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A Case Study: Exploring the Perspectives of Full-Time Working Parents on Children's Development

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Abstract

This qualitative case study explores the multifaceted perspectives of full-time working parents on the development of their children. The analysis considers the challenges and opportunities presented by the demands of a full-time job and how these factors influence the parent-child relationship. With Cebu City at its center, the study investigates how full-time working parents perceive their children's early development. Using a case study methodology and gathering qualitative data through in-depth interviews, the study aims to offer diverse perspectives on parental attitudes and pinpoint important elements

influencing parental viewpoints. It highlights the diverse range of viewpoints, acknowledging concerns about time constraints while also recognizing the positive impacts, such as financial stability and role modeling. The importance of effective communication, quality time, and support networks is emphasized, underscoring the complex interplay between work and parenting responsibilities. The study concludes by emphasizing the need for a flexible approach, realistic expectations, and continuous adaptation to best support children's development in the context of a full-time working parent's lifestyle.

Keywords: Full-Time, Working Parents, Child Development, Parental Viewpoints/Perspectives

Introduction

The importance of parents in molding the future of the younger generation cannot be understated in the rapidly changing environment of contemporary Philippine society. In the midst of the challenges faced in the twenty-first century, Filipino households have experienced a notable transformation. Due to changing societal and economic expectations, a significant number of Filipino parents find themselves engaged in full-time work. The current shift in the family dynamic, specifically related to the work commitments of parents, has prompted grave concerns about the welfare of children and the obstacles encountered by these working parents. Similar to parents around the world, Filipino parents encounter many obstacles when it comes to balancing their careers and creating a nurturing atmosphere for their children. The journey of parenting can become complicated due to factors such as working long hours, stress from commuting, financial pressures, and societal expectations. All of these can lead to different predicaments along the way. In order to identify potential support systems, policy interventions, and cultural adaptations that can assist these parents in creating a nurturing and stable environment for their children, it is crucial to have a comprehensive understanding of these issues.

In contemporary society, there have been major changes in the dynamics of family life. One of the most visible changes is the increasing participation of both parents in working life. The modern family is often characterized by a dual-earner model, where both parents and the caregiver juggle the demands of their careers. This social change empowering parents has created a complex phenomenon known as the "working parent's perspective."

The perspective of working parents revolves around the tension between professional responsibilities and parental responsibilities. Parents find themselves at the crossroads of balancing the demands of their careers with the desire to provide a nurturing and supportive environment for their children. This delicate balance not only affects the well-being of the parents but also greatly affects the overall development of their children.

Understanding the implications of the working parent's perspective is critical because it resonates deeply with key aspects of child development. Physically ill children are very impressionable and sensitive to the quality of communication they receive from their parents. Thus, the nature and extent of parental involvement, emotional availability, and the overall home environment play a central role in shaping a child's cognitive, emotional, and social development. Each youngster is fragile and

can either be shaped to succeed in life or be forced to fail. The child is one of the country's most valuable resources, according to the Philippines' Child and Youth Welfare Code. The improvement of the child's wellbeing and quality of life is based on his parent's or guardian's moral guidance and support as well.

Focusing on the impact of parental working conditions, this study suggests that job quality and the level of work-family conflict significantly affect children's cognitive and behavioral development (Westrupp, *et al.*, 2016). A study entitled "Does the Amount of Time Mothers Spend with Children or Adolescents Matter?" delves into the effects of maternal employment on child cognitive development, considering various aspects such as the child's age and the quality of childcare arrangements. It provides insights into the nuanced relationship between parental work and cognitive outcomes. (Milkie, Nomaguchi & Denny, 2015).

This study aims to explore the various aspects of the working parent's perspectives and its complex interaction with child development. By examining a range of socio-economic, psychological, and cultural factors, this study seeks to uncover the challenges faced by working parents and their impact on their children. Through comprehensive analysis and empirical evidence, this study aims to reveal how working parents' perspectives subtly impact children's cognitive abilities, emotional intelligence, and social skills.

Statement of the Problem

This study will investigate The Perspective of Full-Time Working Parents on Children's Development among the parents here in Cebu City. Specifically, this study aims to answer the following questions:

1. Determine the perspective of full-time working parents.
2. Determine the challenges and problems encountered by working parents.

Significance of the Study

The findings of this study will have particular results on the perspectives of full-time working parents on child development in Cebu City.

Benefiting the study are the various sectors that follow:

Children: The result of the study will help the youth to manage and improve their behavior of being harmless to themselves and others under every condition. It will give them realizations to think of ways or solutions that could result in betterment of their development.

Parents: The adults will benefit from the study through the findings, data being gathered and recommendations. The adults will be able to keep track of how to assess the youths' behavior and apply the equilibrium between working and taking care of their children.

Family: This study gives hints to the members and realization to support child development of dealing with working conflicts and active involvement in their daily lives appear to provide multiple benefits. They may serve a promotive function through their direct effect on aggression, and a protective function by attenuating risk factors within the social environment.

Future Researcher: This study will serve as a basis for other research studies regarding the perspectives of full-time working parents on child development.

Scope and Delimitation

The scope of the study is to determine the perspectives of the full-time working of the parents in Cebu City in dealing with mutual disagreement and impacts of their involvement towards child development. It somehow helps the adults to manage their practice of working and giving quality time to their children.

The experiment will be conducted at Cebu City by choosing four full-time working parents. This study will not cover other problems that are beyond the perspectives of full-time working parents that affect child development. The study is limited only to the full-time working parents of Cebu City who have children from ages 3-7 years old. This experiment will be conducted through the use of interviews. By the use of this approach, the researchers will be able to determine the perspectives of full-time working parents on children development.

Definition of Terms

Parent: Someone who looks after and raises a child.

Cognitive: Relaying to, or involving (such as thinking, understanding, learning and remembering).

Conflict: It can be defined as a relationship where two people have incompatible goals and use a variety of pro-social and anti-social strategies to influence each other's behavior.

Development: A procedure that results in growth, advancement, good change, or the addition of elements that are physical, economic, environmental, social, and demographic.

Full-time: Using or making use of the entire typical workday or workweek.

Review of Related Literature

The literature has been carefully selected and the accuracy of the information provided has been checked. Subtopics and concepts are arranged systematically. This requires a more consistent and comprehensive presentation of the literature study.

Child Development

According to the ecological model of child development (Bronfenbrenner & Crouter, 1982), parents' experiences and duties outside of the home, such as those at work, can have a big impact on children's development. The majority of research on parental employment has concentrated on how schedules and hours of work affect children's social and cognitive development, frequently ignoring the potential influence of parents' work experiences (such as autonomy and self-direction) on their kids (Perry-Jenkins, Goldberg, Smith, & Logan, 2011). If we want to identify crucial worksite intervention areas that can benefit employed parents, we must put more emphasis on parental work circumstances than just work hours.

The current body of evidence connecting parental employment with children's development has some gaps. First, putting aside the question of whether parents work or not, little is known about working parents' work experiences, particularly those of low-income workers who have fewer financial resources and access to family-friendly

policies than those from middle-class families (Yoshikawa, Weisner, & Lower, 2009). Second, although working fathers spend more time in early child care, the majority of studies in this field concentrate on mothers' employment, neglecting how fathers' employment conditions are related to children's development (Bianchi & Milkie, 2010).

According to growing studies on the subject (Gunnar & Fisher, 2006), the first year of life is a particularly vulnerable time in baby development. Working conditions may have a significant impact on how engaged and sensitive parents can be, which will ultimately affect how their children develop.

Cognitive Development

Parents have a significant impact on their child's cognitive development in the early years, which is why it is important to keep interaction between home and school, particularly during the primary school years, if you want your child to flourish. Even though family history seems to be a significant factor in determining parental participation, most parents are able to put in more time and effort to support their children's education both at home and at school if they are given the proper encouragement (Ho, 2009) ^[8].

Parental Involvement

Parental participation is referred to as a "rich vein" of ongoing parental impact in children's lives as they grow throughout the elementary, middle, and high school years by Hoover-Dempsey & Sandler. This suggests that the advantages of a healthy home-school relationship continue well into children's adult lives rather than just being evident in their early academic success. While moms and fathers have relatively different ideas about how the household is divided up, there is universal consensus regarding who in the family is more focused on their job or career. For instance, in two-parent households where both parents work full time, 62% believe both are equally focused on their jobs, whereas 22% and 15%, respectively, say the father is more so. There are just slight variations in mothers' and fathers' answers on this question in this kind of household.

Healthcare providers, educators, and child development specialists can all help spot potential problems. Regular check-ups and developmental screenings are performed by pediatricians to monitor a child's progress, whereas teachers and school counselors may identify academic or social issues that raise concerns. These specialists work with parents to examine the child's development and may propose additional examination or intervention by specialists such as pediatric psychologists or speech therapists.

In some situations, older children or teenagers may become aware of their developmental issues, particularly regarding mental health or social difficulties. They may express their concerns to their parents or seek assistance on their own. In essence, it is typically a combination of parental observations, professional input, and, in some situations, child self-awareness that leads to the understanding that something is wrong with a child's development. Multiple stakeholders must ensure that any difficulties are detected and addressed correctly to promote the child's growth and well-being.

Workforce Integration

Low-income parents have left the benefit rolls and entered the workforce in significant numbers since modern welfare

reform got underway in the 1980s. The Earned Income Tax Credit has additionally provided a financial incentive for low-income parents to work. As a result, unlike some of the other two-generation mechanisms covered in this issue of Future of Children, policies in the US that support low-income parents finding employment are both prevalent and well-established.

Collaborative Approaches

In two-parent families, parenting and household responsibilities are shared more equally when both the mother and father work full time than when the father is employed full time and the mother is employed part time or not employed, according to a survey conducted on March 13 among 1,807 U.S. parents with children younger than 18. But even in households where both parents work full time, many say a large share of the day-to-day parenting responsibilities falls to mothers.

Holistic Development

Monitoring a child's physical, cognitive, emotional, and social development and comparing it to average developmental milestones for their age is usually necessary to determine whether something is wrong with their development. It's important to keep in mind that children develop at different rates, and therefore missing a milestone occasionally doesn't necessarily signify a serious issue. However, if you observe any of the following areas with major delays or concerns, it may be an indication that something needs to be addressed: Physical developmental issues can include delays in fine-motor skill development like holding a spoon or crayon as well as gross motor skills like crawling or walking. Cognitive delays might show up as issues with memory, learning, problem-solving, or language development. A child's capacity to comprehend and engage with the outside world may be impacted by this. The ability of a child to comprehend and control their emotions as well as build positive relationships is a part of their emotional development. Excessive anxiety, aggressiveness, withdrawal, or dramatic mood fluctuations may be symptoms of emotional issues. Social interaction and relationships are key components of a child's social development. It can be alarming if a child consistently struggles to make friends, comprehend social signs, or engage in social activities that are suitable for their age. Delays in speech and language development, including issues with comprehension or expression of ideas, could be a sign of something improper. Some children may also stutter or have speech problems. Behavioral issues can range in severity from little ones like temper tantrums to more serious ones like oppositional defiant or conduct disorders. Behavior that is persistent and disruptive could require attention. It is advised to consult with medical experts, such as pediatricians, child psychologists, or developmental specialists, if you are worried about your child's development. To promote healthy development, they can evaluate the child, offer guidance, and, if necessary, suggest interventions or therapies. In order to address developmental issues and assist children in realizing their full potential, early intervention is frequently necessary.

Assessing Child's Development

The assessment that something is wrong with a child's development does not usually come from either the parents

or the child himself. Instead, it is frequently a collaborative process including different perspectives. Because they engage with their children on a daily basis and can see their growth and habits, parents are typically the first to identify potential developmental issues in their children. They may become aware of delays or variations from regular developmental milestones and seek professional assistance.

Attributions and Attitudes of Mothers and Fathers in the Philippines

The role of parents' cognitions in shaping socialization practices and children's developmental outcomes is conceivably of universal significance. However, as with the majority of research on other psychological phenomena, studies in this area have largely been conducted in Western countries, particularly the United States. It therefore behooves researchers to examine mothers' and fathers' cognitions, and their consequences for children's development, in other cultural contexts to achieve a more comprehensive understanding. Investigations of these issues among Filipino families are scarce and are generally descriptive and intuitive accounts of local sociocultural family values, some of which were conducted two or three decades past (Shwalb, Shwalb, Nakazawa, Hyun, Le, & Satiadarma, 2009). This contributes a current, empirical examination of Filipino parenting cognitions in its consideration of mean level and within-family similarities and differences between mothers and fathers in attributions and attitudes.

Parental Involvement in the Philippines

Parental involvement refers to the amount of participation a parent has when it comes to the schooling of his/her children. Some schools foster healthy parental involvement, but sometimes parents have hesitations if they will involve themselves with their children's education. It has been advocated in Western countries. However, there is a body of literature that examines the significance of social and cultural influences and the effects of parents' involvement in and expectations of their children's development and learning. It is important for schools to recognize the existents with diverse backgrounds on when, why, and how they are involved in their children's education. Parenting is important in Philippine society because family is viewed as a center to one's social world. But, social contexts in which Filipino families are embedded have changed rapidly over the past ten years (Ochoa & Torre, n.d.). Children's learning is increasingly moving toward a broader vision of 21st century learning. As children's education increasingly occurs across a range of settings, parents are uniquely positioned to help ensure that these settings best support their children's specific learning needs. Thus, parental involvement research remains misrepresentative of parents and the involvement that they have with their children's education (Jackson, 2010).

Conceptual Framework

Figure 1 presents the conceptual framework of the study. It consists of two variables, the working parent as an independent variable and the child development as the dependent variable.

In Figure 1, Working parents as independent variables pertain to the fact that, Pew Research Center (2015) ^[12] stated that in economic terms, families with two full-time

working parents are better off than other families. The median household income for families with two full-time working parents and at least one child under 18 at home is \$102,400, compared with \$84,000 for households where the father works full-time and the mother works part-time and \$55,000 for households where the father works full-time and the mother is not employed. But as a new Pew Research Center survey shows, balancing work and family poses challenges for parents. More than half (56%) of all working parents say this balancing act is difficult. Among working mothers, 41% report that being a parent has made it harder for them to advance in their career; about half that share of working fathers (20%) say the same.

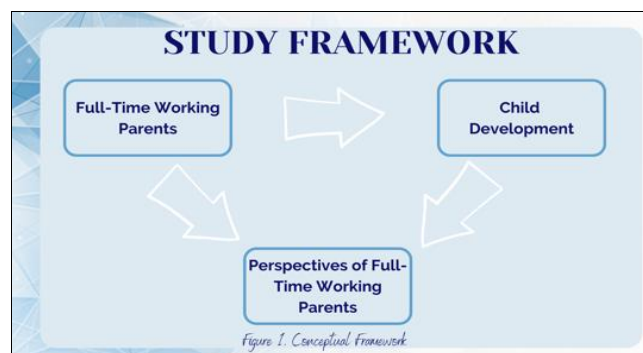


Fig 1: Conceptual Framework

Another variable, child development refers on the one hand, working parents can be positive role models for their children, and, of course, the income they earn can improve their children's lives in many ways. On the other hand, work can impair the developing bond between parents and young children, especially when the parents work long hours or evening and night shifts. The stress that parents bring home from their jobs can detract from their parenting skills, undermine the atmosphere in the home, and thereby introduce stress into children's lives (Heinrich, 2014).

Research Methodology

This chapter aims to assess the research design, data gathering procedure, data analysis and statistical treatment to attain an explanation for the results.

Research Design

In managing the study, the researchers used a descriptive qualitative approach as the scheme of evaluating and analyzing data collected. The data used in the study are gathered using participants' perspective of qualitative research to collect appropriate data. A phenomenological type of research design will be used in determining the perspective of full-time working parents on child development in Cebu City. The process of doing an in-depth interview and informal group discussion is the focus of this part. Data that will be gathered will be shown on the data analysis.

Research Environment

Cebu City is a city in the south-central Philippines' Cebu Island. It is shielded by the interior Cordillera Central and the offshore Mactan Island, which are both on Cebu Island's eastern coast. It is a thriving port and one of the biggest cities in the nation. The protected strait between Mactan Island and the coast serves as its harbor. The island of Cebu

is 122 miles (196 km) long, although it is little more than 20 miles (32 km) wide in many places. According to the 2020 census, Metro Cebu was the third-most populated metropolitan region in the country with a total population of 3,165,799 people.

The study will be conducted in Cebu City, specifically in Metro Cebu, wherein we can easily access the adults who serve as our respondents.

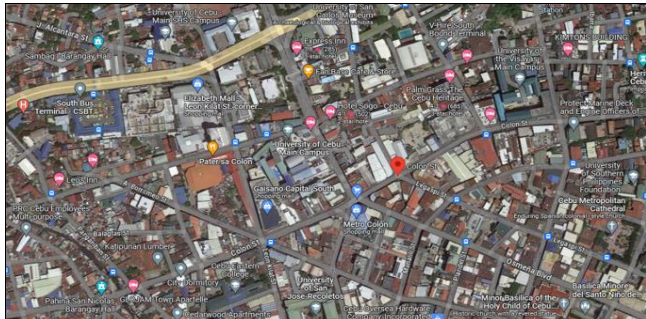


Fig 2: The Geographical Location of Metro Cebu

Respondents of the Study

Identifying the perspective of full-time working parents on children development are being evaluated in the study, the random people from Cebu City. The parents are the target subjects. Respondents, therefore, are providers of information needed in the study, answered orally or in writing.

The study will be requiring 4 respondents who are particularly parents who have children at the age of 3-7 years old. Parents are extremely important in influencing their children's behavior and morals. But it could be difficult for parents who are also working full-time to set aside time to impart valuable life lessons. According to a study published in Child Development, children of parents who prioritize work over family time may acquire similar attitudes, placing a stronger focus on career success and materialistic pursuits.

Each one will undergo an in-depth interview about the perspectives of full-time working parents towards the implications for child development.

Instrument of the Study

An interview questionnaire will be prepared by the researchers to determine the concepts that are caused by the full-time employment of parents on child development. The respondents' profile will be the indicator that will help determine the issue stated.

The researcher's questionnaire will ask the respondents to provide their own understanding of the certain issue through face-to-face interview which uses open-ended questions. An appointment will be set between the researchers and the respondents through a group discussion which entails the flow of the interview.

Scoring Guidelines:

	Never	Rarely	Very Often	Always
Score	1	2	3	4
	Has no knowledge about the subject.	Has enough knowledge about the subject.	Has appropriate knowledge about the subject.	Has complete, concise, and appropriate knowledge about the subject.

Adapted Tools

Guide Checklist

1.1 Parent Survey Questions for Self-assessment

Questions	Rating Scale			
	1. Never	2. Rarely	3. Very Often	4. Always
How often do you assist your child in answering their assignment?				
When your child is crying and did something wrong, do you talk with your child and process their emotions?				
Do you talk to your child about their education?				
Is it you who makes the decision about the education of your child? If yes, how often?				
How often do you attend your child's activities at school?				

1.2 Parent survey questions to understand the relationship with their child

Questions	Rating Scale			
	1. Never	2. Rarely	3. Very Often	4. Always
1. Do you spend time with your child after work or when you go home?				
2. Do you discuss your child's emotional and academic needs with them regularly?				
3. How often do you miss answering the questions of your child?				
4. How often do you have misunderstandings in front of your child?				
5. How often do you go for outings with your children?				

Interview Guide Questions

Guide Questionnaire for Parents:

1. Why do you and your husband work full time?
2. Who takes good care of your child when you work?
3. How often do you notice your child throwing tantrums whenever you scold him/her?

Data Gathering Procedures

The letter of permission to conduct the study will be signed by the research teacher, college coordinator, and school head. Data will be collected through face-to-face interviews. Then, data will be evaluated qualitatively according to the common content that every data has. Before proceeding with the formal interview, the researchers will make use of technology to obtain the interviewees' responses from the said questions. The questions will mainly focus on the factors influencing the perspectives of full-time employment of parents and how it made a significant impact on children's development concerning their concerns.

Data Analysis

A cross-case analysis can provide valuable insights into how full-time working parents perceive the impact of their employment on their children's development. This information can inform policies, support systems, and

initiatives aimed at improving the work-life balance for working parents and ensuring the well-being of their children. Conducting a cross-case analysis on the perspectives of full-time working parents regarding children's development involves examining multiple individual cases to identify common themes and differences in how parents perceive the impact of their employment on their children's growth and well-being. This type of analysis can shed light on the various ways in which full-time working parents perceive and manage the challenges and benefits related to their children's development.

The participants' perspectives will be investigated using a qualitative cross-case study design, with four carefully selected respondents examined as individual cases within the study. The cross-case study design will allow for comparisons and contrasts between the four individual cases, allowing for a thorough exploration of various points of view. The cross-case study approach will enable a more refined understanding of the research topic, extracting meaningful themes and patterns from the participants' perspectives.

Sampling Technique

This study uses a purposive sampling technique in which it is considered as a non-probability sampling in which researchers rely on their judgment when choosing members of the population to participate in their study. The participants of the study are the parents of Cebu City who have full-time jobs. There will be 4 random adult respondents. This study will be conducted in Cebu City.

Ethical Considerations

Below are the ethical considerations which are relevant to the study.

Conflict of interest

The purpose of this study is to enable researchers to develop in the field of education and to know to what extent elementary teachers are prepared to adapt inclusivity in their classrooms and professional development. Therefore, there is no conflict of interest in the results of our research study.

Privacy and confidentiality

Respondents will be informed that the following data will be collected while conducting this survey. Their personal data will be treated as confidential. Instead, use aliases when presenting and analyzing data. If the researcher knows the participants' identities, assure them their information will be kept confidential. Keep personal data (such as names or

contact information) separate from survey responses to avoid unwanted access.

Informed consent

Respondents will be informed about the purpose and benefits of the checklist in our study. Permission is primarily requested for their own purposes and safety.

Risks

In this study, there is no way to harm respondents while collecting data. Data will be collected using checklists and interviews completed at a time convenient to participants. Limit the number of people who have access to raw data. Only approved researchers who are actively participating in the study and are aware of the confidentiality restrictions should have access to the data.

Recruitment

The recruitment of respondents was based on an easily accessible location for our survey. The researchers discuss with respondents how this is done from start to finish.

Benefits

The results of the survey we conducted will bring many benefits to the respondents. When the results are published in the most famous journal, the proposed pedagogical and curriculum recommendations are shared.

Incentives

Course credit incentives will be awarded to those who participated in this study.

Collaborative Study Terms of Reference

Cooperative research was not carried out in this study. During the interview, the respondents will be informed that the interview will be recorded to ensure that all information is thoroughly recorded. After transcription and analysis of descriptive data, all transcripts are stored where only the researchers have accessibility. Subtitles are destroyed with a shredder and audio recordings are deleted after data analysis.

Results and Discussion

This chapter presents the analysis and interpretation of data gathered from the answers to the questionnaires distributed to the field. The said data were presented in tabular form in accordance with the specific questions posited on the statement of the problem.

Participants	1. Why do you and your husband work full time?	2. Who takes good care of your child when you work?	3. How often do you notice your child throwing tantrums whenever you scold him/her?
Participant 1	<i>"Para sa pinansyal stability kay naa miy tulo ka anak unya ako ug akong bana naningkamot kutob sa among makaya para mahatag and mga panginahanglan ug gusto sa among mga anak."</i>	<i>"Ang lola sa akong mga anak. Ang inahan sa akong bana miboluntaryo sa iyang kaugalingon sa pag atiman sa iyang mga apo kay dili siya gusto nga mosalig sa bisan kinsa nga muatiman sa iyang mga apo."</i>	<i>"Usahay, kung dili siya mahatagan sa mga butang nga iyang gusto."</i>
Participant 2	<i>" Ang akong bana ug ako nag trabaho nga full - time tungod kay naa mi tulo ka anak"</i> <i>We have other expenses to pay, like water bills, electricity bills, and tuition fees.</i>	<i>" Ang labing nag atiman sa among mga anak kay mao ang akong bana, kay nagtrabaho siya on call, diin motrabaho ra siya kon tawagan siya sa iyang kompanya"</i> <i>That's why he can monitor our</i>	<i>" Dili nako makit-an permi ang akong mga anak nga mag tantrum pero panagsa ra nila buhaton, tungod kay badlongon naku akong mga anak"</i>

	<p><i>“Naa koy usa ka anak nga babaye nga nagtungha na sa kolehiyo”</i></p> <p><i>And we need to save for the college of our other two daughters and we only have a minimum salary for both of us.</i></p>	<p><i>daughters while I am working, and I can only monitor their assignments and things they need for their school once I’m home.</i></p>	
Participant 3	<p><i>For basic needs support (survival for eating, living, drinking), also for food, bills, water, medicine, and milk.</i></p> <p><i>“We really need to work kay daghan kaayo og bayronon and expenses especially sa school.”</i></p>	<p><i>“Akoang mga pag-umangkon, sisters-in-law, sila mama ug papa, mao mobantay sa ako anak kung naa mi sa school nag work.”</i></p>	<p><i>“Every time we have a misunderstanding, he gets frustrated. Sometimes mag away mi kay kasab-an man siya ni daddy kay mag kiat, kung kinsa tung tao na hinungdan ngano gibunalan siya sa iyang papa, adto siya masuko nya manghapak. Sometimes only kanang di siya ganahan naay laing tao nga hinungdan maong mamunal iya papa.”</i></p>
Participant 4	<p><i>“Both of us are working full time because we’re not able to support our family with only one person working. That’s the main reason.”</i></p>	<p><i>“My sister-in-laws, my parents or lolo and lola, my pamangkins, and relatives, are the ones who take care of my child when my wife and I work at school.”</i></p>	<p><i>“Nowadays, almost every time, because we scold him whenever he isn’t listening to his mother since my wife is pregnant with our second son.”</i></p>

Participant #1

Based on Participant 1’s answers, the respondent indicates a concern for financial stability due to having three children. This suggests a perceived correlation between the number of dependents and the financial challenges faced by the family: *“naningkamot kutob sa among makaya”* suggests a concerted effort or determination from both parents to continuously exert themselves to fulfill their children’s needs. This highlights their commitment to their children’s well-being despite potential financial limitations. This statement underscores concerns regarding the perceived correlation between the number of dependents (in this case, three children) and the financial challenges faced by the family. A study conducted by Yeung, J. (2008) ^[14], family income matters for young children’s development. The study examined how two measures of income (stability and level) were associated with preschool children’s developmental outcomes (achievement, test scores and the behavior problem index) through investment and family process pathways.

Additionally, based on Participant 1’s answer to the second question, it indicates the significant role played by the respondent’s mother-in-law in taking care of her grandchildren: *“Ang lola sa akong mga anak. Ang inahan sa akong bana miboluntaryo sa iyang kaugalingon sa pag atiman sa iyang mga apo kay dili siya gusto nga mosalig sa bisan kinsa nga muatiman sa iyang mga apo.”* Choosing to take on this responsibility voluntarily, the grandmother asserts her autonomy and preference for personally tending to her grandchildren, foregoing reliance on others for their care. This decision underscores a deeply rooted family dynamic of support and trust, where the mother-in-law’s protective instinct and nurturing nature manifest strongly. Such active involvement not only strengthens family bonds but also reflects traditional values and cultural norms, emphasizing the transmission of values and care across generations. A study conducted by Stein, Cupito, Mendez, Prandoni, Huq & Westerberg (2014) ^[13] seeks to organize and critique existing research using a developmental science framework. Key tenets of this perspective that are highlighted in the review are close consideration of how familism develops within an individual across time, manifests itself at different points in development, and impacts child, adolescent, and family functioning, in consideration of expressions of familism and the impact of

familism on outcomes during earlier and later periods of development is offered as a recommendation for deriving a more complete understanding of the function of familism.

The response of the participant in the third question shows that at times, if the individual isn’t able to acquire the things they desire or want, it might lead to a particular emotional or psychological impact. This statement indicates a potential connection between unfulfilled desires and emotional experiences. It hints at the possibility that not obtaining desired things could potentially affect the individual’s mood, contentment, or overall well-being. Maslow’s hierarchy of needs suggests that unmet needs can affect one’s psychological well-being (Navy, S. 2020) ^[9]. Unfulfilled desires may hinder the fulfillment of higher-level needs (e.g., esteem or self-actualization), impacting emotional satisfaction. This response demonstrates the possible emotional consequences of unmet desires and the strategies individuals employ when faced with such circumstances.

Participant #2

Based on Participant 2’s answers to question number 1, the participant’s responses shed light on the financial responsibilities and challenges faced by the respondent and their spouse. The decision to work full-time stems from the need to support their three children. The mention of various expenses, such as water and electricity bills, coupled with tuition fees, highlights the multitude of financial obligations they must meet.

Moreover, with one daughter already in college, the couple feels the pressing need to save for the educational expenses of their two younger daughters: *“And we need to save for the college of our other two daughters and we only have a minimum salary for both of us”*. The participant’s emphasis on having only a minimum salary for both partners underscores the financial constraints they grapple with, emphasizing the necessity of working full-time to sustain their family and plan for their children’s future education. A study conducted by ILO (2022) stated that inflation has affected low-wage earners the hardest since they spend a bigger proportion of their income on energy, food, and other vital products and services, where price increases are greater than for non-essential commodities. The study highlighted the especially steep rise in energy and food costs that reduces the purchasing power of an increasing number of workers and their families, triggering a cost-of-living crisis

in which they struggled to make ends meet.

Additionally, participants 2's statement to question number 2, provided information about the family dynamics surrounding childcare and parental responsibilities. The participant emphasizes " *Ang labing nag atiman sa among mga anak kay mao ang akong bana, kay nagtrabaho siya on call, diin motrabaho ra siya kon tawagan siya sa iyang kompanya*". These regulations are part of parental leave schemes in many European countries (Huerta *et al.*, 2013; Ekberg *et al.*, 2013). This arrangement allows the respondent, most often the mother, to work outside the home with confidence, knowing that their daughters are in the care of their husband. Despite this arrangement, the participant expresses limitations in their ability to actively participate in their daughters' academic lives due to work obligations. They claim that they can only supervise school assignments and care for their daughters' academic needs when they get home from work. This response demonstrates a division of parental responsibilities to accommodate work responsibilities, with the husband primarily attending to childcare needs during his on-call work schedule and the respondent managing academic aspects upon returning home, indicating a cooperative parenting approach within the family.

Lastly, Based on Participant 2's answers to question number 3, the participant does not frequently witness their children throwing tantrums, but acknowledges that it does occur on occasion. The infrequency of these outbursts is attributed to the participant's proactive approach in punishing or correcting their children's behavior. According to Nuraini and Tawil, temper tantrums are behavioral disorders in which children attempt to exert control over their parents. The term "badlongon naku akong mga anak" implies that the respondent employs disciplinary measures or corrective actions on a regular basis to discourage or prevent their children from indulging in such behavior. Tantrums are typical in children, but if not treated appropriately, they can lead to negative behavior in children in the future, such as aggressiveness, self-harm, or injuring others (Nurfadilah, 2021). It signifies a proactive parenting technique focused on teaching discipline and managing their children's behavior, resulting in a family dynamic in which tantrums are not usual.

Participant #3

The participant's response in the first question implies that work is needed in order to fulfill the basic needs of the family due to high expenses. The cost of basic daily necessities for families with children is displayed in the Basic Needs Budgets created by the National Center for Children in Poverty (NCCP). According to Basic Needs Budgets, a family's minimal daily needs can be met with an income that is between 1.5 and 3.5 times the official poverty line (\$22,050 annually for a family of four), depending on the area. Child care and housing are usually the biggest costs, but transportation and health care can often be just as expensive. Paying the expenses presents a significant difficulty for two-parent households as well, even though it is especially tough for single parents to make ends meet.

In light of the participant's response to the second question, it offered details on the connection between parents' capacity to engage in the workforce and the accessibility and cost of daycare options. Analysis of governmental regulations, availability of child care facilities, and the

function of relatives in the family as caretakers are among the manifestations of this. An essential source of monetary, social, and practical support are extended family networks. Providing these kinds of support is often linked to better mental and physical health status (Almedom, 2005; Suh, 1992), and it might be especially crucial for enhancing young children's health and wellbeing. Grandparents and other extended female relatives play significant roles in the daily lives of children in situations where extended families live close to one another and where childrearing responsibilities are shared by multiple caregivers (Dasré *et al.*, 2019; Pesando and Global Family Change team, 2018; Pilkauskas *et al.*, 2020).

The response of the participant in the third question shows that the synchronization between parent and child can be improved by parents understanding how to address their child's basic bodily (e.g., hunger) and emotional (e.g., wanting to be held or calmed) needs, as well as how to read infants' cues and signals. More specifically, for early children's best growth, parents need to know how to properly nourish their children, create safe sleeping settings, soothe crying babies, and express love and affection. (Bowlby, 2008; Chung-Park, 2012; Regalado & Halfon, 2001; Zarnowiecki *et al.*, 2011). Improvements in parents' understanding of typical crying patterns in infants are linked to fewer needless trips to the ER for young patients (Barr *et al.*, 2015). Further evidence that knowledge influences behavior is provided by systematic reviews of studies with a variety of design types conducted by Bryanton and colleagues (2013) of randomized controlled trials and Middlemiss and colleagues (2015) of studies. According to both groups, mother knowledge about her infant's behavior is positively correlated with improvements in the home environment and infant sleep duration.

Participant #4

The participant's response in the first question implies that if there is just one person working, there won't be enough survival assistance. In 46% of two-parent households, both parents are employed full-time. The majority of these households divide up the parenting, disciplining, and housework duties. When it comes to playing or engaging in activities with children, as well as punishing them, moms and fathers divide the work more equally. In two-parent households, there are differences in the ways that mothers and fathers view how they divide certain obligations. When it comes to duties and household chores, the disparity is most noticeable (Pew Research Center, 2015)^[12].

The participant's response to the second question deeply resonates with extended family members as caregivers to children whose both parents are working full time. Research analyzing the connections between the outcomes of children and their extended families reveals that having extended family members is linked to better nutritional status (Burchi, 2012; Carter and Maluccio, 2003; Usman *et al.*, 2021), general health status (Clark *et al.*, 2018; Kanaiaupuni *et al.*, 2005; Turney, 2013), lower mortality rates among children under five (Adams *et al.*, 2002; Sear *et al.*, 2002; Sear and Mace, 2008), and cognitive development (LaFave and Thomas, 2017). According to these results, extended family members may be crucial in assisting young children in maintaining their health, at least in part by facilitating their access to medical treatment when necessary.

According to the participant's response to the third question, anxiety and tantrums were related in this sample. This finding is consistent with previous research (Kashani *et al.*, 1991; Speltz *et al.*, 1999) that shows an association between anxiety and oppositional behavior in older children. It also implies that this relationship may start early. Put another way, the association between anxiety and oppositional conduct may start even before a child exhibits oppositional behavior; it does not seem to be a developmental artifact. This association also implies that, in the case of older children, early intervention may be essential to stop the tendency from intensifying and that tantrums may indicate a need for special education services. One should reevaluate the intervention strategies that are frequently advised to parents and early childhood educators (e.g., timeout, isolation), as some of them may serve to raise anxiety, if children can show signs of worry through the externalizing behavior of a tantrum. Remarkably, parents in this study regarded "worry/fear/nervousness" as the least likely cause of tantrums. This shows that in order to effectively react, parents and caregivers may need to first recognize a tantrum as a possible anxiety response.

Conclusion

In conclusion, there are a variety of complex viewpoints held by full-time working parents regarding the development of their children. While the demands of a full-time job can present challenges in terms of time and energy allocation, many working parents are actively engaged in their children's lives and prioritize their development. Factors such as the quality of childcare, work-life balance, and support systems play crucial roles in shaping these perspectives. Some full-time working parents may express concerns about not being able to spend as much time with their children as they would like, but they often find ways to make the most of the time they do have together. The importance of communication and quality interactions becomes paramount in fostering a positive parent-child relationship. Additionally, working parents may emphasize the value of setting a positive example for their children by demonstrating a strong work ethic, resilience, and the ability to balance various responsibilities.

It is essential to recognize that there is no one-size-fits-all conclusion, as individual circumstances, values, and priorities vary. Some parents may feel empowered and fulfilled by their careers, viewing work as a positive influence on their children's development by providing financial stability and role modeling a strong work ethic. Others may experience challenges in managing work demands alongside parenting responsibilities and may need additional support systems. Ultimately, the perspectives of full-time working parents on children's development are complex and influenced by a myriad of factors. Open dialogue, support networks, and a flexible approach to parenting are crucial in navigating the unique challenges and opportunities that arise in balancing a career and raising children.

Findings of the Study

Full-time working parents generally express a nuanced perspective on their children's development, highlighting both challenges and benefits.

A notable finding emerged: a complex interplay of challenges and benefits. Many parents acknowledged the

difficulties of balancing demanding work schedules with the responsibilities of raising children. Time constraints and fatigue were frequently cited as challenges that could potentially impact the quality and quantity of parent-child interactions.

Many parents highlighted the role of work in modeling important values for their children, such as hard work, perseverance, and responsibility. Moreover, the financial stability provided by full-time employment was often seen as contributing to a more secure and enriched environment for the child's growth.

Interestingly, the findings indicated a significant variation in perspectives based on factors such as socioeconomic status, support systems, and the nature of the work itself. Parents in higher-income brackets tended to emphasize the positive impact of their work on their children's access to educational resources and extracurricular activities. On the other hand, parents facing greater economic challenges were more likely to express concerns about the potential impact of long working hours on their ability to engage with their children.

Summary of the Study

The aim of this study is to ascertain how parents in Cebu City who work full-time view their engagement in their children's development and how they handle conflict with one another. In some ways, it makes it easier for adults to balance their work and family time routines. Four working parents who are full-time are selected for the experiment, which will take place in Cebu City. Other issues that impact child development but are outside the purview of full-time working parents are not covered in this study. Only Cebu City's full-time working parents with children between the ages of three and seven are included in the study. Interviews are used in the conduct of this investigation.

Recommendations

Based on the data collected, it is advised that parents take a proactive and balanced approach to managing their time at work and spending quality time with their children. The findings of the participatory research demonstrated how crucial it was to carry out this investigation in order to understand the perspectives of full-time working parents that contribute to the development of their children. In addition, conducting interviews with four individuals might help future researchers obtain more accurate data and a wider range of information. With the school's assistance, the researchers might be able to generate a report or advocacy that would give these kinds of issues a chance.

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