

Motivational Factors of Adolescent Fatherhood and Its Implication to Social Relations

An Undergraduate Thesis
Presented to Behavioral Sciences Department
College of Liberal Arts
De La Salle University – Dasmaringas

In Partial Fulfillment
For the Requirements in
PSYM213 – Research in Psychology

Submitted by:

Burayag, Marie Jose C.

Jubinal, Jordan U.

Samio, Janelle Kristine L

PSY42

Thesis Adviser:

Ms. Maria Conception Bayot

March 2011

ABSTRACT

Name of Institution: De La Salle University – Dasmariñas

Address: Bagong Bayan, Dasmariñas City, Cavite

Title: Motivational Factors of Adolescent Fatherhood
and Its Implication on Social Relations

Authors: Burayag, Marie Josè C.
Jubinal, Jordan U.
Samio, Janelle Kristine L.

Funding Source: Parents

Cost: Php 8,000.00

Date Started: June 2010

Date Finished: March 2011

Scope and Coverage: The study intends to identify the motivational factors of adolescent fathers in entering parenthood at an early age and its implication on their social relations, specifically to their relationship with their Family, Peers and Partner. The participants of the study are 10 adolescent fathers ages 15 to 20, unmarried and non-resident or resident father. In addition, the participants should have accepted their task as fathers while their teenage partner is still pregnant with their baby. They are selected

based on the purpose of the study and regardless of their current location.

Methodology:

Purposive Sampling was used to select the respondents of the study. The researchers used qualitative interview research design and unstructured interview was used to gather data for the study. The interview was video-recorded and transcribed. From the transcribed data, the respondent's answers were tabulated and identified. Finally, summary and conclusions were made to address the objective of the study.

Major Findings:

1. Most of the respondents did not finish high school level and they tend to work in a low-paying job to support their own family. Furthermore, some of them still depend on their parents for financial support and others are still unemployed, which made it hard to raise their family.
2. Respondents claimed to have impregnated woman older than them.
3. Respondents considered external motivational factors in entering fatherhood at an early age.
4. Respondents considered internal motivational factors in entering fatherhood at an early age.

5. Most of the respondents experienced negative implications on their social relations, specifically on their peer relationship. They tend to have lesser time spent with their friends.

Conclusions

Based on the careful analysis of the data gathered, the following conclusions are were drawn;

1. Fatherhood may start at the age of 15 years old.
2. There are cases in which woman tends to be older than the man who impregnated them.
3. Respondents of the study exhibits low educational attainment and provides financial support by working in a low-paying job, from parents, and in some cases, inability to provide basic necessity because of unemployment.
4. Inability to support the child is not primarily an option; external factors such as family influence, relocation and woman's decision may affect the willingness to take full responsibility on the side of the father.
5. Most respondents have internal motivational factors to consider when entering fatherhood. Specifically, most respondents

who considered this factor claimed that personal decision fuels the idea of entering to fatherhood.

6. Negative Implications outweigh the Positive implication on social relation of adolescent fathers. Specifically, negative implications on peer relationship emerged to be the most affected area of social relations.
7. Unwanted pregnancy may either be accidental or intentional.

Recommendation

From the data gathered, results, summary and conclusions made in this study the following recommendations were created:

Adolescent Fathers. Adolescent Fatherhood comes with a high responsibility of providing all aspects of parenthood. The result suggest that source of income may come from low-paying jobs. Adolescent fathers suggest to continue and finish studying, even vocational training provided by TESDA if financially incapable, not only to find a better job in the future and to secure their financial needs, but also for their family.

Adolescent Mothers. Parenting for both sides, especially during teenage years, may be highly stressful. It is also recommended to continue studying despite the obvious state of early parenthood. More so, result of the study suggests that maternal barriers may limit the willingness of the father to take full responsibility. It is suggested to accept the paternal role so that the child will not grow without a biological father.

Family of the Participants. The study identified that parental influence in decision making can contribute to the decision making of the adolescent fathers in entering fatherhood. In line with this, it is evident that teenage parenthood is not an easy task, especially to those unknowledgeable of the situation. Parents must provide moral support and encouragement, especially in terms of education. This will not only benefit them as a person, but will also help them grow as a better parent.

Future Researchers. In the course of the study, the researchers identified adolescent fathers lower than 15 years old. It is recommended to extend the age bracket of the respondents for

future studies to expand the knowledge regarding adolescent fatherhood. More so, studying the relationship of low educational background, or even low socio-economic status, and adolescent fatherhood is encouraged. It also revealed that there are cases in which female age tends to be older than the male. It is suggested to study the dynamics of teenage pregnancy wherein the woman tends to be older than the male so that readers would be able to have additional information regarding teenage childbearing.

Psychologist. It is recommended to look deeper on the dilemma of early parenthood by conducting researches on *both* sides of the male and the female. Factors that may hinder paternal involvement were discovered during the course of the study. That is why; it is also suggested to further identify other factors that might prevent the willingness of adolescent father on taking full pledge of fatherhood.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page No.
TITLE PAGE	i
APPROVAL SHEET	ii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	iii
ABSTRACT	iv
TABLE OF CONTENTS	x
LIST OF FIGURES	xii
LIST OF TABLES	xiii
CHAPTER I: PROBLEM AND ITS BACKGROUND	
Introduction	1
Theoretical Framework	3
Statement of the Problem	4
Scope and Limitation	4
Significance of the Study	4
Definition of Terms	6
CHAPTER II: REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURES AND STUDIES	
Background and Characteristics of Adolescent Fathers	8
Motivational Factors of Adolescent Fathers in Entering Fatherhood	13
Implications on Social Relations	20
CHAPTER III: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	
Research Design	24
Research Participants	25
Research Instrument	25
Research Procedure	26
Data Analysis	26
CHAPTER IV: PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA	
Problem No. 1	27
Problem No. 2	37

Problem No. 3	51
---------------	----

CHAPTER V: SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATION

Summary	66
Conclusion	68
Recommendation	69

BIBLIOGRAPHY

APPENDICES

Appendix A: Interview Transcription	78
-------------------------------------	----



List of Figures

Figure 1

3

Theoretical Framework



List of Tables

Table	28
Demographic profile of the respondents according to their age when they became a father, current age, age of their partner when got pregnant, educational attainment, and current source of income	
Table 2.1	37
External Factors as Motivations in entering adolescent fatherhood	
Table 2.2	42
Internal Factors as Motivations in entering adolescent fatherhood	
Table 2.3	46
Categories of Motivational Factors	
Table 3.1	52
Positive Implications on Social Relations	
Table 3.2	57
Negative Implications on Social Relation	