



ABSTRACT

NAME OF INSTITUTION: De La Salle University - Dasmariñas

ADDRESS: Dasmariñas Bagong Bayan - B, Dasmariñas, Cavite

TITLE: Parental and Peer Relation: Their Influence on the Level of Emotional Maturity of Selected Adolescents in Different Types of Home Environment

AUTHOR: Maricel V. Belamide

Michael Angelo B. Nery

Shyrine V. Solis

FUNDING SOURCE: Parents

COST: P 15,000.00

DATE STARTED: June 1998

DATE COMPLETED: October 1998

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

A. General:

To determine whether parental and peer relation influence the level of emotional maturity of selected adolescents of De La Salle University - Dasmariñas school year 1998-1999.

B. Specific:

1. What is the level of parental relation and peer relation between dormers and non-dormers?



2. What is the level of emotional maturity between dormers and non-dormers?
3. Is there a significant difference on the level of parental relation between dormers and non-dormers?
4. Is there a significant difference on the level of peer relation between dormers and non-dormers?
5. Is there a significant difference on the level of emotional maturity between dormers and non-dormers?
6. Is there a significant relationship between dormers and non-dormers in terms of:
 - a. Parental Relation
 - b. Peer Relation
 - c. Emotional Maturity
7. What is the influence of parental and peer relation to the level of emotional maturity of adolescents as revealed by:
 - a. Dormers
 - b. Non-dormers

SCOPE AND COVERAGE



The respondents of this study were 146 second to fourth year AB Psychology students of De La Salle University - Dasmariñas school year 1998-1999. Fifty percent of the respondents, composed of 73 students, are dormers while the remaining fifty percent are non-dormers.

This study was limited to determining whether parental and peer relation influence the level of emotional maturity of selected adolescents of De La Salle University-Dasmariñas school year 1998-1999.

METHODOLOGY

The descriptive method was used, as this is the design for the investigation to gather information about present existing conditions. As to the type of descriptive research, survey study was used.

To determine the level of emotional maturity, a self-made test on emotional maturity was used while the PASAO Self-concept scale was used to measure the level of parental and peer relation.

MAJOR FINDINGS

The following findings resulted from the study:

1. Of the total number of 146 respondents, 24 have low parental relation, 61 have average parental relation and another 61 have high parental



relation. As to the level of peer relation, 20 have low peer relation, 62 have average peer relation and 64 have high peer relation.

2. Of the total 146 respondents, 43 have low emotional maturity, 99 have average emotional maturity and only 4 have high emotional maturity.

3. There is no significant difference in the level of parental relation between dormers and non-dormers.

4. There is no significant difference on the level of peer relation between dormers and non-dormers.

5. There is no significant difference on the level of emotional maturity between dormers and non-dormers.

6. There is no significant relationship between dormers and non-dormers in terms of parental relation and emotional maturity while there is a significant relationship between dormers and non-dormers in terms of peer relation.

CONCLUSIONS

In the light of the findings as summarized, the following conclusions were drawn:

1. Most non-dormers have high parental relation while most dormers have average parental relation. Majority of non-dormers has average and high



peer relation while the dormer's peer relation is almost evenly distributed to low, average and high peer relation.

2. Majority of dormers and non-dormers has average emotional maturity.

3. Parental relation is not statistically influenced by type of home environment.

4. Peer relation is not statistically influenced by type of home environment.

5. Emotional maturity is not statistically influenced by type of home environment.

6. Peer relation is statistically affected by type of home environment while parental relation and emotional maturity are not statistically affected by type of home environment.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the findings and conclusions, the researchers offer the following recommendations:

1. Parents must have enough time of interaction with their adolescents staying in dormitories. Check them even once in a week so they will know what aspect of the adolescent's needs they can provide better.



2. The administrators should be updated and enlightened about the present conditions concerning the adolescents of today. And from this, develop school programs that are suited to their concerns and needs.

3. The future researchers can use other variables that can be used in studying adolescent dormer and non-dormers. A larger population is recommended to have a wider scope of reliability and validity.

4. The school guidance counselors should design guidance programs that focus on the enhancement of good parental and peer relation. They should develop these programs that are especially for student dormers.

5. The owners of dormitories should know how to deal with student dormers to lead them away from vices and activities that do not promote good parental and peer relation.

6. Students are recommended to stay in dormitories if their homes are away from school but must ensure that the quality of interaction and communication with their parents is not affected. If the school is near the student's house, it is highly recommended not to stay in dormitories because continuous interaction with parents and family members are more likely to be assured if one will stay at home.