



**De La Salle University – Dasmariñas**

**DE LA SALLE UNIVERSITY – DASMARIÑAS**

**DASMARIÑAS, CAVITE**

**Perceived Parenting Styles and Their Relation to the Emotional Intelligence**

**Quotient of Selected Eldest Adolescents of University of Perpetual**

**Help DALTA System of School Year 2004-2005**

**An Undergraduate Thesis**

**Presented to**

**The Faculty of Behavioral Sciences Department**

**College of Liberal Arts**

**De La Salle University-Dasmariñas, Dasmariñas, Cavite**

**In Partial Fulfillment of**

**the Requirements for the Degree**

**Bachelor of Arts Major in Psychology**

**Presented by**

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**February 2005**

**AKLATANG EMILIO AGUINALDO ARCHIVES**

AUG 31 2006



**ABSTRACT**

**Name of Institution:** De La Salle University- Dasmariñas

**Address:** Dasmariñas, Cavite

**Title:** Perceived Parenting Styles and Their Relation to the Emotional Intelligence Quotient of Selected Eldest Adolescents of University of Perpetual Help DALTA System of School Year 2004-2005

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**Date Started:** August 2004      **Date Finished:** February 2005

**Funding Source:** Parents      **Cost:** P14, 000

**General:**

To determine the significant relationship between the perceived parenting style and emotional intelligence quotient of the selected eldest adolescents of University of Perpetual Help DALTA System of School Year 2004-2005

**Specific:**

1. What is the demographic profile of the respondents according to:
  - a. age, and
  - b. gender?
2. What is the parenting style profile as perceived by the respondents?
3. What is the level of emotional intelligence quotient of the respondents in terms of:
  - a. emotional awareness
  - b. managing one's emotions
  - c. self-motivation
  - d. empathy, and



e. coaching others' emotions?

4. Is there a significant relationship between the respondents' emotional intelligence quotient and their perceived parenting styles?

#### **Scope and Limitation**

This study was limited to determining the parenting styles as perceived by the eldest adolescents of University of Perpetual Help DALTA System of School Year 2004-2005 and its relation to their emotional intelligence quotient. The set of population of the respondents were the students enrolled during the school year 2004 – 2005.

This also aimed to distinguish differences among parenting styles. The researcher used and focused on three key styles of parenting that have a possible influence in the emotional intelligence of the eldest adolescents. This study used authoritarian, authoritative, and permissive parenting styles. The other parenting styles, which also have key influences and that, may be present in the Philippine custom were not included nor controlled in this study. Homosexuality was disregarded as a factor in determining gender. In this study, the researcher involved 378 respondents, females and males; both of which single with age ranging from twelve to twenty one years old. These three hundred seventy eight respondents were collected through modal instant purposive sampling. The research did not consider an only child as part of the respondents.

#### **Methodology**

The researcher utilized the descriptive method in gathering information in order to describe the relation of the variables in the study. Furthermore, they used a correlational type of descriptive research to determine the extent to which different variables are related to each other.



In this study, 378 respondents with age ranging from 12-21 years old were purposively selected from University of Perpetual Help DALTA System. These 378 respondents were composed of male and female eldest adolescents. The researcher had several instruments that were used for the purpose of making this study valid.

They used a rating scale test entitled Emotional Intelligence Self-evaluation Test and Parenting Style Questionnaire. The parenting style questionnaire is a non-standardized test in checklist form. The experts from the Behavioral Science Department of DLSU-D beforehand validated it and they used a test-retest method to establish its reliability. However, it was validated again because some items were changed.

In order to answer accurately the specific problems, the researcher used statistical tools for treating the collected data. These are Frequency Distribution, Percentage and Chi-Square.

### **Findings**

Based on the data gathered, the following results have been obtained.

1. The Parenting Style Questionnaire showed that the most frequent parenting style used by the parents as perceived by the respondents is the Authoritative Parenting Style with a percentage of 94.7%.
2. In the emotional awareness area of emotional intelligence quotient, majority of the respondents needed some improvement with 42.6%.
3. In the managing one's emotions area of emotional intelligence quotient, majority of the respondents needed substantial improvement with 55.8%.
4. In the self-motivation area of emotional intelligence quotient, majority of the respondents needed substantial improvement with 40.5%.



5. In the empathy area of emotional intelligence quotient, majority of the respondents needed some improvement with 42.1%.
6. In the coaching other's emotions area of emotional intelligence quotient, majority of the respondents needed some improvement with 41.0%.
7. Based on the result of the Chi-square, it was found out that the parenting style as perceived by the eldest adolescents of University of Perpetual Help DALTA System had no significant relationship to their emotional intelligence quotient in terms of emotional awareness (p-value of 0.687), managing one's emotions (p-value of 0.700), self-motivation (p-value of 0.446), empathy (p-value of 0.432) and coaching other's emotions (p-value of 0.112) which are all  $>$  than .05 level of significance. Therefore, the null hypothesis was accepted.

### Conclusions

From the findings, the researcher concludes that:

1. The Authoritative Parenting Style was the most used parenting style of the parents of the respondents.
2. Majority of the respondents needed some improvement in the emotional awareness area.
3. Majority of the respondents needed substantial improvement in the managing one's emotions area.
4. Majority of the respondents needed substantial improvement in the self-motivation area.
5. Majority of the respondents needed some improvement in the empathy area.
6. Majority of the respondents' needed some improvement in the coaching other's emotions.



7. There was no significant relationship between the parenting style as perceived by the eldest adolescents of University of Perpetual Help DALTA System and their emotional intelligence quotient.

### **Recommendations**

In the light of the foregoing data, the researcher recommends the following:

**To the forthcoming researchers.** Attempt to include in the research firmly the different stages of adolescence period accordingly. Designate equal number of respondents and equal gender on each stage. And try to include also the perception of the parents with their style of parenting.

**To the adolescents.** Carefully assess self in all the domains of emotional intelligence they may be deficient on and seek to improve each in order to have a well balanced persona.

**To the parents.** Although it showed in the results that the parenting style was not significantly related to the emotional intelligence of their children, parents should not get flustered because the emotional intelligence quotient is not dependent on the parenting style they exercise alone. However, they should still be the first person to coach their children in being emotionally competent especially during their formative years and crucial adolescent stage.

**To the readers.** The results of this study are disseminated for perusal and information.



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