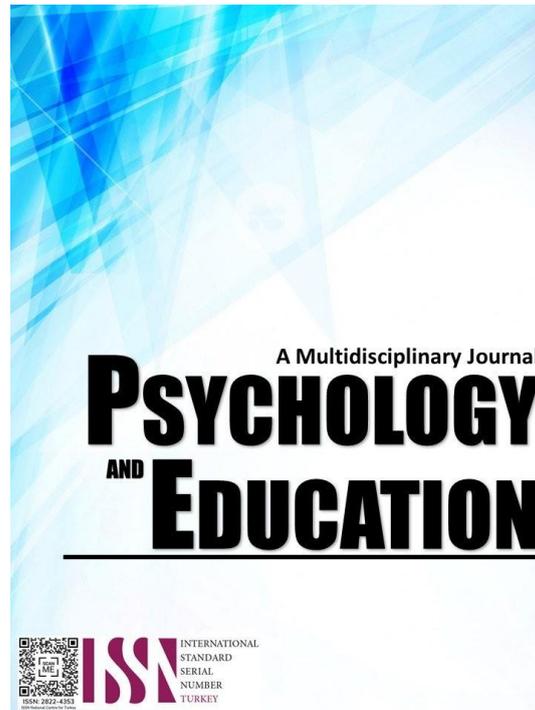


**PARENTING STYLES AND INFLUENCES OF
MILLENNIAL PARENTS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF
VALUES SYSTEM OF GRADE 7 LEARNERS IN
NEGROS OCCIDENTAL: A CASE STUDY**



PSYCHOLOGY AND EDUCATION: A MULTIDISCIPLINARY JOURNAL

2023

Volume: 13

Pages: 907-915

Document ID: 2023PEMJ1219

DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.8375364

Manuscript Accepted: 2023-22-9



Parenting Styles and Influences of Millennial Parents in the Development of Values System of Grade 7 Learners in Negros Occidental: A Case Study

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Abstract

This qualitative research determined the parenting styles and influences of millennial parents in the values development system of Grade 7 learners in Negros Occidental: A case study. Diana Baumrind describes three parenting styles that affect the values development of children (Sanrock, 2017) but in Nancy Darling (1999) cited by Situmorang (2021) in his study perceived parenting styles urges that parenting styles focus on four typologies; authoritative, authoritarian, indulgent and uninvolved. Influences of millennial parents in terms of character and religious aspects of millennial parents (Moriss, 2022) may have a role in the values development system for their children. A case study approach was used to gather primary data through in- depth interviews with our ten (10) millennial participants in Negros Occidental. Thematic analysis was used to analyze the classifications and present themes or patterns that relate to the data with the following steps: finalizing data, assigning preliminary code, searching for themes, reviewing themes, defining and naming themes, and producing reports (Braun & Clarke, 2006). The findings revealed that the majority of the study concluded that the authoritative parenting style is the parenting style of millennial parents prefer to employ, which affects or influence the values development system of their children positively. The study shows that the love, respect, open communication, and self-discipline of millennial parents influence the opportunities to improve their children's family significantly in helping their children build and refine their positive values development system. The study was organized into five parts. First, the introduction. Second, the theoretical framework. Third part is the review of the related literature about parenting styles, values development system, and influences of millennial parents. Fourth part is the purpose of the study and the research questions. The fifth part is the Research methodology which includes research design and research procedure and sampling. The sixth part is the results and discussion. Lastly, are the conclusion and recommendations of the research.

Keywords: *parenting styles, influences, millennials, values development*

Introduction

Parenting style is the earliest and most fruitful research in the field of the parent-child relationship, which attracted attention to the development of the values system. Family is the setting where children gain necessary skills, such as decision-making, responsibility, showing respect to others, showing affection, receiving love, fulfilling social roles, and expressing creativity (Dil & Bulantekin, 2011) cited by Kosterelioglu, I. (2018) in his study about parenting styles.

Influence is the capacity to influence the character, development, or behavior of someone or something, or the effect itself (Moriss, 2022). The parenting styles are highly influential in explaining their effect on the development of the values system of Grade 7 learners in Negros Occidental. This group of learners possesses unique qualities and personalities and sets of values. Researchers of this study would like to investigate how the values of these children were developed, specifically on their upbringing. By investigating the parenting styles and influences of their parents (millennial parents, born between 1981 to 1996), researchers unveil the prevailing parenting styles of

the participants and how it influences the values development of their children (grade 7 learners).

This case study aims to examine the parenting styles and influences of millennial parents on the values development of Grade 7 learners in Negros Occidental. It focuses on the efficacy of parenting styles and the influences of millennial parents on the values development system of their children.

Research Questions

The main purpose of the study is to determine the Parenting Styles and influences of Millennial Parents in the Development of the Values System of Grade 7 Learners in Negros Occidental and specifically to answer the following research questions: The study will be focusing on the following questions in gathering data:

1. What are the parenting styles of millennial parents?
2. How does it influence the values development of Grade 7 Learners?
3. What is the significance of parenting styles and influences of millennial parents in the Development of the Values System of Grade 7 Learners in Negros Occidental?

Literature Review

Parenting Style and Influences of Millennial Parents

Joel A Muraco et al. (2020) cited the study of Baumrind (1996) about the four parenting styles such as indulgent, authoritative, authoritarian, and uninvolved in their study about parenting styles. Furthermore, Sarwar (2016) categorized this in accordance with their lowness or highness of parental responsiveness and demanding behavior.

Authoritative Parenting Style

Hoskins (2014) points out that authoritative parents display more supportive behavior toward harsh behavior. These parents encourage verbal give-and-take, express reasoning behind rules, and use power, reason, and shaping to strengthen objectives. This style of parenting is more associated with positive adolescent outcomes. In other words, authoritative parenting styles foster positive values development in adolescents. For parents to be classified as authoritative, they should fulfill the criterion proposed by Baumrind; however, for parents to be categorized as authoritative, they should have a low score in terms of passive acceptance.

Furthermore, RD. Schroeder (2014) cited the study of Nijhof and Engels (2007) in his study "Parenting styles transition and Delinquency, stressed and firmly believed that an authoritative parenting style plays an influential role in the development of the Values system of adolescents.

Authoritarian Parenting Style

Cherry (2015) points out that authoritarian parents usually fail to come up with reasoning for the rules. Authoritarian parents attempt to evaluate, shape and control the attitudes and behavior of their children in line with a set standard of conduct, known as absolute standard which means that children are supposed to follow very strict rules defined by their parents. In addition to this, Hoskins (2014) defined that authoritarian parents exhibit low responsiveness, and they are highly demanding. In the Authoritarian parenting style, parents should emphasize conformity and obedience and thus expect that they are obeyed without explanation. Furthermore, authoritarian parents display low levels of engagement and trust toward their children. Parents in authoritarianism are most often discouraged from open communication and

make strict control of a child's behavior. Authoritarian parents are forceful, and punitive and believe that a child should adhere to being obedient, they are more concerned with the traditional family structure, and they limit the child's autonomy in the parent-child relationship. The child is demanded to adhere to the parent's orders without any questions; therefore, it can be argued that authoritarian parenting styles tend to rely on rules that are considered concrete. Schroeder (2014) cited the study of Nijhof et al. (2007) that the authoritarian parenting style is related to the lower level of ability and self-confidence to employ coping mechanisms among adolescents and thus restricts a child to explore his/her values system.

Indulgent and Uninvolved Parenting Styles

Kuppens (2019) cited the study of Baumrind (2005) that indulgent/permissive parents' parenting styles attempt to have an acceptant, affirmative, and non-punitive manner toward their children's impulses, actions, and desires. With this proposed definition by Baumrind, this parenting style tends to have a higher level of responsiveness and implies that a responsive parent is more likely to define and determine rules associated with family while encouraging the millennial children to consider it as a resource (Ali, 2016) as cited from the study of Johnson & Kelly (2011). Negative parents are those that show a very low level of involvement as well as strictness with their children. Hoskins (2014) conforms that permissive parents can be characterized as exhibiting low demandingness and a high level of responsiveness, whereas neglecting parents are neither responsive nor demanding. They behave in a manner that is more affirmative toward the impulses, actions, and desires of their children while consulting with them about family decisions. In addition to these parenting styles, they tend to avoid engaging in behavioral control, do not set rules, and set a small number of the developmental values system of their children.

Values Development System

Wentzel (2014) cited the study of (Hardy, Carlo & Roesch; Padilla-Walker & Carlo, 2007) that the values of millennial children are shaped by parental anticipation. Children who perceive that their parents will provide appropriate reinforcement are more likely to endorse social values and ways. Mahmutogullari (2016) cited (Grusec et al., 2000) in his study that helping millennial children to learn, accept, and spontaneously apply values is one of the key goals of values development. Surprisingly little is known about the parental behaviors that are most effective in

the internalization of values development in children. Hardy, Carlo & Roesch; Padilla-Walker & Carlo (2007) as cited in the study of Wentzel (2014).

Developing values is essential to becoming well-adjusted as millennial children. Instilling values and forming character are important educational goals (Malinda et al., 2017). Grolnick (2014) cited Farkas et al., (2010) in his study that the components of a structure in parental expectations, guidelines for behavior, and monitoring allow children to learn that their actions have consequences and thus enable them to plan their behaviors to achieve desired outcomes.

Influences: Character and Religious Aspects

The family has a crucial and indispensable influence on the behavior of its members as well as their development, which concerns not only the more evident case of children but also the parents, who sometimes change the methods of educating every person. Moriss (2022:9) points out that influence can function both as a verb and a noun. According to him, the etymology of influence is “being affected”. Furthermore, Moriss (2022:9-10) defines influence as the capacity to influence (producing effects by insensible or invisible means) and an act of influence (exertion of action on another of which is unseen or insensible). This study believes the parental influence on their children's values development in terms of character development and religious aspects of their children. It has been supported by a few studies (to name few: Cui, Liu, and Zhao, 2019; Carneiro, Meghir, & Parey, 2013; Rindermann & Ceci, 2018; Al-Bahrani et al., 2020) that well-educated families strive to provide a better future for their children by utilizing their knowledge and experience as parents. Other experts, such as Huang et al. (2021) as well as Lin and Chiao (2020) have argued that family members will display diverse personalities influenced by their parents as they grow older. Children will mimic a positive climate, such as millennial parents who practice positive parenting (Green et al., 2018; Toma et al., 2021).

Parents may also influence their children's religious beliefs, Truong et al. (2022) highlighted that religious belief is powerful and influential in influencing the lives of many children. The family is the setting for the transmission of religious beliefs and practices from one generation to the next generation. Parents' religious footsteps will be followed by their children. The term “religious footsteps” refers to a variety of aspects, including the parent's religious importance; religious instruction; religious attendance, and the

discussion and practice of religion at home.

Methodology

Research Design

A case study approach is a detailed study of a specific subject, such as a person, group, place, event, organization, or phenomenon and is used commonly in social, educational, clinical and business research to describe, compare, evaluate and understand different aspects of research problems (McCombes 2019). The primary information was collected through in-depth interviews with the millennial parents of Grade 7 learners in Negros Occidental to determine their parenting styles and influences in the development of their value to theirs. Generally, the methodology of qualitative research is used when the researchers are intended to explore the why and how questions. Yin (2013) also explains that in this methodology, the researchers have no control over the events and the major focus of the researcher is to gather data and parents' perceptions and experiences as millennial parents regarding their parenting styles and how they most commonly influence the development of the Values system of their children.

This study is a qualitative one in which designed in thematic analysis to determine the Parenting Style and influences of Millennial Parents in the Development of the Values System of Grade 7 Learners in Negros Occidental: A CASE STUDY. Thematic analysis is a powerful yet flexible method for analyzing qualitative data that can be used within a variety of paradigmatic or epistemological orientations (Kinger, 2020). Thematic analysis is an appropriate method of analysis for seeking to understand experiences, thoughts, or behaviors across a data set. Thematic analysis is a type of qualitative analysis. It's used to analyze classifications and present themes (patterns) that relate to the data. Guest (2022) cited the study of Namey et al. (2008) said, “Thematic Moves beyond counting explicit words or phrases and focus on identifying and describing both implicit and explicit ideas. Braun and Clarke (2013) cited the steps in using thematic analysis. The first one is familiarizing the data, the second, assigning preliminary code, third, searching themes, the fourth, reviewing themes, fifth, defining and naming themes and the last is producing reports. This study refined the concept of trustworthiness by introducing the criteria of credibility, transferability, dependability, and confirmability to parallel the conventional quantitative assessment criteria of validity and reliability, Lincoln and Guba (1985) cited



by Loh (2013). By using thematic analysis there is the possibility to link various concepts and opinions of the participants and compare these data with the data that has been gathered in different situations at different times during the conduct of the research. Researchers should consider that all possibilities for interpretation are possible.

Research Procedure and Sampling

Millennial parents of Grade 7 Learners enrolled in a public junior high school in Negros Occidental were the participants of this study. The researchers seek permission from the school head and the class adviser of Grade 7 learners whose parents are participants of this study. To gather the necessary data about this study, the participants in this study were purposefully chosen using a selection criterion. To respect and protect the participants' rights with regard to the survey, the participants were asked to sign a consent form.

The selection criteria are: (1) Must be a millennial born from the year 1981 to 1996 (2) Have a grade 7 child enrolled in the identified junior high school in Negros Occidental (3) Must be willing to participate in the study

Characteristics of the Participants

Participant's Code	Age	Sex	Occupat Ion	Children Living With Them	Income
001	42	Female	manicurist	5	Low income
002	41	Female	housewife	8	Low income
003	42	Female	Utility worker	5	Low income
004	37	Female	Hog raiser	2	Middle income
005	42	Female	teacher	3	Low income
006	36	Female	teacher	2	Low income
007	40	Female	eatory staff	5	Low income
008	42	Male	teacher	2	Low income
009	40	Female	clerk	3	Low income
010	41	Male	property custodian	2	Low income

Instruments of the Study

The researchers used a survey questionnaire as the main instrument for data collection to draw pertinent data relative to the study. The interview questionnaire underwent the scrutiny of three experts. Expert 1 is an English Language expert practitioner in their SDO (Schools Division Office) and functions as a developer and writer of modules and other instructional materials, a member of the quality assurance team of their SDO, a Head Teacher 1, and a department head of the English Department in their school. Expert 2 is a science researcher whose specialty is in action research, a Master Teacher 1, and has been in the

teaching profession for more than thirty years. Expert 2 also serves as a writer and developer of science teaching materials in their SDO and a member of the quality assurance team. Expert 3 is a Teacher III and a research expert who gives training, seminars, and workshops in their respective SDO.

Data Collection

The researchers sought permission to conduct this qualitative research from the school head and class adviser of grade 7 learners whose parents are the participants of this study. The researchers wrote a letter to the participants which served as an invitation to their participation in this study. In the actual conduct of the interview, the researchers first described the nature and purpose of the research study. The content of the informed consent form was also explained to the participants. The interview guide served as a guide for the researchers in terms of what questions to ask the participants. To ensure that the interview would be accurately recorded, permission was requested before recording the interview. The primary source of this study was the in-depth interview among 23 participants who qualified for the selection criteria. Data saturation was applied with the 10 participants serving as the saturation point. Data saturation occurred when participants are no longer providing useful information.

Reflexivity

The researchers are students at a state university in the Philippines, under the program Master of Arts in Values Education. Their primary purpose in conducting this research was to unveil the parenting styles and influences of millennial parents on the values development of Grade 7 Learners. Researchers are also aware of the possibilities of biases in looking into qualitative data, data processing, data analysis, and interpretation. The researchers used code-switching (Hiligaynon/Filipino/English) in ensuring that the participant understood the questions and may answer in his preferred language.

Qualitative Data Analysis

Qualitative method of interviewing was considered where the primary data were collected through in-depth interviews conducted with each ten (10) millennial parents as the participants of the study in determining their parenting styles and influences in the values development system of their children. The primary data was specifically sought for the purposes of the research, for example, in-depth interview data



and discussion board messages (Hramiak, 2005). Researchers used smartphones and social media applications such as audio and video recorders for data collection. This qualitative research has also utilized secondary data from various sources including online researchgate, libraries, and some topics from journals and books.

<i>Phases of Thematic Phases</i>	<i>Means of Establishing Trustworthiness</i>
Phase 1: Familiarizing with the data.	The researchers prolong engagement with data, triangulate different data collection, and document thoughts about possible codes/themes. Then, store raw data in well-organized archives, and keep records of all data field notes, transcripts, and reflexive journals.
Phase 2: Generating in codes	The researchers will engage in triangulation, reflexive journaling, and audit trail of code generation.
Phase 3: Searching for themes	The researchers will engage in triangulation and keep detailed notes about the development and hierarchies of concepts and themes.
Phase 4: Reviewing themes	The researchers will engage in triangulation, review themes and subthemes, and will then test for referential adequacy by returning to raw data.
Phase 5: Defining and naming themes	The researchers will engage in triangulation and document theme naming.
Phase 6: Producing the report	The researchers are going to check, describe the process of coding and analyzing with sufficient details, work on the description of the audit trail and context, and report on reasons for theoretical, methodological, and analytical choices throughout the entire study.

Ethical Consideration

Research ethics are crucial, especially when dealing with subjects like people, the community, important documents, and the like. In this paper, the ethical guidelines for conducting the study were strictly adhered to. such that the participant's views on the subject are not distorted, as well as to shield them from any harm by assigning participant code to conceal their personal information. Finally, the researcher asks the participants to sign a consent form outlining their rights and obligations, including their participation in the study.

Results and Discussion

Qualitative data was processed through its methodology to gather reliable information and validation of the questions in terms of relevancy and clarity. The following presentations are the results and discussions by theme.

Theme 1: Characteristics and values developed by Grade 7 Learners

Most participants regard their children (Grade 7 Learners) as respectful to other people, especially to the elderly, persons in authority, and people they interact with on a day-to-day basis. Respect is also shown by their children by informing their parents of their whereabouts. *“My child shows respect to me as his parent. For example, “Ma, I’ll go play basketball in the municipal plaza.” “Ma, may I go biking with my friends?” He shows respect by asking permission.” [PC001, P1, L11]* Respect is an integral part of everyday life which is centered on living an ethically good life. It is noted that children's beliefs about fairness as a core component of respect. (Malti T, Peplak J, Zhang L. 2020) And of which fairness is developed at home as influenced by the upbringing of children.

The findings also show that all participants stress the importance of their children’s education, as they believe that education is something that they can give their children which may alleviate their present socio-economic status and the holistic development of their child. *“When it comes to their needs in school, I see to it that they are provided for, because my children are active when it comes to school activities. So, I really support them.” [PC005, P1, L17]* It was also emphasized that education plays a vital role in the holistic development of their children. Education is a critical component that plays a significant role in the modern, industrialized world. To survive in this competitive world, people require a good education. People with high living standards and knowledge are the foundation of modern society, allowing them to implement better solutions to their problems (Prasad, Gupta 2020). Findings show that participants believed that education opens a lot of opportunities for their children, which is why the children (Grade 7 learners) of the participants value their education as well.

Children (Grade 7 learners) of participants also showed values of gratefulness and contentment, which one of the participants believed to be a positive outcome of open communication and honestly explaining the financial situation of the family. Fostering gratitude is often among the socialization goals parents hold for their children (Hussong et al., 2021). Most participants also affirmed that their children exhibit the qualities of a team worker, capable of collaborating with others, and have a unique quality

when it comes to their personality and values as a person. Parents and other caregivers are important resources for children in terms of managing emotional arousal, coping, and behavior management. They fulfill this role by offering positive affirmations, expressing love and respect, and creating a sense of security (Breiner, 2016).

Participants affirmed that their children developed a certain amount of independence, as they allow their children to decide on some situations, but it was also emphasized that consultation transpires by explaining the advantages and disadvantages of certain issues at hand to their children. *"I do not insist on what I want for my children, I give them the freedom to decide on their own, but I see to it that it is clearly explained to them the advantages and disadvantages of the issues at hand."* [P008, P1, L26] Parenting patterns can increase the child's independence is positive parenting and parenting democratic (Sunarty et al., 2015). One of the prevailing characteristics and values of children (grade 7 learners) of the participants is independence, which was highly influenced by their upbringing at home. Millennial parents tend to trust their children accompanied by constant monitoring, and this results to their independence.

Children also have the tendency to talk back and reason with their parents and other members of the family. Children who are in the period of puberty may develop incompatibility with their parents and their superior authority. They may be inspired to challenge what they can invest in defending (Pickhardt, 2021). Children may have also developed the courage to speak their minds to their parents. Millennial parents affirm independence and reasoning among their children (Zeltser, 2021). Another prevailing observation of participants is that their children spend so much time using their gadgets. Some even manifest signs of gadget addiction. *"When my child is grounded and is not allowed to use his cellular phone, he tends to ignore the disciplinary measure given to him. If he is not engrossed with using his cellular phone, he will either watch TV or play on the computer."* [PC004, P1, L15] Excessive gadget usage may have been one of the problems of children in this generation. Today's issue is that some children use parental-provided resources, such as cell phones, to avoid studying, which harms children's behavior patterns (Hendriawan et al., 2019; Pebriana, 2017). *"No matter how I constantly remind my children, they are always invested in using their gadgets."* [P007, P1, L30] Uncontrolled and excessive use of technology is really a prevalent problem among the children of the

participants.

Theme 2: Parenting Styles

The findings show that millennial parents use a variety of parenting styles in their respective families, which they see fit and effective in raising their children. The rise of the internet and social media has given millennials access to a wealth of parenting advice that encourages asking questions, exploring feelings, and avoiding shame. This generation has embraced positive, gentle parenting more than any other generation (Singer, 2022). Participants see to it that rules, expectations, and limitations are clearly established at home. Children know what is expected of them. They are given a house chore assignment. *"My son knows how to do the dishes since he was 6 years old. He is also tasked to do household chores."* [P004, P1, L8] Millennial parents are far more child-focused than previous generations of parents, and they prefer it that way (Greenthal, 2020). It is evident that the prevailing parenting style among millennial parents is the authoritative parenting style in which parents entail solving problems with their children, setting clear rules and expectations, and employ open communication and natural consequences (Zeltser, 2021).

Consistency and firmness in parenting are some of the parenting styles, which some of the participants affirmed to have been very effective in raising children and influencing their values. No matter how I constantly remind my children, they are always invested in using their gadgets. *If you are not consistent, children will not believe in you anymore. Parents have to be consistent all the time.* [P008, P2, L1] *"Parent's decisions should always be firm."* [P008, L1, P34] According to the majority of scientific definitions, "consistent parenting" is when parents make sure their children have followed instructions and don't allow them get away with bad behavior. Parenting that is consistent is linked to fewer behaviour issues than inconsistent parenting. Finding techniques to promote compliance with expectations that build, rather than damage, your connection with your child is the key to being both compassionate and tough (Weeks, 2015).

In disciplining children when they misbehave or commit a mistake, some participants practice corporal punishment. Corporal punishment is defined as "physical force that causes pain or discomfort but does not result in significant injury...meant to change a child's unfavorable behavioral patterns (Rush, 2018)." Some parents may still have employed corporal

punishment, but based on the answers of the participants, the use of this kind of punishment is less likely to be employed by the participants or millennial parents. Millennial Parents give consistent advice to their children to ensure that they are properly guided as acknowledged to be one of the characteristics of an authoritative style of parenting (Singer, 2022). While most of them believe in positive discipline, when their children misbehave in public, they reprimand them in private.

“My parenting style is that I do not nag them. I talk to them privately.” [P005, P1, L8] Through this, one of the participants said, mutual respect can be established. They also engage in open communication when it comes to parenting style and disciplining their children.

Closely monitoring children in their daily activities, gadget usage and social engagements are one of the major roles of a millennial parent. Some participants also shared that their parenting styles were influenced by how their own parents raised them. *“I believe that my parenting style is influenced by my mother.” [PC005, P1, L8]*

Theme 3: Influences of Millennial Parents

The findings show that parents have a significant impact on how their children establish their values. The religious component, the love and care of parents, family issues, and hopes and visions of parents for their children and family are some of the primary factors that impact the formation of values in Grade 7 Learners that participants indicated throughout the interview. Hart et al (2019) stated that this influence will grow as their social circle expands, regardless of whether they choose peace, value variety, or demonstrate self-awareness of the social context. Religious beliefs and practices of parents influence the values development of children. *“My child grew up with our family actively participating in church events from the beginning to the present.” [P004, P2, L2]* Parents have a huge influence on the development of faith among children (Truong et al, 2022)

It also emerged during the interview that the love and concern of parents influence the values development of their children. Participants stressed the attention and presence of parents as the children grow up. Constantly monitoring their activities, paying attention to their needs and feelings, and having pride and appreciation of their efforts are some of the specific things mentioned by the participants. Parents who allow their children to make mistakes are one of the

characteristics of an authoritative parent. This offers children the opportunity to learn while also letting them know that their parents will be there to support them (Zeltser, 2021). Family problems and struggles greatly affect the development of children. One of the prevailing problems that emerged in the interview is mostly financial problems. *“But there are times when they do not have school allowance.” [PC002, P1, L30]* When parents argue or fight in the presence of their children, it also takes a toll on the values and behavior that children develop. It is no surprise that children are greatly affected by their surroundings (Malick, 2019).

Dreams and visions of parents also influence what children value the most. When the parent believes in the importance of education, it is most likely that children will develop a value for education as well. *“When it comes to education, I see to it that they really go to school.” [PC 003, P2, L19]* Participants also believe that there is so much in store for their children in the future once they diligently go to school and finish their studies. *I try my best to give them a good future. [P003, P3, L7]*

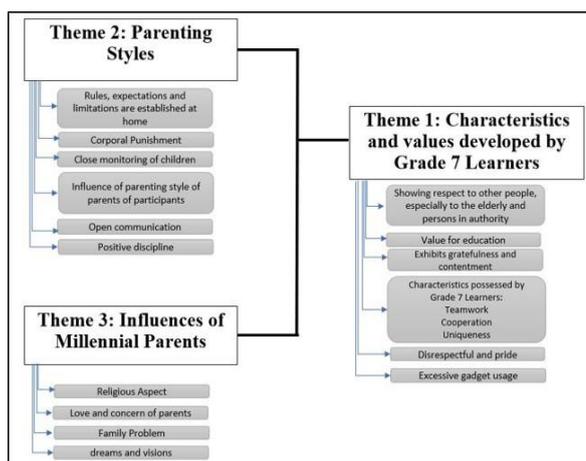


Figure 1. Schematic Diagram of Parenting Styles and Influences of Millennial Parents in the Values Development of Grade 7 Learners

Parent-child relationship is defined as a kind of unique and influential relationship established in the process of interaction between parents and their children, which is critical to adolescent development (Seigler-Hill et al., 2020). Today’s generation has embraced positive, gentle parenting more than any other before (Singer, 2022). Millennial parents develop the values of their children positively such as showing respect to other people they interact with everyday. Millennial parents believe that children's beliefs about fairness is a core component of respect and how they value

education as a critical component that plays a significant role in today's generation. As (Malti T et al., 2020) stated that characteristics and values development will always start at home as influenced by upbringing of children. Parents may have four parenting styles; the authoritarian, authoritative, indulgent and uninvolved (Darling 1999) cited by (Uji et al., 2014) which are very important in the development of the values system of their children. Participants believed that authoritative parenting styles entail parents in solving problems with their children, setting clear rules and expectations and employing open communication and natural consequences (Zeltser,2021) . Parents play an important role in the life of their children. All parental actions that are intended to assist the wellbeing of their children are widely recognized as parenting styles (Gafoor & Kurukkan,2014) and has influenced on children's development (Desimore,1999; Jeynes,2005; Wong et al., 2018) in terms of religious aspects(Truong et al., 2022), love and concerns, family problems, dreams and visions of their children (Cuist et al., 2019; Carneiro et al., 2013; Rindermann et al., 2018; Al-Bahrani et al., 2020). Thus, parenting styles and their influences as millennial parents are significant in bringing unique traits and qualities to the parenting relationship that affect their decisions as parents in the development of their children's life (Lang 2022) and give an opportunity for children to learn and appreciate the love and support of their parents (Zeltser, 2021).

Conclusion

In conclusion, this study determined the parenting styles and influences of millennial parents on the values development of their children. From this perspective, the findings of this qualitative study using the case study approach revealed that millennial parents are mostly authoritative; they encourage open communication and mutual respect. Millennial parents allow reasoning for better communication, and use of parental authority, reason, and shaping to strengthen objectives. Millennial parents are more associated with positive discipline which has a major effect on the values development of their children, especially in education, that may bring a good life status for their family. Millennial parents tend to be authoritative in which they pay attention to their children and try to understand the mindset of their children.

Millennial parents influence their children's good character, love, and care, religious aspects, having dreams and visions in life until such time that they will become a successful person. Millennial parents face

many challenges in the present world, especially in managing the screen time and gadget usage of their children, financial struggles, and many other factors. The birth of parenting styles makes parents realize the parenting truth that they are practical and successful. The household where the learners belong is the intended place for passing on the foundation of the value system and of character building. Despite the dramatic changes during rapid industrialization, the family continues to be the primary social institution in molding the values system of the children. The family, particularly the parents, holds a pivotal task of preparing and molding the young as they embark into the outside world.

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