

ABSTRACT

The study aimed to determine the adolescent-related factors that influence the adolescents' attitude toward sexuality. Specifically, it hopes to determine the profile of respondents in terms of ordinal position, sex, age, type of school attended, type of community where they were reared, parents' educational attainment, family climate, parenting styles, peer influence, media exposure and the attitude of adolescents toward sexuality in the three dimensions: cognitive, affective and psychomotor. Likewise, it wanted to find out if there are significant differences in the attitude of adolescents toward sexuality when respondents are grouped according to ordinal position, sex, age, type of school attended, type of community they were reared, parents' educational attainment, family climate, parenting styles, peer influence and media exposure. The influence of adolescent-related factors on the adolescents' attitude toward sexuality was also studied.

The respondents of the study were one thousand one hundred eight adolescents ages 13-19 from the various private and public high schools, colleges and universities in the areas of Metro Manila, Metro Cebu and Metro Davao. It adopted the random sampling in the selection of the respondents. The schools which were involved in the

study were Araullo High School,- Taft, UE High School, Far Eastern University, Technological University of the Philippines – Manila, University of Sto. Tomas, St. Paul’s College – Manila, Mapua Institute of Technology, University of San Carlos, University of San Jose Recoletos, University of the Visayas, St. Theresa’s College - Cebu, Abellana National High School, Sta. Ana High School, Davao Central School, Ateneo de Davao, University of Mindanao and Holy Cross College.

‘The main research instrument used in the study was a questionnaire which was content validated by four psychology professors of different universities in Manila.

‘In the analysis of data, the frequency and percentage, F-test or One-way ANOVA and Multiple Correlation were the main statistical treatments used.

Based on the analysis and interpretation of the data, it was found out that from the one thousand one hundred eight respondents, there were seven hundred nineteen female respondents. 28.8 % first born. Five hundred ninety nine young adolescents, ages 13 to 16, were involved. Five hundred eighty eight came from private schools. Eight

hundred ninety eight (81%) were reared in the cities. The parents of 74.9% or eight hundred thirty graduated from college. 63.6% or seven hundred two respondents described the atmosphere in the family as positive. 39.3% (430) of the parents subscribe to authoritarian parenting and three hundred eight (28.2%) were authoritative in their parenting style. Seven out of ten respondents were moderately influenced by peers. The respondents frequently use computers and books among the media. These were highly motivational as it affects their everyday decision, entertains them and expose them on issues concerning sexuality. The attitude of the respondents according to the three dimensions, namely cognitive, affective and psychomotor shows that six hundred forty five (58.5%) have substantial knowledge about sexuality. Six hundred sixteen (55.6%) have moderate positive feeling toward sexuality. And seven out of ten respondents (713 or 64.4%) have positively inclined behavior.

The results further revealed that age, type of school, type of community where they were reared, parents' educational attainment, family structure and media exposure were significant to adolescents' attitude toward sexuality- cognitive dimension.

Sex, type of school attended, parents' educational attainment,

family structure and peer influence, on the other hand, were significant to adolescents' attitude toward sexuality-affective dimension.

Ordinal position, sex, age, type of community where they were reared, parents, educational attainment, family structure and parenting styles were significant to adolescents' attitude toward sexuality-psychomotor dimension.

Only parents' educational attainment and family structure influence the attitude of adolescent toward sexuality in the cognitive, affective and psychomotor components.

Hence, hypothesis 1 stating that there are significant differences in the attitude of adolescents towards sexuality when grouped according to ordinal position, sex, age, type of school attended, type of community where they were reared, parents' educational attainment, family climate, parenting styles, peer influence and media exposure is partially accepted. Hypothesis 2 which states that the adolescent-related factors influence the attitude of adolescents toward sexuality is partially supported by data.