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ABSTRACT

This descriptive study was undertaken to find out the moral values acquired by children, mothers and fathers. It also aimed to discover the significant relationships between moral values acquired by parents and moral values acquired by children as well as to find out if the relationship is moderated by gender of child and parents. Moreover, it aimed to find out if there is a significant difference in the level of moral values acquired between mothers and fathers, between sons and daughters, and between children and parents. Five types of statistical treatment were used in this study. First, descriptive statistics, such as means and standard deviations were computed to describe the value level of the subjects. Second, Pearson r correlation coefficient was computed to determine the degree of relationship between the moral values of children and moral values of their parents. Third, Fisher's Z transformation test was used to determine the moderating effect of gender on the relationship between children's and parents' moral values. Fourth, t-test was used to find out if there is a significant difference between the fathers' and the mothers'



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acquired moral values as well as that between sons' and daughters'. Fifth, One-way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) was used to determine whether there are significant differences in the moral values acquired by children, mothers and fathers. For all the statistical analysis, the alpha level was set at .05. The study is deemed important in view of determining the relationship between parents' and their childrens' moral values.

The subjects were 343 family triads (mother-father-child) and 88 family dyads (father-child and mother-child) of fourth year college students from Technical University of the Philippines, Manila and Philippine Normal University, Manila. The instrument used to gather data was Moral Value Transmission Questionnaire (MVTQ) constructed by the researcher. The results revealed the following:

1. Mothers, fathers and children have moderately high level of moral values.
2. Mothers and daughters have more significant relationships in their level of moral values than mothers and sons.
3. There are relationships between fathers' and daughters' level of moral values whereas, there is none between fathers and sons.
4. Love of Truth moral value and Family Solidarity

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moral value are moderated by gender.

In Love of Truth moral value, the relationship between father and son is slightly higher than the relationship between father and daughter. On the other hand, the relationship in Family Solidarity moral value between father and daughter is slightly higher than the relationship between father and son.

5. Parents and children differ significantly in their level of nine moral values.
6. Mothers and fathers differ significantly in their level of moral values on Love of God, Family Solidarity and Respect for Life, whereas, mothers and children differ significantly in their level of moral values on Love of God, Respect for the Dignity of Man, Love of Truth, Love of Peace, Family Solidarity, Respect for Life and Work. Fathers and children differ significantly only in their Work moral value.
7. Daughters and sons do not differ significantly on any one moral value.

Based on the results of this study, the researcher concludes that parents should have more association or socialization with their children. They should also be



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genuine witnesses to their children for more effective transmission of their moral values.

The report terminates with some recommendations.

