youths who were brought up by single parents, mother, father or guardian did not relate their alcohol abuse with the parents' marital status but a good number did. However, some youths who came from single parents who were authoritarian mentioned that their parents pushed them to abuse alcohol because they did not listen to them so they had to go to their friends who would be interested to listen to them.

Parents 'responses

Parents responses here were opposite of what the youths answered. They mentioned that bringing children alone as single parents others as separated, divorced or widowed

contributed greatly to their parenting. Most of them said if they were living with their spouses their children would probably have turned to be better because of shared parenting and lighter financial burdens. If one parent is away the other one would remain with the children parenting them hence better outcome of the children. *I struggle with parenting because I serve two roles as mother and father playing the role of providing what my spouse would be doing hence it is not easy for me but I try my best Separated parent 6/11/18*

4.11 Parenting styles and teaching of virtues

Youths whose parents used authoritative parenting style said that they had developed virtues like courage, patience and confidence to say no to the peer pressure. They had established self control, were able to say no to drugs and alcohol abuse or to engage in other destructive habits. They also said they feel their parents loved them and they would pass the same love to their friends. On the contrary, all the parents brought up by authoritarian and neglectful parenting styles said they did not feel their parents' love. They did not also learn virtues from them and this consequently led them to abuse alcohol. Most youths strongly agreed that feeling unloved by their parents pushed them to become alcohol abusers. However, youths from permissive parents said they felt their parents loved them because they spoil them. They had a few virtues unlike children from authoritarian and neglectful styles. They also said that their parents had taught them generosity.

Parents' Responses

Most parents said they had been teaching their children virtues but the youths refuted that. Parents who admitted said that it is up to the children to choose and obey what they are taught because parents have other children to take care of. *I cannot force someone to pick up virtues, I can only teach them. It is up to them to learn quickly and practice it. Every parent teaches their children virtues no parent can teach their children vices hence it is the responsibility of the children to do what they are taught. Widowed Parent 7/11/18*

4.12 Conclusion of the chapter

The chapter narrated the findings of the research as reported by the youths and the parents. The reports were based on the research objectives. Also there were other finding based on the intervening variables like poverty and peer influence.



CHAPTER FIVE

ANALYSIS OF FINDINGS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the whole analysis of the research. It focuses on discussing the findings of the data collected from the questionnaires and the interview guides from the parents. These findings are analyzed within the ethical parenting guidelines as given by the Catholic Church and Aristotle. These guidelines were developed by the researcher. The findings provide a basis for discussing the parenting styles and alcohol abuse. The researcher establishes whether the guidelines drawn from ethical parenting are relevant and can be used to evaluate parenting styles. The analysis will be guided by the three research objectives as well as the intervening variables.

5.2 Summary of the findings

The purpose of the study was to explore the role played by the parenting styles in the lives of youths in Kibera slum in Nairobi County Kenya in relation to alcohol abuse. From the findings, it can be concluded that parents play a critical role in either preventing or pushing their children into alcohol abuse. That has been supported by (Sarac, 2001) that revealed a correlation between parenting styles and alcohol and substance abuse.

Discussions

In relation to objective 1, all parenting styles were represented in Kibera namely authoritative, authoritarian, permissive and neglectful. Additionally, there were more parents using authoritative parenting style more than any other. 55 of the parents representing 43% of all the parenting styles used were authoritative parents, 32 of them representing 25.2 were authoritarian, 20 of them representing 15.7% were permissive while another 20 representing 15.7 used neglectful parenting style. This revealed that

most of the Kibera youths had potential of turning to be well behaved responsible youths as the majority of the parents used the parenting style with most positive outcomes.

5.2.1 Authoritative Parenting style

Youths from authoritative parenting style proved that they were brought up well and were more likely to be successful in life than youths from other parenting styles. They were less likely to be involved in bad or delinquent behaviour unlike the children from authoritarian, permissive and neglectful parenting styles. They also practised virtues like courage, patience, and self-control. Moreover, they were well behaved, less influenced negatively, less likely to be put in police cells. These results are supported by previous research findings that relate authoritative parenting style to less behaviour problems (Darling, 1999; Sarac, 2001; Alazadeh et al, 2011 and Nyarko, 2011). The research is also supported by a previous study that revealed authoritative parents generally disapprove of drug and alcohol use, which reduces the likelihood of their children using substances (Cohen & Rice, 1997; Darling, 1999; Piko & Balázs, 2012; Weiss & Schwarz, 1996). More importantly, the study reveals that youths from authoritative parents were less likely to fall into depression. Generally, authoritative parenting style was found to have more benefits for the children more than all the other parenting styles. Authoritative parents have high demands on their children. They are also responsive to their children. They provide well laid and clear rules and reasonable guidelines for their children. Children of authoritative parents portray initiative and confidence. (Ong'era, 2016)

Rating it against ethical parenting, authoritative parenting style was found to be more ethical as it respects the child's opinion, involve love and teaches virtues to them. It brings up a totally loved, unique and free responsible youth able to live and achieve their transcendental happiness which is the highest form of happiness. This research therefore ranked this parenting number one and agreed with many other scholars who hold such view.

5.2.2 Authoritarian Parenting style

This type of parenting style has been rated second by many scholars; however this research ranks it as number three. It had 25.2% of representation in the survey.

Youths from parenting style reported bad behaviour and influence, high chances of falling into depression and live stressful lives, had negative self-esteem, lacked courage and self-confidence, had high chances of abusing alcohol and other substances. It also had youth who were more likely to spend nights in police cells and had high chances of fighting and destroying property.

This research was supported by a previous study that showed that authoritarian parenting increases delinquency and violent behaviour among adolescents (Pezzella, 2010). Youth of authoritarian parents displayed high tendencies of abusing alcohol more than those of permissive ones. This was consistent with a previous study that reports that students with authoritarian parents are more likely to engage in heavy alcohol consumption (Abikoye et al, 2014; Varma & Dang, 1980; Kastle et al, 2006)

It was also supported by (Chao 2001) who revealed that students from authoritarian homes exhibited greater stress and conflicts among peers. Pezzella (2010) also supported the study that children of authoritarian parents who are too controlling experience depression and low self esteem. They are also more likely to be violent than youths from the other three parenting styles. However, Dwairy in (2008) disapproves this finding when he reports that children who have higher self-worth and less depression, have less stress, and fewer misconduct behaviours are those children who received authoritarian parenting.

In relation to ethical parenting, this parenting style was considered not ethical as it is too harsh to children who are meant to be treated as gifts from God and to be guided to live their full potential. This parenting style produces children who are fearful, lack confident and that is not ethical. They feel unloved, disrespected not treasured or valued. Hence this parenting style was found to produce very sad youths and hence this research considered it unethical.

5.2.3 Permissive parenting style

Youths from this parenting style reported feeling loved by their parents and practising some virtues. However, these youths had chances of being influenced negatively by peers and had high chances of abusing alcohol and other substances because they tend to get

away with it at home with their parents. They were found to be rebellious too. This study was supported by a previous research that revealed that children who live with permissive parents can be rebellious and disruptive (Knutson, DeGarmo, & Reid, 2004). Underwood et al., 2009). Also, (Darling, 1999; Sarac, 2001; Berk, 2003 and Azadeh et al, 2011) posited that children of permissive parents are more likely to be involved in problem behaviour.

In relation to ethical parenting, this parenting style was found to be good in one area as it taught children virtues such as generosity and love. However, it was found to have some deficiency as it does not fully guide the child or lead them to doing the right things. Children look upon their children for guidance so when they are not guided they end up doing what they think is good and end up missing the mark. This research therefore was ranked number two, better than authoritative even though it needs to improve on guiding the children to help them to achieve happiness in life.

5.2.4 Neglectful Parenting style

This type of parenting style was represented by 20 youths and represented 15.2% of total respondents. Youths from the above parenting style reported high chances of abusing alcohol, depression, rejection, chances of being in police cells, and high chances of depression. They are easily influenced negatively, are easily abusive and have bad behaviour. This parenting style was rated last because it brings up children with many challenges in life. They feel unloved, unappreciated, uncared for and end up living very bitter lives.

This finding was supported by a previous study which revealed that neglectful parenting is related to many difficulties among the youths (Hoeve et al., 2008; Knutson et al., 2005; Steinberg, Blatt-Eisengart, & Cauffman, 2006). These findings are also supported by previous research findings (Kinai, 2002; Santrock, 2005 and Hong, 2012) which indicated that children of neglectful parents engage in behaviour problems such as delinquency and aggression.

In relation to ethical parenting, this parenting style was rated last as it was found to have very few ethical components in it. Neglecting children no matter the reason is counted as

unethical. Parents are co-creators with God so giving birth to them then abandoning them is not good. It is the responsibility of parents to bring up responsible children by bringing them up lovingly and teaching them all round to enable them to responsible people in future. Parents should come in handy in teaching virtues and vices as proposed by Aristotle as a long-lasting way to handle indiscipline. Children need proper values foundation to continue with as they grow up.(Wanjala, 2018) When parents abandon or neglect their children teaching can therefore not happen

This research found out that even though many scholars place permissive parenting style as number three and authoritarian parenting style as number two in the order of being useful, children from authoritarian parenting styles had more challenges than those from permissive parenting style. Therefore this research came up with a new rank of ethical parenting styles as authoritative, permissive, authoritarian and neglectful respectively.

5.3 New Ranking of Parenting Styles

This research sought to analyze other researches and compared them with the results of this study.

The findings of this research conclude that the effects of using permissive parenting style are much less harmful than using authoritative parenting styles while the effects of using authoritarian parenting styles are worse than for permissive style hence considering permissive parenting style to be second in the ranking.

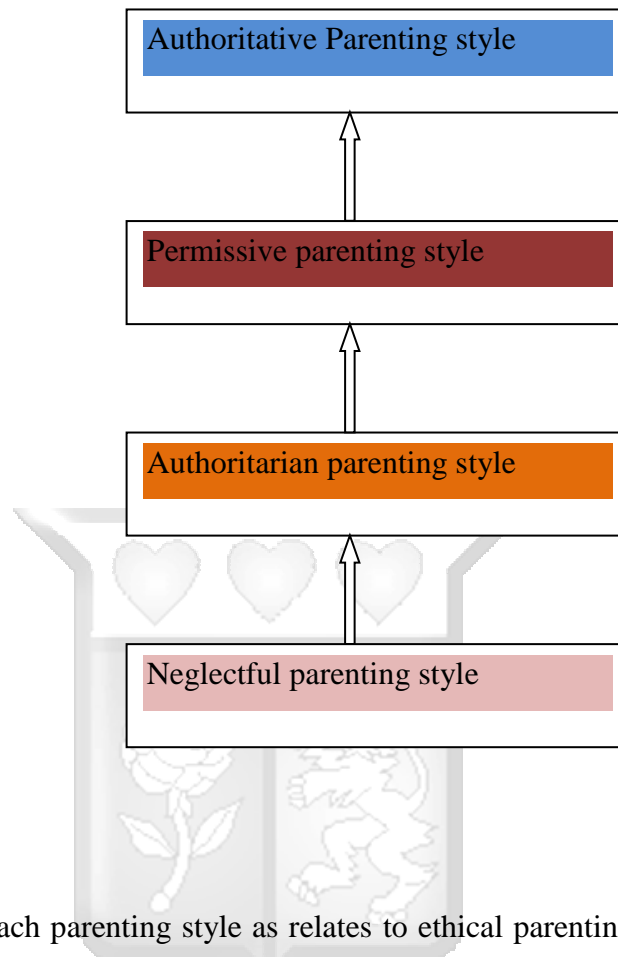
The table 5.1 explains the rationale for this study to come up with the new ranking of parenting styles

Table 5.0.1: Effects of parenting styles on children

Parenting styles				
Element	Authoritative	Authoritarian	Permissive	Neglectful
Happiness	√	×	√	×
Love	√	×	√	×
Happiness	√	×	×	×
Courage	√	×	√	×
Self control	√	×	×	×
Obedience	√	√	√	×
Likelihood to have high self esteem	√	×	√	×
Less likely to be depressed	√	×	√	×
Less likely to be in trouble with the law makers	√	×	√	×
Less likely to abuse drugs	√	×	√	×
Less likely to be bullied	√	×	√	×

In table 5.1, the children of permissive parents seem to have more positive results as opposed to the children of authoritative parents. This research therefore came up with the new ranking of parenting styles as shown in table.

Table 5.0.2: Researcher's own based on Baumrind1966



Having looked at each parenting style as relates to ethical parenting and their effects on the youths, the next section discusses the findings of research objective 2.

In relation to objective 2, youths were asked how they perceived their parents' parenting style in relation to alcohol abuse. Most of them attributed their current lives to the way they were brought up. Most of the youth who were brought up by authoritarian, permissive and neglectful parents said they wished their parents brought them up differently or in better ways. Most of them were alcohol abusers and somehow blamed it on their parents' parenting styles. However, youths from authoritative parents were satisfied with the way they were brought up. They attributed their positive, confident, high esteem and virtuous lives to their parents.

The youth who perceived their parents as poor did not attribute their alcohol abuse to poverty. They attributed it to parenting styles. On the contrary, the parents who were perceived as poor by their children attributed their poverty to their parenting styles.

Youth from authoritarian parents actually said their parents pushed them to abuse alcohol as they felt their parents were unreasonably too harsh so they found themselves in the wrong company trying to seek people who could listen to them.

This research was supported by Hoeve et al. (2009) who found that parents who are too strict and avoid two way communication with their children cause their children to experience difficulties.

Youth perception of how their parents parented them mostly dependent on how the youth were doing at the time of the research. Those who were working in good jobs and those in schools were mostly from authoritarian parents and attributed their success to their parenting while all the others said their state was all because of how they were brought up.

Some respondents viewed their parents as poor and concluded that their parents' poverty contributed to the way they were parented. The findings also revealed that most parents who lived with their families although they worked away from home spent little time with their youths. Children were left with their neighbours during the day and went back to their houses at night as they waited for their parents to come from work. Many parents in Kibera could not afford house help hence them leaving the neighbours who worked closer to the homes. Children who were left alone by their parents for long felt unloved uncared for and neglected. Interestingly, many of the respondents interviewed did not have TVs or smart phones so they did not find technology as a threat to the children.

This denoted that it is important for parents to work closer to their homes so that they can enhance parenting. Parents leaving children on their own for long, makes youths view them as neglectful and unloving. This research shows that this creates stress to the parents and affects their parenting. This is supported by a previous research that relates parental stress to less involvement with their children (Lauer & Lauer, 2000). The same research also says that parental stress leads to inconsistent parenting.

Parents should try to create time with their children so they can relate well and impact them positively as they parent them.

In relation to research objective 3 the finding from the research revealed that there is a relationship between parenting style and alcohol abuse among Kibera youth. Youths from authoritative parenting styles were ranked lowest on alcohol abuse, followed by youths from permissive parenting style. Youths from authoritarian and neglectful parents were ranked high in alcohol abuse.

This finding s were supported by Sarac (2001) who firmed that children from authoritative parents are less likely to use or abuse alcohol. The same finding was supported by another research which reports that students with authoritarian parents are more likely to engage in heavy alcohol consumption (Abikoye et al, 2014; Varma & Dang, 1980; Kastle et al, 2006)

This denotes that authoritative parenting style if used by most parents would result to youths who do not abuse alcohol. It also depicts that other parenting styles lead to youths who are likely to abuse alcohol hence they should be discouraged. Interesting to note is that authoritative parents also did not know that they were using a parenting style which brings forth better results. That concludes that parenting styles are not popular. Parents just bring up their children the way in a trial and error method

Youth from neglectful parents blamed it all on absenteeism of parents. They said if they had parents who were present for them like other children they would turn out to be different and better than they were. However, findings from the parents revealed that parents did not know that their parenting had future and dire consequences and impact on their children. They all parented their children the best way they knew how given the circumstances they found themselves in especially of social economic factor.

Majority of the parents reported that they did not know or think whether their children engaged in alcohol abuse. Authoritative parenting was the only parenting style found not to be related with youths' alcohol abuse. However, authoritarian, permissive and neglectful parenting styles were found to have positively contributed to their alcohol abuse.

5.4 Parenting style and virtues

Authoritative parenting styles ranked number one in teaching youths virtues. Permissive was ranked second as it taught children to be more generous but authoritarian and neglectful parenting styles did not show any signs of teaching children any virtues.

5.5 Parenting style and relation to depression

It is evident that some parenting styles lead to children having signs of depression than others. Different parenting styles showed different results of depression. Authoritarian and neglectful parenting styles were ranked high in relation to the above. Permissive showed just a few youths agreed to have some sense of depression while authoritative showed no relation to depression at all.

This research therefore shows that authoritative parenting style produces youths who are less likely to be depressed. The rest authoritarian, permissive and neglectful all produced children who are prone to depression.

This research was supported by a previous research that showed that children from authoritarian parenting style show higher levels of depression (Darling, 1999). The same research showed that children from permissive parenting style show higher self esteem and lower levels of depression (Darling, 1999).

5.6 Parenting style and poverty

The research showed that poverty influences parenting in a subtle way. Parents who have no proper source of income and spend the days far from home trying to get something for their children affect their children negatively. This was supported by previous study which revealed that Poverty affects parenting (Berk, 2003). Moreover, parents who are perceived poor have their children with delinquent behaviours and abusing alcohol. The reason they are poor is because they did not acquire good education to enable them get good jobs and so the jobs they can get are not well paying. Unfortunately, those parents who did not proceed to school are also having youths who are not in school repeating the cycle of the parents. Some of these parents are the ones who have to spend the day far away from their parents hence affecting their parenting negatively. Further, the study also

revealed that majority of parents worked in full time jobs away from their children which greatly affected their time with their children. This has been supported by the findings of Mwololo, (2010); Muturi, (2011) that posited that when both parents work away from home it affects their ability to provide a nurturing and supportive home environment for their children hence making parenting a challenge.

5.7 Parenting style and marital status

The study revealed that different marital statuses of parents were represented in the area of study. This might have some contribution to how parenting was done. Single parenthood, separation and divorce challenges and widowhood affect how parents related with their youth in Kibera. These affected the youth negatively. These findings are supported by the views of Munroe & Burrows, (2007) that divorce affects growth and development of many young children. They are also supported by the views of Berk, (2003) and Santrock, (2002) that divorce is stressful to children and it affects adolescents more.

Family conflicts and divorce affect children negatively (Santrock, 2002; Sasse, 2004). Therefore this research concludes that stability of marriages and families should be enhanced and things like separation and divorce should be discouraged so that children can be parented in a great way.

This infers that family conflicts divorce, separation should be discouraged and family in conflicts should be helped to make up so as to reduce the rates of separation which would ultimately contribute to positive parenting to the benefit of the youth and the entire society.

This research after considering the three objectives and the intervening variables therefore rejects the hypothesis that there is a relationship no between parenting styles and alcohol abuse

5.8 Hypothesis

The null hypothesis that this study had is that there is no relationship between parenting styles and alcohol abuse. This hypothesis was rejected because it concluded and confirmed a relationship between parenting styles and alcohol abuse.

5.9 Conclusion of the chapter

The chapter provided analysis of the findings of the study. It articulated each research question together with the intervening variable and provided similar supportive literature from other scholars. It also showed the status of the research hypothesis. The next chapter will discuss the conclusion and recommendation for other researches.



CHAPTER 6

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Introduction

In this chapter, the researcher draws conclusions from the key findings of the study. The researcher shows how the research objectives were met and how the research questions were addressed. The implications that may be deduced from the findings are highlighted and conclusions are drawn. Lastly, suggestions for future research are made by pointing out issues that arose and gaps that became evident through this study.

6.2 Summary of the core findings

The study addressed the following research questions.

- 4.5.1 What are the ethical parenting styles used in Kibera?
- 4.5.2 What is the youths' perception on the parents' parenting styles?
- 4.5.3 What is the relationship between parenting styles and alcohol abuse?

With regard to question one the research found out that all the four parenting styles namely authoritative, authoritarian, permissive and neglectful were used in Kibera. This concluded that effects of all parenting styles used in Kibera were present among the youths.

With regard to question two, youths think their parents contributed to how their lives turned to be. They reported that even though there could be other factors that influence parenting like peer influences, poverty lack of proper education, parenting styles carry the heavier weight in terms of the children's outcome and future lives.

With regard to question three, there was a direct and strong relationship between parenting styles and alcohol abuse among the youth. Children whose parents were neglectful turned out to be more prone to alcohol abuse, followed by authoritarian,

permissive and authoritative parenting style ranked lowest in relation to alcohol abuse among the youth.

6.3 Conclusion

Parenting styles play a major part in the lives of a child. However, it must be noted that since a child is a unique and free being, parents can do all they can to help the child live a good, happy and successful life but the child chooses to go the opposite way because of their free will.

Having noted that therefore, it is important that the parents do their best to bring up their children with love and patience. They should always know that they are co-creators with God in determining the lives of the children.

Other factors that contribute to parenting should also be looked by the necessary authorities so that parenting can be easy and effective.

In connection to socioeconomic factors, parents should endeavour to provide love and companionship on top of basic needs in order to enhance parenting. In matters of virtues, it is important for parents to take their children to church to learn and practice virtues which are so needed in bringing up responsible youths.

6.3 The Limitations of the Study

This research had several limitations that the researcher thinks would have made the research richer.

Firstly, the researcher thinks that a larger sample of the population would have given more comprehensive and richer outcomes. This research interviewed only 127 respondents. Therefore, this information is not enough to conclude the true relationship between parenting styles and alcohol abuse. Probably it would have been better to reach out to youths up to 35 years of age.

Secondly, the researcher believes that parenting being a universal duty should not have been restricted to Kibera slum alone. This was a regional limitation. It would have been richer if comparison was done between two or more geographical locations, probably a slum and a suburb.

Thirdly, this research would have been richer if the research was conducted among the same family members in order to get the true picture of the effects of parenting between parents and their actual children. This research had youths and different parents that were not biologically related.

Fourthly, this research was limited by the fact that some very important variable like rich and poor which are relative and may have different meaning were not well measured or defined in this research. Therefore it would have been richer if the actual amounts earned per month were well defined in order to establish if parenting styles is truly affected by level of income or not.

6.4 Recommendations

The study revealed that parenting styles have big role to play in protecting children against alcohol abuse. The study also established that all the four parenting styles are available within the study population. This should be aimed at helping more parents to know which parenting style gives better results to their children. Further, it would discourage parents from using parenting styles which could destroy the destinies of their children. The study recommends that the churches and school boards of management come up with ways to educate parents on these parenting styles for a stronger society. The study further recommends that institutes of higher learning incorporate parenting styles in their curriculum to enhance parenting.

Specifically, this research comes up with three recommendations made in this section: recommendations to the Ministry of Education, recommendations for parents that are deemed necessary and may help in bringing up children who are confident, well behaved, have developed virtues, have less peer influence and are not likely to abuse alcohol. The last one is recommendations for further research.

6.4.1 Recommendations for the Ministry of Education.

The following suggestions are for the Ministry of Education.

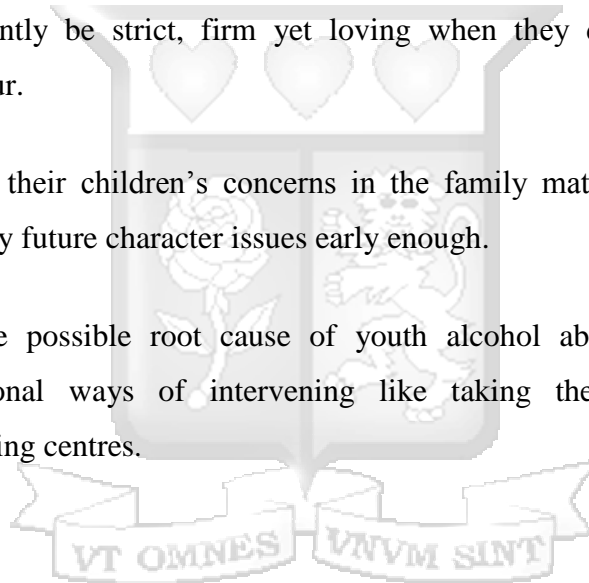
1. A framework on policy on education of students with alcohol related problems should be developed.
2. All secondary school teachers should be trained on alcohol abuse management. This would equip them with necessary attitude, knowledge and skills to manage themselves and students with alcohol related symptoms.
3. Guidance and counselling teachers should use these findings to develop concrete advice given to parents and youths.

6.4.2 Recommendations for Parents

The following recommendations were suggested to parents and guardians.

1. Parents ought to take time intentionally to understand their children. They should view themselves as capable individuals who have the abilities, privileges and rights to direct their children's destinies. Therefore, parents and guardians should provide a virtuous environment that allows children to grow well and allow them to reach their ultimate happiness and attain the highest good.
2. Parents should accept their God-given parental roles and duties seriously and graciously and avoid delegating them to neighbours and teachers and other relatives.
3. Despite work challenges, parents should strive to dedicate quality and quantity time with their children, talk intimately with them, listen attentively to their concerns and address them effectively.
4. Parents need to be close and friendly to their children from a tender age. In addition to this, parents should:
 - Find out what neighbours and close relatives say about their children.

- Take their children to go to Sunday school to firm their character and spirituality at an early age.
- Strive to provide their children with basic needs and education
- Encourage their children to enrol in social and religious community youth groups where they can be trained further.
- Try as much as possible to be good role models to their children as well as teach them virtues when they are still young.
- Consistently be strict, firm yet loving when they deal with their children's behaviour.
- Address their children's concerns in the family matters whenever possible to arrest any future character issues early enough.
- Seek the possible root cause of youth alcohol abuse and if possible seek professional ways of intervening like taking them to rehabilitation and counselling centres.

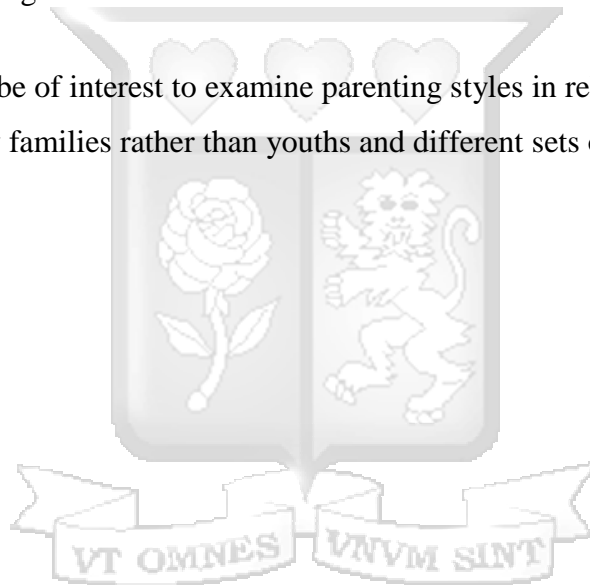


6.5 Recommendations for Further Research

Authoritative parenting style has been linked with less alcohol abuse problems as compared to the other parenting styles authoritarian, permissive and uninvolved or neglectful parenting styles. Therefore, research could be carried out on:

- Ways to teach popularize ethical parenting styles
- Influence of parental alcohol abuse in the life of the children

- Factors other than parenting styles that contribute to alcohol abuse as it were evident that there are other factors that could influence them other than parenting styles.
- Carry out a research on examining parenting styles but a different region other than Kibera slum probably in a place considered rich
- Parenting styles and their effect to marital status
- Another recommendation for further studies is to examine if poverty is a major contributing to alcohol abuse
- It would be of interest to examine parenting styles in relation to alcohol abuse and interview families rather than youths and different sets of parents



REFERENCES

- Abikoye, G. E., Sholarin, A. M., & Adekoya, J. A. (2014). Parenting styles and peer-pressure as predictors of substance abuse among university students. *Psychology and Behavioral Sciences*, 3(2), 55-59.
- Agarwal, N. (2018, January 5). How Parenting Has Evolved Over The Years - Parent circle. Retrieved February 12, 2019, from <https://www.parentcircle.com/article/how-parenting-has-evolved-over-the-years/>
- Alcohol Consumption Among College Students in Segi College Subang Jaya, Malaysia. *Jurnal Psikologi Malaysia*, 31(3). Retrieved from <http://spaj.ukm.my/ppppm/jpm/article/view/294>
- Alegre, A. (2011). Parenting styles and children's emotional intelligence: What do we know? *The Family Journal*, 19, 56. doi: 10.1177/1066480710387486.
- Alizadeh, S., Talib, M. B. A., Abdulla, R & Mansor, M. (2011). Relationship Between Parenting Style and Children's Behaviour Problems. *Asian Social Science*, Vol. 7. No. 12 pp. 195-200. Retrieved from: <http://www.ccsenet.org/ass>
- American Psychiatric Association (1994). *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fourth Edition*. Washington, DC
- Ary, D., Jacobs, L., Razavieh, A., & Sorensen, C. (2006). *Introduction to Research in Education*. Belmont, CA: Wadsworth-Thompson Learning.
- Australian Alcohol Guidelines. (2001). Alcohol and health in Australia. Retrieved on 1st August 2015 from, http://www.health.wa.gov.au/docreg/Reports/Risk/Alcohol/Australian_alcohol_guide.pdf
- Bagnall, G. (1986). *Educating Youth Drinkers*. London Routledge.
- Baumrind, D. (1966). Effects of authoritative parental control on child Behaviour. *Child development*, 37(4), 888-907. Retrieved from: http://www.DevPsy.org/teaching/parent/baumrind_1966_parenting.pdf
- Baumrind, D. (1967). Child-care practices anteceding three patterns of preschool behaviour, *Genetic Psychology Monographs*, 75, 43-88. Retrieved from: http://www.devpsy.org/teaching/parent/baumrind_styles.html 138
- Baumrind, D. (1991). The influence of parenting style on adolescent competence and substance use. *Journal of Early Adolescence*, 11 (1), 56-95. Retrieved from: <http://mltei.org/cqn/Adolescent%20Development/Resources/Family/Baumrind>,
[d](http://mltei.org/cqn/Adolescent%20Development/Resources/Family/Baumrind),

- Beal, A. C., Ausiello, J. & Perrinn, J. (2001) Social influences on health-risk behaviors among minority middle school students. *Journal of Adolescent Health*, **28**, 474–480.
- Beck, A., Daley, D., Hastings, R. P., & Stevenson, J. (2004). Mother's expressed emotion towards children with and without intellectual disabilities. *Journal of Intellectual Disability Research*, *48*, 628-638.
- Becoña, E., Martínez, U., Calafat, A., Juan, M., Fernández-Hermida, J.R., Secades-Villa, R. (2012). Parental styles and drug use: A review. *Drugs: Education, Prevention and Policy* 19(1): 1-10.
- Berge, J., Sundell, K., Öjehagen, A., & Håkansson, A. (2016). Role of parenting styles in adolescent substance use: results from a Swedish longitudinal cohort study. *BMJ Open*, 6(1). <https://doi.org/10.1136/bmjopen-2015-008979>
- Berk, L. E. (2003). *Child Development*. (6th ed.). Boston: Allyn and Bacon.
- Blumberg, B., Cooper, D. R., & Schindler, P. S. (2008). *Business research methods* (Vol. 2). New York: McGraw-Hill Higher Education.
- Brewer, B. R. (n.d.). How Parenting Style Relates to Adolescent Substance Abuse in an At-Risk Male Population, 28.
- Bibi, F., Chaudhry, A. G., Awan, E. A., & Tariq, B. (2013). Contribution of Parenting Style in life domain of Children. *IOSR Journal Of Humanities And Social Science (IOSR-JHSS)*, *12*(2), 91–95.
- Buri, J. R. (1989) Self-esteem and appraisals of parental behavior, *journal of Adolescent Research*, *4*, 33-49
- Čablová, L., Pazderková, K., & Miovský, M. (2014). Parenting styles and alcohol use among children and adolescents: A systematic review. *Drugs: Education, Prevention and Policy*, *21*(1), 1–13. <https://doi.org/10.3109/09687637.2013.817536>
- Chao, R. K. (2001). Extending Research on the Consequences of Parenting Style for Chinese Americans and European Americans. *Child Development*. November/December 2001 Vol.72, No. 6, Pgs1832-1843. Retrieved from: <http://www.mfas.ucr.edu/publications/ChildDevelopment2001.pdf>
- Chaplin, T. M., Sinha, R., Simmons, J. A., Healy, S. M., Mayes, L. C., Hommer, R. E., & Crowley, M. J. (2012). Parent–adolescent conflict interactions and adolescent alcohol use. *Addictive Behaviors*, *37*(5), 605-612. doi:10.1016/j.addbeh.2012.01.004

- Chauke, T.M., H. Heever and Hoque, 2015. Alcohol use amongst learners in rural high school in South Africa. *African Journal of Primary Health Care & Family Medicine*, 7(1): 1-6.
- Chung, R. H., Kim, B. S. K., & Abreu, J. M. (2004). Asian American multidimensional acculturation scale: Development, factor analysis, reliability, and validity. *Cultural Diversity & Ethnic Minority Psychology*, 10, 66-80.
- Cohen, D. A., & Rice, J. (1997). Parenting styles, adolescent substance use, and academic achievement. *Journal of Drug Education*, 27(2), 199-211.
- Coombs, R. H., & Landsverk, J. (1988). Parenting Styles and Substance Use during Childhood and Adolescence. *Journal of Marriage and Family*, 50(2), 473–482. <https://doi.org/10.2307/352012>
- Coon, H. M., & Kimmelmeier, M. (2001). Cultural Orientations in the United States (Re) Examining Differences Among Ethnic Groups. *Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology*, 32, 3348-364.
- Cooper, D.R. & Schindler, P.S. (2009). *Business Research Methods* -9th edn. New Delhi: Tata McGraw-Hill.
- Creswell, J. W. (2012). *Educational Research: Planning, Conducting and Evaluating Quantitative and Qualitative Research*. New Jersey: Pearson Prentice Hall.
- Creswell, J. W. (2014). *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative and Mixed Methods Approaches*. Thousand Oaks, CA: SAGE Publications Inc.
- Currie C., Roberts C., Morgan A. *et al.* (2004) Young people health in context. HBSC study. WHO Europe. Health Policy for children and Adolescents (4). Denmark.
- Darling, N. (1999). Parenting Styles and Its Correlates. *ERIC Digest*. Retrieved from: <http://www.thehealth.com/practitioner/ceduc/parentingstyles.html>.
- Dekovic, M., Nboom, M. J. & Meeus, W. (1997) Expectations regarding development during adolescence: parental and adolescent perceptions. *Journal of Youth and Adolescence*, 26, 253–273.
- Demo, D., & Cox, M. (2000). Families with young children: A review of research in the 1990s. *Journal of Marriage and the Family*, 62(4), 876-895.
- Devore, E.R. and K.R. Ginsburg, 2005. The protective effects of good parenting on adolescents. *Journals of Current Opinion in Pediatrics*,
- Dimmock, M., & Fisher, A. (Eds.).(2017). Aristotelian Virtue Ethics. In *Ethics for A-Level* (1st ed., pp. 49–63). Open Book Publishers. Retrieved from <http://www.jstor.org/stable/j.ctt1wc7r6j.7>

- Dwairy, M. (2008). Parental inconsistency versus parental authoritarianism: Association with symptoms of psychological disorders. *Journal of Youth Adolescence*, 37, 616-620. doi: 10.1007/s10964-007-9169-3
- Eisenberg, N., Zhou, Q., Spinrad, T. L., Valiente, C., Fabes, R. A., & Liew, J. (2005). Relations among positive parenting, children's effortful control, and externalizing problems: A three-wave longitudinal study. *Child Development*, 76, 1055-1071.
- Ehnvall, A., Parker, G., Hadzi-Pavlovic, D., & Malhi, G. (2008). Perception of rejecting and neglectful parenting in childhood relates to lifetime suicide attempts for females-but not for males. *Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica*, 117, 50-56. doi: 10.1111/j.1600-0447.2007.01124.x
- Engle, P. L., & Black, M. M. (2008). The Effect of Poverty on Child Development and Educational Outcomes. *Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences*, 1136(1), 243-256. <https://doi.org/10.1196/annals.1425.023>
- Felsted, C.M (1986). *Youth and Alcohol Abuse*. Readings and Resources encanto Oryx Press.
- Fletcher, A. C., Steinber, L. & Williams-Wheeler, M. (2004). Parental Influences on Adolescent Problem Behaviour: Revisiting Stattin and Kerr. *Child Development*. Vol. 75 No. 3 781-796. Retrieved from: <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/15144486>
- Furnham, A., & Cheng, H. (2000). Perceived parental behavioral, self-esteem and happiness. *Social Psychiatry and Psychiatric Epidemiology*, 35, 463-470.
- George, D. G. E., Mugai, W. J., Mugai, N. W., Mugai, W. F., & Nyakwara, S. (2013). Socio-Economic Factors on Alcohol Abuse among the Youth in Kikuyu District, Kenya, 15.
- Gfroerer, K. P., Kern, R. M. and Curlette, W. L. (2004). Research support for Individual Psychology's Parenting Model. *Journal of Individual Psychology*, 60(4), 379-388.
- Gonzalez, A. R., Doan-Holbein, M. F., & Quilter, S. (2002). High school students' goal orientations and their relationship to perceived parenting style. *Contemporary Educational Psychology*, 27, 450-470.
- Gravissimum Educationis, Declaration on Christian education. (1965). In <http://www.ewtn.com/library/councils/v2educ.htm> Vatican Council II. [Accessed Nov 15, 2014].
- Grolnick, W. S., & Pomerantz, E. M. (2009). Issues and challenges in studying parental control: Toward a new conceptualization. *Society for Research in Child Development*, 3(3), 165-170.

- Hamner, T. J. & Turner, P. H. (2001). *Parenting in A Contemporary Society* (2nd ed.). New Jersey: Prentice-Hall.
- Havard, A. (2007). *Virtuous Leadership: An Agenda for Personal Excellence*. Scepter Publishers
- Hawkins, J. D., Catalano, R. F., & Miller, J. Y. (1992). Risk and protective factors for alcohol and other drug problems in adolescence and early adulthood: Implications for substance abuse prevention. *Psychological bulletin*, *112*(1), 64.
- Hiscock, H., Bayer, J. K., Price, A., Ukoumunne, O. C., Rogers, S., & Wake, M. (2008). Universal Parenting Programme to Prevent Early Childhood Behavioural Problems: Cluster Randomised Trial. *BMJ: British Medical Journal*, *336*(7639), 318–321.
- Hoeve, M., Blokland, A., Dubas, J. S., Loeber, R., Gerris, J. R. M., & Laan, P. H. (2008). Trajectories of delinquency and parenting styles. *Journal Abnormal Children Psychological*, *36*, 223-235. doi: 10. 1007/s10802-007-9172-x
- Hoeve, M., Dubas, J. S., Eichelsheim, V. I., Laan, P. H., Smeenk, W., & Gerris, J. R. M. (2009). The relationship between parenting and delinquency: A meta-analysis. *Journal Abnormal Child Psychology*, *37*, 749-775. doi: 10. 1007/s10802-009-9310-8.
- Hong, E. (2012). Impacts of Parenting on Children's schooling. *Journal of Student Engagement: Education Matters*. Vol. 2 No. 1 36-41. Retrieved from: <http://www.ro.uow.edu.au/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1013&context=jseem>
- Jackson, A. P., & Schemes, R. (2005). Single mother's self-efficacy, parenting in the Home Environment and children development in a two way study. *Social Work Research*, *29*(1), 7-20.
- Jackson-Newsom, J., Buchanan, C. M., & McDonald, R. M. (2008). Parenting and perceived maternal warmth in European American and African American adolescents. *Journal of Marriage and Family*, *70*, 62-75.
- Jacob, T., & Johnson, S. (1997). Parenting influences on the development of alcohol abuse and dependence. *Alcohol Health and Research World*, *21*, 204-209.
- Jaimovich, N., & Siu, H. E. (2009). The young, the old, and the restless: Demographics and business cycle volatility. *American Economic Review*, *99*(3), 804–26.

- Johnston, L.D., P.M. O'malley and J.G. Bachman, 2002. Monitoring future national survey results on drug use by secondary school students. Bethesda, MD: National Institute on Drug Abuse, (1)1975-2001
- Joshi, H. L., Sharma, M., & Mehra, R. K. (2009). Depression among adolescents: Role of self efficacy and parenting style. *Journal of Psychology & Mental Health, 16*, 13-17.
- Juma, W. B. (n.d.). Perceptions Of Primary Stakeholders On The Ethical Duty Of Parental Involvement In Pupils' Intellectual Development: A Study Of Selected Schools In Lavington Area Nairobi County, 108.
- Karechio, B. (1994). Drug Abuse in Kenya, Uzima press, 1994.
- Kazemi, A, Ardabili, H. E., & Solokian, S. (2010). The association between social competence in adolescents and mothers' parenting style: A cross sectional study on Iranian girls. *Children, Adolescents, and Social Work Journal, 27*, 395-403. doi: 10. 1007/s10560-010-0213-x
- Kendall, P. &. (1985). Cognitive -behavioral therapy for impulsive children. New York: Guilford Press
- Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (2010). *The 2009 Kenya Population and Housing Census*. Nairobi: KNBS.
- Kia-Keating, M., Brown, S. A., Schulte, M. T., & Monreal, T. K. (2009). Adolescent Satisfaction with Brief Motivational Enhancement for Alcohol Abuse. *Journal of Behavioral Health Services & Research, 36*(3), 385-395. doi: 10.1007/s11414-008-9127-1
- Kibera, C. W. (1998). An Investigation of the Disciplinary Styles and Problems of Nairobi Parents with Children in Standard Eight. (MEd Thesis Kenyatta University).
- Kim, K. & Rohner, R. P. (2002). Parental warmth , control, and involvement in schooling: Predicting academic achievement among Korean American adolescents. *Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology, 33*, 127-140. doi: 10. 1177/0022022102033002001
- Kinai, T. K. (2002). Relationship between Parental Behaviour Towards Adolescents and their Manifest Aggression in Nairobi Secondary Schools. (Doctoral Thesis Kenyatta University).

- Knutson, J. F., De Garmo, D. S., & Reid, J. B. (2004). Social disadvantage and neglectful parenting as precursors to the development of antisocial and aggressive child behavior. Testing a theoretical model. *Aggressive Behaviour*, 30, 187-205. doi: 10.1177/1077559504273684
- Knutson, J. F., De Garmo, D. Koepl, G., & Reid, J. B. (2005). Care neglect, supervisory neglect, and harsh parenting in the development of children's aggression: A replication and extension. *Child Maltreat*, 10, 92. doi: 10.1002/ab.20016
- Knutson, J. F., & Schartz, H. A. (1997). Physical abuse and neglect of children. In 109 Widiger, T. A., Frances, A. J., Pincus, H. A., Ross, R., First, M. B., & Davis, W (Eds.), *DSM-IV Sourcebook Volume 3* (pp. 713-804). Washington, D. C.: American Psychiatric Association Press.
- Kothari, C. R. (2004). *Research methodology: Methods and techniques*. New Age International
- Lamborn, S. D., Mounts, N. S., Steinberg, L., & Dornbusch, S. M. (1991). Patterns of competence and adjustment among adolescents from authoritative, authoritarian, indulgent, and neglectful families. *Child Development*, 62, 1049-1065.
- Lauer, R. H. & Lauer, J. C. (2000). *Marriage and Family: The Quest for Intimacy* (4th ed.). USA: McGraw-Hill
- Ledoux S., Miller P., Choquet M. *et al* . (2002) Family structure, parent-child relationships and alcohol and other drug use among teenagers in France and the United Kingdom. *Alcohol and Alcoholism* 37, 52–60.
- Lee, L. K., Chen, P. C. Y., Lee, K. K. & Kaur, J. (2006). Pre-marital Sexual Intercourse Among Adolescents in Malaysia: A cross-sectional Malaysian School Survey. *Singapore Medical Journal* 2006; 47(6): 476-481. Retrieved from: <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16752015>
- Leedy, P. D. & Ormrod, J. E. (2005). *Practical Research: Planning and Design* (8th ed.). New Jersey: Pearson Prentice Hall.
- Leung, C. Y. W., McBride-Chang, C., & Lai, B. P. Y. (2004). Relations among maternal parenting style, academic competence, and life satisfaction in Chinese early adolescents *The Journal of Early Adolescence*, 24(2), 113-143. doi: 10.1177/0272431603262678
- Liem, J. H., Cavell, E. C. & Lustig, K. (2010). The influence of authoritative parenting during adolescence on depressive symptoms in young adulthood: Examining

the mediating roles of self-development and peer support. *The Journal of Genetic Psychology*, 171, 73-92.

- Maccoby, E. E., & Martin, J. A. (1983). Socialization in the context of the family: Parent-child interaction. In P.H. Mussen and E. M. Hetherington, *Handbook of child psychology: Vol. 4. Socialization, personality, and social development (4th ed.)*. New York: Wiley.
- Mahoney, J. L., & Stattin, H. (2000). Leisure activities and adolescent antisocial behaviour: The role of structure and social context. *Journal of Adolescence*, 23, 113-127.
- Malik, G., 2005. The role of parenting style in child substance use. Unpublished PhD Dissertation of the Ohio State University
- Map of Kibera slum - Google Search. (n.d.). Retrieved March 11, 2019, from <https://www.google.com/search>
- Marsiglia, C. S. Walczyk, J. J., Buboltz, W. C., & Griffith-Ross, D. A. (2007). Impact of parenting styles and locus of control on emerging adults' psychosocial success. *Journal of Education and Human Development*, 1, 1-11.
- Martínez, I., & Garcí'a, J.F. (2008). Internalization of values and self-esteem among Brazilian teenagers from authoritative, indulgent, authoritarian, and neglectful homes. *Adolescence*, 43, 13–29.
- Mathialagan, S., & Teng, T. Y. (2017). Relationship Between Parenting Styles And Alcohol Consumption Among College Students In Segi College Subang Jaya, Malaysia. *Jurnal Psikologi Malaysia*, 31(3). Retrieved from <http://spaj.ukm.my/ppppm/jpm/article/view/294>
- McCabe, S.E., C.J. Boyd, J.A. Cranford and C.J. Teter, 2009. Motives for nonmedical use of prescription opioids among high school seniors in the United States: Self-treatment and beyond. *Archives of Pediatrics & Adolescent Medicine*
- McWayne, C. M., Owsianik, M., Green, L. E., & Fantuzzo, J. W. (2008). Parenting behaviors and preschool children's social and emotional skills: A question of the consequential validity of traditional parenting constructs for low-income African Americans. *Early Childhood Research Quarterly*, 23, 173–192.
- Midigo, A. (2002). Why Young people are hooked to drugs. Today in Africa.
- Milevsky, A., Schlechter, M., Netter, S., & Keehn, D. (2007). Maternal and paternal parenting styles in adolescents: Associations with self-esteem, depression and life-satisfaction. *Journal of Children & Family Studies*, 16, 39-47. doi: 10.1007/s10826-006-9066-5
- Miller, A. (1983). For Your Own Good: Hidden Cruelty in Child Rearing and the Roots of Violence. Toronto: McGraw – Hill.

- Monica H. (2011) Alcohol Marketing, Drunkenness, and Problem Drinking among
Zambian Youth: Findings from the 2004 Global School-Based Student
Health Survey *Journal of Environmental and Public Health* Volume 2011
(2011), Article ID 497827, 8 pagesdoi:10.1155/2011/497827
- Moss, S. (2009). Parenting Style. Retrieved from:
<http://www.psychit.com.au/psychlopedia/article.asp?id=260>
- Mugenda, O. M. & Mugenda, A. G. (2003). *Research Methods: Quantitative and
Qualitative Approaches*. Nairobi: Acts Press.
- Mugisha, F., Arinaitwe- Mugisha, J., & Hagembe, B. O. N. (2003). Alcohol, substance
and drug use among urban slum adolescents in Nairobi, Kenya. *Cities*, 20(4),
231–240. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0264-2751](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0264-2751(03)00034-9) (03)00034-9
- Munroe, M. & Burrows, D. (2007). *Kingdom Parenting*. USA: Destiny Image Publishers,
Inc.
- Muturi, J. (2011 April, 30). What it Takes to be an Effective Parent. *The Standard*:
Saturday, April 30, 2011.
- Mwololo, M. (2010 December, 8). What are Your Children? *Daily Nation*: Wednesday
December 8, 2010.
- Ndegwa, C. M. (1998). Drug Problem in our Schools. Unpublished report for the Kenya
National Committee for Drug Education.
- NACADA. (2004). *Baseline Survey on Substance Abuse*. Nairobi: Government Printer.
- NACADA. (2007). *Rapis Situation Assessment of Drug and substance abuse in Kenya*.
Nairobi.
- NPDF.pdf. (n.d.). Retrieved from
<https://media.proquest.com/media/pq/classic/doc/3472465481/fmt/ai/rep/NPDF?s=Wm%2BE920Z1P74f9q4%2BJajiQoNqsE%3D>
- Nyarko, K. (2011). The Influence of Authoritative Parenting Style on Adolescents’
Academic Achievement. *American Journal of Social and Management
Sciences*. Retrieved from: <http://www.scihub.org/AJSMS>
- Okoth, I., & Mburu, S. W. (2016). The link between poor parenting and prevalence of
drug abuse among children at Kibera Slum in Nairobi, Kenya. *Edorium
Journal of Public Health*, 3, 7–12.
- Ong’era, L. K. (2016). Relationship among parenting styles, learner’s involvement in
behaviour problems and academic performance in Nairobi County, Kenya
(PhD Thesis). Kenyatta University.

- Opie, C. (2005). *Doing Educational Research: A guide for first scholars*. New Delhi. Vistant publications.
- Oteyo, J. and M. Kariuki, 2009. Extent to which selected factors contribute to alcohol and cigarette use among public day secondary schools male students: A case of Nakuru Municipality. *Kenya Educational Research and Review*, 4(6): 327-333.
- Otieno, A. O, & Ofulla, A.V.O. (2009). Drug Abuse in Kisumu Town, Western Kenya. Retrieved from: <http://www.ajfand.net/Volume9/No3/Otieno3655.pdf>
- Oteyo, J. and M. Kariuki, 2009 . Extent to which selected factors contribute to alcohol and cigarette use among public day secondary schools male students: A case of Nakuru Municipality. *Kenya Educational Research and Review*, 4(6): 327-333
- Patock-Peckham, J. A., Cheong, J., Balhorn, M. E., & Nagoshi, C. T. (2001). A social learning perspective: A model of parenting styles, self-regulation, perceived drinking control, and alcohol Use and problems. *Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research*, 25(9), 1284-1292.
- Patock-Peckham, Julie A., & Morgan-Lopez, Antonio A. (2009). Mediation links among parenting styles, perceptions of parental confidence, self-esteem, and depression alcohol-related problems in emerging adulthood. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs* 70, 215-226.
- Pezzella, F. S. (2010). Authoritarian parenting: A race socialization protective factor that deters African American adolescents from delinquency and violence (Doctoral dissertation). Retrieved from ProQuest Dissertations and Theses database. (UMI No. 3398173)
- Rankin, J. L. (2005). *Parenting experts: Their advice, the research, and getting it right*. Westport, CT: Praeger
- Santrock, J. W. (2005). *Adolescence*. (10thed.). USA: McGraw-Hill
- Santrock, J. W. (2002). *Lifespan Development* (8thed.). USA: McGraw-Hill.
- Sarac, S. (2001). *Parenting Styles: How they Affect Children*. Culture and Society. Issue 34 April-June. Retrieved: April 23, 2013 from
- Sasse, C. R. (2004). *Families Today*.(4thed.). McGraw-Hill: New York
- Saunders, M. N. K., Thornhill, A., & Lewis, P. (2009). *Research Methods for Business Students*.(5th Edition). London: Prentice Hall.
- Schulenberg J, et al (1986). Getting drunk and growing up: Trajectories of frequent binge drinking during the transition to young adulthood, *Journal of Studies. Alcohol* 57(3):289-304, 1996.

- Sirico, R. A., Zięba, M., & Katholische Kirche (Eds.). (2000). *The social agenda: a collection of magisterial texts*. Cittàdel Vaticano: Libreria EditriceVaticana.
- Siringi and Waihenya, 2003. Alarm over Drugs. Kenya. In Daily Nation Nairobi. Nation Media Group. Retrieved from <https://www.oapub.org/soc/index.php/EJSSS/article/view/73> [Accessed 20th, July, 2015]. *International Journal of Behavioral Development*, 35(3): 218-224.
- Shakya HB, Christakis NA, Fowler JH. Parental influence on substance use in adolescent social networks. *Arch PediatrAdolescMed* 2012;166:1132–9.
- Sharma, M. (2015). Substance Abuse in Adolescents: Implications for Research and Practice. *Journal of Alcohol & Drug Education*.
- Shucksmith, J., Hendry, L. B., & Glendinning, A. (1995). Models of parenting: Implications for adolescent well-being within different types of family contexts. *Journal of Adolescence*, 18, 253-270.
- Spinrad, T. L., Eisenberg, N., Harris, E., Hanish, L., Fabes, R. A., Kupanoff, K., ...Julie,113H. (2004). The relation of children’s everyday nonsocial peer play behavior to their emotionally, regulation, and social functioning. *Developmental Psychology*,40, 67-80.
- Steinberg, L., Blatt-Eisengart, I., Cauffman, E. (2006). Patterns of competence and adjustment among adolescents from authoritative, indulgent, and neglectful homes: A replication in a sample of serious juvenile offenders. *Journal of Research on Adolescence*, 16, 47-58. doi:10.1111/j.1532-7795.2006.00119.x.
- Steinberg, L., Elmen, J. D., & Mounts, N. S. (11^89). Authoritative parenting, psychosocial maturity, and academic success among adolescents. *C/z/W Development*, 60, 1424—1436.doi:10.2307/1 130932
- Steinberg, L., Fletcher, A. & Darling, N. (1994).Parental Monitoring and Peer Influences on Adolescent Substance Use.*American Academy of Pediatrics*.Retrieved from: www.pediatric.aappublications.org
- Suldo, S. M., & Huebner, E. S. (2004).The role of life satisfaction in the relationship between authoritative parenting dimensions and adolescent problem behavior.*Social Indicators Research*, 66, 165-195.Wanja, J. (2010).*What Kenyan Teens Wish For*. Daily Nation: Sunday 15th November, 2010
- Timpano, K. R., Keough, M. E., Mahaffey, B., Schmidt, N. B., & Abramowitz, J. (2010). Parenting and obsessive-compulsive symptoms: Implications of authoritarian parenting. *Journal of Cognitive Psychotherapy: An International Quarterly*, 24(3), 151-164. doi: 10. 1891/0889-8391.24.3.151

Thomas Aquinas translated by C.I. Litzinger, O. (1964). *Commentary on the Nihomachean Ethics* .

Underwood, M. K., Beron, K. J., Rosen, L. H. (2009). Continuity and change in social and physical aggression from middle childhood through early adolescence. *Aggressive Behavior*, 35(5), 357-75.

Van Campen, K. S., & Russell, S. T. (2010). Cultural differences in parenting practices: What Asian American families can teach us. (Frances McClelland Institute for Children, Youth, and Families Research Link, Vol. 2, No. 1). Tucson, AZ: The University of Arizona.

Wang'eri, W. T. (2007). The Conflict Between Traditional Parenting Behaviours as Perceived by Students in Some Selected Secondary Schools in Nairobi Province: Counseling Implications. (Doctoral Thesis Kenyatta University).

Wanja, J. (2010). What Kenyan Teens Wish For. Daily Nation: Sunday 15th November, 2010

Underwood, M. K., Beron, K. J., Rosen, L. H. (2009). Continuity and change in social and physical aggression from middle childhood through early adolescence. *Aggressive Behavior*, 35(5), 357-75.

Wanjala, B. J. 2018 Perceptions of primary stakeholders on the ethical duty of parental involvement in pupils' intellectual development: a study of selected schools in Lavinton area Nairobi County (Thesis)

Wanjala, B. J. (2018). Perceptions of primary stakeholders on the ethical duty of parental involvement in pupils' intellectual development: a study of selected schools in Lavinton area Nairobi County (Thesis). Strathmore University. Retrieved from <http://su-plus.strathmore.edu/handle/11071/5961>

Wiese, B.S. & M.F. Alexandra, 2011 Parents as role models: Parental behavior affects adolescents' plans for work involvement.

World Health Organization 2011 Global status report on alcohol and health

Zhou, Q., Eisenberg, N., Losoya, S. H., Fabes, R. A., Reiser, M., Guthrie, I. K. (2002). *The relations of parental warmth and positive expressiveness to children's empathy-related responding and social functioning: A longitudinal study. Child Development*, 73, 893-915.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: Parenting Styles Table

The researcher used the table below based on her study on Baumrind parenting styles to easily identify ethical parenting style used by the parents of Kibera slum youth.

AUTHORITATIVE	AUTHORITARIAN	PERMISSIVE	NEGLECTFUL
<p>Guided by love and responsibility Rational, issue oriented, objective. Parent affirms child's qualities and sets standards for future conduct. Reason and power used to make deductions. Most protective against substance abuse.</p>	<p>No personal choices allowed. High demands. Not responsive to children. Orders are to be followed. Produces obedient and proficient children, but who can also turn out to be fearful, angry, can run away from home and school and become aggressive and bullies. Greater risk of alcohol use (double in comparison to authoritative). Absolute standards have been set. Punitive. No verbal give and take.</p>	<p>No direction for children. Children can do what they want. Failure to set limits. Few demands, little punishment. Parents are a resource not a guide for the children. Parents indulge the children.</p>	<p>No love, acceptance and abuse is present. Indifferent parents. No limits set for children. Low parental acceptance and involvement Limited compliance expected. Parents meet the children's basic needs but are detached from the children's lives. Results in lack of self-control, low self-esteem, poor academic performance, and low happiness. Few rules, no guidance.</p>

APPENDIX 2: Parenting styles Analysing Table

DISTINGUISHING FACTOR	AUTHORITATIVE	AUTHORITARIAN	PERMISSIVE	NEGLECTFUL
Love and responsibility	Present	Some	Little	Absent Low parental acceptance and involvement.
Meeting of needs				Parents meet the children's basic needs but are detached from the children's lives.
Objectivity	Rational, issue oriented	High demands	Children free	Parents indifferent
Standards for conduct	Present & child's qualities affirmed	Orders are to be followed Absolute standards have been set. Punitive. No verbal give and take.	No limits set	No limits set
Decision making	Reason and power used together	Obedient and proficient but angry, fearful children who can become aggressive & bullies.	Few demands, little punishment.	Limited compliance expected. Few rules, no guidance.
Alcohol & substance abuse	Most protective against these.	Greater risk of alcohol use.	Parents indulge the children. Parents are a resource not a guide for the children.	Results in lack of self-control so high risk.
General Results				Results in lack of self-control, low self-esteem, poor academic performance, and low happiness.

APPENDIX 3: Parenting styles Summarized

Distinguishing Factors

DISTINGUISHING FACTOR	AUTHORITATIVE	AUTHORITARIAN	PERMISSIVE	NEGLECTFUL
Love and responsibility	Present	Some	Little	Absent Low parental acceptance and involvement.
Objectivity	Rational, issue oriented	High demands	Children free	Parents indifferent
Standards for conduct	Present & child's qualities affirmed	Orders are to be followed Absolute standards have been set. Punitive. No verbal give and take.	No limits set	No limits set
Decision making	Reason and power used together	Obedient and proficient but angry, fearful children who can become aggressive & bullies.	Few demands, little punishment.	Limited compliance expected. Few rules, no guidance.
Alcohol & substance abuse	Most protective against these.	Greater risk of alcohol use.	Parents indulge the children. Parents are a resource not a guide for the children.	Results in lack of self-control so high risk.
Meeting of needs				Parents meet the children's basic needs but are detached from the children's lives.
General Results				Results in lack of self-control, low self-esteem, poor academic performance, and low happiness.



APPENDIX 4: Letter of Transmittal

To Esteemed Respondent

Dear sir/Madam,

RE: RESEARCH QUESTIONNAIRE

I am a Masters student at Strathmore University pursuing Masters in Applied Philosophy and Ethics course. I am conducting a research on “**Examining Parenting Styles in Relation to Alcohol Abuse Among the Youth in Kibera Slum in Nairobi Kenya**”.

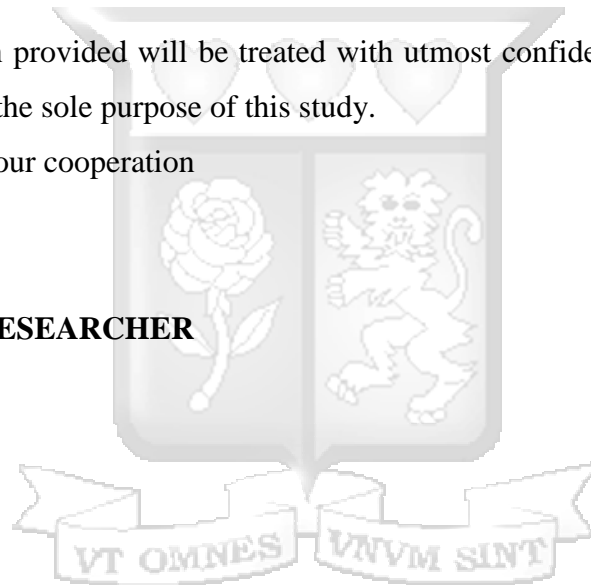
You have been selected as one of the respondents who will facilitate data collection for this research by providing information to facilitate the completion of the attached questionnaire.

Any information provided will be treated with utmost confidentiality and data collected will be used for the sole purpose of this study.

Thank you for your cooperation

Sarah Kimani

PRINCIPAL RESEARCHER





APPENDIX 5: Questionnaire for the youths

SURVEY ON EXAMMINING PARENTING STYLES IN RELATION TO ALCOHOL ABUSE AMONG THE YOUTHS IN KIBERA SLUM, KIBRA CONSTITUENCY, NAIROBI COUNTY

SECTION A DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

Name.....

(Optional)

Please put a tick (✓) against the response that best describes your answer regarding your gender

Gender	Male 1	Female 2

Please put a tick (✓) against the response that best describes your answer regarding your age

Age	14-16 (1)	17-19 (2)	20-22 (3)	23-25 (4)

Please put a tick (✓) against the response that best describes your answer regarding your occupation

Number 1 stands for student and 2 for working

Occupation	Student1	Working 2

Please put a tick (✓) against the response that best describes your answer

With whom do you live?	
Both parents	
Mother	
Father	
Guardian	
Any other (specify)	

Please put a tick (✓) against the response that best describes your answer

Reason for not living with parent/s (if you don't live with both your parents)	
Separated	
Divorced	
One parent deceased	
Lived in another town/ country	

Any other reason Please explain.....

<i>Please put a tick (✓) against the response that best describes your answer. The numbers represent the following responses. 1= Rich= Poor</i>	
<i>Please indicate the economic status of your parents/ guardians</i>	
<i>My parents are considered rich</i>	
1 Rich	2 Poor

SECTION B

Please put a tick number 1, 2, 3 or 4 against the response that best describes your answer. The numbers represent the following responses. 1= Authoritative 2= Authoritarian 3= Permissive 4= Neglectful

1. Parenting styles 1

Statement	1	2	3	4
Strict but loving				
Strict and not loving				
Lenient and loving				
They don't care about me at all				

Please indicate how you would like your parents to treat you-----

Please put a tick (✓) against the number that best describes your answer. The numbers represent the following responses. 1= Strongly Agree 2= Agree 3= Not Sure 4= Disagree 5= Strongly Disagree.

3. Youth Perception of their parents' parenting styles

Statement 5	1	2	3	4	5
2. My parents are too harsh towards me					
3 My parents are inconsiderate					
4 My parents' economic status contributes to their parenting					
5 My parents' marital status contribute to their parenting					
6 My parents have a poor relationship with me					

Please indicate if your view of your parents' parenting style has since changed

Please put a tick (✓) against the number that best describes your answer. The numbers represent the following responses. 1= Strongly Agree 2= Agree 3= Not Sure= Disagree 5= Strongly Disagree.

4. Practise of love, virtues

Statement 7	1	2	3	4	5
7 I receive love from my parents and I pass the same to my peers					
8 I have courage to say no to peer influence and alcohol abuse					
9 I practice self control					
10 I urge my friends to stop alcohol abuse					
11 I am not easily and negatively swayed away					
12 I have patience to wait till I complete school to make a choice on alcohol intake					
13 I go to church frequently					

5. Youth Alcohol Abuse Behaviour

Please put a tick (✓) against the number that best describes your answer. The numbers represent the following responses. 1= Strongly Agree 2= Agree 3= Not Sure= Disagree 5= Strongly Disagree.

Statement 6	1	2	3	4	5
14 I take alcohol excessively					
15 I am not able to control myself after taking alcohol					
16 I abuse other types of drugs too					
17 My friends easily entice me to abuse alcohol					
18 I take all types of alcohol available so long as I can afford					

19 I have recruited my friends to abuse alcohol					
---	--	--	--	--	--

6. The relationship between parenting styles and youths' behavior problem					
<i>Please put a tick (✓) against the number that best describes your answer. The numbers represent the following responses. 1= Strongly Agree 2= Agree 3= Not Sure= Disagree 5= Strongly Disagree.</i>					
Statement 5	1	2	3	4	5
20 I usually practise sex					
21 I easily fight physically					
22 I have spent nights severally in police cells					
23 I have destroyed property					
24 I have been accused of abusing other people emotionally					
7. The relationship between parenting styles and depression rejection and poor self esteem					
<i>Please put a tick (✓) against the number that best describes your answer. The numbers represent the following responses. 1= Strongly Agree 2= Agree 3= Not Sure= Disagree 5= Strongly Disagree.</i>					
Statement 6	1	2	3	4	5
25 I feel I have nothing good to offer					
26 I get easily agitated and often lose my temper					
27 I worry a lot I am fearful and easily scared					
28 I am often sad, depressed or tearful					
29 I easily lose confidence and concentration					
30 I sometimes have suicidal tendencies					

APPENDIX 6: Interview Guide for Parents

My name is Sarah Kimani. I am a Master's student at Strathmore University carrying out a research to determine the relationship between parenting styles and youth alcohol abuse among the youths in Kibera slum in Nairobi County, Kenya. Thank you for the opportunity to discuss with you on this subject matter. Please be free to say when you are not ready to answer any of the questions

1. Parent's behaviour (Parenting style)

- a) How can you describe your parenting style?
- b) Which factors do you think influence your parenting style?
- c) Do you enjoy parenting?
- d) How does parenting style affect children's behaviour? Explain
- e) In what ways can parents help children maintain appropriate behaviours in order to improve their character?
- f)) How do you think your children perceive you as a parent?

2. Parents' relationship with children

- a) Do you love your children? What makes you think so? Please explain
- b) How is your relationship with your children?
- c) Did you teach your children virtues?
- d) Did you take your children to church?
- g) Do you spend adequate time with your children? If not, why not?

3. Which things affect your parenting?

- a) Do you think your source of income contributed to how you brought up your children?
- b) What contributed more to the way you parented your children income, marital status, religion or number of children etc? Please explain
- c) Are you an alcohol addict? What do you think is the biggest contributor to your alcoholism?
- d) Do you think the way one was brought up makes them abuse alcohol in your opinion?
- e) Do you think your children would turn out differently if you were more available for them?
- f) Do you think your child would blame you for abusing alcohol?

g) Did you know the name of parenting style you used on your child?

Thank you once more for taking time to discuss with me about parenting and alcohol abuse. It is much appreciated



APPENDIX 7: Map of Kibera



APPENDIX 8: Strathmore University Letter



7th November 2018

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

Dear Sir/Madam,

RE: REQUEST TO CONDUCT RESEARCH

This is to certify that Sarah Kimani is a final term Master of Applied Philosophy and Ethics (MAPE) student at Strathmore University. To complete her Masters, she is required to write a dissertation applying the knowledge and skills she has acquired.

Sarah has titled her dissertation '*EXAMINING PERCEIVED ETHICAL PARENTING STYLES IN RELATION TO ALCOHOL ADDICTION AMONG THE YOUTH: A CASE STUDY OF KIBERA CONSTITUENCY*'. We shall be grateful for any assistance you can give her.

She commits to follow all confidentiality regulations and submit the findings to your institution's management before publishing or disseminating them.

We shall appreciate any assistance given to her.

Yours truly,



John Branya
DIRECTOR
MASTERS OF APPLIED PHILOSOPHY AND ETHICS

APPENDIX 9: Strathmore University Review

Board Approval Certificate

RHImO Ethics - - 1 of 1

Final Decision Certificate

This document certifies that the study:

"EXAMINING RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PARENTING STYLES AND ALCOHOL AMONG THE YOUTH"

Principal Investigator: Ms. Kimani, Sarah Wanjiku
Reference number: SU-IERC0291/18

Was reviewed and received the following status:

"done"

Additional Comments: Final decision: **approved**

Comments sent:

----- No Comments from the Reviewers.

APPENDIX 10: NACOSTI Permit