

**Perception on Divorce of Married Filipino Couples living in the depressed areas
of Cavite: Implication to Religious Views**

**A Research Study Presented to
De La Salle University – Dasmariñas
College of Liberal Arts
Behavioral Sciences Department**

**In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
In Research Method II**

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Abstract

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Statement of the Problem

This study aims to know the Perception on Divorce of Married Filipino Couples living in the depressed areas of Cavite. The following are the objectives of the study:

1. What is the demographic profile of the married Filipino couples living in the depressed areas in Cavite?

- a. Age
 - b. Number of children
 - c. Length of Marriage
 - d. Religious Affiliation
 - e. Educational Attainment
 - f. Gross Monthly Income
2. What are the perceptions of the respondents towards divorce?
 3. What are the implications of the respondents' perceptions on divorce on their religious views?

Methodology

The researcher used Descriptive Research Design. This study collects data without making any alteration and initiating treatments. According to Glass & Elopkins (1984), Descriptive Research design involves gathering data that describes events and then organizes the overall data collection. In this research, the researchers used interview method. Interviewing is an essential part of most interview of most social research. It is also virtually infinitely flexible tool for research.

In choosing the respondents in this study, the researchers used convenience sampling wherein it is obtained by using any groups who happen to be available at that given situation.(Myers & Hansen. 2006). Convenience sampling is a non- probability sampling technique where

subjects are selected because of their convenient accessibility and proximity to the researchers. (Castilio, 2009) Respondents of this study are conveniently sampled, married Filipino couples. These respondents are from the depressed areas, of Paliparan 3, Dasmarinas, Cavite. Their age, gender, length of marriage, number of children, educational attainment, religious affiliation and gross monthly income will be included.

The researcher made use of a self made questionnaire, Interview Questionnaire on Divorce. Included in the first page of the questionnaire is a portion for demographic data such as age, gender, number of children, length of marriage, religious affiliation, gross monthly income, and educational attainment. Questions 1 to 4 shall answer the second statement of the problem about divorce, and questions 5 to 7 shall answer the third statement of the problem concerning the relationship of religion on divorce.

This research used a self made interview questionnaire to gathered information from the respondents. The research procedures are the following: The researchers gathered information from related Literatures and studies. The researchers will interview at least (10) couples. After the respondents have answered the demographic profile form, the researchers will then start the interview process, the researches made use a self made questionnaire as a guided question in order to draw out the respondents perception on divorce and it's implication to religious views. Lastly, the data

obtained were transcribed, analyzed and encoded by the respondents. After the interview will be conducted, the respondents were assured that the information that they gave would be confidential and their names would be change.

Findings

The study shows the following data from ten Filipino married couples in the depressed areas of Cavite, specifically in Paliparan 3.

1. The ten couples vary on the length of marriage ranging from 6 years to 33 years. Number of children ranges from as low as 2 to as high as 10 per couple. The youngest female respondent was 25 years in age and the oldest was 63, while the youngest male respondent was 27 in age and the oldest was 64. Sixteen of the 20 respondents were affiliated with Roman Catholicism, two of them are with the United Pentecostal Church, while the other two of them were affiliated with the Born Again Christian church and the Iglesia ni Cristo, respectively. 14 of the respondents only finished High School, 3 of them finished Elementary, 2 of them were college undergraduates, and one was an elementary graduate.
2. 17 (85 percent) of the respondents disagreed on divorce while only 3 (15 percent) agreed on the said issue.
3. All of the respondents believed that religion is a huge contributing factor on their belief toward divorce, whether or not they agree on the issue.

Conclusions

Based on the data gathered, the researchers concluded that:

1. Married Filipino couples see divorce as a factor for familial arguments, and therefore seen as a something that shall be avoided.
2. The Philippines is the only nation in Asia that expresses its opposition against divorce. Therefore, the religion and the church have big contributions on the Filipino's perception towards the issue of divorce. The church is a national institution that cannot be questioned of its beliefs.
3. Women are family oriented. Therefore, it is concluded that husbands are the ones who are most likely initiate divorce than wives.

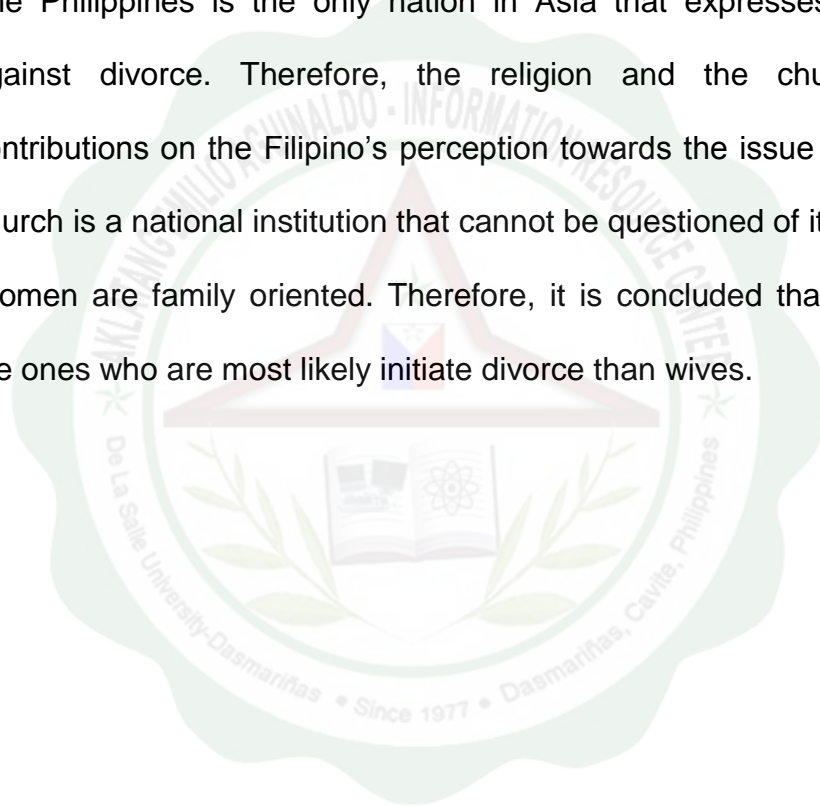


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Summary

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