

**Father, Mother, I'm in Jail:
Parenting Styles and its Relation to Delinquency among
Female Institutionalized Adolescents**

**An Undergraduate Thesis
Presented to
the Faculty of College of Liberal Arts
De La Salle University – Dasmariñas
Dasmariñas, Cavite**

The seal of De La Salle University - Dasmariñas is a circular emblem with a scalloped border. It features a central shield with a red triangle at the top, a blue triangle at the bottom, and a white triangle in the middle containing a green star. Below the shield is an open book. The shield is flanked by two green laurel branches. The text "AKLATANG EMILIO AGUIAR" is written along the top inner edge, and "RESOURCE CENTER" is on the right. The outer ring contains the text "De La Salle University - Dasmariñas" and "Dasmariñas, Cavite, Philippines". At the bottom, it says "Since 1977".

**In Partial Fulfillment
of the Requirements for the Degree
Bachelor of Arts Major in Psychology**

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February 2007

ABSTRACT

Name of Institution: De La Salle University – Dasmariñas

Address: Dasmariñas, Cavite

Title: Father, Mother, I'm in Jail: Parenting Styles and its
Relation to Delinquency among Female
Institutionalized Adolescents

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Funding Source: Parents

Cost: P8, 000.00

Date Started: June 2006

Date Completed: February 2007

Objectives of the Study

The study aims to know the relationship between parenting style and delinquency among female adolescents.

It further wants to answer the following specific questions:

1. What is the demographic profile of the respondent, in terms of:
 - a. Age
 - b. Residence prior to institutionalization
 - c. Religion
 - d. Educational attainment
 - e. Family Composition
 - f. Occupation of the Parents
2. What are the perceived parenting styles of the respondents as measured by the Parenting Style Questionnaire?
3. What are the crimes committed by female adolescents that resulted to their imprisonment?
4. What are the levels of delinquency of the respondents?
5. Is there a significant relationship between parenting style and delinquency among female institutionalized adolescents?

Scope and Coverage

This study was primarily concerned on the relationship between parenting style and delinquency of institutionalized female adolescents in

Pasay City Jail. Age ranges of the respondents were from 17-21 years old. It did not conclude that the cause of delinquency is parenting style, but it only explained the relationship between the two variables. The findings of the study cannot be generalized because the sampling method used was convenience/ purposive sampling.

Methodology

The researchers first made a call to Pasay City Jail to inform that the researchers are conducting a study where their female adolescent inmates are the respondents. They gave the name of the authority where the letter should be addressed. The letter of request addressed to Chief Inspector Ma. Irene Esquinas, Female Jail Warden of Pasay City Jail Female Dormitory was signed by the needed signatories. The researchers went to the place, showed the letter and administration of the instruments followed.

The researchers made a short introduction of the purpose of their visit. To get honest replies, the respondents were assured that their answers will be treated with strict confidentiality. Parenting Style Questionnaires were given first followed by the Delinquency Checklist. The information data form for demographic profile of the respondents is seen in the Delinquency Checklist. Lastly, the researchers made a follow-up interview with the respondents to have clarifications with their responses.

Major Findings

1. As for the demographic profile of the respondents, all of them were female. In terms of age, 2 of them are 17 years old, 7 (18 y.o.), 5 (19 y.o.), 11 (20 y.o.) and 5 (21 y.o.). The computed mean of the respondents' age is 19. Majority of the respondents are from Pasay City having a frequency of 19. Also, vast numbers of the respondents are from urban places, including Taguig (1), Quezon City (2), Makati (2), Edsa (1), Tarlac (1). Four (4) of them are also from provinces such as Cavite (3), and Palawan (1). The researchers obtained 13 frequencies of the respondents who are High School undergraduate, 3 are Elementary graduate, and 3 are Elementary undergraduate. While 7 are High School graduates and 4 are College undergraduates. None of them are College graduate. With regards to family composition of the respondents, 4 of them have (3) members in the family, 5 have (4) members, 4 have (8) members, 3 of them with (7, 9, 13) members in the family. In occupation of parents, the frequencies obtained are as follows: for father, Carpenter (3), Driver (3), Laborer (6), Vendor (3), Government Employee (5), Dressmaker/Sewer (1), Businessman (2), In-jail (1), Unemployed (9), Deceased (1); for mother, Housewife (9), Dressmaker/ Sewer (2), Businesswoman (1), Deceased (2), and No answer (12). In terms of religion, Roman Catholic dominates, were 25 is the frequency, 4 are Christians, and 1 is Iglesia ni Cristo.

2. The researchers also obtained a frequency of 19 or 63% for permissive parenting style, 9 or 30% for authoritative method, and 2 or 7% for authoritarian style of parenting of the respondents' parents' child-rearing practices.

3. Most of the respondents committed delinquent acts that caused their imprisonment are in regards with the use of prohibited and regulated drugs having a frequency of 17 or with a percentage of 56.67%; the rest of the respondents have committed theft (7 or 3.33%); co-accused (3 or 10%); alarms and scandals (2 or 6.67%); and illegal possession of firearms (1 or 3.33%).

4. Minor delinquents among the respondents had a total frequency of 75 or 52% which is relatively close to the total frequency of major delinquents which is 68 or 48%.

5. As for the χ^2 computed value of 0.0298 is less than the χ^2 theoretical value which is 5.99 at a 0.05 level of significance with degree of freedom of 2, the null

hypothesis is therefore, accepted. It shows that there is no significant relationship between parenting styles and delinquency.

Conclusion

1. None of the female institutionalized respondents finished a degree in college.

2. Permissive parenting style is the most used child-rearing practice of the respondents' parents.
3. Large number of female institutionalized adolescents committed the crime of use of prohibited drugs.
4. Most female institutionalized adolescents fall into the classification of minor delinquents as measured by the Delinquency Checklist.
5. There is no significant relationship between parenting styles and delinquency among female institutionalized adolescents in Pasay City Jail.
6. Parenting styles, be it authoritarian, authoritative or permissive, is not only the reason that caused delinquency to female inmates in Pasay City Jail.

Recommendation

- 1.) Parents are the most important mentor and model to their children and they must show appropriate actions and teach them with good moral. In effect, their children will act properly as they should be.
- 2.) The DILG jail administrators are encouraged to give proper rehabilitation to the youth offenders and offer appropriate programs that would inculcate and develop their personality and would refrain them from doing delinquent acts.
- 3.) An Outreach Educational Program should be implemented not only for female institutionalized adolescents but to all adolescents who are imprisoned or institutionalized through the Department of Education who has the responsibility in educating the youth. This program will be most beneficial for

them if their mentor have experienced to be delinquent in their past and now are successful individuals of the society.

4.) In delinquency prevention the scope will not only be the adolescents who committed delinquent acts but also their family and the neighborhood. A family and community counselor will have big role in the prevention together with the Local Government that includes the Sangguniang Kabataan.

5.) The Church who is considered as one of the most influential institution of the society can help these youths by enriching their spiritual life. The people behind religious organizations like Youth for Christ may be helpful by constructing a program where they will visit them in jail or institution and spread the good news of God.

6.) The future researchers are encouraged to do and develop further studies about delinquency of adolescents and different parenting styles. Also, they are pushed to do a valid and reliable test or instrument (not only a checklist) that would measure the accurate level of the minority and majority of the institutionalized individuals' delinquency.