

**EFFECT OF PARENTING STYLES ON TEENAGE PREGNANCY IN KWANYIY
SUB COUNTY KWEEN DISTRICT**

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**UGANDA CHRISTIAN
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DECLARATION

I, Cheptoyeke Sandra hereby declare that this research report entitled “effect of parenting styles on teenage pregnancy in Kwanyiy Sub County, Kween District” is my original work and to the best of my knowledge has never been submitted to any other institution of higher learning for any academic award.

Sign: 

Date: 3-09-2024

Cheptoyek Sandra

APPROVAL

This research report was carried out under my supervision on the topic “**effect of parenting styles on teenage pregnancy in Kwanyiy Sub County, Kween District**” and it is now ready for submission as a partial fulfillment for the requirements of the award of bachelor’s degree of social work and social administration of Uganda Christian University.

Signature:



Date: 3-09-2024

Mr. Kooba Vincent

Research Supervisor

DEDICATION

I dedicate this work to my entire family for their love, guidance, and support until the completion of my course. May the Almighty God Bless the work of their Hands.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I acknowledge God the Alpha and Omega, for the precious gift of life, strength, knowledge and wisdom, which have enabled me complete this research report successfully.

I acknowledge my research supervisor Mr. Kooba Vincent for his tireless efforts and guidance until the completion of this report. May God the Alpha and Omega bless the work of his hands abundantly.

LIST OF ACRONYMS

AFDB	:	African Development Bank
CVI	:	Content Validity Index
EU	:	European Union
KIIS	:	Key Informant Interviews
SPSS	:	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
US	:	United States
WHO	:	World Health Organization
UNICEF	:	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
UNBS	:	Uganda National Bureau of Statistics
UDHS	:	Uganda Demographic and Health Survey

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ABSTRACT

The study was entitled effect of parenting styles on teenage pregnancy in Kwanyiy Sub County, Kween District and it was guided by the following research objective:

The study used a descriptive research design and it considered a sample size of 110 respondents. The study findings showed that: To identify how permissive parenting style influence teenage pregnancies in Kwanyiy Sub County Kween District, to find out the authoritative parenting style influence teenage pregnancies in Kwanyiy Sub County Kween District and lastly to establish how uninvolved parenting style affects teenage pregnancies in Kwanyiy Sub County Kween District. The study findings revealed that Permissive parenting is too tolerant with teenagers with no setting of limits increasing on teenage pregnancies, the study also concluded that Permissive parenting makes teenagers not to differentiate between what is good & bad for them making wrong decisions that increase teenage pregnancies, findings also concluded that under permissive parenting, children do what they want & fail to respect their elder's views resulting in to teenage pregnancies and lastly findings concluded that Permissive parents focus on the wellbeing of their children & do not want to disappoint them increasing on teenage pregnancies, that authoritative parenting puts up strict policies against children forcing them to have fear reducing on teenage pregnancies, findings also concluded that authoritative parents pay attention to their children which makes teenagers less vulnerable reducing teenage pregnancy cases and lastly findings concluded that authoritative parenting balances demandingness & responsiveness reducing vulnerability to teenage pregnancies and lastly that uninvolved parents don't set firm boundaries or high standards & are uninvolved in teenagers lives contributing to increase on teenage pregnancies.

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 Introduction

The study examined the effect of parenting styles on teenage pregnancies in Kwanyiy Sub County, Kween District. This chapter presents; the background of the study, problem statement, purpose of the study, objectives of the study, research questions, scope of the study, significance of the study and the conceptual framework.

1.1 Background of the Study

Historical Background

(WHO, 2020), notes that about 16 million young men and women aging between 12 and 19 years are victims of teenage pregnancies every year and this has been as a result socio-economic factors have that have affected different parenting styles thus contributing to this increasing trend of teenage pregnancies as parents don't have time to do proper parenting of their children thus contributing to increasing teenage pregnancies. Tomkins et al, (2020).

Nowadays, the vast majority of teenage pregnancies occur in low- and middle-income countries characterized by poor health-care services; therefore, complications during pregnancy, birth, and postpartum phase (e.g., 42 days after birth) are the second cause of death among girls aging between 12 and 19 years worldwide. Additionally, it is estimated that some three million teenage girls undergo unsafe abortions, which may result in consecutive reproductive problems or even death. Fifteen years ago, The United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) reported that worldwide every fifth child is born by an adolescent mother and 80% of these so-called teenage pregnancies occur in third-world countries. Although in traditional societies the majority of these teenage pregnancies are socially and economically desired, studies UNICEF (2016) and Onyango (2019) have pointed out the enormous risks, which are associated with teenage pregnancies and have noted that parenting styles have a relationship with increasing teenage pregnancies.

From a historical point of view, teenage pregnancies are nothing new. Teenage parenthood were considered as normal and often socially accepted in previous centuries and even during the twentieth century in Europe. It was common that young children became teenage parents. This kind of reproductive behavior was socially desired and considered as normal. It is documented that Hildegard of Vinzgouw, the second wife of Charlemagne, was about 14

years old when she got pregnant and delivered her first son in 772 AD. Another prominent example is Margaret Beauford, who was only 13 years old when got pregnant and gave birth to Henry VII of England in 1457. Margaret Beauford's granddaughter Margaret Tudor got married in a colorful ceremony and gave birth to her first three children before her 19th birthday. These are only few historical examples; in showing how parenting contributed to teenage pregnancies.

Onyango and Sharone *et al* (2018) asserted that there are mountains of research on the identification of parenting styles and teenage pregnancies and an equally large number of studies showing degrees of relationship between effect of parenting styles and teenage pregnancies. However, Amoni (2019) and Nuwagaba (2021) had a different view noting that what is lacking in most cases since the previous decade is any convincing evidence that teenage pregnancies are associated with poor parenting styles.

Conceptual Background

Edin, Kathryn and Kefalas (2015) argued that teenage pregnancies in developed countries are usually outside of approval of parents and is often associated with poor parenting styles that most parents use to bring up their children. However, in these societies, teenage pregnancies are linked to poor parenting styles that put teenagers at risk of getting pregnant at an early age. These parenting styles include: Authoritarian parenting, Permissive parenting and Authoritative parenting.

Contextual Background

In Uganda, there exists a close link between parenting styles and teenage pregnancies. Although statistics on teenage pregnancies and parenting styles in the country are scanty, anecdotal qualitative research evidence suggest an increase in the incidences of poor parenting styles and increase in levels of teenage pregnancies. According to the Uganda National Bureau of Statistics, UNBS (2010) and basing on the Uganda National Household Survey, UNHS (2013) qualitative module report, of all the households with teenage girls and boys, (an estimated 65% of all households in the country), 58% of teenagers are victims of teenage pregnancy before their 18th birth day. Uganda is one of the African countries where the highest levels of teenage pregnancies have been recorded. The high prevalence of teenage pregnancies in Uganda in particular is worrying, has been attributed to poor parenting styles, and raises public health concerns. According to the Uganda Demographic and Health Survey of 2014, (UDHS) 24% of teenagers (15-19) were associated with teenage pregnancies, without their parents having high cases of teenage pregnancies than their urban counterparts (24% vs

21%) In 2016, the prevalence of teenage pregnancies in the country was 16%. The prevalence was common in rural than in urban areas, (15%) and (5%), respectively. Most of the teenage girls in rural areas become pregnant every year. Teenage pregnancies were also highly prevalent among permissive parenting style (28%).

According to Doctors with Africa, which is active in Industrial City Division Mbale City (one of the urban areas of Eastern Uganda) since the late 1990s, teenage pregnancies in Industrial City are on increase with increased rates of teenage pregnancies. Industrial City Division has a total population of 483,644, out of which 52,524 are girls (Doctors with Africa, 2021), and 51,636 are boys aged 10-19. In 2020, 3,362 teenagers aged 12-17 were victims of teenage pregnancies. There are gaps in research and publication regarding parenting styles and teenage pregnancies in Industrial City Division. The existing teenage pregnancy research fails to clearly breakdown parenting styles into specific categories and how they are contributing to teenage pregnancies and most of the works are institutional-based and small-scale studies thus the effect of parenting styles on teenage pregnancy are not well studied in Industrial City Division Mbale District. Therefore, this study will aim at analyzing the effect of parenting styles on teenage pregnancies in industrial City Division Mbale City.

1.3 Problem Statement

According to the District status report 2022, the prevalence of early marriages in Kwanyiy Sub County Kween District is on the increase. In 2017, the percentage of teenage was 7% while in 2018 it increased to 10% (District report 2019). Records for 2020 and 2021 are missing; however, in 2022 the percentage of teenage girls involved in pregnancies was 30%, which many associated to parents not having enough time with their children, not counseling them among others. This shows an increasing trend of teenage pregnancies within the Sub County. Despite the Government putting a number of programmes in place to reduce on the prevalence of teenage pregnancies such as education for all, youth programmes, positive effects have not been realized as parents have played less roles in controlling their children leaving the biggest part of parenting to teachers and house helpers who have less control on the children. The causes in the increase in teenage pregnancy have been attributed to poverty among parents ignorance of parents, poor livelihoods and poor parenting styles. Though Davis and tom carried out a study on effect teenage pregnancies on academic achievement of children, they did not focus on effects of parenting styles on teenage pregnancies leaving out big gaps this study focused on establishing the effect of parenting styles on teenage pregnancy in Kwanyiy Sub County Kween District.

1.4 Objectives of the Study

1.4.1 General Objectives

The general objective of the study was to analyze the effect of parenting styles on teenage pregnancy in Kwanyiy Sub County Kween District.

1.4.2 Specific Objectives

- 1) To identify how permissive parenting style influence teenage pregnancies in Kwanyiy Sub County Kween District
- 2) To find out the authoritative parenting style influence teenage pregnancies in Kwanyiy Sub County Kween District
- 3) To establish how uninvolved parenting style and teenage pregnancies in Kwanyiy Sub County Kween District

1.5 Research Questions

- 1) How does permissive parenting style influence teenage pregnancies in Kwanyiy Sub County Kween District?
- 2) In which ways has authoritative parenting style influenced teenage pregnancies in Kwanyiy Sub County Kween District?
- 3) How does uninvolved parenting style influence teenage pregnancies in Kwanyiy Sub County Kween District

1.6 Significance of the study

The study may add to the body of existing literature on parenting and their effect on teenage pregnancies.

The research may serve as reference point for future research work on the subject and motivate further research on parenting styles and teenage pregnancies.

The study may in addition provide accorded opportunity of testing the validity and explanatory powers of the existing theories on teenage pregnancies and different parenting styles

The research may draw the attention of professional, Non-governmental organizations and international bodies, which are interested in stopping teenage pregnancies.

Finally, the findings may serve as a source of information for future researchers who intend to carry out research in the similar area of investigation.

1.7 Scope of the Study

1.7.1 Geographical scope

This research was carried out in in Kwanyiy Sub County Kween District.

1.7.2 Content scope

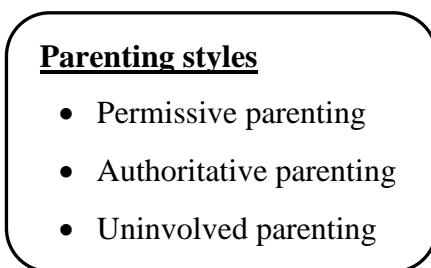
The study concentrated on the effect of parenting styles on teenage pregnancies in Kwanyiy Sub County Kween District and it was guided by the following research objectives: To identify how permissive parenting style influence teenage pregnancies in Kwanyiy Sub County Kween District, to find out the authoritative parenting style influence teenage pregnancies in Kwanyiy Sub County Kween District and lastly to establish how uninvolved parenting style affects teenage pregnancies in Kwanyiy Sub County Kween District

1.7.3 Time scope

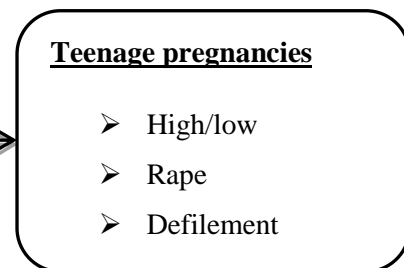
The study covered a period two years from 2022-2024. This period was chosen for the study because it was within this period that the researcher expected to collect enough data in relation to the topic under study.

1.8 Conceptual Framework

Independent Variable



Dependent Variable



Moderating variables

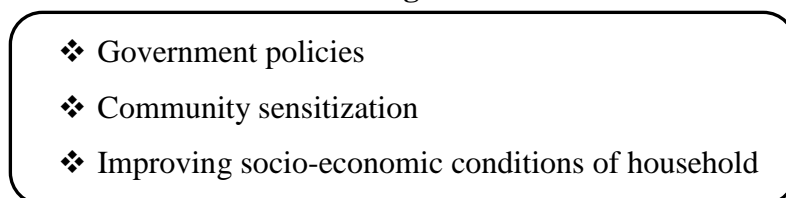


Figure 1.1 Conceptual Framework showing relationship between variables

Source: Miles & Huberman (2013, p. 18) and modified by the researcher 2023

1.9 Operational definitions

a) Socio-economic factors: These are conditions that influence the occurrence of different phenomena and such conditions are beyond the individual's control (Nuwaganba, 2019 and Okidi, 2018)

1.10 Justification of the study

Mushemeza (2018) carried a study and found out that neighborhood poverty increases a teenager's risk of engaging in risky sexual behavior leading to teenage pregnancies. Although Mushemeza's study unearthed good findings, his study was on school dropout and teenage pregnancies in Mbarara City of western Uganda not on effect of parenting styles on teenage pregnancies in Kwanyiy Sub County Kween District. Thus, the current study will analyze the effect of parenting styles on teenage pregnancies in Kwanyiy Sub County Kween District.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter presents information on the review of the past literature, which related to the area of study. The review has been conducted according to the specific objectives of the research study

2.2 Effect of permissive parenting on teenage pregnancies

Basil et al., (2019) found that parents with a permissive parenting style were too tolerant and lenient to teenagers' actions without necessarily setting limits. Consequently, this situation led to teenagers lacking the ability to differentiate between what was bad and good for them. They were often inconsistent and relaxed in providing feedback to the teenagers, which led to situations where the teenagers felt confused about what was good and bad for them. In addition, in permissive families, teenagers are often thought they could do what they wanted to do and did not learn to respect anything and these results into teenage pregnancy. Therefore, the literature review presented in this section alludes to the fact that a permissive parenting style may not have been appropriate for developing teenagers' sexual behavior.

Permissive parenting style permissive parents are highly responsive but not demanding (Baumrind, 2019). These parents portray acceptance, affirmative and non-punitive manner on their child's behaviour. They fail to exercise control and they do not encourage child to obey their rules. Moreover, permissive parents have few demands, allowing children a lot of freedom and they hardly punish nor discipline them (Baumrind, 2021). This parenting style leads to children who rank lower in happiness and self-control and this may create avenues for sexual engagement leading to teenage pregnancies.

Nwosu (2018) carried out a study on parenting styles and school enrollment and found that permissive parents tend to be warm, nurturing and usually have minimal or no expectations. They impose limited rules on their children and may lead to risky behaviors among teenagers. Communication remains open, but parents allow their children to figure things out for themselves. These low levels of expectation usually result in rare uses of discipline making school enrollment optional for children like teenage sexual activity. They act more like friends than parents do. Although Nwosu's findings were not bad, his study took place in Malawi not in Kwaityi Sub county of Kween district of Uganda and it was on school enrollment not teenage pregnancies thus creating a gap for the current study to fill.

Ogonsola (2020) studied parenting styles and children streets in Lusaka province and found that limited rules can lead to children with unhealthy eating habits, especially regarding snacks. This can result in increased risks for obesity and other health problems later in the child's life and this make them to leave home for streets. The child also has a lot of freedom as they decide their bedtime, if or when to do homework, and screen time with the computer and television. Freedom to this degree can lead to other negative habits, as the parent does not provide much guidance on moderation. Overall, children of permissive parents usually have some self-esteem and decent social skills. However, they can be impulsive, demanding, selfish, and lack self-regulation. Although Ogonsola's 2020 study findings were good, the relationship between permissive parenting style and teenage pregnancies was not well spelt out and this makes the current study necessary.

Sharif (2019) argued that permissive parents are indulgent, focusing extensively on their children's emotional well-being. They do not like to say "no" or disappoint their children. They believe it's important to be friends with their children and fulfill their desires whenever possible. Permissive parents provide a relaxed or inconsistent direction to their children. They also set very few rules and are unlikely to enforce them. When parents do give out consequences, the consequences may not stick. Children can avoid punishment by begging because permissive parents are lenient and forgiving and this may increase bad behaviors such as early sexual encounters that results into teenage pregnancies. Sharif further found that permissive parenting style is characterized by a high level of warmth and indulgence towards children, coupled with low levels of control and discipline and this may pave way for the children to engage in sexual encounters that leads to teenage pregnancies. Parents who

adopt this style tend to avoid setting strict rules and boundaries, allowing their children a great deal of freedom and autonomy. They prioritize their child's happiness and often aim to be their child's friend rather than an authority figure.

In the permissive parenting style, parents are generally lenient and avoid imposing strict regulations on their children. They may be more inclined to grant their child's wishes and desires, even if it means deviating from established rules. This lack of structure can result in a relaxed and permissive household environment. Parents who adopt this style often prioritize nurturing their child's self-esteem and independence. They encourage open communication, allowing their child to express their thoughts and feelings freely and this reduces risk behaviors such as sexuality. They may also rely heavily on positive reinforcement and rewards to motivate their child's behavior but this can create room for bad behaviors such as sexuality.

2.3 Effect of authoritative parenting on teenage pregnancies

A study carried out in Spain by Calafat et al. (2018) demonstrated a meta-analysis on the relationship between parenting style and delinquency. The study involved a sample of 7718 adolescents, of which 3774 were males (48.9%) while the rest were females. The adolescents' ages varied between 11 to 19 years. Diversity was enhanced by collecting samples from different countries such as the United Kingdom, Spain, Slovenia, Sweden, Portugal, and the Czech Republic. The study revealed that authoritative parenting style represented the parents who presented low control and low support for the teenagers. They showed low control, low responsiveness, and warmth to the teenagers, paid less attention, and offered little or no care and this makes young girls becomes vulnerable to teenage pregnancy, Calafat et al., (2021). According to the authors, these parents appeared disconnected, low on sensitivity, undemanding, and not often set limits for the teenagers. They also did not pay any attention to the opinion and emotions of the teenagers. However, such parents were emotionally supportive of the teenagers but were still providing the teenagers with basic needs like shelter and food. As a result, the teenagers nurtured by authoritative parents felt that some aspects of their parents' lives were more important and had to meet them reducing on teenage pregnancies.

Research by Mwititi et al., (2019) have established a link between authoritative parenting - a parenting style by which parents balance demandingness and responsiveness, with higher social competencies and reduced vulnerability to pregnancy risks in children. According to Mwititi et al., children of authoritative parents possess greater competence in early peer relationships, engage in low levels of drug use as adolescents, and have more emotional well-being as young adults. Bornstein and Bornstein, (2017) while commenting on authoritarian and permissive styles of parenting, observed that the two are believed to be diametrically opposed, neither style has been linked to positive outcomes, presumably because both minimize opportunities for children to learn to cope with stress. The researchers contend that “too much control and demandingness” tend to limit children’s opportunities to make decisions for them or to make their needs known to their parents, while children in permissive/indulgent households may lack the direction and guidance necessary to develop appropriate morals and goals

Authoritarian parenting style Baumrind (2020) argued that authoritarian parents are highly demanding and directive but they are not responsive. They shape, control and evaluate behaviour and attitudes of the child according to their standard of conduct. They do not encourage verbal give and take because they believe that children must accept their instructions only (Baumrind, 1968). Writers like Cherry (2017) purport that authoritarian parents expect the child to adhere and follow the strict rules they established and failure to follow them may result to punishment. If parents have ordered a rule, it must be done without explanations and questions. Cherry further articulates that authoritarian parenting style produces children who are obedient and proficient but they rank low in happiness, social competence and self-esteem (Cherry, 2017). Recent research that examined exposure to Verbal Parental Aggression (VPA) and sexual activities among low-income youth, reported that adolescent who witnessed high VPA were two times more likely to report sexual activities compare to those who witness no VPA (Voisin & Schneider, 2019).

In addition, Akinsola (2019) found that authoritarian parenting styles predicted liberal, permissive, promiscuous and loose attitudes towards sexuality issues. These findings outline that parenting styles of parents has an influence on the adolescents’ sexual attitudes and pregnancy. Contrary to the above argument, Voisin & Schneider (2018) stated that parental supervision, monitoring that is necessary to promote healthy adolescent development varies depending on the neighborhood environments, and the characteristics of the adolescents’ peer

group. This means setting stricter limits may be required for teenage girls who live in communities where there are low level of adult monitoring and high levels of problem behaviour among peers, especially in the inner-city and in high crime neighborhoods.

Tanui et al., (2019) conducted a study on the effect of authoritative parenting and children discipline in Ekiti State, Nigeria. 180 participants were sampled. The instrument for the study is a 30 multiple-choice self-designed Social Studies Achievement Test (SSAT). The instrument was validated by education experts. Test-re-test method and estimation of internal consistency was used to ascertain the reliability. The reliability co-efficient of 0.73 and 0.75 was obtained respectively. The study generated four hypotheses that were tested at the significance level of 0.05. ANOVA and ANCOVA statistical tools were used to analyse the data collected. The study found that authoritative parent normally develops a close, nurturing relationship with their children. They have clear guidelines for their expectations and explain their reasons associated with disciplinary actions. Disciplinary methods are used as a way of support instead of punishment. Not only can children have input into goals and expectations, but there are also frequent and appropriate levels of communication between the parent and their child. In general, this parenting style leads to the healthiest outcomes for children but requires a lot of patience and effort on both parties. However, this study is about parenting styles and children discipline not teenage pregnancy thus there is nothing similar. Worse still, his study was conducted in Nigeria not in Kween district of Uganda. The current study will investigate the effect of authoritative parenting on teenage pregnancies in Kween district

2.4 Effect of uninvolved parenting on teenage pregnancies

In his study on parenting styles and teenage sexuality, Onyango et al. (2018) found that uninvolved parents do not set firm boundaries or high standards. They are indifferent to the teenager's needs and uninvolved in their lives. These uninvolved parents may have mental issues themselves such as depression, or physical abuse or child neglect when they were kids and this may pose a high level of vulnerable risk of teenage pregnancy. Teenagers raised by neglectful parents are more impulsive, cannot self-regulate emotion, encounter more delinquency and addictions problems, have more mental issues e.g. suicidal behaviour in teenagers. However, contrary to Onyango et al., findings, neglectful parenting styles had been reported in the literature as a common phenomenon that led to a significant impact on the development of emotional intelligence.

Government of Kenya (2018) carried out a study on parenting styles and child delinquency of urban families in Kalenjin region and observed that under this style, children are given a lot of freedom as this type of parent normally stays out of the way. They fulfill the child's basic needs while generally remaining detached from their child's life. An uninvolved parent does not utilize a particular disciplining style and has a limited amount of communication with their child. They tend to offer a low amount of nurturing while having either few or no expectations of their children and this increased child delinquency problems. The children of uninvolved parents usually are resilient and may even be more self-sufficient than children with other types of upbringing. However, government of Kenya study on parenting styles and child delinquency of urban families in Kalenjin region not teenage pregnancies in Kween district of Uganda and this has given a research opportunity for this study.

Opiira (2017) carried out a study on parenting and psychosocial growth of children in Gulu district of Northern Uganda. Results show that uninvolved parents fulfill the child's basic needs, but then pay little attention to the child. These parents tend to offer minimal nurturing and have few expectations or limitations for their child. It's not always a conscious choice parents make, but can be forced by circumstance, such as the need to work late shifts, single parenting, mental health concerns or overall family troubles. Opiira's findings are in fact relevant as far as uninvolved parenting is concerned; however, he never mentioned that children of neglectful parents usually grow up to be resilient and self-sufficient out of necessity. And nowhere in the findings it as was stated that They might have trouble controlling emotions, do not develop effective coping strategies and they have difficulty maintaining social relationships. They tend to have low self-esteem and might seek out inappropriate role models that may lead to teenage pregnancies.

Kiptalam and Rodriguez (2021) studied parenting and children behaviors in Kongole District of southern Rwanda, collecting data using unstructured questionnaire from 130 participants. Results showed that children are given no rules, structure, or affection and are left largely to fend for themselves. This parenting style, especially when taken to the extreme, can put children in danger and lead to them being removed from the home. The findings further show that uninvolved parents don't converse or interact with their children much, don't attend their children's activities or events and don't strive for any kind of emotional connection. Even if not physically damaging, the psychological aftermath of this parenting style is serious and can lead to children. It is believed that Kiptalam and Rodriguez's are absolutely essential to any

understanding of uninvolved parenting style in this regard, however, their study was on parenting and children behaviors not teenage pregnancies and it took place in Rwanda not Kwaïyi sub county of Kween district of Uganda and this has given a research opportunity to this study.

In their other works, Kiptalam and Rodriguez (2020) argued that uninvolved parents make few demands of their children and are not responsive or nurturing. They rarely enforce clear rules, leading to a lack of structure and guidance in their children's lives and this may lead to developing sexuality behaviors that may lead to teenage pregnancies. These parents do not spend time with their children and expect kids to raise themselves. Parents do not spend much time or energy meeting children's basic needs, and the children do not receive much parental attention or nurturance. They are indifferent to their children's activities or needs. These parents tend to grapple with challenges, such as depression, substance abuse, childhood trauma, or overwhelming responsibilities. However, Kiptalam and Rodriguez never mentioned in their findings that children raised by uninvolved parents generally feel that other aspects of their parents' lives are more important than they are and tend to have low self-esteem, poor self-control, trouble with peer relationships, and immaturity. This study will therefore address this gap.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the research methodologies, which were used to conduct the study. It comprised of research design in form of descriptive statics, population of the study, sample size, research procedures data collection methods, instruments, reliability validity of the study and ethical considerations.

3.1 Research Design

According to Kothari et al (2012), a research design is the conceptual structure within which research is conducted. It constitutes a blueprint for the collection, measurement and analysis of data. This study adopted a cross sectional research design. The study utilized both quantitative and qualitative methods of data collection for purposes of drawing valid conclusions.

3.2 Study Population

A population is defined as the total collection of elements about which we wish to make some inferences (*Stillwell and Clarke, 2011*). The study considered a population of 152 respondents based in Kwanyiy Sub County Kween District as indicated: Parents (50), Children (15), Community officers (10) and lastly Residents of Kwanyiy Sub County (77).

3.3 Sample size

The sample was 131 respondents and these comprised of parents, children, community officers and residents of Kwanyiy Sub County .

Fig 2: A Demographic table showing sample size and Sampling Techniques

Respondents	Population	Sample size	Sampling Techniques
Political leaders	15	8	Purposive sampling
Teenagers	50	46	Purposive sampling
Community officers	10	5	Simple random sampling
Parents	77	51	Simple random sampling
Total	152	110	

Source primary data (2023)

The sample size was arrived at using solvents formula

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + Ne^2} \quad \text{where; } N = 152, e = 0.05 \text{ (constant)}$$

$$n = \frac{152}{1 + 152 \times 0.05^2}$$

$$n = \frac{152}{1 + 152 \times 0.0025}$$

$$n = \frac{152}{1.38}$$

$$n = 110$$

The sample size is 110 respondents, which make over 50% of the total population.

A sample size of 50% of the population is considered adequate to make an inference about the entire population (Davis 2018)

3.4 Sampling procedures and techniques

A sampling method is a procedure used for selecting sample members from a population (Amin, 2005). The researcher used different sampling techniques as follows:

3.4.1 Simple random sampling

Simple random sampling was used to select parents, and residents of Kwanyiy Sub-County. The researcher choose this group of people using simple random sampling method because this sampling method allowed the researcher to generalize about a specific population and does not leave any bias.

3.4.2 Purposive sampling

Purposive sampling technique is a non-probability sampling method where by a researcher selects a number of objects that pauses features of interest from a given population to form part of the sample (Haruna, 2010). Purposive sampling was used on community based officers in this study area because were best suited in helping respondents answer research questions.

3.5 Data collection instruments

The data collection instruments in this study included questionnaires, interview guides and focused group discussions.

3.5.1 Questionnaire

As justified by Amin (2005), a questionnaire is a carefully designed instrument for collecting data in accordance with the specifications of the research questions. The researcher used closed ended questionnaires for community based officers because of the flexibility for respondents over where and when to complete their questionnaire.

3.5.2 Interview Guide

According to Berg (2014), an interview is a conversation where a researcher tries to get information from the interviewee and records it by him/herself. The researcher used structured face-to-face interviews as they were easily adaptable and effective in data collection and they guided discussions with parents.

3.5.3. Focused group discussion

According to Krugger and Casey (2000) focused group discussion is a form of qualitative research in which a group of people are asked questions about their perceptions, opinions, beliefs, and attitudes towards a product, service, concept, advertisement, idea, or packaging? This method was used because the researcher could interact with the participants, pose follow-up questions or ask questions that probe more deeply to reveal their feelings about a given topic. The researcher used a focused group discussion to get information from parents and residents of Kwanyiy Sub-County.

3.6 Quality Control

Quality control and validity of research instruments were measured as below:

3.6.1 Validity

According to Polit & Beck (2022) validity of instrument is a degree to which an instrument measures what is supposed to measure. In this study validity was acquired by the supervisor reading the questionnaires, interview guide and focused group discussion guide and making the necessary corrections before using it. The advice, suggestions and recommendations were incorporated in the final document of the research instruments and it will consequently improve the content and validity of the instruments.

3.6.2 Reliability

Reliability refers to the consistency of measurement and is frequently assessed using the test-retest reliability method (*Walliman, 2001*). Reliability is increased by including many similar items on a measure, by testing a diverse sample of individuals and by using uniform testing procedures. The study adopted test-retest reliability and was measured by having the study population answer a set of questions and having them re answer the same set of questions later.

3.7 Data Collection Procedure

After the approval of the research proposal and designing of the data collection instruments, the researcher obtained an introductory letter from the department of social sciences of Uganda Christian University, Mbale University College, introducing her to the authorities of Kwanjy Sub County Kween District. The researcher made prior arrangements and booked the respondents to provide information for the study. The researcher I personally administered the research tools to the selected respondents. Before administering the research tools, the instruction for answering the questions was explained to the respondents and then later, they were allowed to fill them independently. Thereafter, the researcher took the information and used it for analysis.

3.8 Data presentation and Analysis

Data analysis is the process of creating meaning out of raw data and modeling it into information to answer research questions, test hypothesis or disprove theory (*Amin, 2005*). The analysis of data was undertaken using both quantitative and qualitative approach to interpret information from data collected with regard to the objectives of the study.

3.9 Ethical Considerations

According to *Mugenda and Mugenda (2014)*, ethical considerations deals with issues of ethics and human dignity specifically concerning informed consent, privacy and confidentiality, anonymity and researchers' responsibility during the research process.

All key informants and respondents were informed about the purpose of the study and how the information gathered would be used. Adequate and clear explanation on the purpose of the study to each respondent would be provided.

The researcher requested for permission from the respondents and all Kwanyiy Sub County Kween District authorities to obtain data.

Respondents were treated with respect and the researcher made sure that confidentiality is maintained throughout the study by ensuring that respondents' answer the research questions confidently without fear or biases.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF RESEARCH FINDINGS

4.0 Introduction

This chapter consists of the findings in relation to the research study which were collected from the field by use of questionnaires interview guide and focused group discussions.

4.1. Response rate

The targeted sample of the respondents was 110 respondents as shown below:

Table 4.1. Response rate

Sample population	Actual participants	Percentage
110	110	100%

Source: Primary data (2023)

4.2 Demographic Data of the Respondents

The study involved the participation of 110 respondents of Kwanyiy Sub County Kween District who provided responses to the key research questions in line with the research objectives and research topic. This section consists of sex of respondents, age of respondents, marital status, and category of respondents and lastly level of education of the respondents.

4.2.1 Sex of Respondents

The study assessed and described the gender details of participants to ensure fair representation of both sexes in line with the “*effect of parenting styles on teenage pregnancy in Kwanyiy Sub County Kween District*”.

Table 4.2: Sex of Respondents

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Female	30	25	25	25
	Male	75	75	75	100.0
	Total	110	100.0	100.0	

Source: Primary Data (2023)

Table 4.2 above shows that 25% of the respondents were females and 75% of the respondents were males in assessing the effect of parenting styles on teenage pregnancy in Kwanyiy Sub County Kween District. Even if the statics in the table above show that majority of the respondents, were males with a percentage of 75% as compared to females who were 25%, all sex were fairly represented in the research study.

4.2.2. Age of Respondents

Respondents were asked to reveal the category of their age in order to ensure that information in relation to the research topic was collected from fully understanding persons. Findings are shown in table 4.3 below.

Table 4.3: Age of Respondents

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	20-25 Years	8	7	7	7
	26-30Years	43	46	46	53
	31-37 Years	18	14	14	67
	38-43 Years	33	26	26	93
	44-49 Years	7	6	6	99
	50 Years above	3	1	1	100
	Total	110	100.0	100.0	

Source: Primary Data (2023)

Table 4.3 above shows that majority of the respondents were in the age category of 26-30 years followed by respondents who were in that age category 38-43 years, followed by those between 31-37, followed by those between 20-25 years, followed by those between 44-49 and lastly participants of 50 years and above. This shows that data regarding the effect of parenting styles on teenage pregnancy in Kwanyiy Sub County Kween District was collected from fully understanding persons.

4.2.3 Experience of Respondents

Respondents were asked to reveal their working experience to ensure data was gathered from persons with enough working experience in line with the effect of parenting styles on teenage pregnancy in Kwanyiy Sub County Kween District.

Table 4.4: working experience of respondents

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1-5 years	37	39	39	39
	6-10 years	45	48	48	87
	11-15 years	18	9	9	96
	16 years above	10	4	4	100.0
	Total	110	100.0	100.0	

Source: Primary Data (2023)

Table 4.4. Above shows that 39% of the respondents had a working experience of 1-5 years, 48% of the respondents had a working experience of 6-10 years, 9% of the respondents had a working experience of 11-15, and lastly 4% of the respondents had a working experience of 16 years and above. Majority of the respondents had a working experience of 6-10 years with a percentage of 48%. The above table shows that data in relation to the effect of parenting styles on teenage pregnancy in Kwanyiy Sub County Kween District was collected from well experienced persons.

4.2.4 Level of Education of Respondents

The Researcher ensured that views regarding the Role of parenting in influencing social change of children in with effect of parenting styles on teenage pregnancy in Kwanyiy Sub County Kween District were collected from respondents who had attained some level of Education. Findings are illustrated in the table 4.5 below:

Table 4.5: Level of Education

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Bachelors	35	30	30	30
Diploma	52	49	49	79
Certificate	20	19	19	98
No qualification	3	2	2	100
Total	131	100	100	

Source: Primary Data (2023)

Results in table 4.5.above show that majority of the respondents had attained Diplomas (49%) followed by bachelors (30%), followed by certificates (19%) and lastly no qualification (2%). This shows that the respondents understood questions in the questionnaires and interview guides in relation to the effect of parenting styles on teenage pregnancy in Kwanyiy Sub County Kween District.

4.3 Effect of permissive parenting on teenage pregnancies

Table 4.6: Descriptive Statistics

	N	SD	D	NS	A	SA	Mean	Std.D	Comments
Permissive parenting is too tolerant with teenagers with no setting of limits increasing on teenage pregnancies	110	5 (2%)	18 (11.8%)	12 (4.2%)	51 (59%)	24 (23%)	4.46	0.694	Very High
Permissive parenting makes teenagers not to differentiate between what is good & bad for them making wrong decisions that increase teenage pregnancies.	110	3 (2%)	7 (4%)	22 (15%)	50 (52%)	28 (27%)	4.12	0.731	Very High
Under permissive parenting, children do what they want & fail to respect their elder's views resulting in to teenage pregnancies.	110	2 (4%)	13 (10%)	3 (6%)	60 (55%)	27 (25%)	4.01	0.875	High
Permissive parents focus on the wellbeing of their children & do not want to disappoint them increasing on teenage pregnancies.	110	3 (2%)	15 (8%)	7 (5%)	30 (27%)	55 (57%)	4.47	0.647	Very High
Permissive parents give children a lot of freedom & this sometimes exposes them to phonographic materials leading to increased pregnancies.	110	3 3%	12 10%	5 2%	30 15%	60 70%	4.14	0.72	Very High
Valid N (list wise)	110								
Overall Mean & Standard Deviation							4.34	0.677	Very High

0.00-1.00 Very Low, 1.10-2.00 Low, 2.10-3.00 Moderate, 3.10-4.00 High, 4.10-5.00 Very High

The first objective of the study was effect of permissive parenting on teenage pregnancies and the following question statements were examine in line with this objective: Permissive parenting is too tolerant with teenagers with no setting of limits increasing on teenage pregnancies, permissive parenting makes teenagers not to differentiate between what is good & bad for them making wrong decisions that increase teenage pregnancies, Under permissive parenting, children do what they want & fail to respect their elder's views resulting in to teenage pregnancies, permissive parents focus on the wellbeing of their children & do not want to disappoint them increasing on teenage pregnancies and lastly that permissive parents give children a lot of freedom & this sometimes exposes them to phonographic materials leading to increased pregnancies. Responses in line with this objective are illustrated below:

Respondents were asked, whether Permissive parenting is too tolerant with teenagers with no setting of limits increasing on teenage pregnancies and 59% of the respondents agreed, 23% of the respondents strongly agreed, 11.8% of the respondents disagreed, 4.2% of the respondents were not sure and lastly 2% of the respondents strongly disagreed. This indicated that Permissive parenting is too tolerant with teenagers with no setting of limits increasing on teenage pregnancies. Respondents DDDQQMM noted that permissive parents are too tolerant and this gives their children chance to do bad things like early teenage pregnancies. This study finding was in line with a study conducted by Davis (2020) from Kenya who found out that that permissive tolerance with bad behaviors of their children has greatly contributed to increasing teenage pregnancies in line with this parenting style.

Participants were also asked if Permissive parenting makes teenagers not to differentiate between what is good & bad for them making wrong decisions that increase teenage pregnancies and 52% of the respondents agreed, 27% of the respondents strongly agreed, 15% of the respondents were not sure, 4% and lastly 2% of the respondents strongly disagreed. A very high mean of 4.12 indicated that Permissive parenting makes teenagers not to differentiate between what is good & bad for them making wrong decisions that increase teenage pregnancies. This finding was in line Tomkins et al, (2019) who found that permissive parenting makes fail to know what is good and bad and in-return they always end up in early teenage pregnancies.

Respondents were also asked to reveal if under permissive parenting, children do what they want & fail to respect their elder's views resulting in to teenage pregnancies and 55% of the respondents agreed with this, 25% of the respondents strongly agreed, 10% of the

respondents disagreed, 6% of the respondents were not sure and lastly 4% of the respondents strongly disagreed. A high mean of 4.01 indicated that under permissive parenting, children do what they want & fail to respect their elder's views resulting in to teenage pregnancies. Respondents s ZZZM2Q asserted that when children are allowed to do what they is right on their own, they end up in early teenage pregnancies. This finding was in line with a study conducted by Sharon (2020) from Namibia who found out that failure of respecting elder's decisions under permissive parents always results in to teenage pregnancies.

Respondents were also asked to reveal if Permissive parents focus on the wellbeing of their children & do not want to disappoint them increasing on teenage pregnancies and 57% of the respondents strongly agreed, 28% of the respondents agreed, 8% of the respondents disagreed, 5% of the respondents were not sure and lastly 2% of the respondents strongly disagreed. A very high mean of 4.47 indicated that Permissive parents focus on the wellbeing of their children & do not want to disappoint them increasing on teenage pregnancies. This finding was in line with a study carried out by peter (2019) from South Africa who found out that most children under permissive parenting are not supervised on what they do but rather on their well-being, which in the wrong run results in to teenage pregnancies.

Respondents were also asked to revel if Permissive parents give children a lot of freedom & this sometimes exposes them to phonographic materials leading to increased pregnancies and 70% of the respondents strongly agreed, 15% of the respondents agreed, 2% of the respondents were uncertain, 10% of the respondents disagreed, 3% of the respondents strongly disagreed. A very high mean of 4.14 suggested that Permissive parents give children a lot of freedom & this sometimes exposes them to phonographic materials leading to increased pregnancies. This was in line with a study conducted by Paul (2019) from Kenya who found out that permissive parents have a lot of work leaving the parenting of children under helpers, which gives children a lot of freedom which results in crimes at early age in the future run

A high overall mean of 4.34 showed that there are many effects of permissive parenting on teenage pregnancies.

4.4 Effect of authoritative parenting on teenage pregnancies

Table 4.7: Descriptive Statistics

	N	SD	D	NS	A	SA	Mean	Std. D	Comments
Authoritative parenting puts up strict policies against children forcing them to have fear reducing on teenage pregnancies	110	0 (0%)	4 (3%)	6 (7%)	30 (30%)	70 (60%)	3.82	1.022	High
Authoritative parents don't pay attention to their children which makes teenagers less vulnerable reducing teenage pregnancy cases	110	5 (2%)	10 (13%)	7 (6%)	68 (60%)	20 (19%)	3.96	0.815	High
Authoritative parenting balances demandingness & responsiveness reducing vulnerability to teenage pregnancies	110	0 (0%)	10 (7.5%)	10 (7.5%)	70 (70%)	20 (15%)	4.14	0.600	Very High
Authoritative parents are emotionally supportive & always provide basic needs to their children	110	3 (2%)	20 (14%)	7 (7%)	51 (49%)	29 (28%)	4.01	0.905	High
Children of authoritative parents possess great competence in every peer relationship, engage in low drug abuse which makes them make right decisions to prevent teenage pregnancies	110	5 4%	10 10%	6 6%	59 55%	30 25%	3.92	0.690	high
Valid N (list wise)	110								
Overall Mean & Standard Deviation							4.00	0.824	High

0.00-1.00 Very Low, 1.10-2.00 Low, 2.10-3.00 Moderate, 3.10-4.00 High, 4.10-5.00 Very High

The second objective was about effect of authoritative parenting on teenage pregnancies responses in line with this objective are illustrated below:

Respondents were asked to reveal if authoritative parenting puts up strict policies against children forcing them to have fear reducing on teenage pregnancies and findings showed that 60% of the respondents strongly agreed, 30% of the respondents agreed, 7% of the respondents were not sure, and lastly none of the respondents strongly disagreed. A high mean of 3.82 showed that authoritative parenting puts up strict policies against children forcing them to have fear reducing on teenage pregnancies. This finding was in line with a study conducted by Ivan who found out that most parents who use authoritative parenting put up strict policies that limits children from involving in unwanted activities.

Respondents were asked to reveal if authoritative parents pay attention to their children, which makes teenagers less vulnerable reducing teenage pregnancy cases, and findings showed that 20% of the respondents strongly agreed, 60% of the respondents agreed, 6% of the respondents were not sure, 13% of the respondents disagreed and lastly 2% of the respondents strongly disagreed. A high mean of 3.96 indicated that authoritative parents pay attention to their children, which makes teenagers less vulnerable reducing teenage pregnancy cases. Respondents DDDZ2 showed noted that authoritative parents pay attention to whatever their children do and whenever they go offline they are always punished or put right. This helps to reduce teenage pregnancy cases in this style of parenting. This finding was in line with a study conducted by Alvin et al, (2019) who found parents who use authoritative parenting had fewer cases of teenage pregnancies among their children as compared to other styles of parenting.

Responses in line with if authoritative parenting balances demandingness & responsiveness reducing vulnerability to teenage pregnancies showed that 15% of the respondents strongly agreed, 70% of the respondents agreed, 7.5% of the respondents were not sure, 7.5% of the respondents disagreed and lastly none of the respondents strongly disagreed. A very high mean of showed that of 4.14 showed that Authoritative parenting balances demandingness & responsiveness reducing vulnerability to teenage pregnancies. This finding was in line with a study conducted by derrick (2020) in Morocco who asserted that under authoritative parenting parents always give demand to children to what is right which reduces on teenage pregnancies.

Responses on if authoritative parents are emotionally supportive & always provide basic needs to their children revealed that 28% of the respondents strongly agreed, 49% of the respondents agreed, 7% of the respondents were not sure, 14% of the respondents disagreed and lastly 2% of the respondents strongly disagreed. A high mean of 4.01 indicated that Authoritative parents are emotionally supportive & always provide basic needs to their children.

Respondents were also asked to reveal if children of authoritative parents possess great competence in every peer relationship, engage in low drug abuse which makes them make right decisions to prevent teenage pregnancies and 25% of the respondents strongly agreed, 55% of the respondents agreed, 6% of the respondents were not sure, 10% of the respondents disagreed and lastly 4% of the respondents strongly disagreed. A high mean of 3.92 indicated that, children of authoritative parents possess great competence in every peer relationship, engage in low drug abuse, which helps them make right decisions to prevent teenage pregnancies. Respondents XXXQR noted that many teenagers are under authoritative parenting fear to do what is wrong and are always aware of what upsets their parents. This study finding was in line with a study conducted by Alvin et al (2019) from Tanzania who noted that many teenagers under authoritative parenting are always given competence in every peer relationship.

A high overall mean of 4.00 showed that in line with the above responses, there is an effect of authoritative parenting and teenage pregnancies.

4.5. Effect of uninvolved parenting on teenage pregnancies

Table 4.8: Descriptive Statistics

	N	SD	D	NS	A	SA	Mean	Std. D	Comments
Uninvolved parents don't set firm boundaries or high standards & are uninvolved in teenagers lives contributing to increasing teenage pregnancies	110	5 (6%)	10 (10%)	10 (10%)	35 (35%)	50 (49%)	4.46	1.072	<i>Very High</i>
Teenagers raised by neglectful parents are more impulsive & cannot self-regulate emotions encounter drug problems increasing teenage pregnancies	110	4 (3%)	20 (22%)	6 (5%)	35 (25%)	45 (45%)	4.22	0.668	<i>Very High</i>
Neglectful parenting affects development of emotional intelligence that affects rates of teenage pregnancies	110	8 (8%)	12 (12%)	0 (0%)	40 (39%)	50 (49%)	4.14	0.600	<i>Very High</i>
Neglectful parenting gives children a lot of freedom since parents always stay away though they fulfill basic needs leading to increase in teenage pregnancies	110	3 (2%)	7 (5%)	9 (8%)	58 (55%)	33 (30%)	4.50	0.684	<i>Very High</i>
Neglectful parenting offers minimal nurturing and have few expectations for their children & this negatively affects such children	110	2 3	5 7	6 10	47 50	40 30%	4.24	0.804	<i>Very high</i>
Valid N (list wise)	110								
Overall Mean & Standard Deviation							4.34	0.732	<i>Very High</i>

Respondents were asked to reveal if uninvolved parents don't set firm boundaries or high standards & are uninvolved in teenagers lives contributing to increasing teenage pregnancies and findings showed that 49% of the respondents strongly agreed, 35% of the respondents agreed, 10% of the respondents were not sure, 10% of the respondents disagreed and lastly 6% of the respondents strongly disagreed. A very high mean of 4.46 indicated that uninvolved parents don't set firm boundaries or high standards & are uninvolved in teenagers lives

contributing to increasing on teenage pregnancies. This study was in line with a study conducted by Oburu (2018) who conducted a research study on the relationship between parenting styles and teenage pregnancies and found out that most teenage pregnancies result from parenting styles of parents who are uninvolved.

Responses in line with if teenagers raised by neglectful parents are more impulsive & cannot self-regulate emotions encounter drug problems increasing teenage pregnancies showed that 45% of the respondents strongly agreed, 25% of the respondents agreed, 5% of the respondents were not sure, 22% of the respondents disagreed and lastly 3% of the respondents strongly disagreed. A very high mean of 4.22 indicated that teenagers raised by neglectful parents are more impulsive & cannot self-regulate emotions encounter drug problems increasing teenage pregnancies. This was in line with a study conducted by Tony et al, (2019) who found out that children raised by neglectful parenting are impulsive and cannot self-regulate leading to increase in teenage pregnancies.

Responses in line with if Neglectful parenting affects development of emotional intelligence that affects rates of teenage pregnancies showed that 49% of the respondents strongly agreed, 39% of the respondents agreed, none of the respondents were not sure, 12% of the respondents disagreed and lastly 8% of the respondents strongly disagreed. A very high mean of 4.14 indicated that neglectful parenting affects development of emotional intelligence that affects rates of teenage pregnancies.

Responses in line with if 30% of the respondents agreed, 55% of the respondents agreed, 8% of the respondents were not sure, 5% of the respondents disagreed and lastly 2% of the respondents strongly disagreed. A very high mean of 4.5% indicated that separation in marriage creates circumstances characterized by emotional turmoil. A very high mean of 4.5 indicated that separation in marriage creates circumstances characterized by emotional turmoil.

Responses in line with if neglectful parenting offers minimal nurturing and have few expectations for their children & this negatively affects such children showed that 30% of the respondents strongly agreed, 50% of the respondents agreed, 10% of the respondents were not sure, 7% of the respondents disagreed and lastly 3% the respondents strongly disagreed. A very high mean of 4.24 indicated that neglectful parenting offers minimal nurturing and have few expectations for their children & this negatively affects such children.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the findings summary, conclusions, and recommendations on the effect of parenting styles on Teenage Pregnancy in Kwanyiy Sub County Kween District.

5.1 Summary of major findings

5.1.1. Effect of permissive parenting on teenage pregnancies

Findings showed that Permissive parenting is too tolerant with teenagers with no setting of limits increasing on teenage pregnancies This study finding was in line with a study conducted by Davis (2020) from Kenya who found out that that permissive tolerance with bad behaviors of their children has greatly contributed to increasing teenage pregnancies in line with this parenting style. Findings also revealed that Permissive parenting makes teenagers not to differentiate between what is good & bad for them making wrong decisions that increase teenage pregnancies. This finding was in line with Tomkins et al, (2019) who found that permissive parenting makes teenagers fail to know what is good and bad and in-return they always end up in early teenage pregnancies, findings revealed that under permissive parenting, children do what they want & fail to respect their elder's views resulting in to teenage pregnancies. This was in line with a study conducted by Sharon (2020) from Nambia who found out that failure of respecting elder's decisions under permissive parents always results in to teenage pregnancies and lastly findings indicated that Permissive parents focus on the wellbeing of their children & do not want to disappoint them increasing on teenage pregnancies. This finding was in line with a study carried out by peter (2019) from South Africa who found out that most children under permissive parenting are not supervised on what they do but rather on their well-being, which in the end results in to teenage pregnancies.

5.1.2. Effect of authoritative parenting on teenage pregnancies

Findings indicated that authoritative parenting puts up strict policies against children forcing them to have fear reducing on teenage pregnancies. This finding was in line with a study conducted by Ivan who found out that most parents who use authoritative parenting put up strict policies that limits children from involving in unwanted activities, findings also showed that authoritative parents pay attention to their children, which makes teenagers less

vulnerable reducing teenage pregnancy cases. This finding was in line with a study conducted by Alvin et al, (2019) who found parents who use authoritative parenting had fewer cases of teenage pregnancies among their children as compared to other styles of parenting and lastly findings revealed that authoritative parenting balances demandingness & responsiveness reducing vulnerability to teenage pregnancies. This finding was in line with a study conducted by derrick (2020) in Morocco who asserted that under authoritative parenting parents always give demand to children to what is right which reduces on teenage pregnancies.

5.1.3. Effect of uninvolved parenting on teenage pregnancies

Findings indicated that uninvolved parents don't set firm boundaries or high standards & are uninvolved in teenagers lives contributing to increasing on teenage pregnancies. This study was in line with a study conducted by Oburu (2018) who conducted a research study on the relationship between parenting styles and teenage pregnancies and found out that most teenage pregnancies result from parenting styles of parents who are uninvolved, findings also revealed that teenagers raised by neglectful parents are more impulsive & cannot self-regulate emotions encounter drug problems increasing teenage pregnancies. This was in line with a study conducted by Tony et al, (2019) who found out that children raised by neglectful parenting are impulsive and cannot self-regulate leading to increase in teenage pregnancies and lastly findings revealed that neglectful parenting affects development of emotional intelligence that affects rates of teenage pregnancies.

5.2 Conclusions

5.2.1. Effect of permissive parenting on teenage pregnancies

Findings concluded that Permissive parenting is too tolerant with teenagers with no setting of limits increasing on teenage pregnancies, the study also concluded that Permissive parenting makes teenagers not to differentiate between what is good & bad for them making wrong decisions that increase teenage pregnancies, findings also concluded that under permissive parenting, children do what they want & fail to respect their elder's views resulting in to teenage pregnancies and lastly findings concluded that Permissive parents focus on the wellbeing of their children & do not want to disappoint them increasing on teenage pregnancies.

5.2.2. Effect of authoritative parenting on teenage pregnancies

Findings concluded that authoritative parenting puts up strict policies against children forcing them to have fear reducing on teenage pregnancies, findings also concluded that authoritative parents pay attention to their children which makes teenagers less vulnerable reducing teenage pregnancy cases and lastly findings concluded that authoritative parenting balances demandingness & responsiveness reducing vulnerability to teenage pregnancies.

5.2.3. Effect of uninvolved parenting on teenage pregnancies

The study concluded that uninvolved parents don't set firm boundaries or high standards & are uninvolved in teenagers lives contributing to increase on teenage pregnancies, the study concluded that teenagers raised by neglectful parents are more impulsive & cannot self-regulate emotions, encounter drug problems increasing teenage pregnancies and lastly the study concluded that neglectful parenting affects development of emotional intelligence that affects rates of teenage pregnancies.

5.3 Recommendations

There is need for the government to continue sensitizing communities and caretakers on the different parenting styles.

Parents should retain some time for their children and families such that they bond with them properly and know what affects them.

There should be more limitation on internet usage that exposes kids to phonographic materials in order to ensure proper parenting.

Partners who help in parenting of children must be trained well by the parents in order for them to act like real parents during parenting of children.

5.4. Suggested areas for further research

The study focused on the “effect of parenting styles on Teenage Pregnancy in Kwanyiy Sub County Kween District” .I recommend further research study on the following topics;

- Role played by the government on parenting of children.
- Effect of parental work on parenting of children
- Effects of poor parenting on children’s moral behaviours

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APPENDICES

Appendix I: Consent Letter

Dear Respondents

RE: REQUEST TO PARTICIPATE IN THE INTERVIEWS

I am **Cheptoyeke Sandra** a student of Uganda Christian University, pursuing a Bachelors Degree of social work and social administration. I am carrying out a study on “*effect of parenting styles on teenage pregnancy in Kwanyiy Sub County Kween District*” . You are kindly requested to participate in this research and your selection to this effect has been based on random basis. Please feel free as you respond to the study questions because the information you are to give will only be used for academic purposes, kept confidential and will be held anonymous before any publication.

Thank you

.....

Appendix II: Questionnaire for Parents

Section A: Respondent's Background

Dear respondent, My name is **Cheptoyeke Sandra** a student of Uganda Christian University, pursuing a Bachelors Degree of social work and social administration. I am carrying out a study on *“effect of parenting styles on teenage pregnancy in Kwanyiy Sub County Kween District”* The information you provide will only be used for the purpose of this study and will be treated with utmost confidentiality. Your participation in this study is highly valued and welcome.

1. Gender: Male Female

2. Working experience

Year 2-4 years 5-7 years 8-10 years over 10 years

3. Highest level of education

Primary level O' level A level Diploma Bachelor's Degree
Master's Degree

Others (Specify).....

4. Marital status

Married Divorced Single Widow Widowed

RESPONSE SCALE

SD: Strongly Disagree	D: Disagree	N: Neutral	A: Agree	SA: Strongly Agree
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		SD	D	N	A	SA
	Effect of permissive parenting on teenage pregnancies					
1	Permissive parenting is too tolerant with teenagers with no setting of limits increasing on teenage pregnancies					
2	Permissive parenting makes teenagers not to differentiate between what is good & bad for them making wrong decisions that increase teenage pregnancies.					
3	Under permissive parenting, children do what they want & fail to respect their elder's views resulting in to teenage pregnancies.					
4	Permissive parents focus on the wellbeing of their children & do not want to disappoint them increasing on teenage pregnancies.					
5	Permissive parents give children a lot of freedom & this sometimes exposes them to phonographic materials leading to increased pregnancies.					
	Effect of authoritative parenting on teenage pregnancies					
1	Authoritative parenting puts up strict policies against children forcing them to have fear reducing on teenage pregnancies					
2	Authoritative parents don't pay attention to their children which makes teenagers less					
3	Authoritative parenting balances demandingness & responsiveness reducing vulnerability to teenage pregnancies					
4	Children of authoritative parents possess great competence in every peer relationship, engage in low drug abuse which makes them make right decisions to prevent teenage pregnancies					
5	Authoritative parents are emotionally supportive & always provide basic needs to their children					
	Effect of uninvolved parenting on teenage pregnancies					

1	Uninvolved parents don't set firm boundaries or high standards & are uninvolved in teenagers lives contributing to increasing teenage pregnancies					
2	Teenagers raised by neglectful parents are more impulsive & cannot self-regulate emotions encounter drug problems increasing teenage pregnancies					
3	Neglectful parenting affects development of emotional intelligence that affects rates of teenage pregnancies					
4	Neglectful parenting gives children a lot of freedom since parents always stay away though they fulfill basic needs leading to increase in teenage pregnancies					
5	Neglectful parenting offers minimal nurturing and have few expectations for their children & this negatively affects such children					

Appendix III: Interview Guide for Parents Local Government Staffs and Local Leaders

- 1) What is your occupation?
- 2) What challenges do parents face while raising their children?
- 3) Explain the factors that lead to teenage pregnancies in your community?
- 4) How does permissive parenting style influence teenage pregnancies in Kwanyiy Sub County Kween District?
- 5) In which ways has authoritative parenting style influenced teenage pregnancies in Kwanyiy Sub County Kween District?
- 6) How does uninvolved parenting style influence teenage pregnancies in Kwanyiy Sub County Kween District?

Thank you for your Participation

KWEEN DISTRICT LOCAL GOVERNMENT



Alternative communication lines

Office email:

SAS.....0782037271

CDO.....0761292810

In any correspondence, please quote

subject _____



THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

KWANYIY SUB-COUNTY

OFFICE OF THE

SUB-COUNTY CHIEF

P. O. BOX 250

KAPCHORWA, UGANDA

10TH MARCH, 2024.

Academic Registrar,
Uganda Christian University,
Mbale University College.

Dear Sir,

**RE: ACCEPTANCE TO CARRY OUT RESEARCH/COLLECT DATA
(CHEPTOYEK SANDRA – WS21/MUC/BSW/012)**

Refer to your letter dated 28th Feb 2024 requesting for an opportunity to carry out research/collect data for the above referred student in our organization.

I am grateful to confirm to you that you have been accepted to carry out your research/data collection on *“the effect of parenting styles on teenage pregnancy”*.

While carrying out your data collection, you are expected to exhibit high levels of integrity, confidentiality, inclusivity and abide by the ethical standards.

Once again, I want to wish you the best of luck.

Yours faithfully,

Cherotich Justine

Cherotich Justine

Senior Assistant Secretary.

