



# THE LIVED EXPERIENCES OF BATANG AMA: CHALLENGES AND COPING STRATEGIES OF YOUNG FATHERS IN CATBALOGAN CITY

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**Abstract:** The experiences and lives of young fathers in the country have been largely overlooked in existing research, leaving gaps in understanding their roles and challenges in early parenthood. This study aimed to explore the experiences of young fathers in Catbalogan City, with specific objectives to: (1) identify the traits of young fathers, (2) understand factors leading to early fatherhood, (3) examine the impact of young fatherhood on individuals, and (4) highlight difficulties faced by young fathers in the local context. Employing a mixed-methods approach, the research combined qualitative, in-depth interviews with nine young fathers aged 16–21, and a descriptive-quantitative design utilizing questionnaires. The latter involved teenage fathers (aged 15–19) and a control group of older fathers (aged 23–30) to determine factors associated with teenage fatherhood. The main instrument was an adapted questionnaire from previous studies, measuring self-image, family composition and communication, parenting styles, relationships with the child’s mother, immediate effects of fatherhood, locus of control, and self-esteem using standardized tools. Findings address critical knowledge gaps about early parenthood, informing support and intervention efforts for young fathers. Furthermore, the findings may enhance awareness among service providers and experts in education, social services, and healthcare to assist teenage fathers in fulfilling their needs to promote well-being.

## I. INTRODUCTION

“What makes you a man is not the ability to have a child - it's the courage to raise one. Of all the rocks upon which we build our lives, we are reminded today that family is the most important. And we are called to recognize and honor how critical every father is to that foundation”. (Obama, 2010). Many quotations by authors and politicians emphasize the importance of the role of the father in the family, and the quotation of Obama is one of them. Thus, this study focuses on the factor of being a teenage father. Whether they were married, cohabiting, or not in a relationship, their subsequent experience fathering a child, if any, and their residential status at birth and in young adulthood, and whether they were or were not living with their children. To better understand this special group of fathers, it is important to know who these youths are, the reasons that lead them to such a dilemma, and the ways by which they have been affected by the pregnancy and by fatherhood. Stereotyping is the least of our worries, as impregnated young ladies are considered stupid while the male culprits are maligned as thieves, stealing the future out of innocent girls who were just unable to comprehend the real meaning of love. However, that is not always true, because every case is unique and every couple is different. But rather than pointing fingers and finding who’s to blame, we should rather focus on what to do now that the “damage” has been done.

Concerns about youthful fertility are not new. In popular discourse, young parents are often portrayed as being irresponsible, ignorant, and as a threat to the social order (Duncan, 2007). Mothers tend to be viewed as vulnerable, lone, and morally suspect, while young fathers are frequently considered to be absent, no use, criminal, and socially excluded (Johansson and Hammaren, 2014). In the past, teenage parenting research had primarily focused on young mothers, while young fathers were largely ignored (Turner, 2004). The lack of young fathers’ accounts has been attributed to access difficulties, uncooperative attitudes by gatekeepers, and the unwillingness of young men to take part in research due to the legal implications of underage sex or perceived negative attitudes towards them (Reeves, 2006). Young fathers can also be ‘hard to reach’ if mothers are reluctant to involve them during the pregnancy, birth, or the child’s upbringing, and if the pregnancy was unplanned (Ferguson and Hogan, 2004).

Fatherhood plays an essential role not only within the household but also within the broader community. Fathers make a unique contribution to a child’s emotional, psychological, and social development, providing security and stability. Unlike mothers, whose roles are often highlighted in parenting discourse, fathers are less frequently represented, particularly in discussions of young

parenthood. This underrepresentation leads to a lack of awareness and understanding of the struggles, responsibilities, and coping mechanisms that young fathers, especially those in marginalized communities, encounter (Chili & Maharaj, 2015).

In the current societal context, age has a significant influence on perceptions of fatherhood. Young fathers—typically defined as men under the age of 25—face a complex web of expectations, transitions, and responsibilities (Dudley, 2007; Fatherhood Institute, 2013). Becoming a parent at a young age often brings joy and psychological strain. These individuals must navigate new roles, financial responsibilities, and shifting identities while managing societal pressure and limited support systems (Lagerlov, 2013).

### NEED OF THE STUDY.

This study is significant for several reasons:

1. It highlights the overlooked experiences of *Batang Ama*, offering a clearer understanding of their roles and challenging common stereotypes.
2. It provides insight into the personal, emotional, and financial struggles young fathers face, as well as the coping strategies they develop.
3. It addresses a gap in Philippine research on early fatherhood and contributes valuable data for future academic studies.
4. The findings can help educators, social workers, and healthcare professionals design more inclusive support systems and policies for young fathers.

### Theoretical framework

One of the primary focuses of this research will be on how young men cope with a developmentally off-time event – that is, fatherhood occurring before young men are developmentally ready for this role. Despite several decades of investigating the importance of fathers, numerous models describing father involvement exist, but the field lacks a guiding theory (Cabrera, Fitzgerald, Bradley, & Roggman, 2007; Cabrera, 2004). Father involvement models generally serve to define and measure father involvement (e.g., McBride, 28 1990; Radin, 1994), identify determinants of father involvement (e.g., Lamb et al., 1987), or both (e.g., Palkovitz, 1997).

Another key theoretical lens guiding this research is ecological systems theory, which maintains that individuals do not exist separately from their environments, but are in constant interaction with the systems in which they are embedded. This study will focus not only on the development and identity of individual fathers, but on how their environments influence this process. The ecological theory will provide an understanding into the relationship of the teen father with his environment, and how social, cultural and environmental systems affect his ability for involvement and lack of involvement with his child.

The study will examine strengths and barriers in families, communities and societal institutions interacting with young fathers on a constant basis, and will examine how different systems interact in a way that is helpful or stressful to young fathers. The use of an ecological framework is appropriate for the study of adolescent fathers because it provides a holistic view of the adolescent father that is inclusive of his culture, gender, family structure, and external environmental forces. Researchers have used this perspective to identify the personal characteristics of the participants while including the dynamics of the family structure that contribute to the adolescent becoming a parent (Paschal, 2006; Sullivan, 1989). It also includes community and neighborhood influences and delves into the unseen socio-cultural forces that contribute to the enactment of parental involvement (Franklin, 1988).

To understand how young men incorporate fatherhood into their identities, it is important to understand the constructs of the self and identity. The idea of the self is a social construct that begins to emerge in infancy and is shaped by experience and interactions with others (Ashford et al, 2006). Identity develops as a person begins to understand how they are similar and dissimilar from others. Although concepts of self and identity change as a person progresses through life and the accompanying developmental stages, people attempt to maintain an integrated sense of self, and inability to do so is often distressing (Ashford et al, 2006).

Although different theories of identity exist, several concepts are relevant to this study. One is Erik Erickson's idea that during adolescence, a person forms a primary identity, basically answering the question, "who am I," in terms of self-beliefs and interactions with the community (Deaux, 2000). Identity is primarily expressed through the behaviors people use to present themselves to others, indicating parts of their identity, such as a student and professor behave in certain ways characteristic of their identities.

This research will use Erickson's perspective that a person attempts to form a relatively stable identity over time, although elements change as a person takes on new social roles and experiences new situations. When a person is faced with challenges to their identity, a psychological process ensues where the person attempts to fit the various pieces together into a cohesive sense of self (Deaux, 2000).

This knowledge is important to this research as it will examine how young fathers integrate the contrasting identities of adolescent and father, and how their interactions with others help or hinder this process. During this study, young fathers will be asked to discuss a feeling of "wholeness" in terms of themselves, or difficulty fitting different roles together.

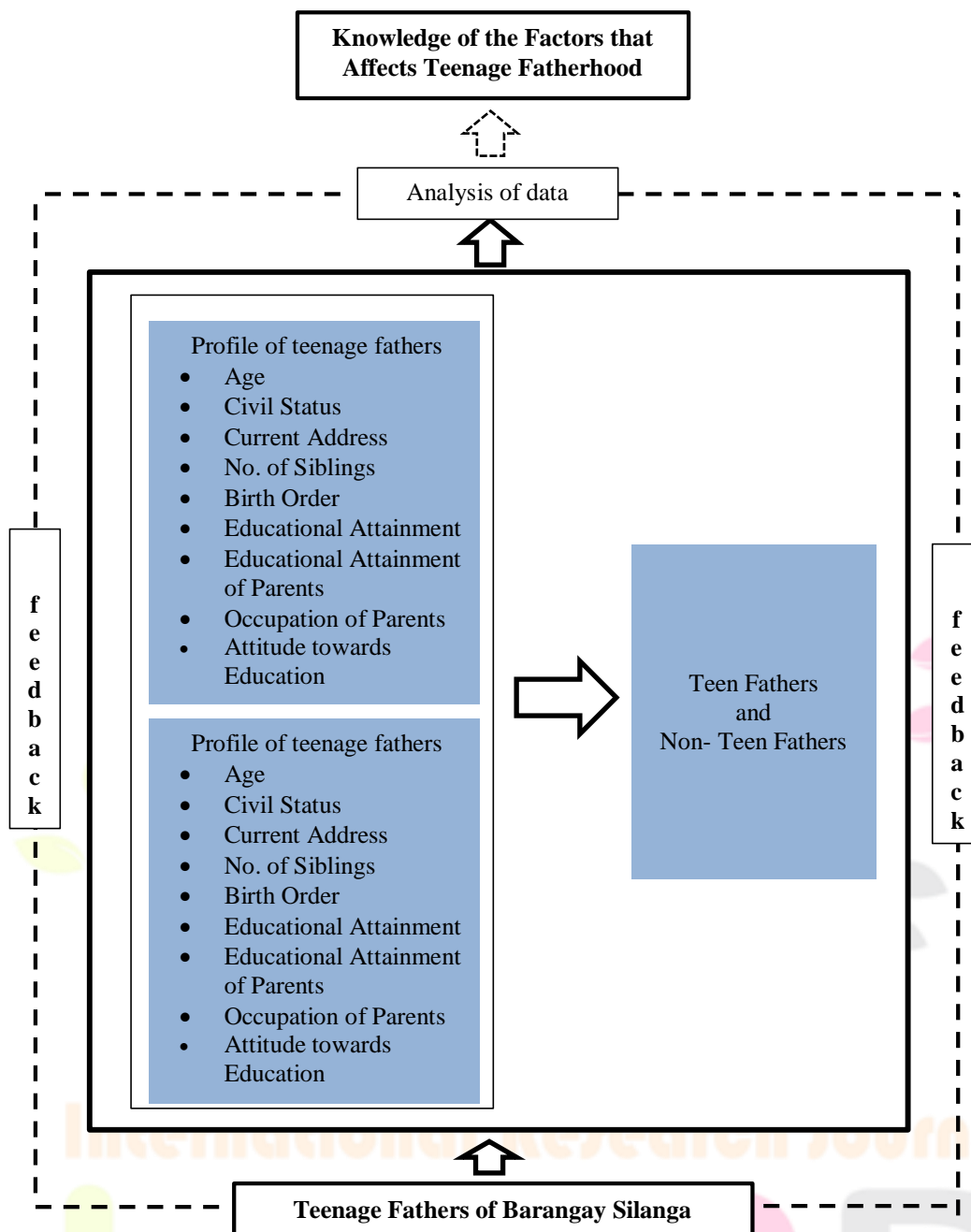


Figure 1. The Conceptual Framework of the study

## CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

The figure 1 shows the conceptual framework of the study. As can be seen in the schema, the base of the diagram is the location of the teenage fathers-respondents of the study which is the male teenage fathers ages 13-19 who became fathers in Barangay Silanga Catbalogan City with an arrow upward connected to the middle box. There are two (2) boxes inside the middle box, the left side of the box is the demographic profile of the teenage fathers such as Age, Civil Status, Current Address, No. of Siblings, Birth Order, Educational Attainment, Educational Attainment of Parents, Occupation of Parents, and Attitude towards Education; and the right side of the box contains the Predictive factors of teenage fatherhood such as Image to Oneself, Family Composition and Communication, Parenting Style, Immediate Effect, Rotter's Locus of Control, and Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale. The arrow that connects the base frame to the upper part contains the analysis of data of the study. Lastly, the box on the top was the whole study that will come up to the knowledge of the factors that affects teenage fatherhood.

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study employed both qualitative phenomenological and descriptive-quantitative research designs. For the qualitative aspect, the phenomenological approach was used to explore the lived experiences of teenage fathers and the issues and concerns they face. Phenomenology aims to uncover the reality of human experiences through participants' own narratives. It captures the meaning and essence of individual or shared experiences (Hortillas & Gayoles, 2018). Unlike quantitative studies that test

hypotheses on larger populations, this qualitative approach focuses on understanding the participants' frame of reference (Hortillas & Gayoles, 2018). Field (2013) emphasized the richness of qualitative data in portraying human experiences, while Thapa (2016) noted that participant narratives are key to interpreting phenomena.

Data were collected through the Individual Written Narrative Story Form. This method involves written and oral self-reports which provide authentic accounts of the participants' experiences (Degillo, 2022). To ensure validity and reliability, member checking was conducted. The findings and interpretations were returned to the participants for verification to ensure accuracy and credibility (Zohrabi, 2013).

For the quantitative aspect, a descriptive research design was used to determine the predictive factors of teenage fatherhood. A structured questionnaire was utilized to gather information from two groups:

- Teenage fathers (ages 15–19)
- Control group of non-teen fathers (ages 23–30)

The instrument was an adopted and standardized questionnaire, measuring the following variables:

- Image to oneself
- Family composition and communication
- Parenting styles (both mother and father)
- Relationship with the baby's mother
- Immediate effects of early fatherhood
- Rotter's Locus of Control Scale
- Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale

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### 3.1 Population and Sample

For the qualitative part, five (5) teenage fathers from Barangay Silanga, Catbalogan City served as participants. To protect their identity, they were given pseudonyms: Alfred, Andy, Harry, James, and Joe. These participants were selected based on their experience of fatherhood during their teenage years.

For the quantitative part, the target respondents were selected from Barangay Silanga, Catbalogan City, including:

- Teenage fathers aged 15–19
- Fathers who became parents at a more mature age (23–30 years old) as the control group

### 3.2 Data and Sources of Data

To begin the data gathering process, the researchers requested permission from the Barangay Captain of Brgy. Silanga, Hon. Diego Cayas, to conduct the study and access the list of male residents aged 13 to 30 years old. Once approval was granted, the researchers personally distributed the questionnaires to ensure 100% retrieval rate.

The qualitative data were collected through narrative stories and oral interviews. The interviews were recorded and transcribed verbatim to preserve the authenticity of participants' experiences (Hortillas & Gayoles, 2018). The quantitative data were gathered using the structured and validated questionnaires. The tools were previously used in related studies and proven reliable for measuring self-esteem, locus of control, family dynamics, and parenting styles.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter involves the detailed presentation, analysis and interpretation of data as specified in this study. This includes the profile of the Teenage Father and Non- Teenage Father Respondents.

### Profile of the Teen Father and Non-Teen Father Respondents

This section presents the profile of the Teen Father and Non-Teen Father respondents as to age, sex, civil status, current address, number of siblings, birth order, educational attainment of teenage father and non-teenage father, educational attainment parents, occupation of parents and attitudes towards education of the respondents.

**Age of the Teenage Father and Non-Teenage Father Respondents.** Table 1 shows the age of the teenage father and non-teenage father respondents. It is revealed from the result that the oldest respondent are non-teenage father ranges at the age of 27 to 30 year old with eight (8) respondents out of 20 respondents or 40.00 percent. The grand mean age of non-teenage father respondents was posted at 25 years old with standard deviation 2.45 years old. Whereas, the youngest are ranges at the age of 15 to 18 years old have fifteen (15) by teenage father respondents or 50.00 percent. The grand mean age of teenage father and non-teenage father respondents was posted at 18 years old with standard deviation 1.12 years old.

**Table 1**  
**Age of the Teenage Father and Non-Teenage Father Respondents**

Age	Teen Father		Non-Teen Father	
	<i>f</i>	Percent (%)	<i>F</i>	Percent (%)
27 - 30	-	-	8	40.00
23 - 26	-	-	12	60.00
19 - 22	15	50.0	-	-
15 - 18	15	50.0	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Mean</b>	<b>18 yrs. old</b>	-	<b>25 yrs. old</b>	-
<b>SD</b>	<b>1.12years old</b>	-	<b>2.45 years old</b>	-

**Civil Status of the Teenage Father and Non-Teenage Father Respondents.** Table 2 presents of the teenage father and non-teenage father respondents. As gleaned from data gathered most of the respondents were “Live-in” with a frequency of eighteen (18) or 60.00 percent out of thirty 30 by teenage father respondents. Whereas, Non-Teenage Father have a frequency of thirteen (13) or 60.00 percent out of twenty (20) respondents, followed by “Married” with a frequency of nine (9) or 30 percent by teenage father. While, the non-teenage father respondents have a frequency of seven (7) or 35.00 percent. Next is the single parent and widow/er teenage father respondents with the corresponding frequency of two (2) or 6.67 percent. Whereas, non-teenage father respondents with a frequency of only one (1) or 3.33 percent. Furthermore, there are no respondents’ response for the “Separated”.

**Table 2**  
**Civil Status of the Teenage Father and Non-Teenage Father Respondents**

Civil Status	Teen Father		Non-Teen Father	
	<i>F</i>	Percent (%)	<i>f</i>	Percent (%)
Single Parent	2	6.67	-	-
Widow/er	1	3.33	-	-
Married	9	30.00	7	35
Live-in	18	60.00	13	65
Separated	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>100</b>

**Current Address of the Teenage Father and Non-Teenage Father Respondents.** Table 3 shows the current address of teenage father and non-teenage father respondents. It shows that out of thirty (30) teenage father respondents got the highest frequency of twenty-three (23) or 77.00 percent who are “Living with parents”. This followed by eleven (11) or 55.00 percent by non-teenage father out of twenty (20) who are “Living with common wife parents”. While, there are no respondents’ response for “Living with grandparents and Living with spouse and others” and only one (1) non-teenage father respondents for being “Independent”.

**Table 3**  
**Current Address of the Teenage Father and Non-Teenage Father Respondents**

Current Address	Teen Father		Non-Teen Father	
	<i>f</i>	Percent (%)	<i>f</i>	Percent (%)
Independent	-	-	1	5
Living with relatives	-	-	-	-
Living with parents	23	77	6	30
Living with friends	2	7	2	10
Living with common wife parents	5	17	11	55
Living with grandparents	-	-	-	-
Living with spouse; and Others	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>100</b>

**Number of Siblings of the Teenage Father and Non-Teenage Father.** Table 4 presents the number of children of teenage father and non-teenage father respondents. It can be gleaned from the table that most of teenage father have nineteen (19) or 63 percent out of thirty (30) respondents have 4 to 5 siblings, followed by seven (7) or 35 percent of twenty (20) non-teen father respondents with 8 to 9 siblings. Meanwhile, only tree (3) or 15 percent of non-teenage father respondents got the lowest number of siblings range from 2 to 3 and only one (1) sibling by teenage fathers have two (2) or 2.00 percent.

**Table 4**  
**Number of Siblings of the Teen Father and Non-Teen Father**

Number of Siblings	Teen Father		Non-Teen Father	
	<i>f</i>	Percent (%)	<i>f</i>	Percent (%)
more than 10	-	-	2	10
8 – 9	5	17	7	35
6 – 7	3	10	2	10
4 – 5	19	63	6	30
2 – 3	1	3	3	15
only 1	2	7	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>100</b>

**Birth Order of the Teenage Father and Non-Teenage Father.** Table 5 presents the birth order of the teenage father and non-teenage father respondents. It shows from the result that the highest birth order respondent are teenage father range at the age of 12 year old with one (1) respondents out of 30 respondents or 3 percent. While, non-teenage father range at the age of 8 year old with one (1) respondent out of 20 respondents or 5 percent. Whereas, ranges at only one (1) by teenage father respondents have a frequency of four (4) or 13.00 percent and non-teenage father respondents have a frequency of five (5) or 25 percent.

**Table 5****Birth Order of the Teenage Father and Non-Teenage Father**

Birth Order	Teen Father		Non-Teen Father	
	<i>F</i>	Percent (%)	<i>f</i>	Percent (%)
12	1	3	-	-
11	-	-	-	-
10	1	3	-	-
9	-	-	-	-
8	3	10	1	5
7	5	17	1	5
6	2	7	-	-
5	3	10	3	15
4	1	3	4	20
3	3	10	2	10
2	9	30	4	20
1	4	13	5	25
<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>100</b>

**Educational Attainment of Teenage Father and Non-Teenage Father Respondents.** Table 6 shows the educational attainment of teenage father and non-teenage father respondents. It is noted that the highest degree earned by non-teenage father was “College Level” with a frequency of six (6) or 30.00 percent out of 20 respondents. Whereas, teenage father earned highest degree of “High School Graduate” with a frequency of fourteen (14) or 46.67 percent out of 30 respondents. While for the lowest degree earned by non-teenage father was “Elementary Graduate” with a frequency of three (3) or 53.75 percent and only one (1) or 5.00 percent by non-teenage father respondents.

**Table 6****Educational Attainment of Teen Father and Non-Father Respondents**

Educational Attainment	Teen Father		Non-Teen Father	
	<i>f</i>	Percent (%)	<i>f</i>	Percent (%)
College Level	-	-	6	30.00
High School Graduate	14	46.67	7	35.00
High School Level	13	43.3	6	30.00
Elem. Graduate	3	10.00	1	5.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>100</b>

**Educational Attainment of Parents Teenage Father and Non-Teenage Father Respondents.** Table 7 shows the educational attainment of parents’ teenage father and non-teenage father respondents. It is noted that the highest degree earned by teenage father parents was “College Level” with a frequency of eight (8) or 26.67 percent out of 30 respondents. Whereas, non-teenage father earned highest degree of “High School Graduate” with a frequency of six (6) or 30.00percent out of 20 respondents. While for the lowest degree earned by teenage father was “Elementary Graduate” with a frequency of three (7) or 23.33 percent and also seven (7) or 35.00 percent by non- teenage father respondents.

The results somewhat relate to the findings that teen parents tend to struggle academically, are less likely to finish high school, earn less than those who wait to become parents, and are more likely to live in poverty (CDC, 2011a;Healthy Teen Network, 2004; Planned Parenthood, 2010).

Table 7

### Educational Attainment of Parents Teenage Father and Non-Teenage Father Respondents

Educational Attainment of Parent's	Teen Father		Non-Teen Father	
	f	Percent (%)	f	Percent (%)
College Level	8	26.67	6	30.00
High School Graduate	10	33.33	3	15.00
High School Level	5	16.67	4	20.00
Elem. Graduate	7	23.33	7	35.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>100</b>

**Occupation of Teenage-Father and Non-Teenage Parents Respondents.** Table 8 present the occupation of teenage father and non-teenage parent respondents. As gleaned from the table, out of thirty (30) teenage father (father) respondents, most of them are “Farmer and Housewife/husband” have a highest number of frequency was eight (8) or 26.67 percent. Whereas, teenage father (Mother) respondents are “housewife” have a frequency of sixteen (16) or 53.33 percent, followed by the “Businessmen; and others”, with a lowest number of frequency of three (3) or 10.00 percent by teenage father (father) respondents and only one (1) or 3.33 percent by teenage father (Mother) respondents.

Furthermore, out of thirty (30 non-teenage father (father) respondents, most of them are “Farmer, self-employed and Businessmen and others” have a highest number of frequency was four (4) or 20.00 percent while non-teenage father (Mother) respondents are “housewife” have a frequency of thirteen (13) or 65.00 percent, followed by the “Businessmen; and others”, with a lowest number of frequency of four (4) or 20.00 percent by non-teenage father (father) respondents and only one (1) or 5.00 percent by non-teen father (Mother) respondents.

The results of Jaffe et al.’s (2001) study aimed to explore whether young men who come from disadvantaged family backgrounds – and whose behavior puts them at risk of a range of adverse outcomes in young adulthood – are more likely to become fathers at a young age.

**Table 8**  
**Occupation of Teen-Father and Non-Teen Parent Respondents**

Occupation of Teen- Father Parent's	Teen Father Response				Non-Teen Father Response			
	Father		Mother		Father		Mother	
	f	Percent (%)	f	Percent (%)	f	Percent (%)	F	Percent (%)
Farmer	8	26.67	2	6.67	4	20.00	1	5.00
Driver	2	6.67	3	10.00	2	10.00	1	5.00
self-employed	4	13.33	3	10.00	4	20.00	3	15.00
Government Employee	0	0.00	16	53.33	0	0.00	1	5.00
Fishermen	5	16.67	2	6.67	3	15.00	0	0.00
None	8	26.67	0	0.00	3	15.00	0	0.00
Coconut Wine Seller	0	0.00	3	10.00	0	0.00	13	65.00
Teacher	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Businessmen; and others	3	10.00	1	3.33	4	20.00	1	5.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>100</b>

**Attitudes towards Education of Teenage Father and Non-Teenage Father Respondents.** Table 9 presents the attitudes towards education of teenage father and non-teenage father respondents. It can be gleaned from the table that most of teenage father out of 30 respondents are “really interested” towards their education with a frequency of twelve (12) or 40 percent. Whereas, the attitudes of non-teenage father towards their education for them “interested” with a frequency of four (4) or 20 percent out of 20 respondents, followed by “very interested” with a lowest frequency of three (3) or 10 percent by teenage father while the attitudes towards education by non-teen father for them “slightly interested” with a frequency of two (2) or 10 percent.

**Table 9**  
**Attitudes Towards Education of Teenage Father and Non-Teenage Father Respondents**

Attitude Towards Education	Teen Father		Non-Teen Father	
	f	Percent (%)	f	Percent (%)
1. not really interested	6	20	2	10
2. interested	4	13	4	20
3. really interested	12	40	1	5
4. slightly interested	5	17	2	10
5. very interested	3	10	11	55
<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>100</b>

**Perception of Teenage Father Respondents (Oneself).** Table 10 presents the perception of oneself of teenage father. It is reflected in the result that all statements weighted average falls rated within the range 3.01-4.00 interpreted as “Seldom True”. All statements weighted average falls within the range of 2.01-3.00 interpreted as “Often True”. As a resulted below the grand mean were posted at 3.28 interpreted as “Seldom True”.

The results is consonance with the idea of the self is a social construct that begins to emerge in infancy and is shaped by experience and interactions with others (Ashford et al, 2006). Identity develops as a person begins to understand how they are similar and dissimilar from others. Although concepts of self and identity change as a person progresses through life and the accompanying developmental stages, people attempt to maintain an integrated sense of self, and inability to do so is often distressing (Ashford et al,2006).

**Table 10**  
**Perception of Teenage Father Respondents (Oneself)**

Statements	Response				Total	WM	Interpretation
	4	3	2	1			
1. When I am facing a hard time in life, I	2	10	14	4	30	3.50	ST
2. I am comfortable to get along with girls.	5	10	8	7	30	3.65	ST
3. I feel that there are many opportunities	2	6	13	9	30	3.05	ST
4. I have a high expectation in my own	0	7	12	11	30	2.80	OT
5. I can control myself and life, rather than	3	3	13	11	30	2.90	OT
6. I am comfortable with myself, even there	0	13	9	8	30	3.25	ST
7. Sometimes I feel ashamed when I	5	8	8	9	30	3.45	ST
8. When there is something wrong, I blamed	4	7	10	9	30	3.30	ST
9. I easily lose hope towards things that I	2	5	18	5	30	3.20	ST
10. Sometimes I feel that there is no one who	5	9	11	5	30	3.70	ST
Grand Mean						3.28	ST

**Legend:**

4.01-5.00	Not True
3.01-4.00	Seldom True
2.01-3.00	Often True
1.00-2.00	Always True

**Perception of Non-Teenage Father Respondents (Oneself).** Table 11 presents the perception of oneself of non-teenage father respondents. It is reflected in the result that all statements weighted average falls rated within the range 1.00-2.00 interpreted as “Always True”. All statements weighted average falls within the range of 2.01-3.00 interpreted as “Often True”. As a resulted below the grand mean were posted at 1.92 interpreted as “Always True”

**Table 11**  
**Perception of Non-Teenage Father Respondents (Oneself).**

Statements	Response				Total	WM	Interpretation
	4	3	2	1			
1. When I am facing a hard times in life, I ensure to do my best.	0	0	8	12	20	1.40	AT
2. I am comfortable to get along with girls.	5	5	8	2	20	2.65	OT
3.I feel that there are many opportunities coming in my life	0	2	7	11	20	1.55	AT
4. I have a high expectation in my own abilities.	0	1	8	11	20	1.50	AT
5. I can control myself and life, rather than other people who dictate me.	0	2	8	10	20	1.60	AT
6. I am comfortable with myself, even there is a presence of others who are above me.	0	0	13	7	20	1.65	AT
7. Sometimes I feel ashamed when I encountered stranger people.	0	4	10	6	20	1.90	AT
8. When there is something wrong, I blamed myself.	0	9	3	8	20	2.05	OT
9. I easily lose hope towards things that I think I cannot do.	4	2	10	4	20	2.30	OT
10. Sometimes I feel that there is no one who helping me.	3	7	9	1	20	2.60	OT
<b>Grand Mean</b>						<b>1.92</b>	<b>AT</b>

**Legend:**

4.01-5.00	Not True
3.01-4.00	Seldom True
2.01-3.00	Often True
1.00-2.00	Always True

**Family Composition and Communication of Teenage Father and Non-Teenage Father.** Table 12 presents the length of the family composition and communication of teenage father and non-teenage father respondents. It can be gleaned from the table that most of the teenage father respondents of family composition and communication are “Intact” with a frequency of 21 or 70 percent out of 30 respondents.

The result is contrary with the study of Elster et al. (1987) found that adolescent fathers were less likely to have lived in an intact household at age fourteen. Russ-Eft et al. (1979), in addition to their analysis of the Project TALENT found that fathers had some stressful situation in their family such as separation or divorce of parents, abandonment by one of the parents.

**Table 12**  
**Family Composition and Communication of Teenage Father and Non- Teenage Father**

Indicator	Teenage Father		Non-Teenage Father	
	F	Percent (%)	F	Percent (%)
<b>Intact</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>75</b>
<b>Broken</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>100</b>

**Perceived Parenting Style of the Teenage Father-Respondents**

Shown in this part is the perceived parenting style of the teenage father- respondents as to authoritarian, authoritative and permissive style. It is gleaned from Table 13a that majority of the respondents that is “Often”. Were within the score range of 3.51-4.00 labeled as “Often”. It is concluded that the respondents have a dominant high identification perception as to authoritarian style towards their parents. With the total grand mean is 3.65 interpreted as “Often”.

Table 13a

## Perceived Parenting Style of the Teenage Father-Respondents in Terms of being Authoritarian

Statement	Response						Total	WM	Interpretation
	6	5	4	3	2	1			
1. My father easily responds to the things I need.	0	6	6	6	6	6	30	3.00	S
2. My father make sure that I finished things before he gives me	1	4	5	7	6	7	30	2.87	S
3. My father always tells me to behave another. properly.	1	5	13	4	6	1	30	3.60	O
4. My father encourages me to tell my problems to him.	1	4	9	5	8	3	30	3.20	S
5. My father encourages me to tell what is in my mind even it is against her will.	3	1	8	8	7	3	30	3.20	S
6. My father always explain about the things he expects about me	4	5	9	7	5	0	30	3.87	O
7. My father always gives his patience and love to me.	4	6	9	5	3	3	30	3.80	O
8. My father praises me	3	7	13	4	2	1	30	4.07	O
9. My father is always considerate about my wants when planning for our family.	3	6	11	5	5	0	30	3.90	O
10. My father respects my opinion and encourages me to tell my needs.	2	3	11	9	5	0	30	3.60	O
11. My father treats me as one of the important member in the family.	6	10	4	9	1	0	30	4.37	O
12. My father gives me reasons about his expectations about me.	3	7	9	8	2	1	30	3.93	O
13. My father always makes sure that he can give all his time to us.	3	5	13	8	1	0	30	4.03	O
<b>Grand Mean</b>								<b>3.65</b>	<b>O</b>

**Legend:**

4.51-5.00	Always
3.51-4.50	Often
2.51-3.50	Sometimes
1.51-2.50	Rarely
1.00-1.50	Never



**Table 13b**  
**Perceived Parenting Style of the Teenage Father-Respondents in Terms of being Authoritative**

Statement	Response						Total	WM	Interpretation
	6	5	4	3	2	1			
14. When I'm asking my father why it is important for me to do this thing, he always told me that "it is what I want and because I am your father"	3	3	7	11	6	0	30	3.53	O
15. My father took my privileges (like watching TV, playing games, visiting my friends) as a payment for my mistakes.	2	7	10	3	8	0	30	3.73	O
16. My father scolded me whenever he dislikes my attitude.	3	6	9	3	3	6	30	3.5	O
17. My father shows how he really angry at me.	4	6	7	5	2	6	30	3.57	O
18. My father punishes me when he dislikes my actions	4	2	5	7	7	5	30	3.13	S
19. My father nag at me to change my attitudes.	4	7	5	3	3	8	30	3.4	S
20. My father used harsh words, as a punishment	5	3	11	2	4	5	30	3.6	O
21. My father punishes me by <u>snobbing</u> and not showing his affection to me.	3	6	3	4	3	11	30	2.97	S
22. My father publicly scolds me when I don't reach his expectations.	5	7	7	4	4	3	30	3.87	O
23. My father really do his best for me to change my perspectives and feelings regarding on <u>that issue/things</u> .	4	3	9	6	4	4	30	3.5	S
24. My father shows me my past mistakes to ensure that I won't do it again.	3	4	7	8	6	2	30	3.47	S
25. My father always reminds me that he's my father.	3	6	7	8	6	0	30	3.73	O
26. My father always reminds me that all the things that he does is for my own good.	3	7	8	5	6	1	30	3.77	O
<b>Grand Mean</b>								<b>3.52</b>	<b>O</b>

**Legend:**

4.51-5.00	Always
3.51-4.50	Often
2.51-3.50	Sometimes
1.51-2.50	Rarely
1.00-1.50	Never

Moreover, teenage father-respondents have also assessed their perception as to dominant identification with authoritative style as reflected in Table 13b. It can be observed that 8 out of 13 statements they answered "Often", registered within the score range of 3.51-4.00 labeled as "Often". That the grand mean is 3.52 interpreted also as Often (O).

On the other hand, it is perceived of possessing only of average behavior towards parenting style as to permissive. This is affirmed by most of the respondents that is "Often" and "Sometimes". This means they have an equally average behavior towards parenting style tell us that the grand mean is 3.32 interpreted also as "Sometimes".

**Table 13c****Perceived Parenting Style of the Teenage Father-Respondents in Terms of being Permissive**

Statement	Response						Total	WM	Interpretation
	6	5	4	3	2	1			
27. My father has difficulty to discipline	5	5	8	5	5	2	30	3.8	S
28. When there are times that I act like a spoiled brat, he makes sure to give the thing that I want just to stop me.	3	7	4	7	7	2	30	3.53	O
29. My father gives everything that I want.	2	3	5	5	10	5	30	2.9	R
30. My father ignores the bad things that I Have done.	2	5	4	7	5	7	30	3.03	S
<b>Grand Mean</b>								<b>3.32</b>	<b>S</b>

**Legend:**

4.51-5.00	Always
3.51-4.50	Often
2.51-3.50	Sometimes
1.51-2.50	Rarely
1.00-1.50	Never

**Parenting Style of Non-Teenage Father.**

This section illustrates the parenting style as perceived by the non-teenage father respondents with respect to the types of parenting style as to authoritarian, authoritative and permissive.

**Authoritarian.** Table 14a show the parenting style of the non-teenage father-respondents. Majority of the teenage father-respondents they answered “Sometimes”. With the weighted mean were 3.60, 3.95, 3.75, 3.65, 4.05, 3.70, 3.55, 3.65, 4.05, 4.05, 3.98 and 4.05. As a result, of the grand mean 3.79 interpreted as Often.

**Parenting Style of Non-Teenage Father.**

This section illustrates the parenting style as perceived by the non-teenage father respondents with respect to the types of parenting style as to authoritarian, authoritative and permissive.

**Authoritarian.** Table 14a show the parenting style of the non-teenage father-respondents. Majority of the teenage father-respondents they answered “Often”. With the weighted mean were 3.60, 3.95, 3.75, 3.65, 4.05, 3.70, 3.55, 3.65, 4.05, 4.05, 3.98 and 4.05. As a result, of the grand mean 3.79 interpreted as Often.



Table 14a  
**Perceived Parenting Style of the Non-Teenage Father-Respondents in Terms of being Authoritarian**

Statement	Response						Total	WM	Interpretation
	6	5	4	3	2	1			
1. My father easily responds to the things I need.	2	4	6	2	4	2	20	3.06	S
2. My father make sure that I finished things before he gives me another.	2	2	5	5	4	2	20	3.35	S
3. My father always tells me to behave properly	1	6	9	0	3	1	20	3.95	O
4. My father always tells me to behave properly	1	5	7	4	1	2	20	3.75	O
5. My father encourages me to tell what is in my mind even it is against her will.	1	4	6	6	2	1	20	3.65	O
6. My father always explain about the things he expects about me	4	3	7	3	2	1	20	4.05	O
7. My father always gives his patience and love to me	3	4	3	6	2	2	20	3.07	O
8. My father praises me.	2	3	5	6	2	2	20	3.55	O
9. My father is always considerate about my wants when planning for our family.	1	4	6	6	2	1	20	3.65	O
10. My father respects my opinion and encourages me to tell my needs.	2	6	6	4	1	1	20	4.05	O
11 My father treats me as one of the important member in the family	4	3	7	3	2	1	20	4.05	O
12. My father gives me reasons about his expectations about me.	3	3	6	6	1	1	20	3.09	O
13 My father always makes sure that he can give all his time to us.	3	5	5	5	1	1	20	4.05	O
<b>Grand Mean</b>								<b>3.79</b>	<b>O</b>

**Legend:**

4.51-5.00	Always
3.51-4.50	Often
2.51-3.50	Sometimes
1.51-2.50	Rarely
1.00-1.50	Never

**Authoritative.** The non-teenage father-respondents according to their parenting style are presented in table 14b. It is gleaned that authoritative of the statements were specified as “Sometimes” that is nine out of thirteen with the corresponding weighted mean of 3.30, 2.85, 3.15, 3.00, 2.95, 2.20 respectively. However, four (4) were posted as “Often”. Consequently, grand mean resulted to 3.40 with the description as Sometimes. This implies a “Sometimes” parenting style towards authoritarian of the non-teenage father-respondents.

Table 14b

**Perceived Parenting Style of the Non-Teenage Father-Respondents in Terms of being**

Statement	Response						Total	WM	Interpretation
	6	5	4	3	2	1			
14. When I'm asking my father why it is important for me to do this thing, he always told me that "it is what I want and because I am your father"	0	5	5	3	5	2	20	3.3	S
15. My father took my privileges (like watching TV, playing games, visiting my friends) as a payment for my mistakes.	0	2	3	8	4	3	20	2.85	S
16. My father scolded me whenever he dislikes my attitude	0	3	4	8	3	2	20	3.15	S
17. My father shows how he really mad at me.	2	1	2	6	8	1	20	3	S
18. My father punishes me when he dislikes my actions.	2	4	2	4	2	6	20	3.1	S
19. My father nag at me to change my attitudes.	0	3	3	6	6	2	20	2.95	S
20. My father used harsh words, as a punishment	0	1	5	3	6	5	20	2.55	S
21. My father punishes me by snubbing and not showing his affection to me.	1	1	4	9	4	1	20	3.15	S
22. My father blatant scolds me when I don't reach his expectations.	0	2	9	2	5	2	20	3.2	S
23. My father really do his best for me to change my perspectives and feelings regarding on that issue/things.	3	1	11	3	1	1	20	3.95	O
24. My father shows me my past mistakes to ensure that I won't do it again.	2	6	8	0	3	1	20	4.05	O
25. My father always reminds me that he's my father.	4	5	6	3	1	1	20	4.25	O
26. My father always reminds me that all the things that he does is for my own good.	3	2	6	1	4	4	20	3.35	O
<b>Grand Mean</b>								<b>3.30</b>	<b>S</b>

**Legend:**

- 4.51-5.00 Always
- 3.51-4.50 Often
- 2.51-3.50 Sometimes
- 1.51-2.50 Rarely
- 1.00-1.50 Never

**Permissive.** In table 14c is presented the parenting style of the non-teenage father- respondents obtain by each statement used to measure the parenting style and including the interpretation.

Table 14c gives the most of the statement used to interpret as "Rarely". Four out of the 4 statement were value as 2.45, 2.65, 2.55, and 2.00. With the total grand mean is 2.41 interpreted as "Rarely".

**Table 14c**  
**Perceived Parenting Style of the Non-Teenage Father-Respondents in Terms of being**

Statement	Response						Total	WM	Interpretation
	6	5	4	3	2	1			
27. My father has difficulty to discipline me.	1	1	1	6	5	6	20	2.45	S
28. When there are times that I act like a spoiled brat, he makes sure to give the thing that I want just to stop me.	0	3	1	5	8	3	20	2.65	S
29. My father gives everything that I want.	0	4	1	4	4	7	20	2.55	S
30. My father ignores the bad things that I have done.	0	2	1	1	7	9	20	2.00	S

<b>Grand Mean</b>	<b>2.41</b>	<b>S</b>
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**Legend:**

4.51-5.00	Always
3.51-4.50	Often
2.51-3.50	Sometimes
1.51-2.50	Rarely
1.00-1.50	Never

**Immediate Effect of Teenage Father Respondents.** Table 15 presents the immediate effect of teenage father response according to the statement “What was the initial reaction of your parents when they found out that you will become a father?” got a weighted average fall within the range of 1.00 to 2.00 interpreted as “they scolded me”

As a result below the grand mean were posted at 1.63 interpreted as “they scolded me”.

**Table 15**  
**Immediate Effect of Teenage Father Response**

Statement	Response				Total	WM	Interpretation
	4	3	2	1			
A.1 What was the initial reaction of your parents when they found out that you will become a father?	1	3	16	20	20	1.45	(1)
<b>Grand Mean</b>						<b>1.63</b>	<b>(1)</b>

**Legend:**

4.01-5.00	4-	They send me out
3.01-4.00	3-	They are happy
2.01-3.00	2-	They send me to other places
1.00-2.00	1-	They scolded me

**Immediate Effect of Non- Teenage Father Respondents.** Table 16 presents the immediate effect of teenage father response according to the statement “What was the initial reaction of your parents when they found out that you will become a father?” got a weighted average fall within the range of 1.00 to 2.00 interpreted as “they scolded me” As a result below the grand mean were posted at 1.63 interpreted as “they scolded me”.

**Table 16**  
**Immediate Effect of Non-Teen Father Response**

Statement	Response				Total	WM
	4	3	2	1		
A.1 What was the initial reaction of your parents when they found out that you will become a father?	3	4	2	21	30	1.63
<b>Grand Mean</b>						<b>1.45</b>

**Legend:**

4.01-5.00	4-	They send me out
3.01-4.00	3-	They are happy
2.01-3.00	2-	They send me to other places
1.00-2.00	1-	They scolded me

**Immediate Effect of Teenage Father Respondents.** Table 17 presents of the teenage father and non-teenage father respondents. As gleaned from data gathered most of the teenage father respondents was agreed as “no” on the statement “Do you have any idea regarding on Reproductive Health?” with a frequency of eighteen (16) out of 30 respondents or 53.00 percent. The grand mean age of teenage father respondents was posted at 16.5 with standard deviation 0.71. Likewise, the Non-Teenage Father has a frequency

of thirteen (13) out of twenty (20) respondents or 65.00 percent. The grand mean age of teenage father and non-teenage father respondents was posted at 10.5 with standard deviation 3.54.

Furthermore, the teenage father respondents were agreed as “Yes” on the statement “Did you still continue to study even if you found out that you became a father?” with a frequency of eighteen (14) or 70 percent out of 30 respondents. The grand mean age of teenage father and non-teenage father respondents was posted at 20 with standard deviation 13.5. While, the Non-Teenage Father have a frequency of thirteen (13) out of twenty (20) respondents or 65.00 percent on the statement “Do you have any idea regarding on Reproductive Health? The grand mean age of teenage father and non-teenage father respondents was posted at 9.5 with standard deviation 3.54.

**Table 17**  
**Immediate Effect of Non-Teen Father Response**

Statement	Teen Father				Non-Teen Father		
	No		Yes		No		Yes
	<i>f</i>	Percent (%)	<i>f</i>	Percent (%)	<i>f</i>	Percent (%)	<i>f</i>
B.1. Did you still continue to study even if you found out that you became a father?	16	53.33	14	70.00	8	40.00	12
B.2. Do you have any idea regarding on Reproductive Health?	17	56.67	13	43.33	13	65	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Mean</b>	<b>16.5</b>	-	<b>13.5</b>	-	<b>10.5</b>	-	<b>9.5</b>
<b>SD</b>	<b>0.71</b>	-	<b>0.71</b>	-	<b>3.54</b>	-	<b>3.54</b>

**Immediate Effect of Teenage Father and Non-Teenage Father Respondents.** Table 18 shows the immediate effect of teenage father and non-teenage father respondents according to the statement “In your situation today, how can you rate your “level of satisfaction” regarding in your living?”. It is reflected in the result that the teenage father and non-teenage father respondents all the statements rated within the range 2.51 to 3.50 interpreted as “Undecided”. As a resulted below the grand mean were posted at 3.91 interpreted as “Moderately Dissatisfied”.

**Table 18**  
**Immediate Effect of Teen Father and Non-Teenage Father Respondents**

Statement	Response					Total	WM	Interpretation
	5	4	3	2	1			
<b>C. Teen Father Response</b> 1. In your situation today, how can you rate your “level of satisfaction” regarding in your living?	16	7	2	3	2	30	4.07	U
<b>C. Non-Teen Father Response</b> 2. In your situation today, how can you rate your “level of satisfaction” regarding in your living?	8	5	4	0	3	20	3.75	U
<b>Grand Mean</b>							<b>3.91</b>	<b>MD</b>

**Legend:**

4.51-5.00	5- Highly Dissatisfied	(HD)
3.51-4.50	4- Moderately Dissatisfied -	(MD)
2.51-3.50	3- Undecided	(U)
1.51-2.50	2- Moderately Satisfied	(MS)
1.00-1.50	1- Highly Satisfied	(HS)

**Immediate Effect of Teenage Father Respondents.** Table 19 shows the immediate effect of teenage father respondents in which most of the teenage father agreed as “Yes” have a total frequency of forty- eight (48) or 160 percent, followed by the respondents agreed “I Don’t Know” have a total frequency of thirty-seven (37) or 123 percent. While the teenage father respondents agreed as “No” have a total frequency of thirty- three (33) or 110 percent.

**Table 19**  
**Immediate Effect of Teenage Father Respondents**

Statement	Teen-Father Response					
	Yes		No		I don't know	
	<i>f</i>	Percent (%)	<i>f</i>	Percent (%)	<i>f</i>	Percent (%)
D.1. If you will be given another chance, will you still choose this life even if you became a father in your early age?	8	26.67	0	0.00	22	73.33
D.2. Did you know any place where people can go to get information, “counseling”, or other services about family planning?	12	40.00	13	43.33	5	16.67
D.3. Did you have any readings or other references that explain about family planning	10	33.33	12	40.00	6	20.00
D.4. Did you and your partner use any means regarding family planning?	18	60.00	8	26.67	4	13.33
<b>Total</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>123</b>

**Rotter’s Locus of Control Scale of Teenage-Father and Non-Teenage Farther respondents.** Table 20 shows the Rotter’s Locus of Control Scale response of teenage father and non-teenage father respondents in which most of the teenage father respondents got the highest total frequency agreed of statement “B’s” of five hundred fifteen (515) or 53.33 percent with a grand mean was posted at 12.6 with standard deviation 3.59, while the statement “A’s” have a total frequency of (364) or 1,213 percent. The grand mean was posted at 12.6 with standard deviation 3.59.

Followed by the non- teenage father respondents are most agreed of the statement “B’s” with a total frequency of three hundred twenty-five (325) or 1,625 percent the grand mean was posted at 11.6 with standard deviation 2.70, while the statement “A’s” by non-teenage father have a total frequency of two hundred twenty five (235) or 1,175 percent. The grand mean was posted at 8.4 with standard deviation of 2.70.

The results showed that both teen and non-teen fathers have an external locus of control. A person with external locus of control believes that their own behavior doesn't matter much and that rewards in life are generally outside of their control (Rotter, 1996)

**Table 20**  
**Rotter's Locus of Control Scale of**  
**Teenage Father and Non-Teenage Father Respondents**

Indicator	Teen Father Response				Non-Teen Father Response			
	<i>f</i> statement (a)	Percent (%)	<i>f</i> statement (b)	Percent (%)	<i>F</i> statement (a)	Percent (%)	<i>F</i> statement (b)	Percent (%)
1	13	43.33	17	56.67	8	40.00	12	60.00
2	10	33.33	20	66.67	8	40.00	12	60.00
3	8	26.67	22	73.33	3	15.00	17	85.00
4	11	36.67	19	63.33	10	50.00	10	50.00
5	13	43.33	17	56.67	7	35.00	13	65.00
6	10	33.33	20	66.67	12	60.00	8	40.00
7	10	33.33	20	66.67	5	25.00	15	75.00
8	5	16.67	25	83.33	3	15.00	17	85.00
9	15	50.00	15	50.00	11	55.00	9	45.00
10	13	43.33	17	56.67	8	40.00	12	60.00
11	17	56.67	13	43.33	11	55.00	9	45.00
12	12	40.00	18	60.00	8	40.00	12	60.00
13	12	40.00	18	60.00	7	35.00	13	65.00
14	4	13.33	26	86.67	10	50.00	10	50.00
15	11	36.67	19	63.33	10	50.00	10	50.00
16	12	40.00	18	60.00	3	15.00	17	85.00
17	11	36.67	19	63.33	12	60.00	8	40.00
18	18	60.00	12	40.00	12	60.00	8	40.00
19	17	56.67	13	43.33	11	55.00	9	45.00
20	16	53.33	14	46.67	6	30.00	14	70.00
21	10	33.33	20	66.67	10	50.00	10	50.00
22	17	56.67	13	43.33	8	40.00	12	60.00
23	11	36.67	19	63.33	10	50.00	10	50.00
24	16	53.33	14	46.67	6	30.00	14	70.00
25	12	40.00	18	60.00	11	55.00	9	45.00
26	11	36.67	19	63.33	7	35.00	13	65.00
27	14	46.67	16	53.33	9	45.00	11	55.00
28	18	60.00	17	56.67	9	45.00	11	55.00
29	17	56.67	17	56.67	8	40.00	12	60.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>1,213</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>1,716.7</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>1,175</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>1,625</b>
<b>Mean</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>SD</b>	<b>3.59</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3.32</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2.70</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2.70</b>	<b>-</b>

**Perception on Self-Esteem of Teenage Father.** Table 21 presents the perception on self-esteem of teenage father response. It is reflected in the result that the statement weighted average falls within the range 4.01 to 5.00 interpreted as "Strongly Agree", while, the statement weighted average falls within the range of 3.01 to 4.00 interpreted as "Disagree". All the statements weighted average falls rated within the range 3.01 to 4.00 interpreted as "Agree", as a resulted below the grand mean was posted at 1.92 interpreted as "Agree".

**Table 21**  
**Perception on Self-Esteem of Teenage Father Response**

Statement	Response					Total	WM	Interpretation
	5	4	3	2	1			
B. b.1. At times I think I am no good at all. much to	4	6	9	10	1	30	3.07	A
b.2. I feel I do not have be proud of. a times.	0	15	5	9	1	30	3.13	A
b.3. I certainly feel useless more respect for myself.	3	7	4	14	2	30	2.83	D
b.4. I wish I could have	2	16	8	3	1	30	3.50	A
b.5. All in all, I am inclined to feel that I am a failure.	8	9	0	12	1	30	5.00	SA
<b>Grand Mean</b>							<b>3.51</b>	<b>A</b>

**Legend:**

4.01-5.00	4- Strongly Agree (SA)
3.01-4.00	3- Agree (A)
2.01-3.00	2- Disagree (D)
1.00-2.00	1- Strongly Disagree (SD)

**Perception on Self-Esteem of Non-Teenage Father Respondents.** Table 22 presents the perception on self-esteem of non-teenage father response. It is reflected in the result that the statements got a weighted average fall within the range of 1.00 to 2.00 interpreted as “Strongly Disagree” while all statements weighted average falls within the range of 3.01 to 4.00 interpreted as “Agree”. All statements got a weighted average falls within the range of 1.00 to 2.00 interpreted as “Disagree”. As a resulted below the grand mean were posted at 3.32 interpreted as “Agree”.

**Table 22**  
**Perception on Self-Esteem of Non-Teen Father**

Statement	Response					Total	WM	Interpretation
	5	4	3	2	1			
1. At times I think I am no good at all. much to	1	9	1	7	2	20	3.00	D
2. I feel I do not have be proud of. useless a times.	1	4	5	5	5	20	2.55	D
3. I certainly feel	0	3	8	6	3	20	2.55	D
4. I wish I could have more respect for myself.	1	12	3	4	0	20	3.50	A
5. All in all, I am inclined to feel that I am a failure.	1	8	3	7	1	20	5.00	SA
<b>Grand Mean</b>							<b>3.32</b>	<b>A</b>

**Legend:**

4.01-5.00	Strongly Agree (SA)
3.01-4.00	Agree (A)
2.01-3.00	Disagree (D)
1.00-2.00	Strongly Disagree (SD)

**Perception on Self-Esteem of Teenage Father.** Table 23 presents the perception on self-esteem of teenage father response. It is reflected in the result that the statement weighted average falls rated within the range 3.51 to 4.50 interpreted as “Agree”, while all

the statements weighted average falls within the range of 2.51 to 3.50 interpreted as “Undecided”. As a result below the grand mean were posted at 3.29 interpreted as “Undecided”.

It is evident in the study of Pirog-Good (1993) that teenage fathers have lower self-esteem, and a greater percentage of them believe that fate--and not they themselves--controls their lives also; teenage father is associated with having a low self- esteem.

**Table 23**  
**Perception on Self-Esteem of Teen Father Response**

Statement	Response					Total	WM	Interpretation
	5	4	3	2	1			
1. On the whole, I am satisfied with myself.	3	4	11	9	3	30	2.83	U
2. I feel that I have a number of good qualities. other	3	11	14	1	1	30	3.47	U
3. I am able to do things as well as most people.	3	12	11	4	0	30	3.47	U
4. I feel that I'm a person of worth, at least on an equal plane with others.	0	14	7	7	2	30	3.10	U
5. I take a positive attitude toward myself.	4	15	7	2	2	30	3.57	A
<b>Grand Mean</b>							<b>3.29</b>	<b>U</b>

**Legend:**

- 4.51-5.00 Strongly Agree (SA)
- 3.51-4.50 Agree (A)
- 2.51-3.50 Undecided (U)
- 1.51-2.50 Disagree (D)
- 1.00-1.50 Strongly Disagree (SD)

**Perception on Self-Esteem of Non-Teenage Father.** Table 24 presents the perception on self-esteem of non-teenage father response. It is reflected in the result that the statement weighted average falls rated within the range 4.01 to 5.00 interpreted as “Strongly Agree”. The statements weighted average falls within the range of 2.51 to 3.50 interpreted as “Undecided”. As a result below the grand mean were posted at 3.65 interpreted as “Agree”.

**Table 24**  
**Perception on Self-Esteem of Non-Teenage Father Response**

Statement	Response					Total	WM	Interpretation
	5	4	3	2	1			
1. On the whole, I am satisfied with myself. number of good	5	11	3	0	1	20	3.95	A
2. I feel that I have a qualities. well as most other people.	1	14	4	0	1	20	3.70	A
3. I am able to do things as	4	10	5	0	1	20	3.80	A
4. I feel that I'm a person of worth, at least on an equal plane with others.	3	9	2	5	1	20	3.40	U
5. I take a positive attitude toward myself.	3	9	2	5	1	20	3.40	U
<b>Grand Mean</b>							<b>3.65</b>	<b>A</b>

**Legend:**

- 4.51-5.00 Strongly Agree (SA)
- 3.51-4.50 Agree (A)
- 2.51-3.50 Undecided (U)
- 1.51-2.50 Disagree (D)
- 1.00-1.50 Strongly Disagree (SD)

**Two-way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) for the Difference in the Teenage Father and Non-Teenage Father between the profile in their perception of oneself, self- esteem, parenting style and Rotter’s Locus of Control Scale.** Since the computed f-value (column) of 2899.64 is greater than the f-tabular value of 0.08 at .05 level of significance for a two-tailed test with three (3) and 39degrees of freedom, the null hypothesis “there is no significant difference between the profile of the teenage father respondent in their perception of oneself, self-esteem and Rotter’s Locus of Control Scale” was therefore rejected. It implies that there is a

difference between the profile of the teenage father respondent in their perception of oneself, self-esteem, parenting style and Rotter's Locus of Control Scale."

With regard to the f-value (row) of 15974.04 is greater than the f-value of 0.03 at .05 level of significance for a two-tailed test with one (1) and 39 degrees of freedom, the null hypothesis "there is no significant difference between the profile of the teenage father respondent in their perception of oneself, self-esteem and Rotter's Locus of Control Scale" was therefore rejected. It implies that there is a difference between the profile of the non-teenage father respondent in their perception of oneself, self-esteem, parenting style and Rotter's Locus of Control Scale".

However, the f-value (interaction) of 172230.34 is greater than the f-tabular value of 0.08 at .05 level of significance for a two-tailed test with three (3) and 39 degrees of freedom. Thus, the research hypothesis "there is no significant difference between the profile of the teenage father and non-teenage father respondents in their perception of oneself, self-esteem and Rotter's Locus of Control Scale" was rejected. Therefore, it implies there is a difference between the profile of the non-teenage father respondent in their perception of oneself, self-esteem, parenting style and Rotter's Locus of Control Scale".

**Table 25**

**Two-way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) for the Difference in the Teenage Father and Non- Teenage Father between the profile in their perception of oneself, self-esteem, parenting style and Rotter's Locus of Control Scale**

Sources of Variation	Sum of Squares	Degrees of Freedom (df)	Mean Squares	F-Value		Interpretation
				F-Computed	F-Tabular	
<b>Between Group</b>						
Columns (TF)	339,258.0441	3	113,086.01	2899.64	0.08	Significant
Rows (TF)	734805.6266	1	734,805.63	15974.04	0.03	Significant
Interaction (TF) AND (NF)	20,150,949.45	3	6,716,983.15	172230.34	0.08	Significant
Within Group	-437003.8	39				
<b>Total</b>	<b>20782779.4</b>	<b>49</b>				

\*Significant at .05 alpha.

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