

Correlational Study

A Correlational Study on Adverse Childhood Experiences and Perceived Parenting Style Among Drug Users

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ABSTRACT

Childhood is considered as a mixture of simplicity, innocence, happiness, fun, imagination, and wonder. It is considered as a time of playing, learning, socializing, exploring, and worrying in a world without much adult interference. Childhood is full of fun and adventure which we often miss as we grow older. It's an exciting time when we learn and discover new things about ourselves and the world around us. Furthermore, it's the golden period of life which we cherish and often look back at with a smile. So, we can conclude that an individual's experiences during his /her childhood plays a very important role in shaping his/her adulthood (lifestyle, personality). This study seeks to understand whether adverse childhood experiences and perceived parenting styles are linked with each other. The tools used for assessment were the Adverse Childhood Questionnaire (ACE) and Perceived Parenting Styles Scale (PPSS). The study was conducted on 30 drug abusers. The inferential statistics utilized to analyze the data was Pearson's Product Moment Correlation. The study revealed that, there is no significant relationship between adverse childhood experience and perceived parenting style.

Keywords: *Drug Abuse, Adverse Childhood Experiences, Perceived Parenting Style*

Mental health is an indispensable part of health. The WHO constitution states: "Health maybe a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not simply the absence of illness or frailness". A crucial implications of this definition is that psychological state is simply the absence of mental disorders or disabilities. Mental health may be a state of well-being within which a person realizes his or her talents, will deal with the conventional stresses of life, will work profitably and is in a position to form a contribution to his or her community.

Childhood is the time when the foundation of our life's pillars of right values and principles. Exposure to traumatic experiences in childhood can have a negative impact on the development of the brain, as it's most vulnerable. Adversity in childhood can embrace experiences like emotional, physical, and statutory offence, neglect, and /the fulminant loss of a parent or caregiver.

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Traumatic childhood events collectively contribute to raised drug use and dependence. Initiation of drug-taking behavior begins at much younger age in those who've knowledgeable childhood trauma. Exposure to traumatic events in childhood can increase the impact of stressful of concerning events throughout life.

The more ACEs a child experiences, the more likely the child is to develop chronic health conditions and risky behaviors. These experiences often lead to negative outcomes later in life, such as reduced educational and occupational achievement, heart disease, obesity, depression, substance abuse and suicide. In 2019, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) linked ACE exposure to half of the top 10 leading causes of death. ACEs are commonly passed from one generation to another and have a cyclical impact not only on family and community health, but also state budgets due to costs associated with education, health care, child welfare, and correction systems.

As said earlier, parenting also plays a very important role in a child's life. Parenting can be defined as the process or act of raising a child and ensuring protection and care for their healthy development throughout adulthood. According to the American Psychological Association, parenting techniques all over the world have three main goals: assuring children's health and safety, preparing children for adulthood, and transfer of cultural values (APA, 2018). These goals are, without a doubt, ambitious. Parenting is a difficult task, and whether children grow up to be competent, healthy, and productive people is influenced by a range of environmental and biological factors. There are many factors that influence children's outcomes, but a large body of research suggests that parenting practices play a significant role.

According to Baumrind's theory, the sort of parenting style and children's behavior are inextricably linked. Various methods of parenting can contribute to different child development and outcomes.

Based on this theory, Baumrind classified parenting style into three. They are authoritative, permissive and authoritarian.

Authoritative

Parents who are authoritative are firm, warm, and kind. They establish boundaries and expect their children to follow them. Neither overly harsh nor overly indulgent, authoritative parents strike a fair balance between unrealistic expectations and unrealistic demands.

Permissive

Permissive parents are laid-back, preferring not to push their will on their child's growing individuality. They frequently have no rules and no repercussions. In attempt to protect their child from perceived pain, misery, or hurt feelings, they may cause him to shun even natural or reasonable outcomes. When their child's behavior is defiant or undesirable, permissive parents are normally polite and caring, although they may become frustrated.

Authoritarian

Authoritarian parents are rigid, inflexible, and unyielding. They try to control every element of their child's life and prevent him or her from making decisions. Authoritarian parents demand complete obedience. They punish their children harshly and are unconcerned about their emotional needs. As mentioned earlier, Childhood is a period in which individuals are

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too innocent, i.e., a person won't be able to differentiate between what is wrong and what is right. A child tries to imitate what he sees without giving a second thought. Some actions or behaviors stop once the individual attains a certain age whereas some have already been his/her routine and some behaviors run within family.

Substance use disorders are illnesses in which people overuse drugs or alcohol due to abnormalities in brain pathology. Even when substances cause harm, it is difficult for someone with a substance use disorder to cease using them. Substance abuse disorders are classified as mental illnesses by healthcare practitioners that needed to be taken care of.

The DSM-5 defines substance use disorders within a class of conditions i.e., "related to the taking of a drug of abuse (including alcohol)." It also listed the classes of substances that falls under the category of abusive substance.

Need and significance

The need of this research was to identify whether adverse childhood experiences and perceived parenting styles is related to alcoholism.

Childhood is an important period of an individual's life. If a child is exposed to traumatic experiences, can have a negative impact, as it's the most vulnerable period. Cases are more common than reported. Adversity in childhood includes physical, sexual, emotional and verbal assault and even neglecting can be included under adverse childhood experiences.

Studies show that, adversity in childhood plays a significant role for the development of psychiatric and behavioral issues later in life. Adults who experienced childhood maltreatment have been found to have higher rates of depression, suicidality, anxiety disorders, post-traumatic stress disorder, and aggressive behavior. Childhood trauma also contributes to increased drug use and addiction. In those who have undergone childhood trauma, drug-taking behavior begins at a significantly younger age. Childhood exposure to stressful situations might exacerbate the impact of stressful events later in life.

By examining potential impact on the adverse childhood experiences and perceived parenting styles in alcoholics, the study hopes to add to the body of research, the need for an individual to seek help so that it will be helpful for a person to move ahead in life. This is important not only to decrease drug usage, but also to improve both psychological and physiological health of individuals and their social relationships and thereby bringing a better society.

Statement of problem

Impact of adverse childhood experiences and perceived parenting styles on drug abusers.

Objectives

- To find the level of adverse childhood experiences among drug abusers.
- To find the perceived parenting style among drug abusers.
- To find the relationship between the level of adverse childhood experience and perceived parenting style.

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Definition of key terms

Adverse Childhood Experiences: Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE) refer to some of the most intensive and frequently occurring sources of stress that children may suffer early in life. Such experiences include different types of abuse; parental neglect; violence between parents or caregivers; other kinds of serious household dysfunction such as alcohol and substance abuse; and peer, community and collective violence. (WHO, 2018).

In the present study, adverse childhood experiences means, “the traumatic exposure to events during childhood”. Adverse childhood experiences are represented by the scores obtained by the participants in Adverse Childhood Experiences Questionnaire (ACE) developed by Felitti et al., (1998).

Perceived Parenting Styles: The word “parenting styles” refers to the patterns used by the parents in order to manipulate and socialize their children (Lightfoot, Cole & Cole, 2009).

In the present study, Perceived Parenting Styles is defined as “how a child perceive their parents behaviour towards them”. Perceived Parenting Styles is represented by the scores obtained by the participant in Perceived Parenting Styles developed by Divya and Manikandan (2013)

Substance Use Disorder: A substance use disorder (SUD) is defined by the DSM-5 as a set of symptoms caused by the use of a substance that a person continues to use despite its negative consequences. DSM-5 identifies 11 criteria that can result from substance abuse, based on decades of research.

In this study, drug abusers are defined as “uncontrollable usage of drugs irrespective of its negative effect which results in seeking of medical help”.

Hypotheses

H01: There a significant relationship between adverse childhood experiences and permissive parenting style among drug abusers.

H02: There is a significant relationship between adverse childhood experiences and authoritative parenting style.

H03: There is a significant relationship between adverse childhood experiences and authoritarian parenting style.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

This chapter attempts to review studies related to adverse childhood experiences and perceived parenting styles.

Brittany, L (2016). Conducted a study on ACE and the Parent -Child Dysfunctional Interaction, There were no significant connections between ACEs and the PSI-Parent-Child SF’s Dysfunctional Interaction subscale or the PPP scale. Given the link between ACEs and parental stress as measured by the PSI-SF, as well as the long-term impact ACEs may have on parenting-related factors, future psychosocial therapies and legislative actions to avoid ACEs are crucial. Future study with bigger, more representative samples is also required to confirm the link between ACEs and parenting stress.

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Lange BCL, Callinan LS, Smith MV. (2018). Conducted research on ACE and Parent child dysfunctional interaction, it was found that there is no significant relation between ACEs and the parent-child dysfunctional interaction subscale of the PSI-SF or the PPP scale. Given the association observed between ACEs and parenting stress, it is important that future psychosocial interventions and policy initiatives preventing ACEs are developed.

E wing, Haleigh. (2020). Conducted a retrospective study for Investigating the Role of Childhood Experience and Parenting Style in the Development of Narcissism. And it was found that grandiose narcissists tended to recall permissive parenting while vulnerable narcissists recalled authoritarian parenting. In comparison to grandiose narcissists, vulnerable narcissists reported more trauma and bad childhood experiences, even though grandiose narcissism was linked to both positive and negative childhood experiences and trauma. In respect to mother and paternal parenting approaches, there were no significant variations in grandiose and vulnerable narcissism. These factors are not the only factors that contribute to the development of narcissism; however, researchers and mental health professionals can use the findings of this study to build on previous research and improve early intervention and therapeutic treatment methods for grandiose and vulnerable trait narcissism.

M. Fadlillah, Wahab,R., Ayriza,Y., & Indartono,S.,(2020).conducted a study on role of parenting style in the mental health of early childhood. The findings revealed that parenting style had a significant impact on early childhood mental health. Authoritative parents influence children's mental health positively, whereas authoritarian parents influence children's mental health negatively. Authoritative care is defined by parents' affectionate treatment of their children and their constant concern for their needs and growth. Meanwhile, authoritarian parenting is marked by parental maltreatment and a lack of responsiveness to children.

Morris, A.S., Hays-Grudo, J., Zapata, M.I. et al.(2021). Conducted a study on Adverse and Protective Childhood Experiences and Parenting Attitudes: The Role of Cumulative Protection in Understanding Resilience and The findings revealed that parenting style had a significant impact on early childhood mental health. Authoritative parents have a good impact on their children's mental health, whereas authoritarian parents have a detrimental impact. Parents' warm treatment of their children and ongoing concern for their needs and progress constitute authoritative care. Authoritarian parenting, on the other hand, is characterized by parental mistreatment and a lack of attention to children.

Ace

Daines, C.L., Hansen, D., Novilla, M.L.B. et al. (2021). Conducted a study on Effects of positive and negative childhood experiences on adult family health. From the study, it was found that, ACEs were negatively associated with family social and emotional health processes and family health resources when accounting for PCEs; PCEs were positively associated with all four family health domains irrespective of Aces. From the study we can conclude that childhood experiences affect family health in adulthood in the expected direction. Even in the presence of early adversity, positive experiences in childhood can provide a foundation for creating better family health in adulthood.

Salazar,E.G.A., (2021). Conducted a study on the relationship between adverse childhood experiences and perceived social support in college students and the results indicated that

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ACE scores significantly predicted more difficulty with overall social support skills. Results generally document the presence of a cumulative effect, that is, more ACEs are associated with more difficulty with social competencies in a non-clinical U.S. sample of college students.

Drug abuse

Akhavan, S., Arti, S., Qaraat, L., Geramian, N., Farajzadegan, Z., Heidari, K., & Nahvizadeh, M. (2014). Conducted a study on substance abuse status in high school students, Isfahan, Iran., from the study it was concluded that drug use is relatively high in the adolescent and effective group of the society, which requires particular attention and prompt and immediate intervention.

Zaman, Muhammad & Razzaq, Sobia & Hassan, Rabia & Qureshi, Junaid & Ijaz, Hira & Hanif, Muhammad & Chughtai, Fazal. (2015). Conducted a study on Drug abuse among the students. According to the findings, parenting style has a significant impact on the mental health of young children. Authoritative parents improve their children's mental health, whereas authoritarian parents have the opposite effect. The affectionate treatment of children by their parents, as well as their constant concern for their needs and progress, constitute authoritative care. Authoritarian parenting, on the other side, is marked by parental maltreatment and a lack of focus on children.

Crouch, E., Radcliff, E., Stropolis, M., & Wilson, A. (2017). Conducted a study on Adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) and alcohol abuse among South Carolina adults. Binge drinking was reported by 37 percent of men and 22.8 percent of women, while heavy drinking was recorded by 12.2 percent of men and 4.1 percent of women. Almost every type of ACE was linked to a higher risk of binge and heavy drinking, with household mental illness having the highest risk for men and emotional abuse having the highest risk for women. When compared to their contemporaries, men and women with four or more ACEs were more likely to report binge and heavy drinking.

Adverse Childhood Events and Lifetime Alcohol Dependence

J. Pilowsky, D., M. Keyes, K., and S. Hasin, D., (2009) conducted a study on adverse childhood events and lifetime alcohol dependence. They discovered that adverse childhood events were linked to familial alcoholism as well as early and binge drinking, so they accounted for these possible confounders. Even after controlling for socio-demographic variables, having two or more adverse childhood events increased the risk of alcohol dependence significantly.

Research Gap

The reviews of the related literature have clearly revealed the fact that the topic under study hasn't received the needed research attention that it warrants.

METHODOLOGY

This chapter describes the research design, the sample and the sampling procedure employed, the tool used, the procedure adopted for data collection and the statistical methods employed for the analysis of collected data.

Research design: The current research aims at exploring the relationship between Adverse Childhood Experience and Perceived Parenting Style among Drug Abusers. The research design employed for this study was non- experimental correlational research design. This

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method was utilized as the researcher studied the relation between Adverse Childhood Experiences and Perceived Parenting Style through questionnaires where the researcher does not manipulate the variables at hand nor he or she control extraneous variables. In the correlational method the main interest of the researcher is to find the relationship between the variables.

Sample

The present research consists of a sample of 30 male drug abusers of different age groups residing in Kerala.

Inclusion criteria

- Drug abusers
- Males
- Residing in Kerala

Exclusion criteria

- Non drug users.
- Non drug using males are excluded.

Tool

Questionnaire was used as a tool to collect data in the present study. In addition to this, an Informed consent form and personal data sheet was used to obtain the socio-demographic profile of the respondent.

Personal data sheet

A personal data sheet developed by the investigator was used to collect data regarding the socio demographic characteristic of the participants. The personal details like name, age, gender, educational qualification and place of residence were obtained using the personal data sheet.

Informed consent form

The informed consent document with all the specific information about the study was given to the participant for signing before participating in the study.

Questionnaire

1.The adverse childhood experience questionnaire. The adverse childhood experience questionnaire is one of the most widely used assessments for trauma exposure and adversity experienced during the first 18 years of life. The questionnaire is a 10- item scale, developed by Felitti et .al and colleagues in 1998. Ace questionnaire has shown to have good reliability and validity, inconsistencies have been demonstrated for the test- retest form of reliability.

The ACE questionnaire has demonstrated good internal consistency ($\alpha=0.76$) (Wingenfeld et al, 2011) and higher ACE scores have been shown to correlate with poorer mental and physical health outcomes in adulthood (Centres for Disease Control and Prevention 2014).

2.The perceived parenting styles scale. The perceived parenting styles scale was developed by Divya and Manikandan in 2013. The scale tends to measure the perception of the children about their parents' behaviour. The perceived parenting style of the subject can be measured

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with regard to three dimensions such as authoritarian, authoritative and permissive. It consists of 30 items in which responses were elicited in a five-point Likert scale with responses categorised as Strongly Agree (5), Agree (4), Neutral (3), Disagree (2), Strongly Disagree (1).

In order to find out the reliability of the scale Cronbach Alpha coefficient was computed for each style and it was found that the authoritarian style is having an Alpha coefficient 0.79, authoritarian 0.81 and permissive 0.86. All the styles of the perceived parenting style have an acceptable level of reliability. The authors claim that the scale has face validity.

Administration

The participants were selected based on the exclusion and inclusion criteria. Permission to conduct this study was obtained personally from the individuals. The sample consists of 30 males. Participants were drawn from a De-addiction centre. Individuals were selected based on their severity rate i.e., individuals beyond a score of 5 in the severity scale were chosen for the study. All the participants were personally approached and after creating, they were made to fill the questionnaires. Confidentiality was assured. The respondents were allowed to complete the questionnaire at ease.

Statistical Analysis

Data analysis is a process for obtaining raw data and converting it into information useful for decision making. The data collected was analysed using different statistical tests. The statistical analysis was done using SPSS. The statistical test used was Pearson's product moment correlation. It was used to find out the relationship between Adverse Childhood Experience and Perceived Parenting Style among Drug Abusers.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter deals with the analysis, results and discussion of the objectives and hypothesis through a complete statistical analysis of the data obtained. The aim of the study was to find the relationship between adverse childhood experiences and perceived parenting styles. Pearson correlation coefficients have been applied for finding relationships between adverse childhood experiences and perceived parenting styles.

The study was conducted on 30 drug abusers residing in Kerala. The participants were administered with the following tests,

- Adverse Childhood Experiences Questionnaire (ACE)
- Perceived Parenting Styles Scale (PPSS)

The data collected was analysed using the Statistical Package of Social Sciences (SPSS). The research question formulated to guide the research process was as follows:

- Is there any relationship between childhood experiences and perceived parenting styles among drug abusers?

Three objectives were proposed on the basis of the research question and are stated as;

- To find the level of adverse childhood experiences among drug abusers.
- To find the perceived parenting style among drug abusers.
- To find the relationship between the level of adverse childhood experience and perceived parenting style.

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The present chapter details the analysis and results obtained and the explanation for the same.

The analysis consists of descriptive statistics and inferential statistics. The inferential statistical technique applied to test the hypothesis was Pearson's Product Moment Correlation. The following are the three hypotheses of the study:

- H01: There is a significant relationship between adverse childhood experiences and permissive parenting style among drug abusers.
- H02: There is a significant relationship between adverse childhood experiences and authoritative parenting style.
- H03: There is a significant relationship between adverse childhood experiences and authoritarian parenting style.

Results of Analysis of Socio demographic details of the respondents

- The data collected included 30 drug abusers residing in Kerala.

The following table shows the descriptive statistics of adverse childhood experiences and permissive parenting style among drug abusers.

Table 1 Descriptive statistics of adverse childhood experiences and permissive parenting style.

	MEAN	STD. DEVIATION
ACE	2.17	1.289
PERMISSIVE	28.53	8.866

In table 1, descriptive statistics of adverse childhood experiences and permissive parenting styles are shown. For the total number of respondents (N=30) a group of samples with enough representation of drug abusers were selected. The mean score of adverse childhood experiences is 2.17 and standard deviation is 1.289. Mean score of permissive parenting style is 28.53 and standard deviation is 8.866.

Table 2 Descriptive statistics of adverse childhood experiences and authoritative parenting style.

	MEAN	STD. DEVIATION
ACE	2.17	1.289
AUTHORITATIVE	29.10	9.535

In table 2, descriptive statistics of adverse childhood experiences and authoritative parenting styles are shown. For the total number of respondents (N=30) a group of samples with enough representation of drug abusers were selected. The mean score of adverse childhood experiences is 2.17 and standard deviation is 1.289. Mean score of authoritative parenting style is 29.10 and standard deviation is 9.535.

Table 3 Descriptive statistics of adverse childhood experiences and authoritarian parenting style.

	MEAN	STD. DEVIATION
ACE	2.17	1.289
AUTHORITARIAN	35.00	6.680

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In table 3, descriptive statistics of adverse childhood experiences and permissive parenting styles are shown. For the total number of respondents (N=30) a group of samples with enough representation of drug abusers were selected. The mean score of adverse childhood experiences is 2.17 and standard deviation is 1.289. Mean score of authoritarian parenting style is 35.00 and standard deviation is 6.680.

RESULTS OF STATISTICAL ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

Hypothesis 1

Table 4 Pearson's Product Moment Correlation

Showing the Pearson's Product Moment Correlation test for adverse childhood experiences and permissive parenting styles.

		ACE	PERMISSIVE
ACE	PEARSON CORRELATION	1	0.025
	SIG. (2 TAILED)		0.895
	N	30	30
PERMISSIVE	PEARSON CORRELATION	0.025	1
	SIG. (2 TAILED)	0.895	
	N	30	30

For this research sample (N=30), the adverse childhood experience (M = 2.17, SD = 1.289) and permissive parenting style (M = 28.53, SD = 8.866) of the drug abusers is correlated and correlation strength is negligible, $r = 0.025$, $P = .895$ and is significant at 1 level.

Since $p < 1$, the null hypothesis is rejected and an alternative hypothesis is accepted. Hence the results indicate that, for the data collected there is no significant relationship between adverse childhood experience and permissive parenting style among drug users since the obtained correlation score is $r = 0.025$ which is very low.

Hypothesis 2

Table 5 Pearson's Product Moment Correlation

Showing the Pearson's Product Moment Correlation test for adverse childhood experiences and authoritative parenting styles.

		ACE	AUTHORITATIVE
ACE	PEARSON CORRELATION	1	-0.206
	SIG. (2 TAILED)		0.274
	N	30	30
AUTHORITATIVE	PEARSON CORRELATION	-0.206	1
	SIG. (2TAILED)	0.274	
	N	30	30

For this research sample (N=30), the adverse childhood experience (M = 2.17, SD = 1.289) and authoritative parenting style (M = 28.53, SD = 9.535) of the drug abusers is correlated and correlation strength is low or negligible, $r = -0.206$, $P = .274$ and is significant at 1 level.

Since $p < 1$, the null hypothesis is rejected and an alternative hypothesis is accepted. Hence the results indicate that, for the data collected there is no significant relationship between adverse childhood experience and authoritative parenting style among drug users since the obtained correlation score is $r = -0.206$ which is very low.

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Hypothesis 3

Table 6 Pearson's Product Moment Correlation

Showing the Pearson's Product Moment Correlation test for adverse childhood experiences and authoritarian parenting styles.

		ACE	AUTHORITARIAN
ACE	PEARSON CORRELATION	1	-0.028
	SIG.(2 TAILED)		0.883
	N	30	30
AUTHORITARIAN	PEARSON CORRELATION	-0.028	1
	SIG.(2 TAILED)	0.883	
	N	30	30

For this research sample (N=30), the adverse childhood experience (M= 2.17, SD = 1.289) and authoritative parenting style (M = 35.00, SD = 6.680) of the drug abusers is correlated and correlation strength is low or negligible, $r = -0.028$, $P = .833$ and is significant at 1 level.

Since $p < 1$, the null hypothesis is rejected and an alternative hypothesis is accepted. Hence the results indicate that, for the data collected there is no significant relationship between adverse childhood experience and authoritarian parenting style among drug users since the obtained correlation score is $r = -0.028$ which is very low.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

This chapter contains objectives, hypotheses, method, major findings, tenability of hypotheses, implications, limitations and suggestions.

Significant Findings

The aim of the present study was to find the relationship between adverse childhood experiences and perceived parenting styles among drug abusers. For this purpose, 30 drug abusers residing in Kerala were administered Adverse Childhood Experiences Questionnaire (ACE) and Perceived Parenting Styles Scale (PPSS). Pearson's product moment correlation was used to analyse the data. The first hypothesis states that there is a significant relationship between adverse childhood experiences and permissive parenting style among drug abusers. Statistical analysis of the data showed that there is no relationship between the same. Thus, the null hypothesis was rejected and an alternative hypothesis was accepted. The second hypothesis states that there is a significant relationship between adverse childhood experiences and authoritative parenting style. Statistical analysis of the data showed that there is no relationship between the same. Thus, the null hypothesis was rejected and an alternative hypothesis was accepted. The third hypothesis states that there is a significant relationship between adverse childhood experiences and authoritarian parenting style. Statistical analysis of the data showed that there is no relationship between the same. Thus, the null hypothesis was rejected and an alternative hypothesis was accepted.

Implications of Study

Focusing on the people who are dependent on drugs could be helpful in building a better society. Even though the results of our current study revealed that there is no relationship between adverse childhood experiences and authoritative parenting style, more research is required on the topic covering a wider area.

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Limitations and Suggestions

The present study lacks generalizability as the results obtained in the study cannot be generalized as they may have been subject to sampling error due to an incomplete representation of the sample. The sample size was limited to 30. The study was limited to only people residing in Kerala and was collected only from a De-addiction centre at Thrissur. For better results a thorough study among a diverse population is required. The study focused only on males. Other groups also have to be taken into consideration. Future studies should examine the factors influencing adverse childhood experiences. With improvement in methods and increased resources study can be conducted with other populations. Since this is a quantitative study, qualitative study is recommended to find more findings on the topic.

Scope for future research

For the future studies, considering a wider population covering more geographical areas would be better for a generalized result. Also making the study a comparative study among different genders or among any other classification of population could be considered. And taking adolescents as the population could also be considered since the changes can easily be implemented in them.

CONCLUSION

The present study provides the knowledge about the relationship between adverse childhood experiences and perceived parenting style among drug abusers. The results showed that there is no significant relation between adverse childhood effects and perceived parenting on drug abusers. Childhood being the important part of an individual plays an important role in shaping his/her future. If an individual doesn't experience a positive childhood, it can affect him very badly. Parenting also makes its contribution in building a person in a different manner. So, it's necessary to provide a better atmosphere so that he can be a better person.

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Conflict of Interest

The author(s) declared no conflict of interest.

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