

Parenting Styles and Juvenile Delinquency Amidst Pandemic

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Abstract

This study determined the parenting styles used by parents to their children who committed wrongful acts who were housed at Naga City Children's Home, Pacol, Naga City during this pandemic.

This study used descriptive-correlation and associational methods and Questionnaires were used to gather data from 29 children in conflict with the law rehabilitated at Naga City Children's Home during the start of lockdown, March 2020, to August 2021. Data gathered were treated statistically through the frequency count and percentage technique, weighted mean, Pearson's chi square and coefficient of determination.

It was found out that juvenile delinquents were all males whose ages were from 13 to 17 years old. Most parents were married, and were low wage earners. Most of these juveniles came from big family structure. Index crimes, more specifically, theft was the commonly violated act of juveniles, followed by robbery.

Parenting style has nothing to do with juvenile delinquency. Home characteristics also has no significant relationship on juvenile delinquency. As to the personal characteristics, juvenile delinquency has association to the age of juvenile, family income and mother's occupation.

In conclusion, juvenile delinquency in Naga City decreased by 75% (according to CSWDO Naga) during pandemic. Other factors such as financial problems, and boredom are the reasons why there are still cases of delinquency despite of restrictions. Intervention programs were proposed like lectures about the impact of delinquency, skills related programs, which include livelihood skills, games or and team activities that may help them boost their confidence and make themselves busy and a more purposeful activities that would help them earn a living in a lawful way.

Keywords: Juvenile Delinquency, Pandemic, Parenting Style

1. Introduction

Parents are said to be the first teachers and one of the most important persons in child's life. From birth, child learns from their father, and mother, and becomes their role model. When it comes to parenting, there is a great deal of diversity among families. Cultural backgrounds have a major impact on how the family unit exists and how children are reared (Mendez, 2022)[1]. Children are always affected by some specific practices of their parents. Parenting styles have important effects on the way a child develops.

Youth development is very vital to our society. Dr. Jose Rizal, the national hero of the Philippines, once said "Ang kabataan ang pag-asa ng ating bayan" (The youth is the hope of our nation). A hope that every people needs. Youth has a big role to play in changing the world. The involvement of the youth in the problems of society has been set in the rock of history. These youth symbolizes the new generation. Usually these youth are a fighter and when they notice bad things in the society, they work out a way to rectify it.

In the study of Mukasa (2022)[2], only authoritative parenting style has a negative significant influence on juvenile delinquency; the rest of the parenting styles had a positive significant influence on juvenile delinquency in Uganda. Hasan (2020)[3] also indicated in his study, that there is an effect of parenting styles on the behavioral problems of children to a moderate degree, and the presence of an effect of parenting styles on behavioral problems of children due to the different methods of parenting styles, and gender.

As the Covid-19 virus had spread throughout the world, leaving no one as an exception. Everyone is deprived of their freedom from going outside, except accessing goods and services from permitted establishments such as hospitals, grocery stores and pharmacy. Persons below 18 years old and over 65 years old should remain in their residences at all times except for obtaining essential goods and services. It has been a year since the pandemic had arisen and lockdowns are prevalent. Schools and workplaces were closed and parents had to balance telecommuting with parenting responsibilities. Perceived parenting style among Korean school-aged children did not change before and during the COVID-19 pandemic. The study also emphasized the importance of parental roles which has become even larger, parental education is needed to guide parents to have enough conversation time with their children (Choi, et al., 2021)[4].

Parenting is the task of upbringing a child by stimulating the emotional, intellectual, physical, and social development from infancy to adulthood. It influences a child's mental health because it mediates child-environment interactions and molds a child's adaptation. This pandemic has been affecting children, adolescents, and their families in an unprecedented manner. There is more harm than benefit due to COVID-19 virus especially for children and hence parenting become even more paramount when children are deprived of other opportunities for their personal growth and development (Karki, et al., 2020)[5]. Coupled with the high degree of economic uncertainty and reduced social support, these circumstances increase parenting stress (Chung, et al., 2020)[6]. Family environment contributes to the upbringing process through social relations and family interactions, which differ from one family to another according to the nature of the social and economic statuses and according to the composition of the family (Hasan & Ma'abreh, 2020)[3]. Poverty pushes minors to commit offenses.

The problems in modern society have long been associated with juvenile delinquency or criminal acts done by a minor. Many experts believe that family dysfunction is a key ingredient in the development of the emotional deficits that eventually lead to long-term social problems. The scientific study of delinquency requires understanding the nature, extent, and cause of youthful law violations and the methods devised for their control (Siegel and Welsh, 2011)[7].

Black and Latino families were disproportionately affected by the pandemic, with factors that put youth at increased risk for delinquency. Financial stress affects children's well-being, and surveys show Black and Latino families were more likely than White families to be worried about their economic security. Disengagement in school also creates a risk of delinquency, and data show that Black and Latino students were far more likely than White students to have missed at least 10 days of school last year. The risk of future delinquency is high because many children are dealing with trauma, mental health issues, a lack of social activities, strained family circumstances, disengagement from school, and substance abuse (Schoenberg, 2021)[8].

The Presidential Decree No. 603 [9], Article 46 elaborated the duties of parents towards their children. It stated: To give him affection, companionship and understanding; To extend to him the benefits of moral guidance, self-discipline and religious instruction; To supervise his activities, including his recreation; To

advise him properly on any matter affecting his development and well-being; To always set a good example;

Parenting during the COVID-19 pandemic is highly challenging, with parents having to meet various demands simultaneously (Calvano, et al., 2021)[10]. The effect of family stressors can have a significant impact on children's behavior. Family disruption can have a long-lasting effect. Interactions between parents and children, and among siblings, provide opportunities for children to acquire or inhibit antisocial behavioral problems (Siegel & Welsh 2011)[7].

The Juvenile Justice and Welfare Act of 2006 or Republic Act 9344 [11] defines the system dealing with children at risk and children in conflict with the law, which provides child-appropriate proceedings, including programs and services for prevention, diversion, rehabilitation, re-integration and aftercare to ensure their normal growth and development. This law also provided the role of different sectors in the prevention of juvenile delinquency including the family, section 12 states that: The family shall be responsible for the primary nurturing and rearing of children which is critical in delinquency prevention. As far as practicable and in accordance with the procedures of this Act, a child in conflict with the law shall be maintained in his/her family."

There are more than 8, 000 youths who are classified as Child in Conflict with the Law in the Philippines as of 2018 (Macaraeg, 2019)[12]. It has been suggested that the profound changes to everyday family life caused by the pandemic may fuel parental stress and intrafamilial tension, which may in turn lead to an increase in adverse childhood experiences (ACEs), including domestic violence, child abuse, and neglect (Calvano, et al., 2021)[10]. Previous studies about parenting styles and juvenile delinquency have revealed that there was an evident and significant relationship between parenting styles and aggression among the child in conflict with the law in Digos City, Davao Del Sur (Sarno, 2020)[13].

One of the perceived factors of juvenile delinquency is parenting styles. According to Chavez (2020)[14], parents can be supportive and demand much (authoritative), they can be rejective and demanding (authoritarian). Similarly, they can be supportive and demand very little (indulgent) or rejective and demand little (neglectful). Situations and family habits have changed during the pandemic. Parenting practices caused stress and depression.

Due to this current situation, the researcher aims in finding out the impact of the CoViD-19 pandemic on parent-children relationship. Given that this pandemic has deprived the association with peers, freedom of going out, and staying at home, the researcher wanted to discover the association of this current situation on juvenile delinquency.

1.1 Statement of the Problem

This study determined the association between parenting styles and juvenile delinquency amidst pandemic in Naga City. Specifically, it sought answers to the following questions:

1. What is the profile of children in conflict with the law in Naga city in terms of:
 - a. age;
 - b. sex;
 - c. parent's civil status;
 - d. monthly family income;
 - e. parent's occupation;
 - f. home characteristics; and,
 - g. location of residence?
2. What are the parents' parenting styles along:

- a. authoritative;
 - b. authoritarian;
 - c. indulgent; and,
 - d. neglectful?
3. What are the forms of juvenile delinquency committed by these children in conflict with the law in terms of:
 - a. index crimes; and
 - b. non-index crimes?
 4. Is there a significant association between the parenting styles of parents, and delinquency?
 5. Are there significant associations between personal and home characteristics, and juvenile delinquency?
 6. What programs may be proposed to address juvenile delinquency in Naga City?

1.2 Assumptions

This study was guided by the following assumptions that:

1. There are varied profiles of delinquency.
2. Parenting styles are determined using certain indicators.
3. There are different forms of juvenile delinquency committed by children in conflict with the law in terms of index crime, and non-index crime.
4. There are programs that may be proposed to address juvenile delinquency.

1.3 Hypothesis

The study was anchored on the hypothesis that:

1. There is a significant association between parenting styles and juvenile delinquency.
2. There are significant association between personal and home characteristics and juvenile delinquency.

1.4 Scope and Delimitation

This study determined the parenting styles and how they affect juvenile delinquency rate in City of Naga. The respondents are the reported CICL in City of Naga during the rise of the pandemic in the Philippines which was from March 15, 2020 up to August 8, 2021. The study focused on the association between parenting styles in terms of authoritative, authoritarian, indulgent and neglectful with crimes committed by children in conflict with the law particularly on index and non-index crimes. The profile of the respondents was limited to their age, gender, parent's civil status, monthly family income, parent's occupation, and location of residence. These were also associated with parenting styles. CICL reported before the onset of the pandemic were not included. The relationship of parents to their children and how it affects the behavior of the latter were also determined in this study. The type of abuse encountered by the child that could have been the reason for delinquency was not included in this study.

2. Methods and Procedure

The study employed descriptive and associated methods of research, described the effects of pandemic to parenting styles and juvenile delinquency. Descriptive method was employed to present the profile of the respondents, for both juveniles and parents. The association method was employed to find out whether there was a significant association between parenting styles, juvenile delinquency, home and personal characteristics.

2.1 Respondents of the Study

The respondents of the study were all the twenty-nine (29) reported CICL housed at the Naga City Children's Home, Pacol, Naga City and their parents from the onset of community lockdowns, March 2020, up to August 2021. Only those juveniles reported from the onset of pandemic were chosen as the respondents of this study since this study only focused on delinquency during lockdowns. The City Social Welfare Office and PNP-WCPD unit were also among the respondents in this study.

2.2 Procedure of Investigation

To realize the objectives of the study, the following steps were done. First, the researcher sought the approval of the Dean of the Graduate School before conducting the study. Then, the researcher sought permission and authorization to conduct the study from the Department Head of City Social Welfare and Development Office, through written request before the researcher seek for information. The researcher explained the purpose of the research and its potential benefit to the society. The researcher also assured the privacy of the juveniles will be protected. Upon approval, the researcher sought information from the juveniles housed at Naga City Children's Home, Pacol, Naga City. However, because of the pandemic, only the assigned staff was approached where the nature of the research was being given. Ethical consideration as to right to refuse, confidentiality, and no harm principle were strictly observed. The administration of the questionnaire was immediately issued when the consent was given by the CSWDO. Survey and distribution of questionnaire to parent were done personally, through house to house visit. After retrieval of the questionnaires, data was manually organized, tabulated and processed. Tabular presentation of data as to parenting styles during pandemic and the profile of children in conflict with the law.

2.3 Data Gathering Tool

The questionnaire was the main instrument used in this study. This was adopted in one research about parenting style and student's delinquency. It was composed of two questionnaires. The first questionnaire was intended to gather information on CICL. It was sought to answer the corresponding problem number 1 which was the demographic profile of juvenile housed at Naga City Children's Home. The respondents have to write their answers directly on the questionnaire. The researcher did not ask for violations of the delinquents. This data was directly asked from the staff to respect the privacy of the child.

The second questionnaire was addressed to parents to know the parenting styles used to their kids. It was sought to answer problem number 2, which was the parenting styles used to CICL. It was in a form of questionnaire, but the researcher used to ask the questions listed, directly to parents. Question number 1 to 13 pertains to authoritative parenting style, followed by authoritarian parenting style on questions 14 to 26, questions 27 to 38 are about the indulgent parenting styles and lastly, questions 39 to 52 are for neglectful parenting styles. Follow-up questions were also asked to ensure clarity of answers.

2.4 Statistical Tools

After retrieving the questionnaires, they were sorted out according to the specific questions. Results were tallied and subjected to statistical analysis using the weighted mean, T-test and chi-square.

Weighted Mean. This tool was used to determine in quantitative units of the responses of the subjects in a value scale. The qualitative interpretation corresponding to the scale gave description of the values intended to be described. It was employed to determine the parenting style used by parents along authoritative, authoritarian, indulgent and neglectful parenting style and the forms of delinquency committed by juveniles.

Pearson Chi-square Test. It is the numerical summary of the strength of the linear association between the variables. If the variables tend to go up and down together, the correlation coefficient will be positive. Pearson chi-square test was used to find out the significant relationship of parenting styles to juvenile delinquency.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The results and discussions of this study were shown in tables 1 to 8 which include (1) demographic profile of children in conflict with the law; (2) demographic profile of parents; (3) parenting styles which focused on authoritative, authoritarian, indulgent and neglectful parenting styles; (4) forms of juvenile delinquency; (5) Significant Association between Parenting Style and Juvenile Delinquency; (6) Association between Personal and Home Characteristics and Juvenile Delinquency.

3.1 Demographic Profile of Children in Conflict with the Law

The demographic profile of the CICL's was obtained to provide background information about them. It was limited on their age, gender, parent's civil status, monthly family income, parent's occupation and location of residence. A summary table was also presented in Table 1 to determine which among the aspects gained the highest and lowest rating.

Table 1: Demographic Profile of Children in Conflict with the Law

Attributes	Frequency N=29	Percentage
Age		
13	4	13.79
14	5	17.24
15	6	20.69
16	6	20.69
17	10	34.48
Gender		
Male	29	100
Home Characteristics		
Big Family (5 and above family members)	15	51.72
Small Family (1 to 4 family members)	1	3.45
Broken Home	7	24.14
Living with Guardian	6	20.69
Location of Residence		
Balatas	1	3.49
Calauag	4	13.79
Cararayan	2	6.90
Concepcion Pequeña	6	20.69
Del Rosario	1	3.49
Igualdad Interior	1	3.49
Mabolo	1	3.49
Pacol	2	6.90

Panicuason	2	6.90
Peñafrancia	1	3.49
San Felipe	4	13.79
Santa Cruz	1	3.49
Tabuco	2	6.90
Triangulo	1	3.49

The table shows that the age of the CICL ranged from 13 to 17 years old. However, most of them were 17 years old as revealed by 10 or 34.48%. Moreover, all or 100% are males. These juveniles belong to a big family composed of 5 and above children according to 15 or 51.72%. As to the location of residence, these CICL came from 14 out of 27 barangays in Naga City. However, most of them were from Concepcion Pequeña as noted from 6 or 20.69%.

The data showed that all juvenile offenders were males. Most of them were 17 years old, and were living in different barangays in Naga City. Most of these families were composed of 5 and above family members.

3.2 Demographic Profile of Parents

Table 2 presents the demographic profile of the parents in terms of civil status, monthly family income and parent's occupation.

Table 2: Demographic Profile of Parents

Parent's Civil Status	Frequency n=29	Percentage
Single	1	3.45
Married	26	89.66
Common Law Couple (Juvenile with Stepfather)	1	3.45
Widower	1	3.45
Monthly Family Income		
5, 001 – 10, 000	28	96.55
15, 001 – 20, 000	1	3.45
Parent's Occupation		
Laborer	18	62.07
Vendor	27	93.10
Driver (Tricycle and Pedicab)	10	34.48
Laundry Woman	1	3.45
Secretary	1	3.45

Parents of these juveniles were married (26 or 89.66%) with less than 10, 000 pesos income each month (28 or 96.55%). Most male parents were laborers (18 or 62.07%) and most mother were vendors (27 or 93.10%). One juvenile offender had a step-father since he was elementary.

These findings support the literature cited by Alcantara (2019)[15] that there are four reasons why teenagers become CICL's. One of them is broken family, where bad family relationship can cause the child to become violent and make him/her seek attention from other people. Moreover, all of the reported

delinquents were male and two of them reported being raised by only one biological parent, one single parent and one widower. These result supports the literature cited by Elliot, Huizinga and Menard (2012)[16], that male students were significantly more likely to engage in delinquent-type behaviors than females. In addition, participants of the study who reported sharing a room and being raised by only one biological parent were at risk for delinquent-type behaviors.

The overall findings are supported by the statement of Lanzarrote, Labid and Cabaguing (2016)[17] that there are some potential causes of these child-rearing practices. These differences esteemed from several factors which include culture, personality, family size, parental background, socioeconomic status, educational level and religion.

3.3 Parenting Styles

The parenting styles used of parents. This was focused on authoritative, authoritarian, indulgent and neglectful parenting styles. Each of this was discussed separately as shown in Tables 3A to 3D. This was obtained by getting the average of the weighted mean of the responses of the respondents. A summary table was also presented in Table 3F to determine which among the parenting styles gained the highest and lowest rating.

Authoritative Parenting Style. Table 3A presents the authoritative parenting style.

Table 3A: Authoritative Parenting Style

Indicators	WM	I	R
Encouraging the child to talk about their feelings and problems	3.17	S	1
Responsive to the child's feelings and needs	3.10	S	2
Complimenting the child	3.03	S	3
Respecting the child's opinion and encouraging them to express it	3	S	4
Have warm and intimate times together with the child	2.97	S	5
Explaining to the child how the parent feels about their good/bad behavior	2.69	S	6
Providing comfort and understanding when the child is upset	2.52	S	7
Taking the child's wishes into consideration before asking them to do something	2.31	E	8.5
Providing my child reasons for the expectations they have for them	2.31	E	8.5
Encouraging my child to freely "speak their mind," even if parents disagree to them	2.24	E	10.5
Considering the child's preferences when making plans for the family (e.g., weekends away and holidays)	2.24	E	10.5
Treating the child as an equal member of the family.	2.10	E	12
Overall Mean	2.63	S	

Value Scale	Mean Range	Interpretation
4	3.26-4.00	Always (A)
3	2.51-3.25	Sometimes (S)
2	1.76-2.50	Every once in a while (E)
1	1.00-1.75	Never (N)

Along authoritative, "encouraging the child to talk about their feelings and problems" ranked first (WM 3.17) and "treating the child as an equal member of the family" was the lowest rated (WM 2.10). This

implies that the parents were strict when it comes to their expectations but provided nurturance towards their children.

As Moitra and Mukherjee (2012)[18] observed in their study, having a supportive as well as controlling parent diminishes the risk of delinquent behavior. In addition, deviancy arises if the child does not get support and attention from either of the parent. The same results were noted in the study of Sarwar (2016)[19]. Watabe and Hibbard (2014)[20], also stated that authoritative parenting (parenting that encourages children to be independent but still places limits and controls on their actions) tended to yield positive academic outcomes for Western children.

As mentioned in the demographic profile of respondents, there were two juveniles raised by one biological parent and parenting style used was authoritative parenting style. This finding supports the most single parents exhibited authoritative parenting style. In addition, parenting style of single parents can be predictor for a tendency of the child to commit delinquency.

Authoritarian Parenting Style. Table 3B presents the authoritarian parenting style.

Table 3B: Authoritarian Parenting Style

Indicators	Mean	I	R
Reminding the child of all the things that the parents do, and have done for them	3.66	A	1
Reminding the child that they are the parents	3.44	A	2
Spanking the child when they don't like what they do or say	3.21	S	3
Yelling when disapproving the child's behavior	2.90	S	4
Exploding in anger towards the child	2.86	S	5.5
Use of criticism to make my child improve his/her behavior	2.86	S	5.5
Feeling the need to point out the child's past behavioral problems to make sure they will not do it again	2.76	S	7
Use of threats as a form of punishment with little or no justification	2.62	S	8
Struggling to try to change how the child thinks or feels about things	2.48	E	9
Punishing the child by taking privileges away from him/her	2.42	E	10
Punishing the child by withholding emotional expressions (e.g., kisses and cuddles)	2.24	E	11
When the child asks the parents why he/she has to do something, they tell them it is because they said so, they are the parents, or because that is what they want	1.79	E	12
Overall Mean	2.77	S	

Along authoritarian, "reminding the child of all the things that the parents do, and have done for them" ranked as the highest (WM 3.66) and "When the child asks the parents why he/she has to do something, they tell them it is because they said so, they are the parents, or because that is what they want" ranked lowest (WM 1.79). This indicates that parents make reasonable explanations towards the acts they are showing.

The findings support is supported by the statements cited by Watabe and Hibbard (2014)[20], that authoritarian parenting attains better academic goals, restrictive and punitive styles in which parents exhort children to follow their directions and respect their work and effort. Moreover, in the study of Sarwar (2016), he stated that authoritarian parents lead the children to become rebellious and adopt problematic behavior due to more than necessary power exercised on children by parents. Children raised by

authoritarian parents may behave relatively well but they tend to have poor social skills, lower self-esteem, and less resourcefulness.

Indulgent Parenting Style. Table 3C presents the characteristics of indulgent parenting style.

Table 3C: Indulgent Parenting Style

Indicators	Mean	I	R
Directing the behavior, activities, and desires of children	3.86	A	1
Allowing their child for their own point of view on family matters	3.76	A	2.5
Always allowing their child to decide most things for themselves without a lot of direction	3.76	A	2.5
Always having felt that what children need is to be free to make up their own minds and to do what they want to do, even if this does not agree with what is wanted	3.72	A	4
Feeling that most problems in society would be solved if parents would not restrict their children's activities, decisions, and desires as they are growing up	3.62	A	5
Seldom giving the children expectations and guidelines for their behavior	3.45	A	6.5
Always having felt that children do not need to obey rules and regulations of behavior simply because someone in authority has established them	3.45	A	6.5
Doing most of the time what children want when making family decision	3.10	S	8
Giving into their child when he/she causes a commotion about something	2.97	S	9.5
Finding it difficult to discipline my child	2.97	S	9.5
Spoiling their child	2.72	S	11
Not viewing themselves as responsible for directing and guiding children's behavior as they grow up	2.69	S	12
Overall Mean	3.34	A	

Along indulgent parenting style, the highest rated (WM 3.86) was “directing the behavior, activities, and desires of children” and the lowest rated (WM 2.69) was “not viewing themselves as responsible for directing and guiding children's behavior as they grow up”. This implies that parents know how to let their child become independent while still guiding them during child rearing.

The findings support the study of Lanzarotte, Labid, and Cabanguing (2016)[17] stating that permissive parents are highly flexible. They act more as advisors of their children rather than decision makers and let them make the decisions while only some input from them. These parent respondents ignore their child's behavior. They are afraid to set limits on their children. Also, in the study of Opiyo (2018)[21], it stated that adolescents who characterized their parents as indulgent or permissive scored more positively on all the measures of psychological maladjustment and there was a significant positive relationship between permissive parenting style and child behavior problems. Lastly, in Kazemi's, et al. (2012)[22] study showed that employment of these kind of parenting style by mothers can lead to more adaptability.

Neglectful Parenting Style. Table 3D presents the neglectful parenting style.

Lastly along neglectful parenting style, “stating punishments to their child and do not actually do them” was the highest rated with a weighted mean of 3.76 and the lowest rated is “have never attended a school

activity in children's school" with a weighted mean of 1.41. This means that parents in this parenting style lack supervision and concern about their children.

Table 3D: Neglectful Parenting Style

Indicators	Mean	I	R
Stating punishments to their child and do not actually do them	3.76	A	1
Having wished at least once being involved in their child's life event	3.72	A	2
Yelling or shouting when the child misbehaves	3.66	A	3
Rarely assigning any duties for children to do while at home	3.5	A	4
Have very few demands and expectations from children	3.45	A	5.5
Have plenty of freedom at home; there are no rules to abide in	3.45	A	5.5
Punishing by putting my child off somewhere alone with little explanation	3.17	S	7
Very minimal communication in the house; everyone does what he/she wants any time he/she wants to	2.97	S	8
Punishing by taking privileges away from the child with little explanations	2.86	S	9
Shrugging it off and say nothing about whenever children do wrong	2.69	S	10
Having no expectations for children regarding their school work	1.69	N	11
Have never checked children's school results ever since they started schooling	1.48	N	12.5
Don't really care about what is going on in children's lives	1.48	N	12.5
Have never attended a school activity in children's school	1.41	N	14
Overall Mean	2.81	S	

These findings support the literature cited by Mishra and Biswal (2020)[23], that boys become more vulnerable to committing offense/crime due to neglectful parenting style. They said that neglectful parents had the worst relationship with their children and their discipline techniques were also inadequate. They found out also that there was a link between neglectful parenting style and delinquency.

Arora (2014)[24] stated that children become emotionally withdrawn from social situations. This disturbed attachment also impacts relationships later on in life. In adolescence, they may show patterns of truancy and delinquency. The emotional neglect of children promotes social withdrawn. They develop truancy and delinquency in their teenage. On one hand, there is no support and guidance from the parents and on the other hand, these children are the victims of undesirable traits. Emotional neglect, noninvolvement of parents with children's life, no proper guidance from parents no clearly defined goals for future before children, lack of proper parental role models was some of conceivable situations under which these children study. Additionally, in the study of Aremu, John-Akinola and Desmennu (2018)[25], that pointed out that children who experienced neglect are more likely to develop antisocial traits as they grow up. Lastly in Alcantara's (2019) study, it mentioned that lack of communication can make the child lose its trust and understanding that will cause him/her to have a lower self-esteem and self-confidence.

Summary of Parenting Styles of Parents

Table 3E presents the summary table of the parenting style among parents.

It was revealed that indulgent parenting style got the highest percentage. This implies that most of these parents ignore their child's behavior and let them decide for themselves. As stated by Talib, Abdullah and

Mansor (2011)[26], the family of a child is a socio-cultural-economic arrangement that has a significant influence not only towards the children, but also on the development of their characters. Ignorance in their parenting can lead them towards unwanted damaging effects that ultimately create behavioral problems in children. As stated by Lomanowska, Bolvin, Hertzman and Fleming (2017)[27], parenting is considered to be the cornerstone of early socio-emotional development.

Table 3E: Summary of Parenting Styles of Parents

Parenting Styles	Frequency	Percentage
Indulgent	14	48.28
Neglectful	7	24.14
Authoritarian	5	17.24
Authoritative	3	10.34
Overall Mean	29	100

3.4 Forms of Juvenile Delinquency

Table 4 presents the delinquent acts committed by minors in Naga City. Data revealed that eight (27.59 percent) committed an act of Theft and was the most common form of delinquency under index crimes. Gambling, curfew violation and act of lasciviousness got 6.90% each and ranked as the least violated delinquent acts under non-index crimes.

Table 4: Forms of Juvenile Delinquency

Types	Frequency	Percentage
Index Crimes		
Theft	8	27.59
Robbery	7	24.14
Drug abuse	4	13.79
Statutory Rape	1	3.49
Non-Index Crimes		
Physical Injury	3	10.34
Gambling	2	6.90
Curfew violation	2	6.90
Act of Lasciviousness	2	6.90

These findings supported the study of Sahmey (2013)[28], that the highest involvement in the offences committed was theft. Meanwhile, there were no reported case of possession of deadly weapon during the rise of pandemic.

Result of the study conducted by Balindan (2018)[29] found out that index crimes happened mostly in more populated areas (urban areas) while the least happened in less populated areas (rural areas). Additionally, theft was the highest crime committed which was about 36%. Same results, were noted in the study of Maningo (2017)[30]. The study of Temcheff, et al. (2011)[31], results showed that gambling (3.9%) and theft (86%) were the most and least crimes committed respectively.

In the study of Elliot, Huizinga and Menard (2012)[16], they stated some delinquent activities. Moreover, the study of Alcantara (2019), pointed out that one of the reasons why teenager become a CICL is because of lack of finances where they may start to commit crimes such as stealing to improve their economic conditions. Carney, Myers, Louw, Lombard, and Flisher's (2013)[32] research had shown that gender and delinquency were predicative of delinquency. It has also shown that there was a positive relationship between substance use and delinquent-type behaviors among adolescents.

According to the data gathered by the researcher, juvenile delinquency cases has lowered to almost 75% during the pandemic since there were lots of restrictions imposed which included the curfew enactment. This was supported by the literature cited by Kline (2011)[33] who evaluated the effectiveness of curfew ordinances by comparing the arrest behavior of various age-groups within a city before and after curfew enactment. Results showed that curfews are effective at reducing both violent and property crimes committed by juveniles below the statutory curfew age.

3.5 Significant Association between Parenting Style and Juvenile Delinquency

Table 5A presents the relationship between parenting styles and juvenile delinquency. From the information presented, it shows that parenting styles has no significant association to juvenile delinquency.

Table 5A: Association Between Parenting Styles and Juvenile Delinquency

Statistical Measure	Statistical Value
Degrees of Freedom	1
Chi-square	1.857
p-value	0.173
Remarks	Not Significant

Legend:

Sig.	Statistically Significant
>.05	Not Significant (NS)
<.05	Significant (S)

These study the literature of Sahmey (2013)[28] the offenses made by the delinquents were primarily due to the combination of various individual and environmental variables like individual risk factors of the delinquents, negligence and ignorance of the parents, peer influence, poor socio-economic status, family pressure and lack of proper socialization.

These findings supported the study cited by Tapia, Alarid and Clare (2018)[34], stating that juveniles came from families where parents were virtually absent pushing the juveniles to make their own decisions and probably filling the absence of their parents with peers who ultimately became their moral compass. Moreover, parents' absence due to economic activities and the tendency to ventilate their problems on the children ultimately pushed them away from home. Permissive parenting style had no effect on delinquency for youths of permissive moms.

Table 5B: Summary of Parenting Style and Forms of Delinquency

Parenting Style	Index Crimes	Non-Index Crimes	Total
Indulgent & Neglectful	16	5	21
Authoritarian & Authoritative	4	4	8
Total	20	9	29

In the study of Andal, et al. (2016)[35], they found out that there was no significant relationship observed between any parenting styles as a predictor of juvenile delinquency.

3.6 Association between Personal and Home Characteristics and Juvenile Delinquency

Table 6A shows that there is no significant relationship between home characteristics and juvenile delinquency. These findings supported the statements cited by Mwangangi (2019)[36]. In his study, he found out that there were several notable family-related factors that impact on child crime. These included parental attitudes, the degree of family cohesion, physical violence, and uninvolved parenting. There were also non-family factors that had impact on juvenile delinquency, which include the failure of the juvenile justice system, poverty, a lack of access to education, drug abuse and genetic problems.

Table 6A: Home Characteristics and Juvenile Delinquency

Statistical Measure	Statistical Value
Degrees of Freedom	1
Chi-square	2.517
p-value	0.113
Remarks	Not Significant

McLanahan, Tach, and Schneider's (2013)[37] study confirmed that minors from stable family structures (two biological parents) were less likely to be involved in antisocial behavior, and were more emotionally stable compared to their counterparts from unstable family structures such as single-parenting or co-habiting arrangements.

These findings also support the study of Evans, et al. (2021)[38]. They said that children from blended and cohabiting families were likely to exhibit a range of behavioral problems compared to those from two-parent families. He also added that the family structure contributed to the development of delinquency probably due to levels of supervision and guidance in different structures. Another interesting phenomenon, that was discovered in the findings, was on the situation where children were neither bred by their father nor mother for different reasons thereby ceding the responsibility of nurturing to grandparents or relatives. In such a scenario the children were not a priority to the relatives or grandparents who have their own areas of interest in life. This structure was, therefore, inadequate because it did not offer proper safeguards around the child.

The grandparents will either be indulgent which is related to permissive parenting style or be authoritarian which will push the child to alternative areas of influence that may lead to delinquency. This underscores the importance of two-parent family structure as the most ideal structure for nurture. The study also found out that children from blended and cohabiting families were likely to exhibit a range of behavioral problems compared to those from two-parent families.

Alcantara (2019)[15], in her study about juvenile delinquency in Manila, Philippines, mentioned that there were four (4) reasons why teenagers become CICLs. One of them was lack of finances where they may start to commit crimes such as stealing to improve their economic conditions. Moreover, lack of social and moral training can lead to poor interaction with other people and can make them selfish and arrogant without knowing how to respect others and laws of the state.

Table 7A showed that there was no significant association between personal characteristics and juvenile delinquency. But results showed that the higher the ages, the more index crimes were committed. In the study of Nourollah, Fatemeh and Farhad (2015)[39], they pointed out that gender and education level as well as occupation and education level of their mothers were significantly associated with delinquency. In this study, mother's occupation was found to have significant association with in non-index crimes only.

Table 7A: Summary Table of Personal Characteristics in terms of Non-Index Crimes

	DF	Critical Value	Computed χ^2	Remarks
Age	4	9.49	0.002	Significant
Gender (Male)	3	7.82	1.09	Not Significant
Civil Status (Married)	3	7.82	1.09	Not Significant
Monthly Family Income (5, 001 – 10, 000)	3	7.82	1.09	Not Significant
Father's Occupation	2	5.99	0.47	Not Significant
Mother's Occupation (Vendor)	3	7.82	0	Significant
Location of Residence	1	3.84	0.13	Not Significant

Alcantara (2019)[15], in her study about juvenile delinquency in Manila, Philippines, mentioned that there were four (4) reasons why teenagers become CICL. One of them was lack of communication can make the child to lose its trust and understanding that will cause him/her to have a lower self-esteem and self-confidence. Eventually, he/she will adopt his/her peers' unhealthy lifestyle such as shoplifting and consuming drugs. Lack of finances was also a factor, where they may start to commit crimes such as stealing to improve their economic conditions.

Carney, Myers, Louw, Lombard, and Flisher's (2013)[32] research had shown that male students were significantly more likely to engage in delinquent-type behaviors than females. Moreover, neither alcohol use nor drug use were significantly associated with delinquent-type behaviors at this time point. Puzzanchera (2019)[40], documented the latest trends in arrests involving juveniles. Results was the same with the findings stated in table 7B, that the violent crime arrest rate for older juveniles (ages 15–17) was lower than the rates for young adults (ages 18–20 and 21–24).

During the height of the pandemic, heightened restrictions due to health protocols were implemented. In the study of Kline (2011)[33], results showed that curfews were effective at reducing both violent and property crimes committed by juveniles below the statutory curfew age. Arrests of adults and youth above the curfew age also decreased in the wake of curfew enactment. In addition, Gius (2011)[41] found out that although curfews showed no statistically significant effect on the criminal behavior of young adults, they do have a negative effect on the arrests of young adults. These results somewhat differ from the results of prior studies but lent support to community officials who believed that curfews were an effective tool in combating juvenile crime.

Table 7B: Summary Table of Personal Characteristics in terms of Index Crimes

	DF	Critical Value	Computed χ^2	Remarks
Age	4	9.49	0.002	Significant
Gender (Male)	3	7.82	6	Not Significant
Civil Status (Married)	2	5.99	0.11	Not Significant
Monthly Family Income (5, 001 – 10, 000)	3	7.82	-0.39	Significant
Father's Occupation	3	7.82	0.45	Not Significant
Mother's Occupation (Vendor)	3	7.82	5.63	Not Significant
Location of Residence	3	7.82	0.53	Not Significant

Table 8 shows the summary of parenting styles and juvenile delinquency. Results shows that parenting style is not a factor why youth engage in delinquent acts despite of heightened restrictions during lockdowns.

Table 8: Parenting Styles and Juvenile Delinquency

Statistical Measure	Statistical Value
Degrees of Freedom	3
Chi-square	2.591
p-value	0.4590
Remarks	Not Significant

4. CONCLUSION

- The juveniles who underwent intervention program at Naga City Children's Home are in their middle adolescents with parents who are minimum wage earner, laborers, vendors and residents of Naga City.
- The parent's parenting styles conclude that:
 - The parent respondents sometimes encourage the child to talk about their feelings and problems.
 - The parents always remind their child of all the things that the parents do, and have done for them.
 - The parent respondents are always directing their behavior, activities and desires to children.
 - The parents always state punishments to their child and do not actually do them.
- The forms of juvenile delinquency committed by these juvenile delinquents in terms of index and non-index crimes conclude that:
 - Theft is the highest commonly violated index crime of juvenile delinquents in Naga City.
 - Juvenile delinquents mostly violated the act of physical injury in the category of non-index crime.
- In terms of significant association between parenting styles of parents and delinquency conclude that there is no significant relationship between parenting style and juvenile delinquency. Other factors such as financial problems and boredom are the reasons why there is still cases of delinquency despite of restrictions.
- In terms significant associations between personal and home characteristics and juvenile delinquency conclude that the higher the ages, the more index crimes are committed. The lesser the family income the more chances that a juvenile turns delinquent. In terms of mother's occupation, the less attentive the mother to their child the higher the chances they become nuisance to the community.

5. RECOMMENDATION

1. It is recommended to educate parents that the teenagers need guidance. The barangay officials may monitor these teenagers by giving them extracurricular activities to prevent them from committing undesirable ventures.
2. The parents of the juveniles may:
 - a. Every once in a while, treat their child as an equal member of the family. Parents may exercise equal rights within the family to ensure that their child feels they are loved and feel the feeling of belongingness.
 - b. Every once in a while, when the child asked their parents why he/she has to do something, parents tell their child that it is because they said so, that they are the parents or because it is what they want. A child needs an explanation and a valid reason for the activities they are involved with or for the rule's parents had created for them. And the desire to know and learn something are sometimes bad, risky and may bring them to a bad situation.
 - c. Sometimes parents do not view themselves as responsible for directing and guiding children's behavior as they grow up. Good behavior learned inside the house, which means parents and guardians are responsible in introducing and maintaining these good habits.
 - d. Parents never attended school activity in children's school. A child develops enthusiasm if there is a supportive parent behind their back. In order for them to pursue their dream they need a parent or guardian to push them. They should feel the support they needed to continue what they started.
3. Gambling, curfew violation and act of lasciviousness are the three uncommon violations of CICL under non-index crimes. Boredom is one of the reasons why minors commit wrongful acts, they think of something undesirable to ease their boredom and feel the feeling of excitement. Recreational activities and skills enhancement programs are essential to help CICL ease the boredom and makes them occupied. It may be very helpful to lessen these kinds of acts.
4. Distinguishing the right from wrong are key points to lessen delinquency. This will only be possible if parents will teach them. At the community level, religious organizations and community-based organizations could be of great assistance if they could organize training programs which will hit the interests of the child and development of their skills and highlighting the negative impact of juvenile delinquency.
5. The researcher recommends a firmer relationship between a child and a parent, such as having family gatherings once in a while to discuss achievements, life happenings as well as personal and family issues. In this way, family don't just get the bond to have a strong relationship but also address issues that may be a threat in the lives and future of their child.
6. The researcher recommends a firmer relationship between a child and a parent, such as having family gatherings once in a while to discuss achievements, life happenings as well as personal and family issues. In this way, family don't just get the bond to have a strong relationship but also address issues that may be a threat in the lives and future of their child.

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