

Role of Perceived Parenting Styles and Familial Factors in Prediction of Teacher-Report Childhood Behavior Problems

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In the present study, role of perceived parenting styles and familial factors in prediction of childhood behavior problems has been studied. Sample included children of 3 to 5 grades ($N = 635$) between age range 9 to 13 years (boys = 379) and (girls = 256) from various schools of Islamabad and Rawalpindi. Parental Authority Questionnaire (PAQ) (Urdu version) by Babree (1997) was used for measuring perceived parenting styles of children. The assessment of childhood behaviour disorder was made via Disruptive Behaviour Disorder (DBD) Rating scale (Urdu version) by Loona and Kamal (In press). DBD rating scale is useful for the assessment of children with Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder, Conduct Disorder, Oppositional Defiant Disorder and comorbidity of these disorders through parents and teachers ratings in the school or home situation. Multiple linear regression coefficients to predict behavioural disorders were computed on paternal and maternal perceived parenting scores. Findings indicated that maternal authoritative and authoritarian style proved significant predictors for childhood behaviour disorders. Whereas, paternal authoritative and permissive parenting style proved non significant predictor for childhood behaviour disorders.

Keywords: Parenting styles, familial factors, childhood behavior problems