



# De La Salle University - Dasmariñas

## ABSTRACT

**NAME AND ADDRESS OF INSTITUTION:** De La Salle University-  
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**TYPE OF DOCUMENT:** Undergraduate Thesis

**TITLE:** Personality Typology and Social  
Orientation of Some Selected  
Upland and Lowland Single  
Women of Cavite

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### Objectives of the Study

#### A. General

To know the psychology of single women in the Philippine setting, specifically in Cavite. Also to know if the personality typology and the social orientations- personal, familial, peer, community and career- of the participants have something to do with their singleness.



**B. Specific**

Specifically, this study answered the following questions:

1. What is the personality typology of some selected upland and lowland single women of Cavite?
2. Is social orientation the cause of the selected upland and lowland participants' singleness?
  - 2.1 personal orientation
  - 2.2 familial orientation
  - 2.3 peer orientation
  - 2.4 community orientation
  - 2.5 career
3. Is personality typology the cause of the participants' singleness?

**SCOPE AND LIMITATION**

This study focused on some selected single women of Cavite from the upland (Maragondon and Magallanes) and lowland (Imus, Kawit, Dasmariñas and Bacoor) areas. The data were gathered from a total of 50 participants, 27 participants from the upland area and 23 participants from the lowland areas belonging to the age group of 30 to 40.

The following were considered the limitations of our study:

1. Participants were not representative of the whole population, as far as the Philippine setting is concerned, so conclusion and findings may not be applied to the general Philippine setting.



2. Areas covered were only selected and not the entire Cavite area.
3. Personality typology may also exist in married couples as well as the single women participants.
4. Personality typology is not fixed but is considered as a habitual attitude or orientation.
5. It is only concerned with single women from the age bracket of 30-40 years old. Moreover, it was limited to the single never married females.

#### METHODOLOGY:

The researchers made use of descriptive research design to identify the personality typology of the participants to describe its relationship to singleness, also to identify the relationship of their social orientation- personal, familial, peer, community and career- of the upland and lowland participants to describe the relationship of Erik Erikson's sixth psychosocial stage to singleness.

The study consisted of three phases. For Phase I, a survey was conducted in the upland and lowland areas of Cavite. For Phase II, administration of **Personality Preference Profile for Introversion and Extroversion** and the **Panukat ng Ugali at Pagkatao** was given. Lastly, Phase III, and in-depth interview was conducted.

The comparative method of analysis was used to analyze the data. It was correlated to compare the data gathered from the selected single women from the upland and lowland areas of Cavite.



MAJOR FINDINGS:

The following were the answers to the specific questions of the study:

1. The lowland participants had 30 % while the upland participants had only 20 % on extroversion. Most of the information gathered from the lowland participants revealed that the dominant personality typology they have resembled the traits or characteristics associated with extroverts. While the upland participants had 34 % while the lowland participants had only 16 % on introversion. After gathering necessary information in determining the upland participants' dominant personality typology, it was revealed that most of them usually exhibited characteristics associated with introverts.
2. Under **Personal Orientation** of the lowland participants, there were two categories. In the first category, **Hobbies and Interests**, the lowland participants showed the highest percentage in the responses "Pumupunta sa kapitbahay" and "Namamasyal" which both had 15.2%. The second highest was from the response "Pakikipagkuwentuhan" with 10.9 %. In the second category, **Ways of Expressing Ideas, Thoughts and Feelings**, the lowland participants had the highest percentage in the response "Deretsahang sinasabi" with 47.6%. While under the **Personal Orientation** of the lowland participants, in the first category, **Hobbies and Interests**, the upland participants gained the highest percentage in the response, "Tumutulong sa gawaing bahay" having 15.9%. The second highest was from the response "Nanonood ng TV" with 11.1%. In the second category, **Ways of Expressing**



**Ideas, Thoughts and Feelings**, the upland participants showed the highest percentage in the response, “Depende sa tao, mahirap magpranka, baka may magalit” (45.4 %). The second highest response, “ Minsan sinasabi ang nararamdaman at nasa isip, minsan ay nakikiramdam muna” got 24.2 %.

3. Under the **Familial Orientation** of the lowland participants, the highest percentage given was 17.5 % for the response, “ Malapit sa ibang kamag-anak”. The second highest percentage of 7.5 % was for the responses, “Hindi masyadong malapit sa pamilya”. and “Malapit sa kapatid”. While under the familial orientation of the upland participants, the highest percentage given was 33.9 % for the response, “Malapit na malapit sa pamilya”. The second highest percentage of 6.8 % was for the response, “Malapit na malapit sa nanay”.
4. Under the **Peer Orientation** of the lowland participants, the highest percentage given was 22.5 % for responses, “Malimit sa kapitbahay” and “Malimit kasama ang mga kaibigan”. The second highest percentage 7.5 % was for the response, “Palagiang kasama ang mga kasama sa trabaho”. While the **Peer Orientation** of the upland participants gained the highest percentage of 16.9 % was for the response, “Hindi masyadong malapit sa kapitbahay”. The second highest percentage of 6.8% was for both responses, “Malapit sa kapitbahay” and “Para na ring kamag-anak ang turing sa kapitbahay”.
5. Under the **Community Orientation** of the lowland participants, the highest percentage given was 26.9 % or responses, “Hindi sumasali sa organisasyon



dahil maraming trabaho” and “ Hindi sumasali dahil hindi aware sa mga organisasyon”. The second highest percentage of 19.2 % was for the response “Pumupunta sa party ng kaibigan”. While under the **Community Orientation** of the upland participants, the highest percentage given was 22.6 % for the response, “Hindi nagpupunta sa party”. The second highest percentage 19.4 % was for the response, “Kasali sa mga medical missions”.

6. The item **Career** of the lowland participants showed that there were more professional lowland single women (34.8 %) than there were professional upland single women (29.6 %). On the other hand there were more nonprofessional upland single women (66.7 %) than non-professional lowland single women (52.2 %).

#### CONCLUSION:

It was Erikson who said that during a certain stage- specifically intimacy vs. isolation- a person considers settling down. They are faced with decisions on how to live their lives- on what careers to establish, lifestyle, marriage, etc. It is where people are involved in forming a close and meaningful relationship. On the other hand, some people are not able to do this. This people are called the singles, they are the never-have-been married which is the focus of the study, or those who are divorced, widowed, or separated. They are seen positively as being successful and content and yet others will label them as finicky old maids. In the interest to ascertain which facet contributes to their singleness, the researchers conducted a study about these singles





personality typology and social orientation, in terms of their personal, familial, peer, community and career orientation. It would be said that personality typology could either be of extroversion- sociable, impulsive, or introversion- contemplative, reserved. Both of these are present in a person (although one usually dominates) and are considered as habitual attitudes or orientations; also vary from time to time depending on the person. In reference to this, the researchers gathered the data from the single-never-married women of upland and lowland Cavite.

In upland or rural Cavite, tradition and primary ties are kept intact. Moreover, they are more familiar with the populace because most of them are their kin. While in lowland or urban Cavite, changes due to burgeoning industrialization and modernization, the social situation is characterized by impersonality and secondary relationships. Whereby, inhabitants are or may not be personally acquainted with one another. Although some traditional values are kept, there are changes, but that is not to say there is anomie or social disorganization. This- participants' place of residence- is the basis of their social orientation. Moreover, there are factors or conditions such as personal reasons- ambivalence, familial reasons- breadwinner, career reasons- advancement, peer reasons- friendships and support systems, and other social conditions that contribute to singleness.

The study came up with the findings that dominantly the lowland participants' personality typology is towards extroversion antithetical from the upland participant's personality typology, which is introversion. In terms of their social orientation, the factors present in their place of residence- upland or lowland- are reflected on their



values and demeanor. It was revealed through their responses, that the upland participants under personal orientation- first category, **hobbies and interest-** are more homebound and enjoy the company of their family and are reflective and distrustful of impulsive decision in ways of expressing ideas, thoughts and feelings. They first consider the other person's feelings so as not to hurt them. Moreover, they are introspective preferring to read books and do crosstitch. In **familial orientation**, they are closest to their family reflecting the close ties present in rural communities. In **peer orientation**, they don't communicate much to their neighbors, but their **community orientation** showed that they would rather be involved in community projects and activities than go to parties. Thus, preferring an organized life than one filled with risk and chance. In **career** they are more inclined to nonprofessional employment, which mostly involves skills that are usually done alone such as weaving and sewing. Conversely, the lowland participants, under personal orientation- first category, **hobbies and interests** showed that they are more sociable and communicable preferring to spend time with their neighbors or going out. They are also impulsive in expressing their ideas, thoughts and feelings. Their **familial orientation** showed that they are less inclined with primary ties. It is because they are more oriented with their friends. They socialize, attend parties, and crave excitement with their friends. Thus, they are less involved with community activities and projects. In their **career**, they are into professional employment that involves interaction with people such as their supervisors, co-workers and subordinates.





As a whole, the upland participants tend to be family-oriented but not socially isolated. Their business and occupation let them interact with different kinds of people- usually nonprofessional work that is done alone-but their main priority is their relationships with their parents and other siblings. They are more informed in terms of community services and involve themselves in helping with the community work because of the less population in rural area and their familiarity with the members of the populace. Social gatherings and parties are least of their priority. Contrarywise, the lowland participants' value social and work responsibilities than spending time with their family. Although they value their work more, they still give support to their families as breadwinners, which is the most common reason for their inclination in their jobs. They are more into professional work having them to interact with people such as superiors, co-workers and subordinates. They are active socially, in informal social gatherings and parties but not with community organizations. They were less informed and are less interested with socio-civic organizations because of certain factors such as: bigger population in the urban area, too much inclination on job, more need for unwinding after a tiring day at work than doing more work in community.

Thus, it can be said that when personality typology and social orientation when coupled together can constitute to their singleness. In relation to Erikson's psychosocial stage, it showed that singles are adjusted with their status and find positive ways in compensating through achieving intimacy with their families, friends and work. The upland participants achieve intimacy with the whole family, giving them the chance not to seek that type of relationship with some other people or with



the opposite sex. While the lowland participants seek it through both their successful careers and secondary relationships.

As found out, many factors can constitute to one's singleness. It is inept to say that personality typology alone can determine singleness but factors in the society and their orientation can bring about singleness.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The study about The Personality Typology of Upland and Lowland Single Women of Cavite are just one of the few studies conducted about single women here in our country. Whereas, other researches focused on the contribution of single women in the society in varying social classes, our focus was on their personality typology and its relationship to singleness; and the relationship of the following, Personal and Familial Orientations, Social Orientations and Career of the upland and lowland participants to singleness.

The following are recommendations of the researchers for future studies about single women.

As has been said, this study used purposive sampling technique, hence, it cannot be generalized with the population. The researchers would like to recommend further researchers to utilize probability-sampling technique in their study to be able to generalize the result of their study.

The researchers were able to gather only 50 participants in the study due to time constraint, therefore they propose to conduct similar studies on a larger population to be able to come up with well-gathered results.



The researchers gathered their participants only from few areas of the upland and lowland areas of Cavite. Therefore, they suggest gathering participants from provinces and metropolis to generalize their studies about single women.

The researchers focused their study only to single women. They would like to propose future studies about singles to extend it to single male, hence, adding information to the general singles population.

The researchers could also make use of the long form of **Myers-Briggs** and all the scale and subscales of **Panukat ng Ugali at Pagkataong Pilipino** to know more about what the participants' personality traits contribute to singleness.

