



ABSTRACT

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TITLE : Personality Style and Interpersonal Needs of Institutional Caregivers and its Implication to their Interpersonal Style

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OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

A. General

To know the Personality Style and Interpersonal Needs of Institutional Caregivers and its Implication to their Interpersonal Style

B. Specific

1. What is the demographic profile of institutional caregivers in terms of
 - a. Age ;
 - b. Civil status ;
 - c. Gender ; and
 - d. Educational attainment ?
2. What are the prevailing personality styles of institutional caregivers?
3. What are the interpersonal needs of institutional caregivers?



4. What are the interpersonal styles of institutional caregivers?
5. What are the implications of personality style and interpersonal style of institutional caregivers?
6. What are the implications of interpersonal needs and interpersonal style of institutional caregivers?

SCOPE AND COVERAGE

This study is about personality style and interpersonal needs of institutional caregivers and its implication to their interpersonal style. Thirty (30) or 18.52% out of 162 institutional caregivers in Elsie Gaches Village were chosen to be respondents of this study acquired through convenient sampling.

METHODOLOGY

The descriptive research design was decided as the most appropriate means for this particular study since the subject variables used were naturally occurring and the behavior being studied cannot be manipulated. The survey form of study through the use of questionnaires was used to determine the personality style, interpersonal needs and interpersonal style of institutional caregivers.

Since the respondents are caregivers, the researchers conducted the study in Elsie Gaches Village in Alabang. Thirty respondents were acquired through convenient sampling.

This study utilized three sets of questionnaires namely: The Personality Self-Portrait Questionnaire (PSPQ), Fundamental Interpersonal Relations Orientation-Behavior (FIRO-B) Questionnaire and Interpersonal Style Questionnaire (ISQ).



MAJOR FINDINGS

1. The age range of the majority of the respondents is between 28-31 or 28%. 15 out of 30 or 50% are single and 17 or 56% of the respondents are collage graduates.
2. Based from the data gathered, out of the thirteen personality style being measured by PSPQ, the prevailing personality styles of institutional caregivers are conscientious style and sensitive style that accounted for (27%) and (17%) respectively.
3. The respondents reported a high need for inclusion (43%). Respondents are found to have innate need to relate with others to establish and maintain relationship within their social environment.
4. Most of the respondents' interpersonal styles belong in the relater and socializer style. Relater Style (36.5%) and the Socializer Style (36.5) are the two styles prevalent among caregivers.
5. Almost all indicators of the two personality styles (conscientious and sensitive) are associated with the characteristics of the two interpersonal styles (relater and socializer style).
6. The resulting high inclusion need is parallel to what the literature says about the two interpersonal styles which are relater and socializer style.

CONCLUSION

1. The personality profile of caregivers are generally conscientious and sensitive. As indicated in the literature of this study, conscientious type of people are



dedicated to work or hardworkers while sensitive type of people are those who are inspired by habit, repetition and routine given the fact that a patient is a key to a person's plan of becoming a caregiver.

2. Caregivers are people with high inclusion needs. They are individuals with high innate need to feel the sense of belongingness within the group. They are socially motivated creatures with the main thrust of relating and establishing relationship with the people around them.
3. Since it was found out that institutional caregivers are relaters and socializers, these type of people best suit the task of caregiving since these two interpersonal styles fall in the continuum of relationship-oriented individuals.
4. There is an association between a caregiver's personality style and interpersonal style. The traits and qualities associated with the personality styles are also associated with that of a person's interpersonal style.
5. The high inclusion need found among the responses of the caregivers correspond with how socializers and relaters are oriented in their environment, that is falling into being relationship-oriented people as the need for inclusion calls for one to belong to a group and maintain relationship with them.

RECOMMENDATION

1. The future researcher should allot a longer period of time for the study to facilitate greater and better evaluation of data results and establish far greater understanding of relationship between the variables. The proponents of this study recommend a larger number of respondents to apply appropriate



statistical tool to further establish validity of results. Also, a representative sample should be taken so that generalizations could be made.

2. The researchers recommend present caregivers to adopt and ponder on the characteristics of effective caregivers assumed in this study.
3. Based on the study, caregivers are mostly people who are conscientious and sensitive with high inclusion needs and with relater and socializer styles. In this regard, the institution's administration can develop or organize training programs or personality enhancement activities for the caregivers to adopt the prevailing patterns of characteristics best suited for caregivers.
4. The Department of Social Welfare and Development could use the results of the study to devise and conceptualize necessary means of improving the traits of caregivers to help them increase their self-awareness that could facilitate better fulfillment of the tedious task expected of them.