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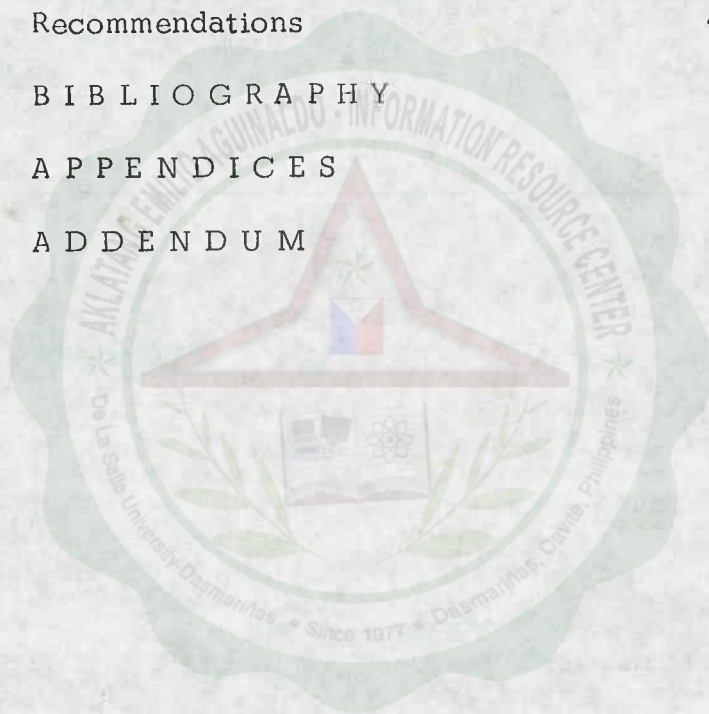
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THESIS

ABSTRACT

ATTITUDE TOWARDS MARIJUANA USE

AMONG STUDENTS OF

SELECTED PRIVATE SCHOOLS IN METRO MANILA

A SURVEY STUDY

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The study was intended to determine different factors that contribute to an individual's attitude towards marijuana use. Through the survey method, attitudes of individuals were obtained and compared statistically to the factors that make up the social environment.

The problem of the study was about the relation between the different aspects in the individual's social environment and his attitude towards marijuana use. Such aspects in the social environment were the following: sex, age, academic achievement, type of school, income and parental influence. The null hypothesis



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concerning attitudes towards marijuana use were attested to find differences between the sexes, age groups, academic groups, income groups, types of school and group with parental influence and non-parental influence.

The survey approach was used in which questionnaires were distributed to sample schools in Metro Manila which were divided into co-educational and non-coeducational. There were 509 respondents; 269 were from co-educational schools while 240 were from non-coeducational. The respondents were sampled through the quota method of non-probability sampling. A self-constructed questionnaire was used to obtain data after which the gathered data were coded, tallied and analyzed. The statistical procedures composed of means, percentages, standard deviations, t-test of mean differences, and chi-square were used in obtaining results.

The results of the study was applicable only to college students from selected schools in the Metro Manila area. The attitude differences apply only insofar as a sample of students from private schools were concerned. The results could not completely represent all the private schools in the country.

Based on the data gathered, and analyzed, significant differences were found between attitude towards marijuana use and independent variables on sex, income, parental influence. However,



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there were no significant differences found between attitude towards marijuana use and the independent variables as academic achievement, type of school, age and association with immorality.

From the results, solutions were offered which focused on re-education of school administrative personnel regarding policies on marijuana use and development of programs as preventive measures.

