



De La Salle University – Dasmariñas

NAME OF INSTITUTION : De La Salle University - Dasmariñas

ADDRESS : Dasmariñas, Cavite

TITLE : The Aggression Profile of Selected Policewomen in
Cavite and Its Influence to the Quality of Parenting
Style

AUTHORS : Robledo, Maria Soledad S.

Taala, Eurhea Saira L.

Villafranca, Ecil Airrà M.

ABSTRACT

Funding

Source : Parents Cost : Php 8,000

Date Started : August 2004 Date Completed : March 2005

OBJECTIVES:

A. GENERAL:

To know the aggression profile of selected Policewomen in Cavite and its influence to the quality of parenting style.

B. Specific:

1. What is the demographic profile of the selected policewomen in Cavite in terms of:
 - a. number of children,
 - b. no. of years in service



2. What is the aggression profile of the respondents?
3. What is the quality of parenting style of the respondents?
4. Is there a significant relationship between the aggression profile and the quality of parenting of the respondents?

Scope and Coverage:

This study focused on the aggression profile of selected policewomen, investigating their influence on their quality of parenting. The research respondents were composed of thirty (30) selected policewomen, randomly selected from thirteen (13) municipalities in Cavite. These include Tanza, Rosario, Trece Martirez City, Kawit, General Trias, Bacoor, Imus, Dasmariñas, Carmona, Tagaytay, Mendez, Alfonso, and Indang. The research is designed to determine the aggression profile of the respondents and its influence on the quality of parenting styles of selected policewomen in Cavite.

Methodology:

The descriptive-correlational design was used in this study. This method was designed to gather information. Healey (1996) defines descriptive design as an easier method of observing behaviors or relationships. The most common descriptive method is a correlational design. In a correlational design, the respondents' scores on at least two variables are measured, and used to determine whether the scores form the predicted relationship.



De La Salle University – Dasmariñas

The researchers constructed a letter that has been signed by the thesis adviser, Dean of the College of Liberal Arts and Chair of Behavioral Sciences Department, and presented it to the Cavite Philippine National Police Provincial Director. After the request was granted, the tests were distributed to the respondents.

The researchers presented the letter of approval from the Cavite PNP Provincial Director to the Chief of Police in the selected municipality the day before the administration of the test. They got the permission to conduct the test. The respondents were chosen through random sampling technique.

The research commenced with the researchers informing the respondents that they will be part of the study pioneered by several researchers from DLSU-D. Samples of 30 policewomen from the province of Cavite were selected for the study.

The researcher created two series of test. The first test measured the level of aggression and the other one determined the quality of parenting. After validation of test by the member of the panel, the tests were distributed. They were given enough time to finish answering the two tests.

In this study, two instruments were used for the purpose in making this research valid. The researchers followed the likert-type questionnaire. It is an aid to measure the respondents' rate statements, using a scale of 1 to 5.

The researchers made the "Aggression Evaluation Inventory" as the first instrument. It was used in determining the respondents' aggression profile. Second instrument was a modified test, "Parenting Style Questionnaire" that evaluated the respondents to what quality of parenting they fit in.



Major Findings:

1. On the demographic profile of selected policewomen in Cavite shows that 46.6 percent of the respondents had 2 children and only 10 percent of them had 4 children. Most policewomen believe that it is hard for them to rear 4 children and work as police officer at the same time. While on the years of service, 43.33 percent policewomen serve as police officer for about 1 year to 15 years and only 16.67 serve between 1 month and 12 months.
2. The level of aggression of policewomen stated that 90 percent that fall to moderate level of aggression and the remaining 10 percent of the respondent attain high level of aggression. It is clearly affirmed that no respondent fall into low level of aggression. Female police officer is less aggressive than male police officer.
3. Most policewomen practiced authoritative style for a number of 16 (53.33%) respondents out of 30, 13 (43.33%) respondents fall into permissive style of parenting and only 1 respondent appeared on authoritarian style. Parents allow their child to decide freely. They try to control their but warm and loving. It helps to establish good relationship between the parents and children. Majority of the respondents fall under the moderate level of aggression in connection to parenting style most of them belongs to authoritative type of parenting.
4. There is no significant relationship between the aggression profile and parenting styles. The probability 0.06 is greater than the significance level 0.05. Therefore, the null hypothesis is accepted. Their work doesn't influence



their parenting style. Thus, the respondents stated that their personality influence their parenting.

Conclusions:

Based on the gathered data and information, the researchers concluded the following:

1. The researchers were able to conclude that the aggression profile of policewomen has no influence on the parenting style they are implementing in their family.
2. The researchers consider some factors that may affect the result of the research, these factors would somehow influence the data gathered.
3. Policewomen seem to be aggressive only at work but it does not affect the way they nurture their child.
4. The parenting style practiced by policewomen was not induced by the nature of their work, instead the way they rear their child is based on their own personality.

Recommendations:

This study requires the use of larger sample compared to number used in the study. To have a better result, the respondents should not be limited only to the province of Cavite. Future research also delves into the gender aspect of the respondents regarding aggression tendencies and behavior so that more specific



De La Salle University – Dasmariñas

generalization can be inferred from both male and female parents. More studies are encouraged using respondents that have the same number of years in service and long term exposure.

Observe the nature and mood of the sample. Use a more standardized tool to gather more specific data for the study.

The researchers propose to the parents to become more aware of the advantages and disadvantages of the parenting style they are implementing in their family. Parents must realize the importance of keeping a well-knit and healthy family life. Parents have more ideas on how they will approach their children.

