

PAGDUMINAR: A PHENOMENOLOGICAL STUDY ABOUT PARENTING STYLES AMONG JUVENILE DELINQUENTS IN TAGADA-O, POBLACION, CATEEL, DAVAO ORIENTAL

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ABSTRACT

This study shows the importance of parents' parenting styles in nurturing their children. Parenting style is one crucial factor impacting the development of adolescent criminality. This research explores the experiences of juvenile offenders. Five (5) individuals were used for the in-depth interview. The findings show that in contrast to authoritative parenting, parents of juvenile offenders are more likely to adopt authoritarian and permissive parenting styles. Based on their collected data, the researchers specifically examined two (2) authoritarian and two (2) permissive parenting philosophies. Only one (1) participant out of the five was found to have experienced an authoritarian parenting style. In conclusion, juvenile offenders were less likely to do delinquent behaviors if they felt that their parents had an authoritative parenting style—that is, they were involved, attentive, and set clear expectations. Parenting interventions and family-based approaches are necessary for the prevention and treatment of juvenile offenders, as these findings imply that parenting style is a significant predictor of juvenile delinquency. Even though parents were not perfect, whatever their parenting style, all they wanted was for the good of their children.

Keyword: *parenting style*¹, *juvenile delinquent*², *phenomenological study*³

1. INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, crimes have become rampant, and some minors are fearless and unstoppable in expressing their feelings (McDonald, 2021). They reach a point where they disobey their parents' rules and even break the law of the land (Rohr, 2017). We might have wondered what caused these young ones to become a societal problem (Kübler-Ross, 2015).

A survey conducted in Kutaisi found that most participants considered family relationships to be a primary cause of crimes committed by minors (Dogra et al., 2023). In their view, most juvenile delinquents lacked parental care (Gogua, 2020). The respondents noted that children with parents abroad sometimes found themselves in the wrong environment and “went astray” (Ibrahim, 2016). Children who lived on the streets and lacked a home were considered to be at risk. Childhood psychological trauma, exposure to violence, and imitation of criminal authorities were also cited as reasons for juvenile delinquency (Nisar, 2015).

The crime rate of juvenile delinquents in the Philippines was increasing, and there were times when offenders were blamed for committing such crimes and being the problem in society (Thompson et al., 2016). However, it was often their way to survive, whether to sustain their needs or due to poverty (Thompson et al., 2016).

Furthermore, the lack of positive parental involvement and guidance was identified as a significant factor in parenting style and its potential impact on crime (Ripley-McNeil et al., 2021). In addition, children who perceived their parents as permissive and uninvolved “were more likely to engage in illicit drug use and alcohol abuse” (Gatune, 2020). Moreover, this parenting style and permissiveness increase the chances of a child engaging in deviant behavior (Rivera-Mercado, 2021). On the other hand, there was considerable variation in parenting styles among households (Thompson et al., 2016). The makeup of a family and the way children were raised were significantly influenced by their cultural backgrounds (Shloim, 2015). The composition of the US population has changed during the past few years (Patten et al., 2016). Parenting techniques vary throughout families due to several circumstances, including socioeconomic status, immigration (bringing many cultural, ethnic, and spiritual ideas), and single-parent households (Hoff et al., 2019). -GLOBAL

According to data from the U.S. Census Bureau, 25% of children were raised by a single parent, and 74% were raised in homes with two married parents (Bianchi, 2014). When race and ethnicity were considered, these patterns changed (Liebler et al., 2017). While children could flourish in any home setting, statistics generally indicated certain trends (Sanvictores et al., 2022).

This study offered insights to address the significant problem under investigation (Mitchell et al., 2017). Solutions were sought by implementing the proposed strategies to prevent crimes committed by juveniles, including recommendations such as livelihood programs and developing vigorous law enforcement against juvenile crimes (Santos, 2018). Further researchers were encouraged to delve deeper into the study, aiming for continuous improvement and ensuring long-term effectiveness in tackling this challenge (George, 2016). Additionally, this study helped satisfy our curiosity by answering questions that were on our minds (Cain, 2019). As the study progressed, we began to understand the cause and effect of the problem that needed to be solved (Majidovich, 2021).

1.1 Theoretical Framework

This study was anchored on Baumrind's Parenting Theory (1971) and was further postulated by Amran et al. (2020) in their study "Investigating the Relationship between Parenting Styles and Juvenile Delinquent Behavior." This theory identified three main parenting styles: authoritarian, authoritative, and permissive. In addition, the authoritarian style was often described as dictatorial and overbearing. These parents responded to any question with, "Because I said so!" and expected to be obeyed without giving a reason. Rules were strict, with no room for interpretation, compromise, or discussion. The authoritarian parenting style leads children to become rebellious and adopt problematic behavior due to the excessive power exercised by parents (Sarwar, 2016). Moreover, the authoritarian parenting style mainly played an influential role in developing delinquent behavior among adolescents, eventually resulting in adverse outcomes (Buliva et al., 2019).

Secondly, the authoritative style was generally regarded as the best parenting style, as it provided a balance between structure and independence, allowing children to grow within reasonable boundaries and explore their abilities (Ulferts, 2020). Parents using this style set strict standards that they expect their children to abide by, but they also support them by providing an emotionally caring environment that fosters trust (Webster-Straton, 1992). Furthermore, authoritative parenting decreased adolescents' association with delinquent peers, leading to a lower likelihood of juvenile delinquency.

Moreover, according to Rezai Niaraki et al. (2013), permissive parenting was the opposite of the authoritarian style. Permissive parents let their children do what they want and do not implement rules or structures that might disappoint or upset the child. Descriptions of this style often depicted the parent trying to act more as a peer or friend to their child, giving in to their wants almost immediately. Furthermore, children who perceived their parents as permissive and uninvolved were more likely to engage in illicit drug use and alcohol abuse (Gatune, 2020). Moreover, this parenting style and permissiveness increase the chances of a child engaging in deviant behavior (Rivera-Mercado, 2021).

Parents played an essential role in ensuring their child's psychology was well-developed, especially in terms of behavior, emotions, cognitive skills, social interaction, moral values, and academic achievement. Therefore, this study examined parenting styles and their relationship to juvenile delinquent behavior. According to data statistics released by the Philippine National Police from 2012 to 2015, about 60 percent of juvenile crimes fell under crimes against property. These included theft, robbery, malicious mischief, and estafa (PNP, 2012 to 2015).

On the other hand, according to Bandura (1972), the social learning theory suggests that children learn their behavior by observing and imitating their parents. A child's behavior reflects its influence by their parents (Mitchell et al., 2013). If an irresponsible parent raises a child, there are adverse effects on their children, such as low self-confidence, anxiety, depression, and trust issues (Jurkovic, 2014). In this theory, a parenting style characterized by inconsistent discipline, lack of supervision, or harsh punishment may have increased the likelihood of a child engaging in criminal behavior (Sarwar, 2016).

Additionally, social learning theory suggests that children's behavior depends on parental rewards and punishments and the models of behavior that parents represent (Patterson, 1995). In addition, children tended to become delinquents if parents did not respond consistently and contingently to their social behavior and if parents behaved in an antisocial manner (Farrington, 2010). Moreover, family, school, peer group, neighborhood, and media each had their values, born of their own experiences, and all these had their influences on the behavior of juveniles (Chukwumezie, 2010).

Furthermore, in social learning theory, children may imitate behavior based on what they observe in their surroundings (Rosenthal et al., 2014). Suppose a child is exposed to an environment where crime is rampant. In that case, there is a possibility that they might become victims of crime or perpetrators themselves in the future due to their observations (Wright et al., 2014). In addition, if a parent is irresponsible, it could have severe consequences for their children (Ghahfarokhi et al., 2015). This included neglect, lack of proper care, emotional issues, and potential legal intervention to ensure the safety and well-being of the children (Zeanah et al., 2018).

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 Research Design

The major methodological framework utilized in this research was a qualitative approach. The study involved an in-depth analysis of the parenting styles among juvenile delinquents in Tagada-o, Poblacion, Cateel, Davao Oriental.

Qualitative research gathers participants' experiences, perceptions, and behavior to explore and provide deeper insights into real-world problems. It answers the hows and whys instead of how many or how much. It could be structured as a stand-alone study, purely relying on qualitative data, or part of mixed-methods research that combines qualitative and quantitative data (Terry et al., 2022).

Moreover, the study used a phenomenological approach involving the participants' lived experiences. Phenomenology, the "study of the meaning of phenomena or the study of the particular," investigates experiences from the individual's perspective. Phenomenology was essentially looking into the participants' 'lived experiences' and aimed to examine how and why they behaved a certain way, from their perspective, focusing on describing and explaining an event or phenomenon from the perspective of those who experienced it (Terry et al., 2022).

As cited by Hoover (2021), the outcome was described from the point of view of the participants. However, the researcher was still able to derive a set of findings that could be used to identify themes surrounding the phenomena under study and gain insight, exploring the depth, richness, and complexity inherent in the phenomenon. In this study, the researchers sought the assistance of the DSWD agency and the Purok Chairman of Tagada-o, Poblacion, Cateel, Davao Oriental, to visit and meet the participants at their homes. This allowed the researchers to explain the study and ask them to participate, seeking the participants' consent and that of their parents or guardians. The researchers included five (5) participants who were juvenile delinquents and compared the data and results that emerged from the analysis.

2.2 Research Participants

In choosing the participants, the researchers first created a set of criteria suitable for the study. The criteria included the nature of the offense, whether it was theft, cases of riots, malicious mischief, and assault, age ranges between 11-17, whether it had been reported at the Baranga, and whether the juveniles were students or out-of-school youth. Moreover, the researchers included five (5) participants in this phenomenological study. As to Creswell (1998), his recommendation ranges between 5 and 25 interviews for a phenomenological study. These participants came from Tagada-o, Poblacion, Cateel, Davao Oriental. The researchers chose this area because they observed that this problem was rampant and alarming due to many reports from the residents of Tagada-o. On the other hand, the participants

were interviewed in their preferred venue where they felt comfortable. The study started after the participants had approved their voluntary participation.

2.3 Data Sources

This study's data sources came from the five (5) participants aged 17 who were chosen using a purposive sampling method. In purposive sampling, as postulated by Nikolopoulou (2022), researchers set out to identify members of the population who were likely to possess specific characteristics or experiences (and to be willing to share them). This way, the researchers could select the individuals or cases that fit the study, focusing on a relatively small sample.

In line with this approach, the researchers conducted in-depth, face-to-face interviews with the participants. This allowed them to gain insights from the participants and better understand their experiences. In-depth interviews were a qualitative data technique involving intensive individual interviews with a few respondents to explore their perspectives on a particular idea, program, or situation.

2.4 Data Collection

In collecting data, the researchers first created a request letter with the affixed names and signatures of the Campus Coordinator, Program Head, Thesis Coordinator, and Research Adviser. This letter requested data on juvenile delinquents who were reported to have committed crimes and was given to the Purok Chairman of Tagada-o. Once the data were received, the researchers secured ethical clearance from the Research Ethical Officer (REO) and simultaneously asked for guidance on how to handle interviews with the juveniles. The researchers then created a permission letter with the affixed names and signatures of the Campus Coordinator, Program Head, Thesis Coordinator, and Research Adviser. This letter was given to the Purok Chairman in Tagada-o, Poblacion Cateel, Davao Oriental, to request permission to conduct the study. Additionally, the parents and guardians of the participants were informed about the study.

Participants were then chosen purposively based on a set of criteria and were informed about the purpose and nature of the study. The researchers spoke to their parents or guardians with utmost respect to gain permission to conduct the study. After informing the participants, the researchers obtained their consent for an in-depth interview. The researchers then set the interview schedule and venue according to the participants' availability and comfort.

In conducting the in-depth interviews, the researchers discussed the interview details in line with the study's purpose and observed the participants' rights and house rules. The researchers conducted the interviews one-on-one, and the questions and answers were in the participants' preferred language. The researchers took notes and recorded all the responses using a smartphone or audio recording device. Furthermore, the researchers provided tokens to the participants and their parents or guardians to show appreciation for their participation in the research.

In-depth interviews were used as a qualitative data collection method, allowing for extensive information about the interviewees' behavior, attitudes, and perceptions. This method was chosen because it is flexible, interactive, probing, profound, and generative, essential to the in-depth interview method (Bhat, 2023). This approach uncovered more information and delved deeper into the participants' lived experiences, making it suitable for studying the factors that influence juveniles to commit crimes.

2.5 Data Analysis

The study employed thematic analysis to analyze the gathered data. Researchers utilized the Miles and Huberman framework, as cited by King et al. (2019), for qualitative data analysis. This type of data analysis was considered appropriate for the present study. The framework consisted of three main components: data reduction, data display, and drawing and verifying conclusions (Mayer, 2015). These components involved coding, memoing, and developing propositions.

Before data analysis, the researchers transferred all the recorded data to the computer. After transferring, the researchers made the transcripts. These transcripts were printed with wide margins on both sides and enough space between sentences for coding and memoing purposes (Saldaña, 2021). Researchers created a table with two columns: the first column contained the original version of the transcript, and the second column contained the translated version to condense large amounts of data into more manageable forms (Williamson & Long, 2014). However, before these processes were done, the researchers double-checked the printed transcripts by reviewing them while listening to the voice recorder to ensure that everything that transpired in the data gathering had been recorded accurately. After this, the data analysis began, and the results were submitted to a hired expert thematic analyst for data interpretation.

2.6 Trustworthiness of the Study

To ensure the trustworthiness of the study, the researchers used the viewpoint of Elo et al. (2019), which states that the current consensus of trustworthiness focuses on the following concepts: credibility, transferability, dependability, confirmability, and authenticity. These are the researcher's protocols, manual, and the five most relevant terms in determining the trustworthiness of research.

Briefly, credibility was defined as confidence in the 'truth' of the findings. This was achieved by allowing the participants to read the study transcriptions to ensure that the interpretation aligned with their perspectives (Cope, 2014).

Transferability means the findings apply in other contexts (Kyngas et al., 2020). To ensure this, the researchers used a smartphone to record the entire interview, ensuring the data were accurate and transcribed. The researchers also ensured that the recorded interview was audible to prevent incorrect information (Weller, 2017).

Dependability refers to the degree of consistency, reliability, and stability of findings and interpretations throughout the research process. It is ensured through rigorous, well-documented data collection techniques, procedures, and analysis (Nowell et al., 2017).

Confirmability describes the degree of neutrality by which the study's findings reflected the respondents' opinions and experiences (Kaarialnen et al., 2020). To achieve this, the researchers did not interfere with how the participants lived their lives and were sensitive to avoiding irrelevant feedback. The data were transcribed based on the recorded interviews and not influenced by the researchers' imagination (Tracy, 2019).

Authenticity concerns the ability of researchers to accurately depict the diverse realities that exist in the data collected from participants (ELO et al., 2019). Being authentic is about aligning with one's true nature, values, or identity (Varga et al., 2014). Therefore, the researchers ensured that the participants willingly participated in the interview.

2.7 Role of the Researchers

The criminology researchers of Cateel Campus conducted this study to acknowledge the human condition, learn more about, and think differently about parenting styles among juvenile delinquents in Tagada-o, Poblacion, Cateel, and Davao Oriental, and cite facts related to this topic. They gave utmost respect to the participants' privacy by ensuring that all data gathered was used for academic purposes only and that the participants' profiles remained confidential.

The researchers of this study needed to gather factual and true-to-life experiences from the participants. It was essential for the researchers to build a good relationship with the participants so that they could express themselves freely without worries about being judged or mistreated. To establish rapport, the researchers invited participants to spend time together, allowing them to wander around freely and treating them kindly to help them feel comfortable. If any participants declined, the researchers sought out others who met the criteria.

Moreover, an in-depth interview was utilized in this study. Through the in-depth interview, participants were free to talk for as long as they wanted and express their experiences in their preferred language. However, this research study did not generalize the entire parenting styles among juvenile delinquents but focused only on the five participants. The researchers took on the role of participant-observers in the study, meaning they were responsible for conducting interviews with the known individuals participating in the study and administering the in-depth interviews.

2.8 Ethical Consideration

Data collection was one of the most crucial parts of conducting the research. It required a lot of ethical considerations and a stringent process to gather data, especially when using in-depth interviews. As stipulated by Rutledge and Hogg (2020), an in-depth interview is a method in qualitative research where the researcher engages in thorough conversations with a few individuals to gather detailed insights. Thus, this required careful handling of ethics as personal insights, perceptions, and experiences were involved, which are the personal property of the individuals being interviewed.

Informed consent was sent to the participants prior to the interviews. The participants understood that their participation was completely voluntary and that they had all the right to decline and withdraw from the interview at any time (Bourke et al., 2014). If, for any reason, participants declined, alternative ways were provided, such as finding new participants suitable for the study or offering rewards for participation by all means. The researchers also provided

an information sheet to the respondents for understanding and knowledge of the purpose of the research as well as the nature of the study, and all the essential information of the researchers to ensure that the participants could reach out to the researchers for clarifications and confusions (Merriam et al., 2019).

In addition, the confidentiality of all the gathered data was ensured and remained private. Kulkarni (2023) states that respecting their rights and preferences is crucial when gathering, storing, using, and disclosing research participants' personal information and data. Researchers took the following actions to protect the privacy and confidentiality of research data: getting participants' informed consent, using suitable data collection techniques, securely storing data, ethically using data, and safely disposing of data. Interview tapes and transcripts were used for academic purposes only and were stored at the Davao Oriental State University – Cateel Extension Campus for five (5) years and then ethically destroyed.

Moreover, the participants' participation was appreciated and recognized, and the gathered data was used for research and academic purposes only. Also, the participants' confidentiality was ensured and kept well. All the data was presented accurately and without bias from the researchers' favored outcome (Schmidt et al., 2014). The participants were then mentioned in the acknowledgment of the book. The preceding paragraphs' ideas and course of action imply that the researchers followed moral principles to ensure that the participants' well-being was not sacrificed; instead, their participation was recognized and appreciated, which proved and implied that the researcher's study was ethical.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 The Lived Experiences of the Juvenile Delinquents about the Parenting Style of their Parents

3.1.1 Strict and Authoritarian Parenting.

After conducting and analyzing the study's results about parenting style among juvenile delinquents, the results showed that most parents impose strict rules and limitations on their students. Moreover, Authoritarian parenting is concerned with harsh disciplinary actions as punishment. The study also revealed that children hid their actions or rebelled due to strictness. It was also revealed that discipline was immediate and overly severe.

In line with this, authoritarian parenting was rigorous (Kuppens et al., 2019). It placed high expectations on children with little responsiveness (Huang et al., 2015). As authoritarian parents, the focus was more on obedience, discipline, and control than nurturing the child (Dan Brennan, 2023). Parents who like to control and restrict their children's freedom influence juvenile students' behavior. Furthermore, authoritarian parenting was found to correlate with lower levels of self-confidence and a lower ability to employ effective coping mechanisms among adolescents (Sarwar, 2016).

3.1.2 Emotional Neglect and Lack of Recognition.

Another theme revealed in the study about the parenting style of juvenile delinquents is Emotional neglect and lack of recognition, which focus on the fact that Positive deeds are often ignored when mistake takes place. It was also highlighted that mistakes led to harsh punishment without recognizing good behavior. Furthermore, children felt undervalued and unappreciated based on the study results. In conclusion, it was revealed that emotional abuse was present during the process.

These aspects are often seen in permissive and authoritarian parenting styles, such as poor parenting practices, emotional negativity (e.g., hostility, rejection), inattentive monitoring, inconsistent discipline, weak parent-child bonds, and a disregard for the rights and safety of the child (Echedom et al., 2018). Social bonding and caring, supportive bonds with parents were found to help prevent delinquency (Bao et al., 2017). It is the poverty of growing up in the virtual absence of people who teach morality by their daily example and who insist on following their example (Farmer, 2014). Moral poverty begets juvenile super-predators whose behavior is driven by two developmental defects (Menand et al., 2022).

According to Hopper et al. (2018), emotional neglect can be a factor as damaging to a child's development as more overt types of abuse can have a permanent impact. In addition, when kids express their feelings, parents or other adults who are emotionally unavailable to them may downplay, disregard, or ignore those sentiments, instructing them to "get over it" or "stop crying" (Kanyeredzi, 2018). Moreover, according to Green (2017), emotional neglect can include a lack of physical affection, such as hugs, kisses, or consoling touches.

3.1.3 Parental Absence and Inconsistent Supervision.

The next thing they revealed was parental absence and inconsistent supervision. This theme focused on the fact that the absence of parents due to work commitments, especially for parents abroad, led to juvenile crime. In line with this, it was revealed that inconsistent supervision and decline are factors affecting the subject. In addition, it was also revealed that occasional positive reinforcement did not compensate for the lack of consistent parental presence. Likewise, children were often left to fend for themselves, which is also a factor that was revealed in the study. Lastly, parenting involvement was limited and irregular, which led to committing juvenile crimes.

In line with the same vein, according to a survey conducted in Kutaisi, most respondents considered family relationships to cause a crime committed by a minor (Dogra et al., 2023). In their view, most juvenile delinquents lacked parental care (Baffour et al., 2016). The respondents said that children with parents abroad sometimes found themselves in the wrong environment and "went astray" (Ibrahim, 2016). Also, the lack of moral guidance experienced without parents and other authorities habituate them to feel joy at others' joy, pain at others' pain, happiness when doing right, and remorse when they do wrong (Singal, 2021).

These themes emerged based on our participants' responses and were analyzed accordingly.

3.2 Effects of Parental Shortcomings on Actions and Decisions of Juvenile Delinquents

The following themes were revealed under this question and were analyzed based on the exact information provided.

3.2.1 Reduced Motivation and Independent Pursuits.

After analyzing the results, it was revealed that reduced motivation and independent pursuits lead to juvenile crimes. The participants stated that a lack of parental support leads to diminished interest in activities. In contrast, financial constraints impacting educational persistence are another factor that also leads to juvenile crime. The study reveals that seeking independence and self-reliance due to a lack of is also a factor revealed.

Nonetheless, positive parental involvement and guidance were identified as a significant factor in parenting style and its potential impact on crime (Ripley-McNeil et al., 2021). Parents must provide emotional encouragement and validation, boosting a child's self-esteem and confidence (Wuyts, 2015). Without this support, individuals may feel insecure or doubt their abilities, leading to decreased motivation to pursue goals (Feeney et al., 2015).

3.2.2 Engagement in Negative Behavior due to Neglect.

Another theme revealed in the study is engaging in harmful behavior due to neglect. This is about Rebellion against parents for their negligence. In addition, peer influence can also lead to detrimental action. It was revealed as well that emulating negative parental behavior is a factor that leads to juvenile crime.

Uninvolved parenting, also called neglectful parenting, which carried more negative connotations, was a style in which parents did not respond to their child's needs or desires beyond food, clothing, and shelter (NDANU, 2021). According to Pamela Li (2023), uninvolved parenting was characterized by low responsiveness and demandingness. These neglectful parents were uninvolved in their child's life (Johnson, 2016). They did not meet their child's basic or emotional needs (Hase, 2021).

3.2.3 Positive Influence of Parental Support.

The study revealed a theme about Parental support fostering positive behavior and motivation. It also focused on Moments of parental care leading to happiness and encouragement.

Thus, the authoritative parenting style was an approach to child-rearing that combined warmth, sensitivity, and the setting of limits (Garcia et al., 2020). Parents use positive reinforcement and reasoning to guide their children (Alsedrani, 2017). They avoided resorting to threats or punishments (Holden, 2019). In addition, authoritative parents were supportive and often in tune with their children's needs (Grolnick et al., 2019). They guided their kids through open and honest discussions to teach values and reasoning (Simko et al., 2021). Like authoritarian parents, they set limits and enforced standards (Segrin et al., 2019). However, unlike authoritarian parents, they are much more nurturing (Francyne Zeltser, 2021).

Influence of Parents' Parenting Style on Juvenile Delinquents' Behavior that emerged from this study.

There were two themes

3.2.4 Behavioral Issues Steaming from Lack of Guidance and Supervision.

This theme emerged from the study, which merely focused on the lack of guidance leading to engagement in wrongful acts. It also revealed that the absence or leniency of parental supervision fosters negative behaviors in the participants. Moreover, Rebellion against strict or neglectful parenting also leads to juvenile crime, as cited by the participants.

Notably, the authoritarian parenting style led children to become rebellious and adopt problematic behavior due to the excessive power exercised by parents (Sarwar, 2016). Moreover, the authoritarian parenting style mainly played an influential role in developing delinquent behavior among adolescents, eventually resulting in adverse outcomes (Buliva et al., 2019). Besides that, parents' self-efficacy views, according to research, may be crucial to parenting practices. There is an increased sensitivity to learned helplessness and, as a result, a lack of drive to address problems when parents have low self-efficacy (Qutaiba, 2022; Gingrich, 2021).

Parental Expectation Shaping Behavior Positively and Negatively. The data collected from the participants also revealed that parental expectations shape behavior positively and negatively. The participants said parental rules and expectations led to positive behavioral outcomes. They also stated that strict expectations caused rebellious or defiant behavior. In addition, parental involvement fosters responsibility and self-discipline, which is also revealed under this theme.

Furthermore, authoritarian parenting was rigorous (Kuppens et al., 2019). It placed high expectations on children with little responsiveness (Huang et al., 2015). As authoritarian parents, the focus was more on obedience, discipline, and control than nurturing the child (Dan Brennan, 2023). Also, parents who like to control and restrict their children's freedom influence the behavior of juveniles (Amran et al., 2020).

3.3 Extent of Freedom Given by Parents for Juvenile Delinquents' Decision-Making

This question reveals two themes in the study that significantly affect juvenile crime.

3.3.1 Limited Freedom in Major Family Decisions.

Based on the participant's responses, the study revealed that limited freedom in major family decisions is one factor leading to juvenile crime. This is focused on the parents who make most of the major family decisions without consulting their children. It also sheds light on the fact that children's opinions are often disregarded in significant family matters.

Moreover, Amran et al. (2020) postulated that Parents who like to control and restrict their children's freedom influence the behavior of juvenile students. They also added that limited decision-making freedom can undermine a young person's autonomy and self-esteem (Betzler, 2014). When they feel they have little control over their lives, they may engage in delinquent behavior to assert independence and gain control (Hirschi, 2015).

3.3.2 Restricted Personal Freedom and Desire for Independence.

Another theme revealed after analyzing the data is that Restricted personal freedom and desire for independence led to committing crimes by juvenile participants. This is about children who wish for more freedom in their decision-making. The data also showed that parents' strictness or over-protectiveness restricts children's independence and affects the behavior of juvenile crimes committed. Furthermore, it was also unfolding that some children who acknowledge their own lack of readiness for complete independence is a contributing factor for juvenile crimes.

Thus, kids who typically express a desire to display independence from peer pressure or parental supervision can lead to commit crimes (Marcus et al., 2017). Furthermore, kids with incredibly low-risk profiles were supposed to abstain from delinquency entirely and would not be impacted by these social factors (Steinberg et al., 2017). They also added that restriction of personal freedom can lead to frustration, which may be expressed through aggression and delinquent acts (Kelman, 2017). Strict, controlling, and punitive parenting styles can limit personal freedom, leading to resentment and a desire to assert independence through delinquent acts (Soenens et al., 2019). Authoritarian parenting often fails to provide the emotional support and open communication needed for healthy development.

3.4 The Actions that Parents Do that Juvenile Delinquents Appreciate or Wish They Would Do Differently

This study also aims to answer this question directly based on the participants' experiences. The results showed two themes that emerged.

3.4.1 Lack of Support and Desired Encouragement in Activities.

Based on the participants' responses, this theme was established, highlighting that juveniles who commit crimes can appreciate the desire for parental support in hobbies and interests. The participants also showed disappointment due to a lack of parental attendance and encouragement. Furthermore, participants stated that they would appreciate it more if appreciation for support was always provided and not only when it is provided.

On top of that, family is the primary source of companionship, affection, and reassurance for children (Winnicott, 2021). The nature of the relationship between parents and their children helps to determine whether a child becomes a delinquent (Mwangangi, 2019). Conversely, a lack of parental affection and support, or in more severe cases, parental indifference, hostility, or rejection, causes children to feel emotionally insecure and leads to poor personality development (Rohner, 2019). Excessive control, using harsh and strict commands, deprives children of the freedom to express themselves. It encourages them to revolt against their parents, run away from their families, and consequently enter a life of crime (Mwangangi, R. 2019).

3.5 Communication Methods that Need Improvement.

After data analysis, the study revealed that Communication methods need improvement from the parents. This is the focus of the data provided by the respondents, saying that yelling and public scolding had adverse effects on child behavioral development. Participants also expressed their desire for their parents to communicate calmly and respectfully. In conclusion, participants revealed that they would appreciate a positive communication method.

Communication within the family is essential for transferring values and culture (Ting-Toomey et al., 2018). Lack of intimacy with parents, lack of guidance, blame, and scolding of adolescents can lead to juvenile delinquency behavior (Thoyibah et al., 2017). The support of parents through communication and supervision is believed to reduce juvenile delinquency (Thoyibah Z et al., 2017). According to Sanvictores et al. (2021), every parent has a different approach to interacting and guiding their children. A child's morals, principles, and conduct are generally established through this bond (Hawkins et al., 2017).

3.6 Implication for Practice

As the first environment of individual growth, the family can only play its role in raising healthy and balanced people by maintaining the coherence and integrity of all its members and elements, thus maintaining its unique position and dignity. Family, as the most minor social institution, can be the manifestation of the rise or fall of any society. Therefore, to have an ideal society, one should have an ideal family, which requires everyone's efforts. Also, achieving a safe and healthy society requires a collective effort from all sectors. As time passed, juveniles committed several crimes, making it alarming. This reality is something that we should not take for granted. We must remember what we can do for the betterment and remind ourselves to be part of making change and be the change we want to see.

The study's results will benefit all concerned sectors of the community. They will provide insights into the causes of juvenile crime and how it can be avoided.

On the other hand, parents can benefit from this study as it will enlighten them about which parenting styles they should possess. It also helped them understand their children's behavior in the community, allowing them to correct imperfections in molding their youngsters (Lee et al., 2014). Parents must know the importance of imposing a proper parenting style to make it more effective and to avoid such crimes in the community. Nevertheless, parents need self-evaluation to check if their current parenting style is effective in the holistic development of their children.

Furthermore, children benefited from the result as it helped them understand their peers' behavior in society. They would know whom to approach for help if they encountered such issues. It also taught young individuals how to avoid becoming involved in criminal activities (Selvam, 2017). Children need to be guided as many contributing factors can impact their behavior, either positively or negatively. Children are vulnerable to societal issues as they can learn based on what they observe in society. Therefore, they must be surrounded by people who show positive behavior and manners.

The result of the study was beneficial to juvenile delinquents as it brought attention to the rehabilitation needs of authorities, aiming to help them become better individuals and responsible members of the community. It gave them a proper education and a chance to change their lives (Onyango, 2013). Nobody is expected to be perfect in life, and we often commit mistakes for some reason. However, we should avoid using this line to cover up our mistakes. We must be accountable for our actions and mindful of the outcome. As early as now, it will be better if they correct what they think is right for them but unlawful. They are encouraging us to make a change and be better.

In line with this, the study benefits the government as it emphasizes the need for strong law enforcement against juvenile delinquency and aids in developing new laws for crime control and public safety. Additionally, it facilitated the implementation of intervention programs, awareness campaigns, and education for youth offenders (Tyler, 2015).

Future Researchers. The study encourages future researchers to delve deeper into unexplored aspects of parenting styles among juvenile delinquents.

3.7 Implication for Future Research

The data we gathered do not generalize the population of juvenile delinquency in Poblacion, Tagadao, Cateel, Davao Oriental. Thus, this topic should continue because many topics still need to be studied, and it would benefit everyone. Similar studies in various settings are needed to gain better knowledge. Replicating the study in other areas of the country may cross-check its output. More substantial data could help identify other factors and contribute to theoretical findings on juvenile delinquency.

Further research can delve deeper into social science topics, particularly societal issues. They can focus more on topics requiring more participants and on more serious crimes committed. This can be juvenile crime, specifically property crimes like theft, burglary, and vandalism. They may discuss issues for Drug and alcohol offenses like possession, use, and distribution by juveniles. In addition, violent crimes like assault, robbery, and homicide are also a good topic. They can also shed light on sex crimes and traffic offenses done by juveniles.

Furthermore, the methodology used in the study also needs to vary. Future researchers can propose and conduct a qualitative study related to the present study. To boost the study's confidence, it is better to include more than five participants from a specific locale. A more solid study would employ mixed qualitative and quantitative research methods to strengthen the analysis, interpretation, and findings.

4. CONCLUSIONS

In this research, we invested almost everything we had—our time, effort, sweat, money, and many sacrifices. Of course, we did our best to make this research paper possible and successful. Just like any other group, we suffered a lot while making this. However, despite the conflicts, struggles, hindrances, and obstacles in making this study, we were able to finish it successfully. We were initially clueless that this research paper required considerable time and effort. Ultimately, our time was worth it, and our sacrifices paid off. In making this research paper, we are molded to be competitive because we only have ourselves so that we can lean on everything. It also teaches us how to manage our time correctly. Our study shows that students in the 21st century are competitive and fully equipped with the skills and intelligence we need to be globally prepared.

In this research, we have realized the importance of the family as a basic unit of society in the holistic well-being of their children. We have witnessed the participants' lived experiences, for which we are thankful. When this research was conducted, considering the study's sensitivity, we thought it was rare to find participants willing to open up for a case like this. Thankfully, the researchers could get concrete information directly from the people who committed crimes at a young age. Moreover, the study results give us insights into how to deal with this societal issue concerning juvenile delinquents. This made us realize the importance of choosing the best parenting style in instilling values and discipline.

Furthermore, finishing this study is almost impossible, considering all the struggles. However, we were able to shed light on a highly beneficial topic to concerned individuals, and that is the kind of reward that no amount of money can ever afford.

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