

Abstract

The study examined whether a significant relationship could be found between perceived parental acceptance and self-determination, and perceived parental acceptance and life satisfaction among gay adolescents. It was grounded on parental acceptance – rejection theory by Rohner (1986) which attempts to predict and explain major causes, consequences, and other correlates of interpersonal- especially parental-acceptance and rejection worldwide. Quantitative correlational research design, interview, and three standardized instruments were utilized such as Child Parental Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire, Self-determination Scale, and Satisfaction with Life Scale for Children among 100 self-identified gay adolescents in Cavite. Results indicated that parental acceptance has a weak negative relationship and is not significant with self-determination at $-0.032 \leq 0.195$, $p < 0.749$. Furthermore, results revealed that parental acceptance has a moderate negative relationship and is significant with life satisfaction at $-0.334 \geq 0.195$, $p > 0.001$. The study showed that participants felt autonomously independent after perceiving rejection from parents, which implies that gay adolescents tend to make decisions on their own without reliance to other people and also to stand firmly for themselves. Furthermore, gay adolescents who perceived rejection from parents strive to cope up and look for factors which can make them happy and contented until they reach life satisfaction. The current study is deemed to add information in the field of psychology of homosexuality in terms of well-being, experiences, realities, and welfare of gay adolescents in a non-stigmatizing way.

Keywords: parental acceptance, life satisfaction, self-determination, gay adolescents