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FILIPINO ADOLESCENTS'
PERCEPTION OF THEIR PARENTS

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by

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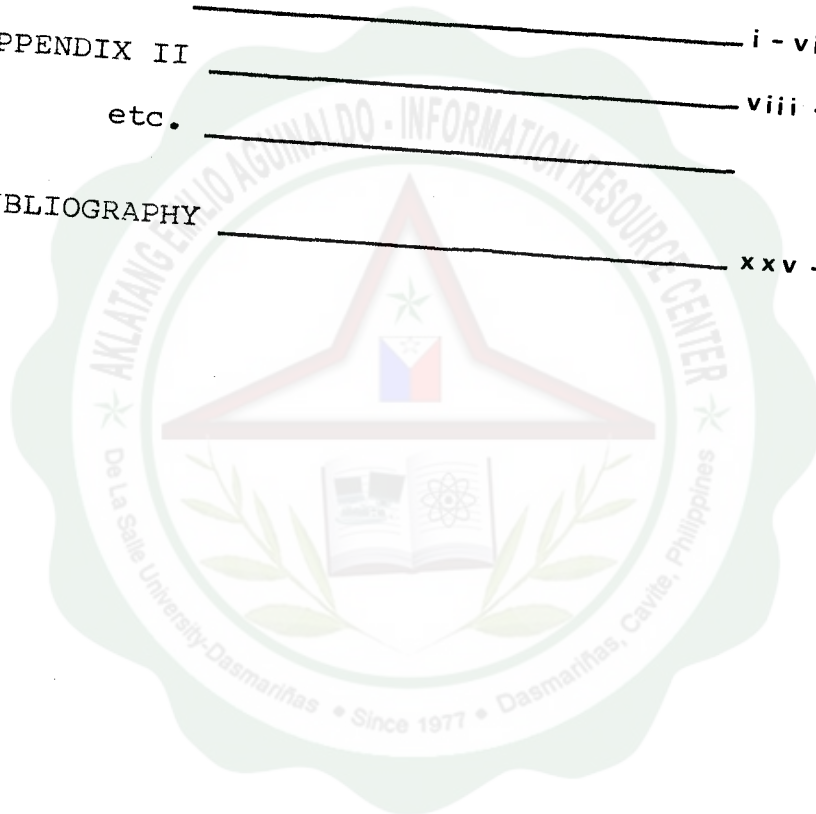
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RESULTS

I PRETESTS

Under parental permissiveness, items 1, 2, and 3 dealt with the degree of freedom given the adolescent concerning his choice of attire and his/her "going-out". Results showed that most of the respondents considered their parents as lenient concerning this aspects. While items 13 and 17, which dealt with parental authority, the respondents considered their parents as still exercising a tolerable degree of authority pertaining to "going-out" with the opposite sex and the kind of treatment they receive from their parents.



Under seeking parental advice, items 4, 7 and 8 showed that most of the respondents rarely sought parental advice concerning the opposite sex and other personal matters. However, most of the respondents had no difficulty in communicating with their parents when it came to other subject matters. Thus, it is ironic that the Filipino adolescent seems to be reluctant and reserved in consulting their parents although, they do perceive their parents to be understanding.

Under family estrangement, items 6, 9, 12, 18 and 19 showed that, to a considerable degree, respondents still feel very close to their families as shown by their answers concerning running away, going to other people for advice, etc.

Lastly, under family disagreement, items 5, 14, 15 and 16 showed that most of the respondents would normally have close relationships with their brothers and sisters and parents. These can be seen, by the fact, that these respondents do get affected a great deal whenever disagreements arise with family members.

II. ACTUAL TEST AND TABLE OF MEAN SCORES

As can be seen in Table I (Mean Scores), statistical results show evidence of change. Evidently, there was a general increase of mean scores for all the schools from 1st year to 4th year.

For the female private school (St. Pul's College) the mean scores show that as they proceed thru high school, they seek more parental permissiveness and advice but are more estranged and tend to disagree more with family members.

For the male private schools (La Salle Greenhills), the mean scores show that the adolescents seek more parental permissiveness, are more estranged and tend to



disagree more with family members but unlike their female counterparts, seek less parental advice.

For the private coeducational school (San Beda Coll.) the mean scores show that while the adolescents seek more parental permissiveness and become more family estranged as they proceed from their freshmen to senior years, they seek less and less parental advice and, to a certain extent disagree with family members more.

Lastly, for the public coeducational school (Manuel Roxas High School) the mean scores show that the adolescents seek more parental permissiveness and are less estranged with their families but they do seek less parental advice and have more family disagreements.

DESIGN

The statistical analyses which this study used on the data is mainly descriptive in nature since the interest of this study lies in discovering attitudes. However, there is an inferential aspect which allowed the authors to draw a decisive conclusion regarding the changes in perception between 1st and 4th year students, if any, on attitudes towards parents. Since a Likert-type scale is used, the total raw score for each questionnaire is calculated according to the value given to each answer. (See Appendix II).

The Pearson r was utilized to test the significance of correlation coefficients of each item basing it on the answers of the subjects. (See Appendix V)

The use of correlations and Stepwise Regression was utilized by STAR (Statistical Assistance for Research) to analyze the data of the post-test. This method was used in order to determine the trends or differences, if any, between the freshmen and the seniors so as to arrive at



at any significant changes in attitude as the length of exposure of the subjects to high school education increased.

