

**IMPLICATIONS OF FAMILY DYNAMICS TO HOMOSEXUAL  
DEVELOPMENT AMONG SELECTED GAYS IN DASMARIÑAS, CAVITE**

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## ABSTRACT

**Name of Institution:** De La Salle University- Dasmariñas

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**Title:** “Implications of Family Dynamics to Homosexual Development among Selected Gays in Dasmariñas, Cavite.”

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**Statement of the problem:**

1. What is the father-child relationship of the research participants?
2. What is the mother-child relationship of the research participants?
3. What is the primary relationship with siblings of the research participants?
4. What are the implications of relationship with family members of the research participants to homosexual development?

**Assumption:**

Family Dynamics can be considered as an influential to homosexual development among male homosexuals residing in Dasmariñas area.

**Scope and Delimitation:**

The main focus of the study seeks to determine whether family dynamics is considered as a determinant of homosexual behavior among males. The study is limited regardless of age, religion, educational attainment, civil status, and occupation for as long as they are willing to participate in the study. The researchers would only study the aspects of family dynamics that probably influence the identity of an individual and excluded the things outside the family or the extended family.

The researchers did not include those male homosexuals not having families and the socio-economic status of the respondents is also disregarded. To avoid the invalidation of test materials, part of the interpretations of the drawings of Family Kinetic Drawing Test will not be included in the appendices. The research participants of the study are male homosexuals residing in Dasmariñas area.

### **Research Instrument:**

Data collection method involves interview with the research participant, and providing of projective psychological test. In addition, a researcher made-guide questionnaire was also prepared, this includes the demographic profile of the participants as well as series of questions to gather further information about the relationships of the respondents to their family. This guide questionnaire was drafted based upon the relationship of the participants towards their father, mother and closer siblings. The researchers will also use the Kinetic Family Drawing Test (KFDT) which is a projective test.

### **Summary of Findings:**

1. The research participants are not close to their father because they are having a bad relationship when they were in their childhood years because of their sexual orientation. Their closeness is affected due to early death of the father, working abroad, being neglected, and discriminated by their father.
2. The relationship of the research participants to their mother is closer compared to their relationship to their father; also they feel that their mother inside the family mostly accept them. In addition, they also feel that they are very bonded with their mothers even though they do not consider their mother as dominant in the family.

3. The research participants reveal that all of them have brothers and sisters inside the family; most of them feel that they are closer to their female siblings. In addition, although they have shown positive relationship with their siblings, they still have conflicts with them and heavy conflicts are among their brothers compared with their conflicts with their sisters.

4. Eight out of nine research participants show that they receive good treatment from their family. One of nine research participants reveal that he does not receive good treatment from his father since he was discriminated by the latter upon knowing his identity as homosexual. On the other hand, all of the research participants are accepted by their family even after knowing that they are gays. Some are accepted on their later years since it is shown that their family has nothing to do with their situation anymore as homosexuals.

**Conclusion:**

1. The physical and emotional distance of the research participants to their father does not affect homosexual development. The father-child relationship has nothing to do with their sexual identity and orientation;
2. The relationship with mothers plays a vital role in one's own gender identity. It was concluded that closeness with mother may lead to homosexual development.;

3. The sibling's role in gender identity development is significant, all of the research participants considers themselves closer to female siblings that have influenced their view of feminine and masculine roles.;

4. There are implications of relationship that the research participants encountered with their family particular with their experiences and people behind who may have influenced them to be homosexual. Although, it is shown that some research participants have a physical distant from their father; some have a distant relationship with their father and brother as well. It is noted that the significant influence to homosexual development of the research participants are the acceptance of their becoming gay that they have received from their family.

**Recommendations:**

1. That a similar study be done for future researchers to further validate the findings of this study;
2. That interviewing family members of the research participants for future researchers must be done to support the study;
3. Increasing the numbers of participants for must be done for better findings;
4. That a more in- depth study on the family dynamics of homosexuals be done, i.e., longer and more sessions with them;



5. Using other research methods in data gathering;
6. Making programs for families to understand how their relationship with their children may affect their child's gender identity; and
7. Giving of additional psychological test for the research participants is recommended.

