

**PROBLEMS EXPERIENCED, RESILIENCY AND COPING
MECHANISMS OF FOSTERED CHILDREN
IN AN INSTITUTION IN CAVITE**

THESIS

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**PROBLEMS EXPERIENCED, RESILIENCY, AND COPING MECHANISMS OF
FOSTERED CHILDREN IN AN INSTITUTION IN CAVITE**

**An Undergraduate Thesis
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ABSTRACT

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This study was conducted on January 2017 to March 2017 in an institution in Cavite. Specifically, the study aimed to (1) identify the problems generally experienced by the participants; (2) determine the level of resilience of the participants; (3) recognized the coping mechanisms usually used by the participants; (4) identify the relationship between: (a) problems experienced and level of resilience of the participants; (b) problems experienced and coping mechanisms of the participants; and (c) level of resilience and coping mechanisms of the participants.

The study used descriptive-correlational design. The variables were described one by one and correlated with each other. The study had 78 fostered children participants who were in their adolescents, and were studying during the time of the research. They were chosen using purposive sampling. Mean, standard deviation, and Spearman Rank Correlation were used as statistical tools in the study.

After gathering data, the researchers found out that the participants usually experienced relational-verbal bullying. They experienced being taunted by other children. Other children were spreading rumors about them. They were being excluded from the group. Since they had encountered a lot of hardships in life, the researchers discovered that the participants had low level of resilience. This meant that they could not easily move on from the problem that they were facing. To overcome their problems, the

participants usually used social withdrawal as their coping mechanisms. They were isolating themselves from the crowd, may be because they thought that they were different, and also they were bullied.

The researchers also found out that there was a significant relationship between problems experienced and level of resilience of the participants. The more problems they experienced, the lower the level of their resilience. There was also a significant relationship between problems experienced and coping mechanisms of the participants. Like the first relationship, it was a negative correlation indicating that as the number of problems experienced increases, the less they could cope from it and vice versa. Similarly, there was a significant relationship between resilience level and coping mechanisms of the participants, and it was a positive correlation. This meant that the higher the level of resilience, the more the participants coped with their problems.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | Page |
|---|------|
| TITLE PAGE | i |
| APPROVAL SHEET | ii |
| BIOGRAPHICAL DATA | iii |
| ACKNOWLEDGMENT | v |
| ABSTRACT | vii |
| TABLE OF CONTENTS | ix |
| LIST OF TABLES | xi |
| LIST OF APPENDIX TABLES | xiii |
| LIST OF APPENDICES | xiv |
| INTRODUCTION | 1 |
| Statement of the Problem | 3 |
| Objectives of the Study | 4 |
| Significance of the Study | 4 |
| Time and Place of the Study | 5 |
| Scope and Limitation | 6 |
| Definition of Terms | 6 |
| Theoretical Framework | 7 |
| Conceptual Framework | 12 |
| REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE | 14 |
| Problems Experience | 14 |

| | |
|---|------------|
| Foster Care | 17 |
| Resiliency | 21 |
| Coping Mechanisms | 23 |
| Synthesis | 25 |
| METHODOLOGY | 28 |
| Research Design | 28 |
| Hypotheses | 28 |
| Sources of Data | 29 |
| Participants of the Study | 29 |
| Sampling Technique | 29 |
| Data to be Gathered | 30 |
| Statistical Treatment | 52 |
| RESULTS AND DISCUSSION..... | 53 |
| SUMMARY, CONCLUSION, AND RECOMMENDATION..... | 86 |
| Summary | 86 |
| Conclusion | 87 |
| Recommendation | 89 |
| REFERENCES..... | 91 |
| APPENDICES | 112 |

LIST OF TABLES

| Table | Page |
|---|------|
| 1 Demographic profile of the respondents in terms of age | 53 |
| 2 Demographic profile of the respondents in terms of gender | 54 |
| 3 Demographic profile of the respondents in terms of length of stay in the institution..... | 55 |
| 4 Relational-verbal bullying as a problem experienced by the respondents | 56 |
| 5 Cyber bullying as a problem experienced by the respondents | 58 |
| 6 Physical bullying as a problem experienced by the respondents | 60 |
| 7 Bullying based on culture as a problem experienced by the respondents | 61 |
| 8 Summary of problems usually experienced by the respondents..... | 63 |
| 9 Level of resilience of the respondents..... | 64 |
| 10 Problem solving as a coping mechanism used by the respondents..... | 66 |
| 11 Cognitive restructuring as a coping mechanism used by the respondents | 68 |
| 12 Express emotions as a coping mechanism used by the respondents..... | 69 |
| 13 Social contact as a coping mechanism used by the respondents..... | 71 |
| 14 Problem avoidance as a coping mechanism used by the respondents..... | 73 |
| 15 Wishful thinking as a coping mechanism used by the respondents..... | 74 |
| 16 Self-criticism as a coping mechanism used by the respondents..... | 76 |
| 17 Social withdrawal as a coping mechanism used by the respondents..... | 78 |
| 18 Summary of the coping mechanisms used by the respondents..... | 80 |
| 19 Relationship between problems experienced and level of resilience..... | 81 |

| | | |
|----|---|----|
| 20 | Relationship between problems experienced and coping mechanisms... | 82 |
| 21 | Relationship between level of resilience and coping mechanisms..... | 84 |

LIST OF APPENDIX TABLES

| Appendix Tables | Page |
|---|-------------|
| 1 Stanine result of relational-verbal bullying | 99 |
| 2 Stanine result of cyber-bullying | 99 |
| 3 Stanine result of physical bullying | 100 |
| 4 Stanine result of bullying based on culture | 100 |
| 5 Summary of stanine result of Problems Experienced Checklist | 101 |
| 6 Individual scores of norming validity for Connor-Davidson Resilience Scale | 101 |
| 7 Stanine result of Connor-Davidson Resilience Scale | 106 |
| 8 Stanine result of problem solving | 107 |
| 9 Stanine result of cognitive restructuring | 107 |
| 10 Stanine result of express emotions | 108 |
| 11 Stanine result of social contact | 108 |
| 12 Stanine result of problem avoidance | 109 |
| 13 Stanine result of wishful thinking | 109 |
| 14 Stanine result of self-criticism | 110 |
| 15 Stanine result of social withdrawal | 110 |
| 16 Summary of stanine result of Coping Strategies Inventory-S | 111 |

LIST OF APPENDICES

| Appendix | Page |
|--|-------------|
| 1 Thesis title proposal form | 113 |
| 2 Approval of thesis title | 115 |
| 3 Request for proposal defense | 117 |
| 4 Proposal defense comments and suggestions..... | 119 |
| 5 Certificate from Ethics Review Board | 121 |
| 6 Approved letter for conduct of thesis study | 123 |
| 7 Request for oral defense | 125 |
| 8 Final defense comments and suggestions | 127 |
| 9 Research instrument | 129 |
| 10 Approved letter for norming validation of research instrument | 135 |
| 11 Result of norming validity | 137 |
| 12 Certificate of norming validation of research instrument | 142 |
| 13 Certification from Filipino critic | 146 |
| 14 Statistical analysis | 148 |
| 15 Certification from statistician | 161 |
| 16 Completion certificate | 163 |
| 17 Certification from English critic | 165 |
| 18 Routing slip | 167 |
| 19 Program of work | 169 |
| 20 Budgetary estimates | 173 |
| 21 Curriculum vitae | 176 |

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An undergraduate thesis manuscript submitted to the faculty of the Department of Social Sciences and Humanities, College of Arts and Sciences, Cavite State University, Indang, Cavite in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Bachelor of Science in Psychology with Contribution No. _____. Prepared under the supervision of Imelda R. Filart.

INTRODUCTION

Foster care is where a child is put on a temporary family because his/her birthparents are not adequate to care for the child. For example, a single mother struggles to care for her child because she did not have a good parenting experience which makes it very difficult for her to give the required parenting for her child. Because of this, it can result to the neglect of the child and must be put on foster care (International Foster Care Organisation, 2006).

Foster care does not necessarily mean care by strangers. A child may be put in foster care with the parents' consent or if they were being abused or neglected. The government agency may decide for the child to be removed from home and they may be placed with relatives or a licensed foster parent. This foster placement may last for several days or weeks; in some cases it take years depending if the parents give up their rights permanently and they may be placed under adoption. As of June 2013, there were