

**DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE, PERCEPTION OF INFIDELITY,  
COPING MECHANISM AND MATE RETENTION  
STRATEGIES AMONG EARLY ADULTS  
IN TAGAYTAY CITY**

**THESIS**

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**DEMOCRAPHIC PROFILE, PERCEPTION OF INFIDELITY, COPING  
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EARLY ADULTS IN TAGAYTAY CITY**

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## **ABSTRACT**

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The study was conducted from November 2013 to January 2014 in Tagaytay City, to determine the demographic profile, perception of infidelity, coping mechanism and mate-retention strategies among early adults in Tagaytay City. The study specifically aimed to determine the demographic profile in terms of age, gender, civil status and occupation, determine the perception of infidelity in terms of sexual, emotional and online infidelity, determine the mate retention strategies of the participants in terms of direct guarding, intersexual negative inducements, positive inducements, public signals of possession and intrasexual negative inducements and determine the coping mechanism of the early adults in terms of problem focused and emotion focused coping strategy. The study also aimed to determine if there was a significant relationship between demographic profile and perception of infidelity, demographic profile and mate retention strategies, coping mechanism perception of infidelity and perception of infidelity and mate retention strategies of the participants.

The study used descriptive-correlational design. The participants of the study consisted of 400 early adults (18-40 years old), currently involved or experienced romantic relationship and currently having a job. The mean, frequency and percentage were gathered in the demographic profile and Pearson product moment correlation and chi-square were used in finding the correlation of the variables.

Moreover, in the relationship of demographic profile to perception of infidelity, it was found out that there is a significant relationship between them. In terms of the relationship of demographic profile to mate retention strategies, it was found out that most of them do not have a significant relationship. In terms of the relationship of perception of infidelity and mate retention strategies, it was found out that there may be a significant relationship between them. In terms of the relationship between perception of infidelity and coping mechanisms, most of them do not have a significant relationship between them.

Results revealed that there were no relationship between demographic profile and mate retention strategies, and perception of infidelity and coping mechanism. However, significant relationship was found between perception of infidelity and mate retention strategies.

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# **DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE, PERCEPTION OF INFIDELITY, COPING MECHANISM AND MATE-RETENTION STRATEGIES AMONG EARLY ADULTS IN TAGAYTAY CITY**

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## **INTRODUCTION**

Infidelity is one of the most stressful and crucial problems a couple could have aside from communication problem, loss of love, physical abuse, and those repetitive unproductive conflicts. In fact, couple therapists find infidelity as one of the most difficult issues to treat. They also report that extramarital affairs are among the most detrimental issues to relationship functioning, second only to physical abuse (Jenkins, Gambescia, & Weeks, 2003; Whisman, Dixon, & Johnson, 1997). Infidelity is not only serious, but pervasive. In a U.S. study of over 2,000 people in a nationally representative sample, 23% of men and 12% of women were reported engaging in marital infidelity (Wiederman, 1997). Similarly, a study conducted in 53 countries with nearly 17,000 participants found 63% of men and 45% of women reported that while in a romantic relationship, they had engaged in sex with another partner (Schmitt et al., 2004).

The Filipino population is predominantly Catholic. From the Catholic viewpoint, the sacrament of marriage is meant to be permanent, for better or for worse. This means constant fidelity to each other and indissolubility of the union (Catholicism for Filipino