

## Self-Concept and Perceived Parenting Style of Crime Offenders from Lipa City, Batangas, Philippines

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**Abstract** - *This study determined the self-concept and parenting style perceived by the crime offenders and tested the relationship of the variables with the crime offender's profile. Towards the end, results served as an input to Bureau of Jail Management and Penology (BJMP) Lipa City, Philippines. This research employed quantitative method using standardized tests such as Robson Self-Concept Questionnaire (RSCQ) and Parenting Style Questionnaire (PSQ). The participants of the study were one hundred (100) out of 712 Crime Offenders detained at Bureau of Jail Management and Penology (BJMP) in Lipa City, Batangas, Philippines during the month of August 2016. Respondents have status offenses such as theft, drugs, murder and rape. Based on the results, respondents were both males and females ranging from twenty (20) to forty (40) years of age, majority of the respondents were high school graduates, married, affiliated in Roman Catholic and with family socio-economic status of 5,000 – 10,000. Majority of the respondents have a moderate level of self concept and experienced Authoritative Parenting Style from their parents. Additionally, correlation shows that there is no significant difference on parenting style and profile variables. Also it shows that there is a significant difference on Self-Concept and Family Monthly Income of the respondents. Furthermore, there is a significant relationship between self concept and parenting styles as to authoritative and permissive.*

**Keywords:** *Self-concept, Parenting Styles*

### INTRODUCTION

Criminality is one of the growing concerns of the society where many incidents recorded every year. Majority of the crimes committed involved physical injuries, theft, car napping, rape, drugs and murder. Crime offenders explained that their crime involvement is intentional and rational choice; either young or old can engage in any deviant activities. Most of the crime offenders came from poor families and have low educational attainment or stopped

schooling. Large populations who committed crime are commonly at the age of 20-40 years old. Some of them have committed on their adult age and most of them have been practicing law-breaking behaviors at very young age and has continues throughout life. Criminal behavior may be caused by a multitude factors such as poverty, unemployment, peer pressure, gangs, drugs and mental disorders. Criminologists and other organization managed to eradicate these causal factors to reduce the numbers of people victimized or engaged in criminality.

One of the factors that many researchers viewed the root of criminality is poor parenting. As supported study of Pastorino and Portillo [1], the increase rate of crime involvement and offending practices is caused by negative parenting and harsh discipline. Awareness to this issue provides knowledge to every family about parental orientations to prevent the presence of criminal behavior and involvement in crimes to their children. It is important that parents to establish a proper parental support or behavioral control to help their children's psychological adjustment.

Adult's criminal behavior is related to social bonds such as family, friends, spouse & work. While those who been involved at young age view the school, friends and family as influential ties. Parents as the strongest ties, have major role in the process of development of their children. They have their own ways and approaches in shaping their children; these practices have an effect on children's behavior and to a certain extent on their children's well-being or self-concept that brought to adult age. A research study of Diehl and Hay [2], found that people crime offenders has low self – concept and self-esteem. Crime Offenders tend to bear disheartenment to self which they feel hatred to self, unworthy, rejected and failure. The more they feel and think themselves as criminal the more they adopt and stigmatized it as their self-concept.

Foundation of deviant behavior is link to the parenting dimension. Baumrind [3] identified concept of parenting styles which describes normal variations

in parenting by focusing on two important dimensions: parental warmth or support and parental demands or behavioral control. To classify the level of dimensions, Baumrind characterized the styles of parenting; and these are permissive, authoritative and authoritarian [4]. Authoritarian parenting style has a significant relationship with delinquency; this parenting style recognizes power and authority where parents employ punishment, force and harshness as discipline methods. Demanding and strict practices in this parenting styles affects the mental and emotional behavior resulted to suicide, depression and criminal behaviors that will manifest in adulthood stage of an individual's development [5].

The quality of lasting relationship of parent-child has significant impact to the development outcome of the child and carried through adult stage. Fostering proper parenting can reduce or prevents child's deviant and protract delinquent behaviors. A positive relationship could able to help a crime offender to perceived positive feelings about his/herself. Crime offenders need someone who can help and support them to improve their self-concept and adjust to his/her environment.

The researcher was motivated in conducting a study as to self-concept and parenting style experienced by Crime Offenders from their parents for she believed that the information obtained as a result of this academic undertaking would be useful to the Bureau of Jail Management and Penology administrators, psychologists, crime offenders, future researchers and even relatives like family members in varied ways. Likewise, the jail guards and other BJMP staff will also benefit from the results of this study for them to be more understanding and become more sensitive as to the psychological condition of the jail residents so that they may be able help their resident's personal concern by enhancing their programs in helping them to transcend and hope for better life after imprisonment.

Furthermore, the researcher as a student of behavior aimed to increase her knowledge about self-concept, parental dimensions related to delinquency and understand the intervention between parent-child relationships. This study sought to shed light on how the parental upbringing is important to the development of an individual and would be of great help to crime offenders to understand their self concept and its relationship towards parenting styles they received from their parents. Hence, this piece of work also hopes to contribute to the collection of local psychological-educational research in the Philippines.

## **OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

The main thrust of this study aimed in determining self concept and its relationship in the parenting style experienced by Crime Offenders to their parents. Specifically, it determined the level of self-concept of the respondents; identified the parenting style employed by their parents, compared self-concept and parenting styles according to their profile variables such as sex, age, type of crime committed, educational attainment, socio economic status and religion; established possible relationship between self-concept and parenting style and proposed an intervention program that will benefit both the respondents and their parents.

## **METHOD**

### **Research Design**

In this study, the researcher applies the Quantitative Research Design that is characterized by the use of statistical analysis, objective and test relationship to obtain quantifiable information. The utilized method is Descriptive Correlational in order to measure and explores relationships that exist among the variables. It is the most suitable method to employ in this study since it is designed to describe the characteristics or behaviors of a particular population in a systematic and precise method. This research involved the identification, interpretation and relationship of self-concept of the respondents as measured by the Self-Concept Questionnaire (SCQ) by Robson [6] and the type of parenting styles received by them from their parents based on the result of the Parenting Style Questionnaire (PSQ).

### **Participants**

The participants of the study were one hundred (100) out of 712 Crime Offenders detained at Bureau of Jail Management and Penology (BJMP) in Lipa City, Batangas during the month of August 2016. Respondents have status offenses such as theft, drugs, murder and rape. They are both males and females ranging from twenty (20) to forty (40) years of age, majority is high school graduates, were married, affiliated in Roman Catholic and with family socio-economic status of 5,000 – 10,000.

The sample size of 100 participants was selected through the Stratified random sampling; it is a method that highlights a specific subgroup within the population. This technique ensures the presence of the key subgroup within the sample. A stratified sample is obtained by taking samples from each stratum, this subgroup of a population were identified thru sex, age,

type of crime committed, educational attainment, socio-economic status, religion and qualified evaluations from the officials of BJMP. Evaluations are based on the good record of the detainees in years of stay inside the facility, they called them “trustees.” BJMP Officials recommends the “trustees” to ensure the security of the researcher and prevent the circumstances inside the facility, since there was a sudden increase number of crime offenders send to BJMP.

### Measures

The following standardized tests were utilized in gathering the research data from the respondents.

#### **Robson Self-Concept Questionnaire (RSCQ).**

This questionnaire is a self-report scale measuring self-concept developed by Philip Robson. It consists of 30 items based on seven components of self-esteem, according to theoretical and empirical information reviewed by Robson [6]. The scoring is performed on five-point scale, ranging from completely disagree to completely agree; the 14 are normal items and 16 were reversed in scoring and the scores will be added by the numbers obtained to get the total score and then get the average to identify the level of Self Concept. The reliability of the SCQ in terms of test-retest reliability and internal consistency was investigated by examining the psychometric properties of the questionnaire were it was administered to the different samples (826 men and women between ages 18 and 30, 43 patients and 124 undergraduate psychology students). The SCQ has proved to have good reliability (Cronbach’s  $\alpha$  of .89) and highly validity (clinical validity of .70) [7]. Given its multidimensionality and encouraging preliminary psychometric properties, the SCQ can be valuable instrument in assessing self-concept in clinical settings as well as in the studies of the general population.

**Parenting Style Questionnaire (PSQ).** Parenting Style Questionnaire was originally derived from the Parental Authority Questionnaire developed in 1991 by John R. Buri and equally patterned by Robinson, Mandelco, Olsen and Hart in 1995 [8]. This instrument has 3 categories such as Authoritative composed of 13 items, Authoritarian with 13 items and Permissive with 4 items. Scores of this questionnaire range from “never” to “always” on a 6 – point scale. The PSQ is scored easily by summing the individual items to comprise the subscale scores. Scores on each subscale range from 10 to 50 and divided to corresponding number of items to obtain

the final score. Final score of each subscale were rank accordingly to identify the parenting styles. J. Buri (1991) originally tested this survey instrument to the 69-185 college students and the pre-test examined to the approximately 300 university students. The PSQ has internal consistency with alpha from .74 to .87 for subscales the stability of this questionnaire with two weeks test-retest reliabilities from .77 to .92. The test was validated by Esfandiari (1995) which he explain that the research test-retest reliability of the permissive was .69 and for the authoritarian was .78 while it was .73 for the authoritative.

The aforementioned standardized tests were validated its content validations by professionals. The tests were in English and Filipino language, which the researcher consulted expertise of Filipino teacher in order to ensure accuracy.

### Procedure

The researcher wrote a series of letter to the administrative officials of the BJMP in Lipa City to conduct the study and have an access in entering at the said jail to administer the research questionnaires. Likewise, she sought permission in facilitating the administration and interpretation of the said instruments but was not allowed for security reasons. Instead, the jail wardens assisted her to administer the said questionnaires at the Visitation Area of the BJMP and were not allowed to conduct an in-depth interview because of their recent policy for the security of the visitors.

All relevant ethical conditions for being involved in the study such as participation, privacy, confidentiality, and protection (both physical and psychological) were explained to the research participants verbally. Before the administration of the questionnaires, the writer explained the nature of the study and its purpose. She also assured the respondents their answers would be dealt with utmost confidentiality and made them realized that accurate results will contribute to their own welfare. The researcher also reiterated to the respondents to answer to questions honestly and sincerely and not to spend too much time pondering on the questions. The researcher in administering the said questionnaires translated the items in Filipino for jail residents to answer the questions. The tests were not timed. After answering all the questionnaires, the researchers collected them and each accomplished questionnaire was inspected to check if all the items were answered then encoding of the gathered data followed.

## Analysis

The collected data on self concept, parenting style and profile of the Crime Offenders were presented in tabular form, analyzed and interpreted using different statistical tools such as Frequency and Percentage which were used to determine the distribution of respondents according to profile. Furthermore, these were utilized to identify the self concept, parenting style and profile of the Crime Offenders. Also, Chi-Square test of Independence was used to determine the relationship between the respondents' profile and the aforementioned variables. To facilitate the computation of data, the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS), licensed statistical software of the university was utilized.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

**Table 1. Level of Self-Concept of the Respondents (n=100)**

	Mean	Std. Dev.	Interpretation
Self-Concept	3.41	0.365	Moderate

*Legend: 1.10 – 3.00 = Low; 3.10 – 4.00 = Moderate; 4.10 and above = High*

Table 1 show the Self-Concept of the Respondents and as seen from the results the Level of Self-Concept of majority of the Crime Offenders are moderate, with mean of 3.41 and standard deviation of 0.365. A result interpretation shows different patterns of responses and view of the crime offenders towards themselves. Moderate or Average perception of the respondents is base on their experiences inside the jail and responses on the tests items which characterized their self-internal and external descriptions.

Based on the experiences of crime offenders, being imprisoned affects their self-concept because it distorts original self-concept into new image. It presents both good and poor perception where they are aware of their low self-concept but seeking progression. However, re-establishing the original self-concept is difficult for the respondents because of the factors that influence their values, character and belief; these factors are the environment and treatment of the officials and social group.

**Table 2. Respondent's Perceived Parenting Style (n=100)**

Type of Parenting Style	Mean	Std. Deviation
Authoritative	3.87	.990
Authoritarian	3.16	.948
Permissive	2.67	.829

Table 2 presents the respondents' perceived parenting styles employed by their parents. It can be gleaned on the table that majority of the respondents experienced authoritative parenting (which presents frequency of 59) with mean of 3.87 and standard deviation of 0.990, followed by respondents who experienced authoritarian parenting style (which presents of 27 frequency) with mean of 3.16 and standard deviation of 0.948 and last few of the respondents encountered permissive type of parenting (comprising of 14 frequency) with mean of 2.67 and standard deviation of 0.829. These only mean that respondents experienced the three types of parenting styles from their parents in fostering individuality, self-regulation and self-assertion by being attuned and supportive to their children's needs and demands.

Majority of the respondents state that their perceived parenting style is authoritative parenting. This finding is based on their responses on the items in PSQ that identify an authoritative description of parents. According to the respondents, their parents are responsive to their feelings and needs, support and assist them emotionally, recognized open communication, provide comfort and understanding, respect their opinion and value their relationship. Respondents receive supportive and warming treatment of their parents who visited them inside the jail. Parents provide their needs, comfort and help them in their on-going cases. This shows that despite of their situation the love and support of their parents persist.

Ochoa and Torre's [9] research, classified that majority of parenting style practiced among Filipino is authoritative parenting styles. Authoritative Parenting Style is an approach with constructive forms of discipline measures, clarity of expectations, encouraging and motivating forces and avoids development of behavioral problems of their children. It exercise proactive discipline strengthens family relationship and shapes behavioral and emotional characteristics [10]. Authoritative parents utilized both autonomy and purpose that assist the child understand his/her actions and eliminate such negative behaviour [11], [4]. They are receptive and supportive to their children; this treatment able to reduce the problematic behavior and resulted to become responsible, confident, sociable and competent person [12], [5].

Other respondents experienced authoritarian parenting style which they have also confirmed on their responses through set of test items in PSQ. Results described that they received low support and warm from their parents were they experienced high

parental control, punishment, rejection, criticized, force and harsh disciplines and poor communication. This shows unhealthy relationship between respondents and parents.

Authoritarian parents are seen as dictators, they express high demands and low support and warmth to their children [3]. This style of parenting highlights importance of obedience where parents arranged strict rules and structured environments [14], [4]. Authoritarian parents describe as cold and rejecting, which explains the poor communication between parents and the child. Parents set high standards and expectations without providing reasons for such instruction or boundaries. This approach of parenting resulted children to be withdrawn, unworthy and display rebellious behavior [13], [14], [12]. Children rebel and perform law breaking behavior when receiving callous experiences from their parents who demonstrate high level of parental control. Parental rejections justified the cause of this occurring behavior; children who feel unwanted and cared for by their parents are more likely to involve in crimes. [17]. As supported by the research of Rothrauff, Cooney and An [15], adults who remember the authoritarian treatment of their parents reported a greater anxiety, depressive symptoms and delinquent behavior in adulthood.

Last result shows that least of the respondents received permissive parenting style. Respondents approve that they experienced lenient treatment from their parents. As seen from their responses on the set test items of PSQ, their parents are poor with control and authority, tolerates liberality, lack in discipline measures and proper boundaries. This observes that the parents of the respondents are warm and supportive however they possess poor parental control and authority.

Permissive parents are lack with control and restrain dimensions. Parents with this kind of parenting tolerate the actions and activities of their children – even it is inappropriate. Absence of parents leads children to involve to harm, gangs, drugs and connected to crime activities [13], [14]. Permissive Parenting is strong predictors of a person's behavioral problems and development of criminal behaviour [5], [17].

Table 3 shows that only family monthly income has significant difference since the computed p-value of 0.041 is less than 0.05 alpha level. This means that there is a significant difference that exists and implies that the respondents' self-concept varies across each respondent's monthly income. This result observes

that the respondents viewed family monthly income as dimension of an individual provides an emphasis of giving importance to self.

**Table 3. Difference on Self-Concept When Grouped According to Profile Variables**

Profile Variables	$\lambda^2_c$	p-value
Age	7.163	0.519
Sex	1.170	0.557
Educational Attainment	2.281	0.684
Civil Status	1.313	0.519
Religion	7.052	0.531
Crime Committed	11.038	0.355
<b>Family Monthly Income</b>	<b>13.112</b>	<b>0.041*</b>

\*Significant at  $p$ -value < 0.05

The Family Monthly Income or Socio-economic is necessity to them to sustain the physiological and psychological needs. Family Monthly Income is a social identity that gives recognition and self-worth to a person as significant member of a particular group. Therefore, respondents perceived their value and self-worth through the success, wealth and obtaining objects.

Hirschi (1969) have stated in his study that socioeconomic status affects how a person behave and strive to obtain goods or possession, this serves a role to the self-image where an individual received essential goodness, deference and account for their behaviors [16].

On the other hand, other profile variables of the respondents do not have significant difference on self-concept, as the computed p-values are greater than 0.05 alpha level. The age, sex, educational attainment, civil status, religion, crime committed does not differ the established self-concept of the respondents because the physical, emotional and behavioral attributes is shaped by experiences and relationship to other people, it is changeable at the young age and established at old age.

Self-concept as defined signifies the detailed perception of personality. It represents an individual's assessment and view of oneself, such as their traits, skills, behaviors and principles [14]. A person's self-concept is general and changeable at young age, then as person grows older this perception developed and become organized and detailed resulting to a consistent pattern provides a comprehensive description to self. Therefore, the perceived image to self can shape ones attitudes, aptitudes and own dispositions by external and internal descriptions: internal description is person's own view or

identification of characteristics to self, while external descriptions is the other people's view towards themselves [20].

**Table 4. Difference on Parenting Styles When Grouped According to Profile Variables**

Profile Variables	$\lambda^2_c$	p-value
Age	7.778	0.455
Sex	3.057	0.217
Educational Attainment	1.973	0.741
Civil Status	1.173	0.556
Religion	7.718	0.462
Crime Committed	15.266	0.123
Family Monthly Income	3.687	0.719

\*Significant at  $p\text{-value} < 0.05$

As seen from the result in Table 4, all computed p-values were all greater than 0.05 alpha level, thus the researcher fail to reject the null hypothesis of no significant difference on the parenting styles when grouped according to profile variables. This means that regardless of age, sex, educational attainment, civil status, religion, crime committed and family monthly income of the respondents, parenting style perceived by the crime offender does not differ.

This observes that the perceived Parenting Style of the respondents is fixed or unchangeable. The psychological construct of perceived parenting of the respondents are developed through the relationship and treatment of their parents experienced during childhood and later development. The quality of relationship and environment influences the perspective of the respondents on how they describe the parenting method of their parents.

Parenting Style focuses on the patterns of parenting which includes activity and behavior that shape or affect the behavior of an individual. Meaning it directs on the interaction of parent and child where it observe the behavior of parents as an influencer to the outcome behavior of their children. Parenting style is categorized according to the influence or leadership style that highlights supervision, authority, appropriate discipline, maturity, affection and attachment [12].

**Table 5. Relationship between the Self-Concept and Parenting Styles of the Respondents**

Parenting Styles	r-value	p-value
<b>Authoritative</b>	<b>0.274*</b>	<b>0.006</b>
Authoritarian	-0.129	0.202
<b>Permissive</b>	<b>-0.239*</b>	<b>0.017</b>

\*Significant at  $p\text{-value} < 0.05$

Table 5 shows the significant relationship between self-concept and parenting styles received by the respondents from their parents. It can be observed that there were significant relationship between self-concept and the respondents' parenting styles as to authoritative and permissive. These were based from the computed p-value of 0.006 and 0.017 which were less than 0.05 alpha level. It only shows that parenting styles employed by their parents affected or influenced the development of their self-concept. On the other hand, self-concept has no significant relationship with authoritarian parenting style which interprets from the computed p-value of 0.202 which is greater than 0.05 alpha level.

Based on the results, it means that the relationship of self-concept of the respondents highlights the support and care of the authoritative parents. This is defined by the present experiences of the respondents towards their relationship to their parents. The warming and supportive approach of the authoritative parents helps self-concept to perceived positive view upon them. It also observes that this affection, assistance and standard discipline of authoritative parents able to eliminate deviant behaviour and improve the self-concept of the respondents.

As to essay on Criminal Justice on Self-Concept, Self-concept is understanding one's behavior specifically crime offenders view based on what he/she believed about themselves. It is product of own experiences for instance, if a person received love and acceptance he/she judged him/herself worthwhile, association of positive treatment result to good behavior. A positive relationship with significant people (parents, family, relatives, etc) could able to help a crime offender to perceived positive feelings about his/herself [18] which suggests that positive outcomes of authoritative parenting in early age persist to adulthood [15].

The significant relationship of self-concept to permissive parenting style, defines that the permissive approach influenced the self-concept of the respondents. Parents of the respondents also display resilience qualities same as authoritative parents, however, the lack of control and authority of this approach include as factor possessing behavioral problems of the respondents.

Relationship to significant people has an impact to the behavioral and emotional concept, if the children experienced a dysfunction relationship towards their parents it will be contrarily influenced their behavioral and emotional aspects, particularly their own self forming process. Maladaptive social relations

produced weak self-concept and poor self-esteem rendering kids at risk to crime [19].

Children brought up in permissive parenting encounter a lot of independence where they are allowed to do what they want and displays lack of responsibility [12], [5]. Individual rose in Permissive or lenient parenting style are more likely found to engage in criminal activity. Adults who remembered more with permissive parents are seen as self-indulgent, self-centered, demanding and relating to other people [13], [14].

Last result shows that self-concept of the respondents has no significant relationship to authoritarian parenting style. Base on the responses of the respondents they experienced authoritative parenting of, thus it assert that their unhealthy relationship with their parents has a factor in developing deviant behavior. Authoritarian parenting results to low self-concept and self-esteem. However, from the preceded table result the self-concept of the respondents is moderate; thus, it observes that the respondent's moderate self-concept is somehow affected but not entirely by authoritarian parenting. Self-concept of the respondents are not entirely brought by harsh and force discipline hence by the experiences of the respondents inside the jail.

A research study of Diehl and Hay [2], found that people crime offenders has low self – concept and self-esteem. Crime Offenders tend to bear disheartenment to self which they feel hatred to self, unworthy, rejected and failure. The more they feel and think themselves as criminal the more they adopt and stigmatized it as their self-concept.

Person who rebel and perform law breaking behavior receives callous experiences from their parents who demonstrate high level of parental control. Parental rejections justified the cause of this occurring behavior. A study cited in Rothrauff, Cooney and An [15], observed that adults who recalled their parents as excessive and over controlling were more likely to be develops low self-concept, depression and behavior problems.

The foregoing literature and studies emphasized that the study of self-concept and parenting styles are indeed of great value in studying crime offenders psychological state. The only thing that the researcher observed about the foregoing studies is that there is a dearth of related researches. There are few but they are different from the current study because of the variables studied. The present study seemed to be the first one which considered the parenting styles employed by their parents.

**Table 6. Proposed Intervention Program that will improve Jail Resident's Self-concept**

Specific Objectives	Strategies	Responsible Person	Success Indicator
To create a Program in increasing the knowledge of the parents on the impact of Parenting Styles to deviant behaviour	Parenting Seminar	BJMP officers and staff Guidance Counselors Parents	Parents of crime offenders can be taught the importance of parental attachment, warmth, communication and support to reduce the delinquent behaviour of their children. Managed effective parenting skills.
To conduct a program-seminar that strengthens close relationships between parents and their children	Parenting-Children Relationship Seminar	Facilitators from Religious Institutions BJMP staff	Parents and crime offender will learn to recognize value of parent-child relationships and learn to resolve conflict
To facilitate religious activities like recollections to the crime offenders in strengthening their faith in God and understanding self and purpose	Recollection	Facilitators from Religious Institutions BJMP staff	Crime Offenders will understand or discover their own self concept and strengthen their self-worth
To promote prosocial activities, moral and values empowerment to reduce deviant behavior.	Church Community Training	Facilitators from Religious Institutions BJMP staff	Crime Offenders will involved in conventional activities that enhance their interpersonal relationship and exercising the values and moral disciplines to eliminate their crime offending behaviours
To create livelihood and entrepreneurial program to help the crime offenders in sustaining and improving their socio-economic status	Livelihood and Entrepreneurial Program	Livelihood and Entrepreneur Lecturer	Crime offenders will involved in programs that increase their awareness and knowledge in improving their quality of life by engaging in livelihood and entrepreneurial opportunities in giving them hope to constructively contribute to their family and community.

The Intervention program designed by the researcher aimed to help crime offenders or jail residents to develop their self-concept through facilitation of different seminars as well as conducting different religious activities like recollection that will help the concerned individuals to strengthen and even maintain their belief in God Almighty. The BJMP officers and Staff are held responsible in preparing the programs presented as well in facilitating the aforementioned activities for jail residents to develop an awareness of themselves as to their attitudes, skills, abilities, interests and dispositions to reduce their delinquent behaviors.

### CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

Majority of the respondents have a moderate level of self concept and experienced Authoritative Parenting Style from their parents. Correlation shows that there is no significant difference on parenting style and profile variables, whereas, there is a significant difference on Self-Concept and Family Monthly Income of the respondents. There is a significant relationship between self concept and parenting styles as to authoritative and permissive. Proposed Intervention program was designed as an input of this academic undertaking to help the respondents develop positive Self Concept.

It is recommended that the crime offenders may continue to have positive outlook in life despite of their current condition and foster hope within themselves that there is still life waiting for them outside. Respondents need to be encouraged to explore the reality of life after release from prison through support to overcome the barriers that can prevent a successful reintegration into the community. Future researchers may employ a Qualitative Technique in the form of Interview for wide understanding of self-concept and parenting style as well as a brief background as to experiences of Crime Offenders inside the prison. Future researchers may conduct similar study involving additional variables and other localities in Batangas that will validate the results of the study. The proposed Intervention Program may be evaluated for its implementation.

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