

INFLUENCE OF PARENTING STYLES ON RISK-TAKING BEHAVIORS OF YOUTH IN TAGBILARAN CITY

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ABSTRACT

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Youth is a critical transitional phase from childhood to adulthood, characterized by distinct physical, cognitive, and psychosocial development, where the influence of parenting styles plays a crucial role in shaping adolescents' risk-taking behaviors and overall health outcomes. This study aimed to determine the influence of parenting styles on the risk-taking behaviors of youth in Tagbilaran City. The researchers used the quantitative-descriptive research method using the standardized questionnaire authored by Dr. Leah Wilfreda E. Pilongo. It was

conducted across 15 barangays in Tagbilaran City, targeting a youth population of 19,151, with a sample size of 389 respondents, to ensure a broad analysis of the factors influencing their development. The researchers conducted the study following the “do no harm principle.” The data were subjected to Pearson Chi-Square Tests to analyze the specified variables. The analysis of the data on parenting styles on sexual risk-taking behaviors of youths in Tagbilaran City indicates that permissive parenting styles—both from mothers and fathers—are associated with higher levels of sexual risk-taking behaviors among youths. In contrast, supportive and affectionate parenting styles do not consistently



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correlate with these behaviors. Trust appears to have a distinctive influence, especially regarding unprotected sex. These results underscore the intricacies of parental influence on youth behavior and suggest that different dimensions of parenting styles can have varying impacts on youth's decisions related to sexual health. Furthermore, the analysis of the data of both parenting styles on non-sexual risk-taking behaviors of youths in Tagbilaran City reveals that both supportive and permissive parenting styles are critical factors influencing non-sexual risk-taking behaviors among youths. Supportive parenting promotes healthier behaviors, while permissive parenting is associated with increased risk-taking. Additionally, warmth and trust in parenting can have complex effects, potentially leading to both positive relationships and higher rates of certain risky behaviors. Factors like quality of communication and parental involvement can enhance our understanding of the different perspectives of parental influence on youth behavior, thereby informing effective interventions to reduce risk-taking behaviors in youth.

INTRODUCTION

According to the report of the World Health Organization (2023), more than 1.5 million youths died due to domestic violence, self-harm, and maternal conditions. It is stated in the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Youth Risk Behavior Survey Data Summary & Trends Report: 2011-2021 that almost all other indicators of health and well-being of youth, including protective sexual behaviors, experiences of violence, mental health, and suicidal thoughts and other related risky behaviors worsened significantly. Additionally, the majority of Filipino adolescents were found to be inconsistent with their responses to a wide range of dangerous, non-sexual, and sexual behaviors (Haw, 2020). The Department of Health Cordillera Center for Health Development (2024) cited that there has been a rise in the number of adolescents and an increase in risky behaviors among Filipino adolescents over the years. It is well understood that these facts concern society and the basic unit of an institution, the family, specifically the parents. Parenting style may contribute to family dysfunction (Osborne, 2020), and family dysfunction relates to risky behavior in college students. The preceding scenario prompted the researchers to determine the current situation of the youths and explore the influence of parenting styles on the risk-taking behaviors of youths in Tagbilaran City.

This study is backed up by the theoretical perspective of Diana Baumrind's Parenting Style. Baumrind's Parenting Styles indicate four parenting styles: Permissive Parenting, Authoritarian Parenting, Authoritative Parenting, and Neglectful Parenting. Baumrind proposed that authoritarian parents tend to be in control and set an absolute standard for their children's behavior (Baumrind, 1991). Parents who practice authoritarian parenting may lead children to rebel and disobey their parents. On the other hand, permissive

parents are more affectionate, less strict, and give their children more freedom (Taintor, 2023). Although children with permissive parents benefit from their nurturing, they will face challenges in the real world. Children of neglectful parents frequently experience mental health problems, impulsivity, and low self-esteem. Authoritative parents are very involved and hold their children to high standards. They justify their boundaries and rules. These parents strike a balance between support and affection and high expectations. According to research, children who grow up with authoritative parents do the best. (American SPCC, 2024).

Recognizing how parental influences affect young people's development requires an awareness of the concepts of parenting for sexual behaviors and parenting for non-sexual behaviors. This concept is based on the understanding that parenting styles significantly impact young people's development in many areas, such as moral, social, and emotional growth.

This study is anchored on The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. It recognizes the fundamental importance of young people and their contribution to the journey towards sustainable development, as they constitute one of the nine key stakeholder groups that the United Nations works closely with to guarantee extensive engagement and inclusivity of various segments of society. The adolescent individuals are essential targets for Goal 1, Goal 3, Goal 4, Goal 8, Goal 11, Goal 13, Goal 16 and Goal 17.

The 1987 Philippine Constitution, Article 13, Section 13 provides that the state recognizes the vital role of youth in nation-building and shall promote and protect their physical, moral, intellectual, and social well-being.

The Child and Youth Welfare Code, or Presidential Decree 603, defines the rights and responsibilities of young people and the corresponding authority and obligations of their parents, the community, the government, and other duty-bearers towards them.

In the study's locale, the Comprehensive Youth Development Code of Tagbilaran City is the reformed City Ordinance No. 215 series of 2009, with provisions from the RA 10742 or the SK Reform Act of 2015, which highlighted ways to encourage youth in the city to participate in community-building actions.

Risky behaviors in preadolescence and adolescence indicate the beginning of behavioral patterns that may go on into adulthood and affect health and well-being (Cabral & Song, 2023). The study by Maepa and Maine (2020) confirmed that parenting styles significantly influence adolescent risk-taking behaviors. There are several risk factors found to develop risky behavior in adolescents corresponding to each individual's biological, psychological, and social spheres, such as gender, emotional problems, affective disorders, interpersonal relationships, and bullying (Tabarez, 2023).

Alcohol drinking, smoking, and drug use have been linked to emotional and behavioral problems, according to various literature. In turn, the study of Wang et al. (2024) indicated that parenting style was substantially correlated

with emotional behavioral problems (EBPs) among Chinese adolescents, which was in line with other studies. Based on their results, parental emotional warmth was contrarily associated with EBPs and subscales. In simpler terms, adolescents given more emotional warmth from their family may exhibit fewer emotional and behavioral issues. Thus, the more parental warmth, the lesser the risks of engaging in alcohol drinking, smoking, and drug use.

In A Study of Authoritarian Parenting Style and Aggression among Adolescents, Saima, Arzeen, Naeema, and Arzeen (2023) revealed a significant positive correlation between the two variables. Also, this suggests that adolescents who experience authoritarian parenting tend to manifest higher levels of aggression. It indicates the relevance of parenting styles in shaping adolescent behavior and the need for parents and caregivers to consider more positive and supportive parenting styles to promote healthy adolescent development and reduce the likelihood of aggression. According to Arafat et al. (2020) their research revealed differences in perceived parenting style between spouses where fathers perceive mothers to be more authoritative more permissive and less authoritarian than themselves. In contrast, mothers only perceive themselves to be more authoritative than fathers.

Osborne's recent study suggested that family dynamics are linked with risk behavior in tertiary enrolled students. Moreover, his 2020 study, "All in the Family: Parenting Style and Risk Behavior in College Students," showed that students in their first years of college who rated their parents as authoritarian exhibit higher levels of risky behaviors as it is understood that good family dynamics require open communication. Moreover, the study of Ngoc Do et al (2020) revealed that there was evidence that higher level of family communication was one of the essential associated factors to lower the level of risky behaviors among the youth.

Adolescents' ability to decide is commonly described as a balance between reward-seeking and risk-taking behaviors. Compared to adults, they also become less sensitive to rewards and risks. Their decision-making involves preferring a course of action from several possibilities (Fischhoff & Broomell, 2020). Adolescents frequently take more risks than adults because they weigh risks and rewards differently. Additionally, rational decision-making requires assessing the levels of risks and rewards and weighing the likelihood of the other. (Rosenbaum et al, 2019).

The research study conducted by Lind (2013) on The Impact of Maturity and Parenting Style on Delinquent Behaviors emphasized that parental supervision is a more effective predictor of challenging behaviors than parental involvement. It was also highlighted that psychosocial maturity could be an essential predictor of delinquent behavior, indicating that higher maturity levels were associated with lower challenging behaviors in Midwestern college students aged 18 to 20. Conversely, styles of parenting that lack affection or warmth, like the neglectful and authoritarian types of parenting styles, were linked to higher delinquency rates and adverse psychosocial outcomes. These

findings collectively stress the critical roles of parental supervision, psychosocial maturity, and parenting styles in influencing delinquent behaviors among adolescents and young adults.

The research was conducted by Hayek et al.(2021) centered on Parenting Styles as a Longitudinal Predictor of Adolescents' Health Behaviors in Lebanon and brought attention to the prevalence of various parenting styles in Lebanon, noting that the authoritative style was observed among adolescents in the Bekaa region in Lebanon. Moreover, the research emphasized the critical role of parental influence on adolescents' self-esteem levels, revealing a positive correlation between self-esteem and authoritative type of parenting while noting a weak negative correlation between authoritarian and permissive parenting styles. It is also noted in the study conducted by Ju et al.(2020) that mothers' and fathers' three parenting styles (i.e., warmth, rejection, and overprotection) all had direct associations with risk-taking behavior in young adults. Specifically, maternal (and paternal) warmth was negatively related to risk-taking behavior, whereas maternal (and paternal) rejection and overprotection were positively associated with risk-taking behavior.

Arafat et al.(2022) cited that parental harshness, such as rejection and physical punishment, is associated with anxiety, depression, aggressive behavior, bullying, and suicidal behavior. Moreover, the study by Mehanović et al (2022) found the prevalence of illicit drug use was much higher among adolescents whose parents were permissive toward cigarettes (21.9% vs. 7.2%) or alcohol (19.4% vs. 6.1%) compared to those whose parents did not permit the use of these substances.

This study aimed to determine the influence of parenting styles on the risk-taking behaviors of youth in Tagbilaran City. The discussion highlighted the relationship between parenting styles and these behaviors. Based on the findings, recommendations were crafted.

METHODOLOGY

This study employed the quantitative-descriptive method of research using the standardized questionnaire authored by Dr. Leah Wilfreda E. Pilongo. It was conducted across 15 barangays in Tagbilaran City, targeting a youth population of 19,151, with a sample size of 389 respondents, to ensure a broad analysis of the factors influencing their development. The questionnaire is divided into eleven blocks, namely: a) individual characteristics; b) media usage; c) residential history; d) family characteristics; e) self-esteem and values; f) school, work, and community; g) smoking, drinking, and other behaviors; h) friendship and peers; i) puberty, dating, and sex; j) knowledge and attitude towards sex, marriage, and related issues; k) reproductive health.

The study underwent an ethics review by the Ethics Review Committee of the University of Bohol in preparation for the data gathering. Approval was then sought from the Tagbilaran City Local Government Unit and the

members of the Sangguniang Kabataan to acquire authorization to conduct the study. Upon approval, the respondents are given a consent form, which is read and explained to them before asking them to complete the form and affirm their participation. The researchers demonstrated the study's possible outcomes, as well as the potential risks and benefits. Respondents were briefed about their rights from the beginning until the end of the study. They were assured of their complete anonymity and could stop at any point if they felt their rights were violated. Their signature is affixed as a sign of their consent.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The following are the highlights of the findings after the analysis and interpretation of the data.

Father's Parenting Style and Respondents' Sexual Risk-Taking Behaviors. Table 1 presents the data as to the father's supportive parenting style and respondents' sexual risk-taking behavior. The table discloses three hundred eighty-nine (389) youth residing in Tagbilaran City for six months.

Table 1. *Father's Supportive Parenting Style* Sexual Risk-Taking Behavior*
N= 389

Sexual Risk-Taking Behavior	Pearson Chi-Square <i>Significance (2-sided)</i>	<i>(Asymptotic)</i>	Decision
Premarital	.134		Insignificant
Unprotected	.192		Insignificant
Multiple Sexual Partners	.099		Insignificant

The analysis reveals no significant relationships between a father's supportive parenting style and the various forms of sexual risk-taking behavior assessed in this study. The data shows the relevance of Baumrind's concept of authoritative parenting style. Parents who use authoritative parenting styles are supportive and make their kids less likely to display sexual risk-taking behaviors.

Father's Parenting Style and Respondents' Sexual Risk-Taking Behaviors. Table 2 presents the data as to the father's permissive parenting style and respondents' sexual risk-taking behavior. The table discloses three hundred eighty-nine (389) youth residing in Tagbilaran City for six months.

Table 2. *Father's Permissive Parenting Style* Sexual Risk-Taking Behavior**N= 389*

Sexual Risk-Taking Behavior	Pearson Chi-Square (<i>Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)</i>)	Decision
Premarital	.002	Significant
Unprotected	.004	Significant
Multiple Sexual Partners	.006	Significant

The data reveals that a father's permissive parenting style is significantly associated with various forms of sexual risk-taking behavior, including premarital sex, unprotected sex, and having multiple partners. At the same time, the study of Arafat et al. (2020) revealed differences in perceived parenting style between spouses where fathers perceived mothers to be more authoritative, more permissive and less authoritarian than themselves. In contrast, mothers only perceive themselves to be more authoritative than fathers. It tells us that whoever is less or more permissive may still contribute to an environment where young individuals feel more liberated to engage in risky sexual behaviors.

Father's Parenting Style and Respondents' Sexual Risk-Taking Behaviors. Table 3 presents the data on the father's warm (affection) parenting style and respondents' sexual risk-taking behavior. The table discloses three hundred eighty-nine (389) youth residing in Tagbilaran City for six months.

Table 3. *Father's Warm (Affection) Parenting Style* Sexual Risk-Taking Behavior**N= 389*

Sexual Risk-Taking Behavior	Pearson Chi-Square (<i>Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)</i>)	Decision
Premarital	.012	Significant
Unprotected	.189	Insignificant
Multiple Sexual Partners	.188	Insignificant

The findings suggest that a father's warm (affectionate) parenting style is significantly associated with premarital sexual activity but does not influence substantially unprotected sex or the number of sexual partners. It emphasized the contribution of the study conducted by Lind(2013) stating that parenting styles lacking warmth, like authoritarian and neglectful parenting styles, were linked to higher delinquency rates and adverse psychosocial outcomes. Thus, parental supervision, psychosocial maturity, and parenting style may play critical roles in influencing sexual risk-taking behaviors among youths.

Father’s Parenting Style and Respondents’ Sexual Risk-Taking Behaviors. Table 3 presents the data as to the father’s trusting parenting style and respondents’ sexual risk-taking behavior. The table discloses three hundred eighty-nine (389) youth residing in Tagbilaran City for six months.

Table 4. *Father’s Trusting Parenting Style* Sexual Risk-Taking Behavior*
N= 389

Sexual Risk-Taking Behavior	Pearson Chi-Square (<i>Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)</i>)	Decision
Premarital	.063	Insignificant
Unprotected	.042	Significant
Multiple Sexual Partners	.533	Insignificant

The data indicates that a father’s trusting parenting style is significantly associated with the likelihood of engaging in unprotected sex but not with premarital sexual activity or having multiple partners. These results agree with the study of Rosenbaum et al. (2019), which states that adolescents frequently take more risks than adults because they weigh risks and rewards differently. Additionally, rational decision-making requires assessing levels of risks and rewards and weighing the likelihood of the other. It suggests that while trust may foster open communication, it could also lead to riskier decision-making regarding sexual health.

Mother’s Parenting Style and Respondents’ Sexual Risk-Taking Behaviors. Table 5 presents the data as to the mother’s trusting parenting style and respondents’ sexual risk-taking behavior. The table discloses three hundred eighty-nine (389) youth residing in Tagbilaran City for six months.

Table 5. *Mother’s Supportive Parenting Style* Sexual Risk-Taking Behavior*
N= 389

Sexual Risk-Taking Behavior	Pearson Chi-Square (<i>Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)</i>)	Decision
Premarital	.045	Significant
Unprotected Sex	.056	Insignificant
Multiple Sexual Partners	.048	Significant

The findings indicate that a mother’s supportive parenting style is significantly associated with both premarital sexual activity and having multiple sexual partners, while it does not influence substantially unprotected sex. Based on the study of Ngoc Do et al. (2020), there was evidence that a higher level of family communication was one of the critical factors associated with lowering the level of risky behaviors among the youth. These results highlight the importance of maternal support in shaping adolescents’ sexual

behaviors, suggesting that fostering supportive parent-child relationships may be beneficial in promoting healthier decision-making regarding sexual activity.

Mother's Parenting Style and Respondents' Sexual Risk-Taking Behaviors. Table 6 presents the data as the mother's permissive parenting style and respondents' sexual risk-taking behavior. The table discloses three hundred eighty-nine (389) youth residing in Tagbilaran City for six months.

Table 6. *Mother's Permissive Parenting Style* Sexual Risk-Taking Behavior*
N= 389

Sexual Risk-Taking Behavior	Pearson Chi-Square (<i>Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)</i>)	Decision
Premarital	.038	Significant
Unprotected Sex	.001	Significant
Multiple Sexual Partners	.051	Insignificant

The findings indicate that a mother's permissive parenting style is significantly associated with both premarital sexual activity and unprotected sex. At the same time, it does not considerably influence multiple sexual partners. It is explained that such extensive independence can foster negative behaviors, as mothers often provide little guidance on moderation, which may lead to impulsiveness and self-regulation struggles. Additionally, the study by Hayek et al.(2021) proved a weak negative correlation between authoritarian and permissive parenting styles in developing their kids' self-esteem. It suggests that permissiveness may create an environment that encourages riskier sexual behaviors among adolescents.

Mother's Parenting Style and Respondents' Sexual Risk-Taking Behaviors. Table 7 presents the data on the mother's warm (affection) parenting style and respondents' sexual risk-taking behavior. The table discloses three hundred eighty-nine (389) youth residing in Tagbilaran City for six months.

Table 7. *Mother's Warm (Affection) Parenting Style* Sexual Risk-Taking Behavior*

N= 389

Sexual Risk-Taking Behavior	Pearson Chi-Square (<i>Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)</i>)	Decision
Premarital	.485	Insignificant
Unprotected Sex	.321	Insignificant
Multiple Sexual Partners	.331	Insignificant

The findings suggest that a mother's warm (affectionate) parenting style does not have a significant impact on premarital sexual activity, unprotected

sex, or the number of sexual partners among adolescents. This result is consistent with Ju et al.(2020) study, which revealed that maternal warmth was negatively related to risk-taking behavior. It indicates that while warmth may foster positive relationships, it may not directly influence specific risk-taking behaviors related to sexuality.

Mother’s Parenting Style and Respondents’ Sexual Risk-Taking Behaviors. Table 8 presents the data as to the mother’s trusting parenting style and respondents’ sexual risk-taking behavior. The table discloses three hundred eighty-nine (389) youth residing in Tagbilaran City for six months.

Table 8. *Mother’s Trusting Parenting Style* Sexual Risk-Taking Behavior*

N= 389

Sexual Risk-Taking Behavior	Pearson Chi-Square (<i>Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)</i>)	Decision
Premarital	.114	Insignificant
Unprotected Sex	.039	Significant
Multiple Sexual Partners	.447	Insignificant

The findings suggest that while a mother’s trusting parenting style is significantly associated with unprotected sex, it does not substantially impact premarital sexual activity or the number of sexual partners. Trusting parenting is more associated with authoritative parenting. Authoritative parents consider everyone’s perspectives and opinions, building trust and respect in the adolescent-parent relationship. It implies that trust may foster open communication but could also lead to riskier decision-making regarding sexual health.

Father’s Parenting Style and Respondents’ Non-Sexual Risk-Taking Behaviors. Table 9 presents the data as to the father’s supportive parenting style and respondents’ non-sexual risk-taking behavior. The table discloses three hundred eighty-nine (389) youth residing in Tagbilaran City for six months.

Table 9. *Father’s Supportive Parenting Style* Non-Sexual Risk-Taking Behavior*

N= 389

Non- Sexual Risk-Taking Behavior	Pearson Chi-Square (<i>Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)</i>)	Decision
Alcohol Drinking	.013	Significant
Smoking	.233	Insignificant
Drug Use	.261	Insignificant
Suicidal Ideation	.031	Significant

The findings suggest that a father's supportive parenting style is significantly associated with reduced drinking behavior and lower instances of suicidal ideation. At the same time, it does not considerably influence smoking or drug use. A related literature stated that this type of parenting was predictive of fewer negative alcohol-related consequences. A recent study by Arafat et al. (2022) cited that parental harshness, such as rejection and physical punishment, is associated with suicidal behavior. Thus, these results highlight the importance of paternal support in promoting healthier behaviors and mental well-being among adolescents.

Father's Parenting Style and Respondents' Non-Sexual Risk-Taking Behaviors. Table 10 presents the data as to the father's permissive parenting style and respondents' non-sexual risk-taking behavior. The table discloses three hundred eighty-nine (389) youth residing in Tagbilaran City for six months.

Table 10. *Father's Permissive Parenting Style* Non-Sexual Risk-Taking Behavior*

N= 389

Non- Sexual Risk-Taking Behavior	Pearson Chi-Square (<i>Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)</i>)	Decision
Alcohol Drinking	.000	Significant
Smoking	.007	Significant
Drug Use	.910	Insignificant
Suicidal Ideation	.014	Significant

The findings indicate that a father's permissive parenting style is significantly associated with increased drinking, smoking, and suicidal ideation, while it does not considerably influence drug use. The study by Mehanović et al.(2022) proved that a permissive style of parenting is associated with the risks of adolescents engaging in alcohol drinking, smoking, and even drug use. These results suggest that permissive parenting may create an environment conducive to various risk-taking behaviors, highlighting the need for interventions aimed at promoting healthier decision-making among adolescents in permissive households.

Father's Parenting Style and Respondents' Non-Sexual Risk-Taking Behaviors. Table 11 presents the data on the father's warm (affection) parenting style and respondents' non-sexual risk-taking behavior. The table discloses three hundred eighty-nine (389) youth residing in Tagbilaran City for six months.

Table 11. *Father’s Warm (Affection) Parenting Style* Non-Sexual Risk-Taking Behavior*

N= 389

Non- Sexual Risk-Taking Behavior	Pearson Chi-Square (<i>Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)</i>)	Decision
Alcohol Drinking	.001	Significant
Smoking	.000	Significant
Drug Use	.008	Significant
Suicidal Ideation	.446	Insignificant

The findings reveal that a father’s warm (affectionate) parenting style is significantly associated with increased drinking, smoking, and drug use, while it does not substantially affect suicidal ideation. Parental emotional warmth is protective in reducing adolescent emotional and behavioral problems (EBPs). Wang et al. (2024) found that higher levels of parental warmth are negatively associated with EBPs, suggesting that supportive and affectionate parenting fosters better emotional regulation and mental health concerns. Conversely, various studies have associated substance use behaviors, such as alcohol drinking, smoking, and drug use, with increased EBPs, as these behaviors often emerge as maladaptive coping mechanisms for emotional dysregulation. Together, these findings highlight the critical connection between positive parenting practices and the prevention of both EBPs and risky behaviors like substance use, emphasizing the importance of warm and responsive caregiving in promoting adolescent well-being.

Father’s Parenting Style and Respondents’ Non-Sexual Risk-Taking Behaviors. Table 12 presents the data as to the father’s trusting parenting style and respondents’ non-sexual risk-taking behavior. The table discloses three hundred eighty-nine (389) youth residing in Tagbilaran City for six months.

Table 12. *Father’s Trusting Parenting Style* Non-Sexual Risk-Taking Behavior*

N= 389

Non- Sexual Risk-Taking Behavior	Pearson Chi-Square (<i>Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)</i>)	Decision
Alcohol Drinking	.000	Significant
Smoking	.033	Significant
Drug Use	.589	Insignificant
Suicidal Ideation	.025	Significant

The findings suggest that a father’s trusting parenting style is significantly

associated with increased drinking, smoking, and suicidal ideation, while it does not considerably influence drug use. Concerning this, the study of Fischhoff & Broomell, 2020 mentioned that adolescents' ability to decide is commonly described as a balance between reward-seeking and risk-taking behaviors. Compared to adults, they also become less sensitive to rewards and risks. Their decision-making involves preferring a course of action from several possibilities. At times, their decisions are a result of poor judgment. These results imply that while trust can foster open communication, it may also correlate with higher rates of certain risk-taking behaviors.

Mother's Parenting Style and Respondents' Non-Sexual Risk-Taking Behaviors. Table 13 presents the data on the mother's supportive parenting style and respondents' non-sexual risk-taking behavior. The table discloses three hundred eighty-nine (389) youth residing in Tagbilaran City for six months.

Table 13. *Mother's Supportive Parenting Style* Non-Sexual Risk-Taking Behavior*

N= 389

Non- Sexual Risk-Taking Behavior	Pearson Chi-Square (<i>Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)</i>)	Decision
Alcohol Drinking	.007	<i>Significant</i>
Smoking	.014	<i>Significant</i>
Drug Use	.346	Insignificant
Suicidal Ideation	.010	<i>Significant</i>

Notably, the findings indicate that a mother's supportive parenting style is associated with reduced drinking, smoking, and suicidal ideation, while it does not considerably influence drug use. Arzeen et al (2023) indicated the relevance of parenting styles in shaping adolescent behavior and the need for parents and caregivers to consider more positive and supportive parenting styles to promote healthy adolescent development and reduce the likelihood of aggression. These results highlight the importance of maternal support in promoting healthier behaviors and mental well-being among adolescents.

Mother's Parenting Style and Respondents' Non-Sexual Risk-Taking Behaviors. Table 14 presents the data as to the mother's permissive parenting style and respondents' non-sexual risk-taking behavior. The table discloses three hundred eighty-nine (389) youth residing in Tagbilaran City for six months.

Table 14. *Mother’s Permissive Parenting Style* Non-Sexual Risk-Taking Behavior*

N= 389

Non- Sexual Risk-Taking Behavior	Pearson Chi-Square (<i>Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)</i>)	Decision
Alcohol Drinking	.003	Significant
Smoking	.033	Significant
Drug Use	.362	Insignificant
Suicidal Ideation	.000	Significant

The findings indicate that a mother’s permissive parenting style is significantly associated with increased drinking, smoking, and suicidal ideation, while it does not considerably influence drug use. Similarly, the study by Mehanović E. et al. (2022) proved that a permissive style of parenting is associated with the risks of adolescents engaging in alcohol drinking, smoking, and even the tendency of suicidal ideation. These results suggest that permissiveness may create an environment conducive to various risk-taking behaviors, highlighting the need for interventions aimed at promoting healthier decision-making among adolescents in permissive households.

Mother’s Parenting Style and Respondents’ Non-Sexual Risk-Taking Behaviors. Table 15 presents the data on the mother’s warm (affection) parenting style and respondents’ non-sexual risk-taking behavior. The table discloses three hundred eighty-nine (389) youth residing in Tagbilaran City for six months.

Table 15. *Mother’s Warm (Affection) Parenting Style* Non-Sexual Risk-Taking Behavior*

N= 389

Non- Sexual Risk-Taking Behavior	Pearson Chi-Square (<i>Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)</i>)	Decision
Alcohol Drinking	.001	Significant
Smoking	.117	Insignificant
Drug Use	.031	Significant
Suicidal Ideation	.293	Insignificant

The findings indicate that a mother’s warm (affectionate) parenting style is significantly associated with increased drinking and drug use, while it does not substantially affect smoking behavior or suicidal ideation. In response to this, the study by Maine (2020) confirmed that specific parenting styles significantly influence adolescent risk-taking behaviors. These results suggest

that while warmth may foster positive relationships, it could also be linked to higher rates of certain risk-taking behaviors among adolescents.

Mother's Parenting Style and Respondents' Non-Sexual Risk-Taking Behaviors. Table 16 presents the data as to the mother's trusting parenting style and respondents' non-sexual risk-taking behavior. The table discloses three hundred eighty-nine (389) youth residing in Tagbilaran City for six months.

Table 16. Mother's Trusting Parenting Style* Non-Sexual Risk-Taking Behavior

N= 389

Non- Sexual Risk-Taking Behavior	Pearson Chi-Square (<i>Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)</i>)	Decision
Alcohol Drinking	.297	Insignificant
Smoking	.028	Significant
Drug Use	.494	Insignificant
Suicidal Ideation	.031	Significant

The findings suggest that a mother's trusting parenting style is markedly associated with increased smoking and suicidal ideation, while it does not considerably influence drinking or drug use. Understandably, the study by Maine (2020) confirmed that specific parenting styles significantly influence adolescent risk-taking behaviors. These results imply that while trust can foster open communication, it may also correspond with higher rates of certain risk-taking behaviors.

CONCLUSIONS

1. Permissive parenting styles from both fathers and mothers are associated with higher levels of sexual risk-taking behaviors among youths.
2. Supportive and warm (affection) parenting styles do not consistently correlate with sexual risk-taking behaviors.
3. Trust in the parent-youth relationship has a nuanced impact, particularly on unprotected sex.
4. Supportive parenting tends to promote healthier, non-sexual behaviors among youths.
5. Permissive type of parenting is associated with increased non-sexual risk-taking behaviors.

6. Warm (affection) and trust in parenting can have complex effects, potentially fostering positive relationships and contributing to certain risky behaviors.

RECOMMENDATIONS

For Parents

1. **Set Clear and Consistent Rules:** Establish concrete rules regarding behaviors like sexual activity, substance use, and other risky actions. Communicate the consequences of breaking these rules to guide youths toward safer decisions.
2. **Foster Open Communication:** Create a safe space for discussing sensitive topics such as sexual health and risk-taking behaviors. It will build trust and allow adolescents to seek advice without fear of judgment.
3. **Balance Autonomy with Supervision:** Gradually provide youths with more independence while maintaining appropriate supervision in areas critical to their safety, such as curfews or peer group monitoring.

For Local Government Units (LGUs)

1. **Conduct Parenting Workshops:** The Tagbilaran City Local Government may organize community-based workshops to educate parents on effective parenting styles. These workshops should emphasize setting boundaries while fostering trust and communication with youths.
2. **Develop Youth Education Programs:** The Tagbilaran City Youth Commission may boost the implementation of programs in schools and communities that teach youths about sexual health, substance use prevention, and decision-making skills to reduce risk-taking behaviors.
3. **Promote Family Engagement Initiatives:** Tagbilaran City Local Government may facilitate family bonding activities or events that encourage open dialogue between parents and youths, helping to strengthen relationships and reduce risky behaviors.

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