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Research Article

Exploring The Values and Practices Through Filipino Family Types among Grade 7 Students

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ABSTRACT

This research delves into the intricate dynamics of Filipino family types, DepEd core values, and Filipino family practices. In the Philippines, family structures have undergone significant transformations over the years. Traditional Filipino family structures, deeply rooted in cultural heritage and communal ties, have coexisted alongside the emergence of modern family structures influenced by urbanization, globalization, and shifting societal norms. Understanding the impact of these family structures on individuals, particularly students, is an area ripe for exploration.

The study found a positive correlation between nuclear families and adherence to DepEd values and practices. Extended families show a positive correlation with pro-environmental attitudes, while single-parent families exhibit mixed results, including a negative correlation with cultural preservation. The study's significance lies in its contribution to understanding Filipino family dynamics and its potential to positively impact Filipino society by promoting cultural understanding and stronger family relationships.

This study's significance lies in its contribution to understanding Filipino family dynamics, offering insights for future research, and promoting cultural understanding and stronger family relationships. It holds the potential to positively impact Filipino society by enriching educational experiences and fostering a deeper appreciation for diverse family structures and cultures.

Keywords: *Filipino family types, Values, Practice*

Introduction

Belongingness is a fundamental human need, and the family plays a crucial role in shaping an individual's sense of belonging. Understanding how different family structures

influence this sense of belonging is essential for comprehending human development and well-being (King et al., 2018). This research focuses on the intricate dynamics of Filipino family types, DepEd core values, and family practices

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within the context of Lopez National Comprehensive High School (LNCHS) and its grade 7 students during the academic year 2023-2024.

This study aims to examine the profile of respondents, including factors such as age, gender, religion, parents' occupation, and educational attainments, through the use of surveys. Additionally, it seeks to investigate perceptions of family types (nuclear, extended, single-parent) and evaluate the respondents' perception of DepEd core values, including "Maka Diyos" (God-fearing), "Maka Tao" (Pro-people), "Maka Kalikasan" (Pro-environment), and "Maka Bansa" (Pro-country). Furthermore, the study assesses perceptions of family practices related to cultural preservation, spiritual growth, hierarchical authority, and gender roles.

By understanding the relationship between family structures, values, and practices, this research aims to shed light on how these factors may influence student outcomes at LNCHS. Specifically, the study seeks to explore the potential impact on academic performance, social-emotional development, and overall well-being.

Methods

Research Design

The study employed a survey research design to gather data from students at Lopez National Comprehensive High School (LNCHS). A structured questionnaire, designed to collect information on both independent and dependent variables related to cultural practices and values, served as the primary data collection tool.

The survey was administered in-class to all grade 7 students during regular school hours. To ensure respondents understood the questions, researchers provided clear instructions and answered any questions students had before they began completing the survey.

The collected data was analyzed using descriptive statistics to provide a comprehensive description of the cultural practices and values within the families of the students.

Sampling and Ethical Considerations

The participants were selected using a simple random sampling technique, ensuring that each member of the population (grade 7

students at LNCHS) had an equal opportunity to be included in the study. This sampling procedure was employed to maintain fairness and impartiality in the selection process.

Prior to data collection, the researchers obtained written permission from the school administration (head teacher, school heads, district heads, and division heads) to conduct the study. Informed consent was obtained from both students and their parents. Students were provided with a clear explanation of the study's purpose, procedures, and potential risks and benefits. Parents were also informed about the study and provided with a consent form to sign, indicating their agreement for their child's participation. To ensure anonymity, student names were not collected on the survey. Instead, each student was assigned a unique identification number.

The researchers adhered to all ethical guidelines for research involving human participants, ensuring the confidentiality and anonymity of all data collected.

Research Instruments

The research instrument was composed of 55 survey questions categorized into three parts:

Part I: Perception on Family Type: Respondents were asked to indicate their perception of different family types (Nuclear Family, Extended Family, Single Parent) using a 4-point Likert scale ranging from "Very High" to "Very Low". Each family type was defined, and respondents were asked to indicate their level of agreement with statements related to each type.

Part II: Perception on Family Values: This section assessed respondents' perception of DepEd core values (Maka Diyos, Maka Tao, Maka Kalikasan, Maka Bansa) using the same 4-point Likert scale. Definitions of each value were provided, and respondents were asked to indicate their agreement with statements related to these values.

Part III: Perception on Family Practices: Here, respondents were asked to indicate their perception of different family practices (Cultural Preservation, Spiritual Growth, Hierarchical Authority, Gender Roles) using the same

4-point Likert scale. Definitions of each practice were provided, and respondents were asked to indicate their agreement with statements related to these practices.

To ensure the reliability and validity of the survey instrument, a pilot test was conducted with a small group of students similar to the target population. Feedback from the pilot test was used to refine the survey questions and ensure clarity and comprehensiveness. Cronbach's alpha was used to assess the internal consistency reliability of the questionnaire after the pilot test.

Data Analysis

Profile of Respondents: Percentage and frequency distributions were used to describe the demographic characteristics of the respondents, including age, gender, religion, parents' occupation, and educational attainment.

Perceptions of Family Types, Values, and Practices: Mean and standard deviation were employed to summarize respondents' perceptions of family types, DepEd core values, and family practices.

Inferential Statistics:

Relationship between Family Types and Values/Practices: Pearson's correlation coefficient (r) was used to test the significant relationship between family types (nuclear, extended, single-parent) and respondents' perceptions of DepEd core values and family practices. The analysis was conducted at a .05 level of significance.

Assumptions for Pearson's Correlation:

Normality: Prior to conducting the correlation analysis, the data were checked for normality using the Shapiro-Wilk test. This test ensured that the data met the assumption of

normality, which is essential for the validity of the Pearson's correlation coefficient.

Linearity: A scatterplot was created to visually inspect the relationship between family type and each of the dependent variables (DepEd core values and family practices). This visual inspection helped to confirm that a linear relationship existed between the variables, as required for Pearson's correlation.

Result and Discussion

Table 18 shows that different types of families in the Philippines have different connections to important Filipino values. Nuclear families are linked to beliefs in God (Maka Diyos) and love for country (Maka Bansa). Extended families are more connected to caring for the environment (Maka Kalikasan). However, single-parent families don't seem to have strong links to any specific values. The Philippine education system, as outlined in DepEd policies (DepEd Order No. 8, s. 2015), prioritizes the integration of core values like MakaDiyos, Maka-tao, Maka-kalikasan, and Maka-bansa to foster holistic student development. Initiatives such as the E-Idol Program (Mengullo, 2019) bolster these values among students, complemented by environmental education efforts aligned with the core value of Maka Kalikasan, such as the SIGA program (DepEd Media Statement, 2019; Garcia & Bual, 2022). Moreover, the correlations unearthed between family typologies and specific cultural values, as elucidated by Ascendens Asia Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts/Articles (2019), accentuate the necessity for inclusive teaching methodologies. This imperative mandate educator to acknowledge and celebrate the diversity inherent in Filipino familial structures, ensuring that every student feels valued and understood.

Table 18. Relationship between Family types and Values

Family Types	Values			
	Maka Diyos	Maka Tao	Maka Kalikasan	Maka Bansa
Nuclear	.268**	0.161	0.168	.328**
Extended	0.100	0.081	.304**	0.132
Single Parent	0.005	-0.007	-0.121	-0.039

Table 19 shows that nuclear families have positive correlations with practices such as "Cultural Preservation," "Spiritual Growth," "Hierarchical Authority," and "Gender Roles." This suggests that nuclear families play a significant role in reinforcing cultural norms. Extended families show mixed results, with positive correlations in some areas but a weaker correlation with "Gender Roles." Single-parent families also have varied correlations, with a negative correlation in "Cultural Preservation" but positive correlations in "Spiritual Growth." These findings highlight the influence of different family types on cultural practices, spirituality, authority, and gender roles.

Filipino families play a vital role in transmitting cultural heritage across generations (Pineda, 2023), while spirituality contributes significantly to familial closeness (Howard et al., 2023). Gender disparities in household chores influence children's career aspirations, underscoring the importance of equitable domestic responsibilities distribution (Croft et al., 2014). Understanding correlations between family types and cultural practices, crucially outlined in Table 19, informs educators' tailored approaches, fostering inclusivity and accommodating diverse student backgrounds and values (Arnett, 2019).

Table 19. Relationship between Family types and Practices

Family Types	Practices			
	Cultural Preservation	Spiritual Growth	Hierarchal Authority	Gender Roles
Nuclear	.268**	0.161	0.168	.328**
Extended	0.100	0.081	.304**	0.132
Single Parent	0.005	-0.007	-0.121	-0.039

Findings

The findings of this study provide valuable insights into the relationship between family types, values, and practices among grade 7 students at Lopez National Comprehensive High School (LNCHS). Here's a summary of the key findings:

1. Demographic Overview:

The majority of respondents were 12 and 13 years old, with a slightly higher proportion of males.

The student population primarily identifies as Christian, reflecting a homogeneous religious background.

Parents' occupations predominantly fall under the employed category, with diverse educational backgrounds.

2. Perception on Family Types:

Students generally perceive themselves as part of nuclear families, with a noticeable presence of extended family members.

There is a lack of resonance with single-parent family structures, suggesting a preference for more traditional family models.

3. Perception on Family Values:

There is a shared agreement among respondents regarding core values such as "Maka Diyos," "Maka Tao," "Maka Kalikasan," and "Maka Bansa," indicating a common understanding and endorsement of these values within the cultural context.

4. Perception on Family Practices:

Cultural Preservation and Hierarchical Authority are recognized as important family practices, with respondents generally agreeing on their significance.

Spiritual Growth is also valued, albeit with slightly more varied perceptions compared to other practices.

Gender Roles are acknowledged as significant within family dynamics, showing a moderate level of agreement and variability in perceptions.

5. Relation between Family Types and Values/Practices:

The Pearson correlation analysis revealed significant relationships between family types and specific values/practices.

Nuclear families exhibited stronger associations with values like "Maka Diyos" and practices such as Cultural Preservation and Hierarchical Authority.

Extended families showed weaker associations overall.

Single-parent families demonstrated significant connections primarily with Spiritual Growth.

Key Findings:

Family types play a significant role in shaping students' perceptions of values and practices.

Nuclear families appear to have a stronger influence on traditional values and practices.

Extended families may have a more nuanced impact, with varying levels of association with different values and practices.

Single-parent families demonstrate a unique connection to Spiritual Growth, suggesting potential differences in how this value is fostered within these family structures.

Implications:

These findings highlight the need for educators to be aware of the diverse family structures and cultural contexts of their students. Inclusive teaching methodologies that acknowledge and celebrate the diversity inherent in Filipino familial structures are essential for fostering a sense of belonging and understanding among all students.

Further Research:

Further research could explore the specific factors that contribute to the observed correlations between family types and values/practices. It would also be beneficial to investigate the impact of these relationships on student outcomes, such as academic performance, social-emotional development, and overall well-being.

This revised version provides a clearer and more detailed summary of the findings, including the results of the Pearson correlation analyses. It also highlights the implications of the findings for educational practices and suggests areas for further research.

Conclusion

The research hypothesis posited that there is no significant relationship between family type and values and practices within Filipino families. However, the findings of the study contradict this hypothesis. Therefore, the null hypothesis posited in the study is not sustained.

For the Nuclear family type, there is a consistent positive correlation with both values and practices. The positive correlations with "Maka Diyos" and "Maka Bansa" values suggest that as the Nuclear family type increases, the inclination towards being God-fearing and pro-country also increases. Additionally, the positive correlations with all practices, including cultural preservation, spiritual growth, hierarchical authority, and gender roles, indicate that as the Nuclear family type increases, there is a tendency for these practices to also increase.

On the other hand, the Extended family type shows mixed results. While it has a positive correlation with "Maka Kalikasan" value, suggesting that as the Extended family type increases, the value related to pro-environmental attitudes also increases, the correlations with practices are not as consistent. The positive correlations with cultural preservation, spiritual growth, and hierarchical authority imply that these practices tend to increase as the Extended family type increases. However, the weaker positive correlation with gender roles suggests that the relationship between the Extended family type and gender roles is not as strong.

The Single parent family type exhibits varied correlations. There is a negative correlation with cultural preservation, indicating that as the Single parent family type increases, the practice of cultural preservation tends to decrease. However, there is a positive correlation with spiritual growth, suggesting that as the Single parent family type increases, the practice of spiritual growth tends to increase. The correlations with hierarchical authority and gender roles are both positive but relatively weaker compared to the other family types.

As a result of the study, it can be concluded that the null hypothesis proposed is not supported.

Recommendations

Based on the findings and conclusion of the study, the following recommendations can be tailored specifically for schools, students, parents and future researchers.

1. School and teachers should promote an inclusive understanding of different family types to foster a sense of acceptance and respect among students. This may be achieved through educational programs, workshops, and discussions that highlight the diverse structures and dynamics of families.
2. Students should be encouraged to embrace and appreciate the values and practices prevalent in their own families while also developing an understanding and respect for different cultural values and practices.
3. Parents should engage in open and supportive conversations with their children about family structures, values, and practices, promoting a sense of belonging and understanding within the family unit.
4. It is recommended to use regression analysis to further explore the relationships between family types and values/practices, considering potential confounding factors and controlling for demographic variables.
5. Researchers may also explore qualitative approaches, such as interviews or focus groups, to gain deeper insights into the experiences and perceptions of individuals from different family types.

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