

## DUTY OF PARENTS TO TEENAGERS AND YOUNG ADULTS

MINA M. RAMIREZ

I was invited by Prof. Wilfrido Villacorta to join him in doing a paper on this topic which I understand is to be related to the theme, “Intergenerational Solidarity and Equity”. It is my contention that this topic has grown out of a concern contained in the working paper of Prof. Pierpaolo Donati titled, “Intergenerational Solidarity – A Sociological and Social Policy Issue”.

Intergenerational Solidarity and Equity is a concern and at the same time an imperative in this modern and post-modern age given the “generative issues” confronting the world. As a concern, the duty of parents or elders to teenagers and young adults is to heighten their consciousness to their contribution in sustaining our life support system which includes “human ecology” – to guarantee the future of upcoming generations. (cf. President Malinvaud). Indeed while the world’s natural resources are getting depleted, also that which should constitute a vital part of our world – the world’s children and youth seem to be declining in number especially of the North. And many believe that this will sooner or later become the trend also in “developing countries” that are striving to modernize themselves.

I was especially intrigued by the “generational issues” cited by Prof. Donati in his working paper: 1) families are less and less committed to having children, 2) the fraction of the national income distributed to children has been declining as the percentage of households with no children increases, 3) the cultural transmission from one generation to the other is losing ground, children and youth are increasingly isolated from the adults who constitute their principal socializing agents; primary social ties become more and more problematic in everyday life; families split up and are dispersed, children are confronted with a more dangerous social envi-

ronment since risks of isolation, neglect, poverty, and even abuse are multiplied; 4) national welfare states have set up many educational, social and health schemes for children, but at the same time it has become even more apparent that collective welfare arrangements, besides not being able to substitute the family, quite often do not work properly in favor of better exchanges between generations; in other words, social welfare systems have shown themselves as lacking a real orientation to the links between generations". He then concludes that "children and younger generations appear as victims of adults and older generations under many social, economic and cultural respects".

Based on Prof. Villacorta's synthesis of empirical studies in Asia, I believe with him, that Prof. Donati's paper has been written within the socio-cultural context of countries of the North. Thus, I would think that the nature of "generative issues" in countries of the South will understandably be different yet very much connected with those of the North.

In my desire as an elder to contribute my share in this duty of making the youth understand "Intergenerational Issues" in our country, I devised a questionnaire that could lead to the heightening and a deepening of consciousness with regard to this issue. As a phenomenologist, I consider research, together with two other components of learning - namely: education and action - as integral components of a transformational process both for the researcher and the subjects of research. Research in this sense is participatory, educational, and action-oriented. The assumption of this process is a sociological principle, "when people see things as real, they are real in their consequences" (W.I. Thomas). Indeed, the course of human events is the way people think about them. Another experiential insight: A new way of seeing leads to a new way of feeling, doing, acting and being. This is, I believe, the process of personal transformation and collectively undertaken leads to social transformation.

The instrument I devised wishes to gauge people's observation of and eventually a consciousness for the need of intergenerational solidarity. It is confronting people with the phenomenon in order that the subjects of the research with the help of a research-facilitator will reflect on their answers and contribute to a plan and/or program of action. For the purpose of this meeting, I administered the questionnaire to subjects within the sphere of my work environment and Prof. Villacorta's in the hope that I answer to the challenge of Prof. Donati, "to have a careful look at what is happening between and within generations in the different countries taking into account the relations between families and governments".

Highly involved in a social science institute for transformative praxis towards justice, peace and integrity of creation, I hope that youth and young adults develop a collective self-understanding about this issue and in dialectics with the research-facilitators expand on the meaning, if not validate, intersubjectively the quantitative responses to the statements in the questionnaire. What I will report here is just the beginning of this process of a “conscientizing inquiry”, a process of transformation of both the research-facilitator and his/her “co-researchers” (the subjects of the research study).

*The Instrument.* It contains a set of 50 statements. To each statement, the respondent is supposed to strongly disagree (SD), moderately disagree (MD), moderately agree (MA), and strongly agree (SA) [See Appendix 1: The Questionnaire]. Since the questionnaire is to be administered to Filipinos, each statement is translated in the national language. The statements are premised on the generative issues cited by Prof. Donati.

The assumption is that unlike in countries of the North, the people in the Philippines are still committed to having children. However, this does not mean that there are no intergenerational issues. The depletion of natural resources and the lack of the discipline associated with the monetary system leads to monetary poverty which is generative of the issues in question. The monetized economy whereby money means life-chance in contrast to the “barter” system, a system of reciprocity and exchange without the mediation of money and thus an unmediated economics is still what is alive in the people’s sub-consciousness. When people are related by blood or ritual ties, they will help each other is the premise of traditional social life. The popular/traditional/indigenous system and culture (characterized by small group orientation, particularism and personalism where every economic and social transaction is governed by a face-to-face interaction) promote intergenerational solidarity as against the dominant culture which is western-based and taught in the private and public secondary and tertiary levels (a culture that is society-oriented, universalistic, and impersonalistic where transactions are normally governed by the monetized economy).

The statements in the questionnaire are negatively or positively expressed in relation to intergenerational solidarity. One statement is balanced with another statement. For instance:

The statement, “parents do not want to have children” (#1) is balanced with “Families practice family planning” (#2). The former is a negative statement for intergenerational solidarity (IS); the latter is a positive statement for IS.

Another set of statements such as: “Time and money of the family are devoted more to the care of the elderly” (#5) as well as the statement, “Families are biased for the education and care more of children rather than of the elderly” (#6) are both negative for IS. However these statements are balanced with the following positive statements for IS – “There is a spirit of solidarity among family members in the care of the elderly” (#18) and “There is a spirit of solidarity among family members in the upbringing of children” (#19).

Thus there is a set of statements dealing with situation of the family and with family solidarity horizontally, i.e. family members helping each other (Statements # 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 25, 26, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 39) and vertically across generations (Statements # 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 17, 22, 23, 24, 27, 28, 30, 38, 40, 41, 48, 49) There are statements which refer to relationship of families and external environments. An external environment created by the State and by NGOs that give support to the family or help to resolve crises in the family promotes IS (Statements # 3, 11, 12, 14, 15, 29, 37, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 50).

*The Subjects/Participants/Co-researchers:* There are four samples to which the facilitator-researcher could get back to in order to validate with them the findings of the study: A) Sample 1: *Filipino Adults (FA)*. These are 35 full-time faculty, staff and personnel of the Asian Social Institute, a social science graduate school for transformative praxis towards justice, peace and integrity of creation. B) Sample 2: *Non-Filipino Adult Asians (NFAA)*. They are adult non-Filipino Asian graduate students numbering 23 from Vietnam, Myanmar, Indonesia, East Timor and Japan. C) Sample C: *Urban and Rurban Lower Income Youth (URLIY)*, 37 in number. They are members (young people from a squatter and a fisher-folk community) of a youth movement. Sample D: These are *Urban High Income Youth (UHIY)* numbering 30 college students of three prestigious universities – Ateneo de Manila University, De La Salle University, and University of the Philippines.

*The Treatment of Data.* The set of statements is a scale for Intergenerational Solidarity (IS). A response to each item is scored numerically in descending (4, 3, 2, 1) or ascending order (1, 2, 3, 4) depending on whether or not it is a negative or a positive statement for IS. Thus, the summation of scores vertically (of responses of all respondents) for each item represents to what extent the item is considered favorably or unfavorably by all respondents responding to that item. *The higher the score for each item, the more positive the respondents are for IS. The higher the score of the Group Mean, the more positive for IS* (Tables 1-4 appearing in pages II-IX at the end of this volume).

The summation of scores horizontally represents a respondent's score. A summation of scores divided by the number of respondents represents the Group Mean of a specific sample. All the samples can be compared by their respective Group Means.

While the set of statements is supposed to be a scale in itself, a gauge and measure of IS, albeit a very limited one (but which can be improved) as participatory action research continues, it can also be analyzed by question or sets of question.

### *The Results*

1. In a scale from 1-4, the Group Means per Sample as a rough estimate of IS are as follows:

Sample A: <i>Filipino Adults (FA)</i>	2.61
Sample B: <i>Non-Filipino Adult Asians (NFAA)</i>	2.67
Sample C: <i>Urban/Rurban Low-Income Youth (URLIY)</i>	2.60
Sample D: <i>Urban High Income Youth</i>	2.43

2. Items that Score Highest are shown in Table 5, p. 134.

Statements that garnered the highest scores translated into an item mean scores are:

- Item #2: Parents now practice family planning (FA, NFAA, URLIY, UHIY)
- Item #49: The indigenous/popular/traditional culture promote values for intergenerational solidarity (FA, ANA, URLIY, except for UHIY)
- Item #24: Youth have respect for their grandparents (FA, NFAA, URLIY, UHIY)
- Item #13: Adults care for the safety and survival of the children (FA, NFAA, URLIY, UHIY)
- Item #18: There is a spirit of solidarity among family members in the upbringing of children (FA, NFAA, URLIY, UHIY)
- Item # 19: There is a spirit of solidarity among family members in the care of the elderly (FA, NFAA, URLIY, UHIY)
- Item #17: Grandparents have a significant role in the family especially with regard to the youth's upbringing (FA, URLIY, UHIY, except for NFAA)
- Item #44: Young adults who help support their families are not hindered from getting established in their status in life (AF, URLIY, UHIY)

- Item # 36: Working youth help support the family especially in the education of younger brothers and sisters (FA, NFAA, URLIY and UHIY)
- Item # 29: There are agencies in the country that take care of youth in crisis (Only FA)
- Item # 38: Parents do not abort fetus of unwanted pregnancies (FA and UHIY)
- Item #22: Many grandparents facilitate the communication gap between parents and children (FA, NFAA, URLIY except for UHIY)
- Item #40: Poor parents do not encourage their children to be child prostitutes (Only NFAA)
- Item #1: Families want to have children (NFAA, URLIY, UHIY except for FA)
- Item #25: There is solidarity in the extended family in our country (NFAA and UHIY)
- Item #30: Young people do not become temporary orphans because their parents are working abroad (NFAA only)
- Item #16: Youth are given the opportunities by their families to exercise their creativity (NFAA and URLIY)
- Item #33: Family members do not compete for the kind of TV programs they like to enjoy (Only NFAA)
- Item #35: Family celebrations are appreciated by the young (Only NFAA)
- Item #46: Social security systems are adequate for the many needs of the Family in different stages of the life cycle (URLIY)
- Item #5: Time and money of the family are devoted more to the care of the elderly (Only UHIY)
- Item #9: Youth teach their parents Information Technology (Only UHIY)

The foregoing items have been identified by taking 25% of the items of the highest score items (13 items for each sample)

3. The items that garnered the lowest scores (Table 6, p.135) are the following:

- Item # 3: High cost of living does not make it difficult to bring up children (FA, NFAA, URLIY, UHIY)
- Item #21: Majority of the families have the provision for their crisis needs. (FA, NFAA, URLIY, UHIY)
- Item #4: Education and care for children do not make up most of family expenses (FA, NFAA, URLIY, UHIY)
- Item #34: Families are together in prayer (FA, NFAA, URLIY, UHIY)
- Item #15: Many good laws for the welfare of the youth are implemented (FA, NFAA, URLIY, UHIY)

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- Item #26: There are not many solo parents in the country (FA, URLIY, UHIY except for NFAA)
- Item #48: Young adults who help support the family are not hindered from getting established in their status in life (FA, URLIY, UHIY except for NFAA)
- Item #31: Families are together at meals (FA, NFAA, URLIY, and UHIY)
- Item #50: The prevailing economic monetized economy destroys relationships (FA, NFAA)
- Item #30: Young people are not temporary orphans (NFAA and URLIY)
- Item #37: There is a low market demand among youth and children for commercial products (FA, NFAA)
- Item #27: Many young people do not suffer verbal abuse from their parents (FA and URLIY)
- Item #33: Family members do not compete for the kind of TV programs they like to enjoy (AF and URLIY)
- Item #41: Propertied parents do not sue their children on inheritance claims (Only FA)
- Item #46: Social security systems are adequate for the many needs of the family in different stages of the life cycle (Only NFAA)
- Item #42: Families trust their governments to take care of the common good (Only NFAA)
- Item #12: The standard of schools for the great majority of youth is satisfactory (Only NFAA)
- Item #6: Families are not biased for the education and care more of children rather than of the elderly (Only NFAA)
- Item #20: Many young people do not come from broken homes (NFAA and URLIY)
- Item #28: Many young people do not suffer from physical violence (Only URLIY)
- Item #49: The indigenous/traditional popular culture promote values for intergenerational solidarity (Only UHIY)
- Item #37: There is not a high market demand among youth and children for commercial products (Only UHIY)
- Item #50: The prevailing economic monetized economy does not destroy relationships (Only UHIY)
- Item #8: Young people think that their parents understand them (Only UHIY)

The foregoing items have been identified by taking 25% of the items with the lowest scores.

*A Reflection of the Result*

There is some basis in saying that based on the observations of the participants in this research study, intergenerational solidarity is to some extent still being promoted by the popular/traditional/indigenous culture. Indicators of this thesis are the observations that youth have respect for grandparents who still play a significant role in the upbringing of children and also help in facilitating the communication gap between parents and children. Adults care for the safety and survival of the children. There is a spirit of solidarity among family members in the care both of the elderly and children. Working youth help support their families especially in the education of younger brothers and sisters. Understandably, it is also the UHIY who scored highest in the observation that children teach their parents information technology.

While there is the observation that families do family planning, the parents are still committed to having children and do not easily abort fetus of unwanted pregnancies.

It is also significant that while Urban High Income Youth (UHIY) observes the practice of family and intergenerational solidarity like in all the other samples, there is the observation on their part that "indigenous/traditional popular culture does not promote values for intergenerational solidarity". It is also this item that garnered for this sample one of the lowest scores. Are these high income youth alienated from an understanding of their cultural rootedness? This is something to clarify with them when the finding is fed back to them.

While the Filipinos increase by 1.7 million annually and the average family size is still 6, they seem to be aware of family planning as a practice (in fact, it is the item that scored the highest in all samples). Or is it more aware of the need for family planning since they know that this is a government program which is disseminated in schools and through media.

The Non-Filipino Asian Adults (NFAA) have the highest group mean in intergenerational solidarity scale. However, there is less differentiation in the item scores. Among Filipinos, items dealing with family solidarity (horizontal and vertical) attain high scores.

The item that Filipinos trust their government is not one of the highest scorers in any of the samples and also not in the items with the lowest scores. This may mean Filipinos' ambivalence towards government.

There is only one of the items dealing with the relation between the family and the external environment that obtained a high score – "There

are agencies in the country that take care of youth in crisis". Although this was only cited by Filipino Adults (FA). Understandably, quite a number of the participants in this sample, involved in some social and community work, are more aware of the agencies that help people in times of crisis.

The participants of all samples seem to indicate that there are not too many striking observations of the participants regarding the support given by the external society to intergenerational solidarity.

It is recommended that the findings of this survey be fed back to those who participated in the study as has been the intention of the research-facilitator for a deeper consciousness of the need of elders to be aware of international solidarity and equity for an action plan towards a sustainable future.

For lack of time, I have not been able to examine critically other aspects revealed by the study.

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5. Time and money of the family are devoted more to the care of the elderly. ( <i>Panahon at pera ay masnilalaan ng pamilya sa mga matatanda sakay sa mga bata/anak</i> ).				
6. Families are biased for the education and care more of children rather than of the elderly. ( <i>Ang mga pamilya ay binibigyan ng mas mahalaga ang educasyon at pag-aaruga ng mga anak sa kay sa pag-aaruga o pagkalinga sa mga matatanda</i> ).				
7. Parents do not understand young people. ( <i>Ang mga magulang ay hindi nakakaunawa sa mga kabataan</i> ).				
8. Young people think that their parents do not understand them. ( <i>Ayon sa mga kabataan ang mga magulang ay hindi nakakaunawa sa kanila</i> ).				
9. Youth teach their parents Information Technology. ( <i>Ang kabataan ay nagtuturo ng Information Technology - ng 'computer' sa kanilang magulang</i> ).				
10. Parents do not listen to the deepest aspirations of their children. ( <i>Ang mga magulang ay hindi nakikinig sa mga malalim na mithiin ng kanilang mga anak</i> ).				
11. Young people are protected by the State. ( <i>Ang mga bata ay pinoprotektahan ng Bansa/ng gobyerno</i> ).				
12. The standard of schools for the great majority of youth is satisfactory. ( <i>Ang antas ng mga paaralan ay sapat ang kahusayan para sa mga kabataan</i> ).				
13. Adults do not care about the safety and survival of the children. ( <i>Ang mga nakakatanda ay walang pakialam sa kaligtasan at kapanatagan ng mga kabataan</i> ).				
14. There is a good set of laws to preserve the rights of the youth. ( <i>Maraming batas ang naglalayong mangalaga sa kapakanan ng mga kabataan</i> ).				
15. Many good laws for the welfare of the youth are not being implemented. ( <i>Maraming magagandang batas para sa kapakanan ng mga kabataan ay hindi naisasakatuparan</i> ).				
16. Youth are given the opportunities by their families to exercise their creativity. ( <i>Ang mga kabataan ay binibigyan ng pagkakataong ng kanilang mga pamilya sa pagiging malikhain</i> ).				

17. Grandparents have a significant role in the family especially with regard to the youth's upbringing. ( <i>Ang mga lola at lolo ay may mahalagang papel sa paghubog ng mga kabataan</i> ).				
18. There is a spirit of solidarity among family members in the up-bringing of children. ( <i>May damayan at bayanihan sa mga kasapi sa pamilya patungkol sa pag-aaruga ng mga kabataan</i> ).				
19. There is a spirit of solidarity among family members in the care of the elderly. ( <i>May damayan at bayanihan ng mga kasapi ng pamilya patungkol sa pag-aaruga ng mga matatanda</i> ).				
20. Many young people come from broken families. ( <i>Maraming mga kabataan na nanggagaling sa mga pamilyang hiwalay ang mga magulang</i> ).				
21. Majority of families do not have the provision for their crisis (sickness, accidents, death, etc) needs. ( <i>Maraming mga pamilyang alang-ala para matugunan ang kanilang crises kagaya ng pagkakasakit, kamatayan, aksidente, abp</i> ).				
22. Many grandparents facilitate the communication gap between parents and children. ( <i>Mga lola at lolo ay nagpapadaloy ng pakikitungo o samahan ng mga magulang at anak</i> ).				
23. Young people know how to listen to their parents. ( <i>Ang mga kabataan ay marunong makinig sa kani-kanilang mga magulang</i> ).				
24. Youth have no respect for their grandparents. ( <i>Ang mga kabataan ay wala ng respeto sa kanilang mga lola at lolo</i> ).				
25. There is solidarity in the extended family in our country. ( <i>May damayan at pagtutulungan sa ating sambahayan or pamilya sa ating bayan</i> ).				
26. There are many solo parents in our country. ( <i>Maraming mga nagiisang magulang sa ating bansa</i> ).				
27. Many young people suffer verbal abuse from their parents. ( <i>Maraming mga kabataan ang nagiging biktima ng paninira ng kanilang mga magulang</i> ).				

28. Many young people suffer from physical violence from their parents. ( <i>Maraming mga kabataan ang nagiging biktima ng kalupitan ng kanilang mga magulang</i> ).				
29. There are no agencies in the country that take care of youth in crisis (victims of physical and sexual violence and extreme poverty). ( <i>Walang mga ahensiya sa bansa ang nagpupuno sa pag-aaruga sa mga kabataang nabibiktima ng karahasan, kalaswaan at kahirapan</i> ).				
30. Young people are temporary orphans because their parents are working abroad. ( <i>Maraming mga kabataan ay samantalang nauulila sapagka't ang mga magulang ay nagtrabaho sa ibang bansa</i> ).				
31. Very few families have the time to be together at meals. ( <i>Kakaunti lang ang mga pamilya na magkakasama sa pagkain</i> ).				
32. Youth have a strong family identity. ( <i>Ang mga kabataan ay may malakas na kamalayan sa kanilang kasaralang pampamilya</i> ).				
33. Family members compete for the kind of TV programs they like to enjoy. ( <i>Ang mga miembro ng pamilya ay nagkakatalo sa mga programa sa TV na nagpapagalak sa kanila</i> ).				
34. Seldom are families together in prayer. ( <i>Bihira ang mga pamilyang nagdadasal na sama-sama</i> ).				
35. Family celebrations are not appreciated by the young. ( <i>Mga pagdiriwang sa pamilya ay inaayawan ng mga kabataan</i> ).				
36. Working youth help support the family especially in the education of younger brothers and sisters. ( <i>Mga kabataang may trabaho ay tumutulong sa edukasyon ng kanilang mga kapatid</i> ).				
37. There is a high market demand among youth and children for commercial products. ( <i>Ang mga kabataan ay mga taga-bili ng mga produktong nininigosyo para sa kanila</i> ).				
38. Parents easily abort fetus of unwanted pregnancies. ( <i>Mga magulang ay madaling magtanggag ng kanilang hindi-sinasadyang bata sa kanilang sinapupunan</i> ).				

39. Males are not educated for nurturance of their children. ( <i>Ang mga lalaki ay hindi natuturang mag-aruga sa mga anak</i> )				
40. Poor parents encourage their children to be child-prostitutes. ( <i>Maraming naghihirap na magulang na nag-uudyok sa mga anak na maging "prostitutes"</i> ).				
41. Propertied parents are sometimes sued by their children on inheritance claims. ( <i>Ang ibang maykayang mga magulang ay naihabla ng mga anak patungkol sa mga pagmamanahin</i> ).				
42. Families trust their governments to take care of the common good. ( <i>Ang mga magulang ay may tiwala sa gobyerno na magkalinga para sa kanilang kapakanan</i> )				
43. All institutions take care in a balanced way both youth and the elderly. ( <i>Lahat ng mga institusyon ay naglalaan ng tamang pagkalinga sa mga kabataan at mga nakakatanda</i> ).				
44. NGOs complement government's care for youth's welfare. ( <i>Mga NGOs ay nakakatulong sa gobyerno sa pagkalinga ng mga kabataan</i> ).				
45. Governments consult NGOs in caring for families, youth and elderly. ( <i>Ang gobyerno ay nagkukunsulta sa mga NGOs tungkol sa pagkalinga sa pamilya, kabataan at mga nakakatanda</i> ).				
46. Social security systems are adequate for the many needs of the family in different stages of the life-cycle. ( <i>Ang SSS ay nakatutugon sa mga iba't ibang antas ng pangangailangan ng pamilya</i> ).				
47. Social laws are subordinated to the laws of the market economy. ( <i>Ang mga batas para sa kapakanan ng mga pamilya ay pinasasailalim sa batas ng ekonomiya</i> ).				
48. Young adults who help support their families are hindered from getting established in their status in life (getting married or fulfilling a vocation) due to family responsibilities to support the younger siblings. ( <i>Mga kabataang tumutulong sa pagsuporta ng kanilang mga magulang at kapatid ay naantalang isakatuparan ang kanilang bokasyon sa buhay</i> ).				

49. The indigenous/traditional/popular culture promote values for intergenerational solidarity. ( <i>Ang katutubo o tradisyonal o popular na kultura ay nagbibigay halaga sa bayanihan at damayan para sa kapakanan ng lahat na kasapi ng sambahayan o pamayanan</i> ).				
50. The prevailing economic monetized economy destroys relationships. ( <i>Ang ekonomiya ng pera ay nakasisira ng samahan</i> ).				
Kindly write your additional comments on any of the above responses. ( <i>Kung mayroong kayong nais idagdag sa inyong mga sagot, paikisulat lamang</i> ).				

Thank You!!!  
Mraming salamat!!!

## APPENDIX 2

**A QUESTIONNAIRE ON INTERGENERATIONAL SOLIDARITY  
(WITH SCORING SYSTEM)**

<b>Statement</b>	<b>Scoring Per Item</b>	<b>SD (LDP)</b>	<b>MD (KDP)</b>	<b>MA (KP)</b>	<b>SA (LP)</b>
1. Parents do not want to have children. ( <i>Ayaw magka-anak ng mga magulang</i> ).	-	4	3	2	1
2. Parents now practice family planning. ( <i>Ngayon ang mga magulang ay nagplaplan ng pamilya</i> ).	+	1	2	3	4
3. High cost of living makes it difficult to bring up children. ( <i>Napakamahal ang magpalaki ng mga anak</i> ).	-	4	3	2	1
4. Education and care for children make up most of family expenses. ( <i>Ang edukasyon at pag-aaruga ng mga anak ang pinakamalaking gastos ng pamilya</i> ).	-	4	3	2	1
5. Time and money of the family are devoted more to the care of the elderly. ( <i>Panahon at pera ay masnilalaan ng pamilya sa mga matatanda sakay sa mga bata/anak</i> ).	-	4	3	2	1
6. Families are biased for the education and care more of children rather than of the elderly. ( <i>Ang mga pamilya ay binibigyan ng mas mahalaga ang edukasyon at pag-aaruga ng mga anak sa kay sa pag-aaruga o pag-kalinga sa mga matatanda</i> ).	-	4	3	2	1
7. Parents do not understand young people. ( <i>Ang mga magulang ay hindi nakakaunawa sa mga kabataan</i> ).	-	4	3	2	1
8. Young people think that their parents do not understand them. ( <i>Ayon sa mga kabataan ang mga magulang ay hindi nakakaunawa sa kanila</i> ).	-	4	3	2	1
9. Youth teach their parents Information Technology. ( <i>Ang kabataan ay nagtuturo ng Information Technology – ng 'computer' sa kanilang magulang</i> ).	+	1	2	3	4
10. Parents do not listen to the deepest aspirations of their children. ( <i>Ang mga magulang ay hindi nakikinig sa mga malalim na mithiin ng kanilang mga anak</i> ).	-	4	3	2	1

11. Young people are protected by the State. ( <i>Ang mga bata ay pinoprotektahan ng Bansa/ng gobyerno</i> ).	+	1	2	3	4
12. The standard of schools for the great majority of youth is satisfactory. ( <i>Ang antas ng mga paaralan ay sapat ang kahusayan para sa mga kabataan</i> ).	+	1	2	3	4
13. Adults do not care about the safety and survival of the children. ( <i>Ang mga nakakatanda ay walang pakialam sa kaligtasan at kapanatagan ng mga kabataan</i> ).	-	4	3	2	1
14. There is a good set of laws to preserve the rights of the youth. ( <i>Maraming batas ang naglalayong mangalaga sa kapakanan ng mga kabataan</i> ).	+	1	2	3	4
15. Many good laws for the welfare of the youth are not being implemented. ( <i>Maramang magagandang batas para sa kapakanan ng mga kabataan ay hindi naisasakatuparan</i> ).	-	4	3	2	1
16. Youth are given the opportunities by their families to exercise their creativity. ( <i>Ang mga kabataan ay binibigyan ng pagkakataong ng kanilang mga pamilya sa pagiging malikhain</i> ).	+	1	2	3	4
17. Grandparents have a significant role in the family especially with regard to the youth's upbringing. ( <i>Ang mga lola at lolo ay may mahalagang papel sa paghubog ng mga kabataan</i> ).	+	1	2	3	4
18. There is a spirit of solidarity among family members in the up-bringing of children. ( <i>May damayan at bayanihan sa mga kasapi sa pamilya patungkol sa pag-aaruga ng mga kabataan</i> ).	+	1	2	3	4
19. There is a spirit of solidarity among family members in the care of the elderly. ( <i>May damayan at bayanihan ng mga kasapi ng pamilya patungkol sa pag-aaruga ng mga matatanda</i> ).	+	1	2	3	4
20. Many young people come from broken families. ( <i>Maraming mga kabataan na nanggagaling sa mga pamilyang hiwalay ang mga magulang</i> ).	-	4	3	2	1
21. Majority of families do not have the provision for their crisis (sickness, accidents, death, etc) needs. ( <i>Maraming mga pamilyang alang-ala para matugunan ang kanilang crises kagaya ng pagkakasakit, kamatayan, aksidente, abp</i> ).	-	4	3	2	1

22. Many grandparents facilitate the communication gap between parents and children. ( <i>Mga lola at lolo ay nagpapadaloy ng pakikitungo o samahan ng mga magulang at anak</i> ).	+	1	2	3	4
23. Young people know how to listen to their parents. ( <i>Ang mga kabataan ay marunong makinig sa kani-kanilang mga magulang</i> ).	+	1	2	3	4
24. Youth have no respect for their grandparents. ( <i>Ang mga kabataan ay wala ng respeto sa kanilang mga lola at lolo</i> ).	-	4	3	2	1
25. There is solidarity in the extended family in our country. ( <i>May damayan at pagtutulungan sa ating sam-bahayan or pamilya sa ating bayan</i> ).	+	1	2	3	4
26. There are many solo parents in our country. ( <i>Maraming mga nag-iisang magulang sa ating bansa</i> ).	-	4	3	2	1
27. Many young people suffer verbal abuse from their parents. ( <i>Maraming mga kabataan ang nagiging biktima ng paninira ng kanilang mga magulang</i> ).	-	4	3	2	1
28. Many young people suffer from physical violence from their parents. ( <i>Maraming mga kabataan ang nagiging biktima ng kalupitan ng kanilang mga magulang</i> ).	-	4	3	2	1
29. There are no agencies in the country that take care of youth in crisis (victims of physical and sexual violence and extreme poverty). ( <i>Walang mga ahensiya sa bansa ang nagpupuno sa pag-aaruga sa mga kabataang nabibiktima ng karahasan, kalaswaan at kahirapan</i> ).	-	4	3	2	1
30. Young people are temporary orphans because their parents are working abroad. ( <i>Maraming mga kabataan ay samantalang nauulila sapagka't ang mga magulang ay nagtrabaho sa ibang bansa</i> ).	-	4	3	2	1
31. Very few families have the time to be together at meals. ( <i>Kakaunti lang ang mga pamilya na magkakasama sa pagkain</i> ).	-	4	3	2	1
32. Youth have a strong family identity. ( <i>Ang mga kabataan ay may malakas na kamalayan sa kanilang kasarinlang pampamilya</i> ).	+	1	2	3	4

33. Family members compete for the kind of TV programs they like to enjoy. ( <i>Ang mga miembro ng pamilya ay nagkakatalo sa mga programa sa TV na nagpapagalak sa kanila</i> ).	-	4	3	2	1
34. Seldom are families together in prayer. ( <i>Bihira ang mga pamilyang nagdadasal na sama-sama</i> ).	-	4	3	2	1
35. Family celebrations are not appreciated by the young. ( <i>Mga pagdiriwang sa pamilya ay inaayawan ng mga kabataan</i> ).	-	4	3	2	1
36. Working youth help support the family especially in the education of younger brothers and sisters. ( <i>Mga kabataang may trabaho ay tumutulong sa edukasyon ng kanilang mga kapatid</i> ).	+	1	2	3	4
37. There is a high market demand among youth and children for commercial products. ( <i>Ang mga kabataan ay mga taga-bili ng mga produktong nininigosyo para sa kanila</i> ).	-	4	3	2	1
38. Parents easily abort fetus of unwanted pregnancies. ( <i>Mga magulang ay madaling magtanggap ng kanilang hindi-sinasadyang bata sa kanilang sinapupunan</i> ).	-	4	3	2	1
39. Males are not educated for nurturance of their children. ( <i>Ang mga lalaki ay hindi natuturang mag-aruga sa mga anak</i> ).	-	4	3	2	1
40. Poor parents encourage their children to be child-prostitutes. ( <i>Maraming naghihirap na magulang na nag-uudyok sa mga anak na maging "prostitutes"</i> ).	-	4	3	2	1
41. Propertied parents are sometimes sued by their children on inheritance claims. ( <i>Ang ibang maykayang mga magulang ay naihabla ng mga anak patungkol sa mga pagmamanahin</i> ).	-	4	3	2	1
42. Families trust their governments to take care of the common good. ( <i>Ang mga magulang ay may tiwala sa gobyerno na magkalinga para sa kanilang kapakanan</i> ).	+	1	2	3	4
43. All institutions take care in a balanced way both youth and the elderly. ( <i>Lahat ng mga institusyon ay naglalaan ng tamang pagkalings sa mga kabataan at mga nakakatanda</i> ).	+	1	2	3	4

44. NGOs complement government's care for youth's welfare. ( <i>Mga NGOs ay nakakatulong sa gobyerno sa pagkalinga ng mga kabataan</i> ).	+	1	2	3	4
45. Governments consult NGOs in caring for families, youth and elderly. ( <i>Ang gobyerno ay nagkukunsulta sa mga NGOs tungkol sa pagkalinga sa pamilya, kabataan at mga nakakatanda</i> ).	+	1	2	3	4
46. Social security systems are adequate for the many needs of the family in different stages of the life-cycle. ( <i>Ang SSS ay nakatutugon sa mga iba't ibang antas ng pangangailangan ng pamilya</i> ).	+	1	2	3	4
47. Social laws are subordinated to the laws of the market economy. ( <i>Ang mga batas para sa kapakanan ng mga pamilya ay pinasasailalim sa batas ng ekonomiya</i> ).	-	4	3	2	1
48. Young adults who help support their families are hindered from getting established in their status in life (getting married or fulfilling a vocation) due to family responsibilities to support the younger siblings. ( <i>Mga kabataang tumutulong sa pagsuporta ng kanilang mga magulang at kapatid ay naantalang isakatuparan ang kanilang bokasyon sa buhay</i> ).	-	4	3	2	1
49. The indigenous/traditional/popular culture promote values for intergenerational solidarity. ( <i>Ang katutubo o tradisyonal o popular na kultura ay nagbibigay halaga sa bayanihan at damayan para sa kapakanan ng lahat na kasapi ng sambahayan o pamayanan</i> ).	+	1	2	3	4
50. The prevailing economic monetized economy destroys relationships. ( <i>Ang ekonomiya ng pera ay nakasisira ng samahan</i> ).	-	4	3	2	1

Item No.	Statement	FA	NFAA	URLIY	UHIY
2	Parents now practice family planning	3.11	3.00	3.19	2.90
49	The indigenous/popular/traditional culture promote values for intergenerational solidarity	3.36	3.30	3.40	
24	Youth have respect for their grandparents	3.36		3.22	3.27
13	Adults care for the safety and survival of the children	3.36	3.09	3.19	3.50
18	There is a spirit of solidarity among family members in the upbringing of children	3.31	3.48	3.40	3.13
19	There is a spirit of solidarity among family members in the care of the elderly	3.31	3.43	3.30	3.03
17	Grandparents have a significant role in the family especially with regard to the youth's upbringing	3.28		3.50	2.87
44	Young adults who help support their families are not hindered from getting established in their status in life	3.19		3.22	2.87
36	Working youth help support the family especially in the education of younger brothers and sisters	3.14	2.96	3.30	3.03
29	There are agencies in the country that take care of youth in crisis	3.11			
38	Parents do not abort fetus of unwanted pregnancies	3.26			2.97
22	Many grandparents facilitate the communication gap between parents and children	3.03	2.86	3.20	
40	Poor parents do not encourage their children to be child prostitutes		3.35		
1	Families want to have children		3.13	3.52	3.23
25	There is solidarity in the extended family in our country		3.13		2.90
30	Young people do not become temporary orphans because their parents are working abroad		2.87		
16	Youth are given the opportunities by their families to exercise their creativity		2.83	3.10	
33	Family members do not compete for the kind of TV programs they like to enjoy		2.83		
35	Family celebrations are appreciated by the young		2.74		
46	Social security systems are adequate for the many needs of the Family in different stages of the life cycle			3.19	
5	Time and money of the family are devoted more to the care of the elderly				2.90
9	Youth teach their parents Information Technology				2.80

Table 5. Items with Highest Scores.

Item No.	Statement	FA	NFAA	URLIY	UHIY
3	High cost of living does not make it difficult to bring up children	1.28	1.65	1.80	1.40
21	Majority of the families have the provision for their crisis needs.	1.31	2.43	1.67	2.00
4	Education and care for children do not make up most of family expenses	1.39	1.70	1.60	1.53
34	Families are together in prayer	1.67	2.52	1.74	1.93
15	Many good laws for the welfare of the youth are implemented	1.69	2.09	1.89	1.63
26	There are not many solo parents in the country	1.78		1.77	2.03
48	Young adults who help support the family are not hindered from getting established in their status in life	1.81		1.89	2.03
31	Families are together at meals	1.83	2.48	2.12	1.80
50	The prevailing economic monetized economy destroys relationships	2.00	2.09		
30	Young people are not temporary orphans	1.92		1.93	
37	There is a low market demand among youth and children for commercial products	1.67	2.25		
27	Many young people do not suffer verbal abuse from their parents	1.97		2.00	
33	Family members do not compete for the kind of TV programs they like to enjoy	2.06		1.60	
41	Proported parents do not sue their children on inheritance claims	2.58			
46	Social security systems are adequate for the many needs of the family in different stages of the life cycle		2.26		
42	Families trust their governments to take care of the common good		2.30		
12	The standard of schools for the great majority of youth is satisfactory		2.35		
6	Families are not biased for the education and care more of children rather than of the elderly		2.35		2.03
20	Many young people do not come from broken homes		2.48	1.74	
28	Many young people do not suffer from physical violence			1.85	
49	The indigenous/traditional popular culture promote values for intergenerational solidarity				2.77
37	There is not a high market demand among youth and children for commercial products				1.73
50	The prevailing economic monetized economy does not destroy relationships				2.07
8	Young people think that their parents understand them				1.93

Table 6. Items with Lowest Scores.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
271	136	112	46	50	100	60	95	90	90	100	100	75	121	105	51	107	118	176	176	77	47	100	100	121	105	64	71
MP	3.78	3.11	1.38	1.33	3.63	2.22	2.80	2.47	2.50	2.75	2.75	2.10	3.05	2.00	1.80	2.57	3.25	3.31	3.31	2.14	1.31	3.03	2.83	3.38	3.00	1.78	1.97

Table 1, part I. Adult Filipinos (AF). LEGEND: SPI=Score Per Item, MPI=Mean Per Item, SPR=Score Per Respondent, MPR=Mean Per Respondent.

Year	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	SPR	MPR
	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145
	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170
	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195
	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220
	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245
	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270
	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295
	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320
	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345
	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370
	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395
	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420
	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445
	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470
	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495
	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520
	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545
	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570
	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595
	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620
	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645
	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670
	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695
	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720
	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745
	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770
	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795
	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820
	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845
	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870
	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895
	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920
	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945
	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970
	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995
	996	997	998	999	1000	1001	1002	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	1008	1009	1010	1011	1012	1013	1014	1015	1016	1017	1018	1019	1020
	1021	1022	1023	1024	1025	1026	1027	1028	1029	1030	1031	1032	1033	1034	1035	1036	1037	1038	1039	1040	1041	1042	1043	1044	1045
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	1071	1072	1073	1074	1075	1076	1077	1078	1079	1080	1081	1082	1083	1084	1085	1086	1087	1088	1089	1090	1091	1092	1093	1094	1095
	1096	1097	1098	1099	1100	1101	1102	1103	1104	1105	1106	1107	1108	1109	1110	1111	1112	1113	1114	1115	1116	1117	1118	1119	1120
	1121	1122	1123	1124	1125	1126	1127	1128	1129	1130	1131	1132	1133	1134	1135	1136	1137	1138	1139	1140	1141	1142	1143	1144	1145
	1146	1147	1148	1149	1150	1151	1152	1153	1154	1155	1156	1157	1158	1159	1160	1161	1162	1163	1164	1165	1166	1167	1168	1169	1170
	1171	1172	1173	1174	1175	1176	1177	1178	1179	1180	1181	1182	1183	1184	1185	1186	1187	1188	1189	1190	1191	1192	1193	1194	1195
	1196	1197	1198	1199	1200	1201	1202	1203	1204	1205	1206	1207	1208	1209	1210	1211	1212	1213	1214	1215	1216	1217	1218	1219	1220
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	1296	1297	1298	1299	1300	1301	1302	1303	1304	1305	1306	1307	1308	1309	1310	1311	1312	1313	1314	1315	1316	1317	1318	1319	1320
	1321	1322	1323	1324	1325	1326	1327	1328	1329	1330	1331	1332	1333	1334	1335	1336	1337	1338	1339	1340	1341	1342	1343	1344	1345
	1346	1347	1348	1349	1350	1351	1352																		

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
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6	4	3	2	2	2	4	2	3	3	4	3	3	4	3	3	3	3	4	4	3	2	2	4	4	4
7	4	3	2	1	2	2	3	3	2	4	2	2	4	3	4	4	4	3	4	4	3	2	3	4	4
8	2	3	2	1	3	2	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	2	3	3
9	1	3	1	2	2	2	3	3	2	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	2	2	3	2	2	3
10	3	3	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	1	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	4	3
11	2	3	1	2	1	2	3	3	3	2	3	4	2	3	2	3	3	4	4	1	2	3	3	3	4
12	3	3	2	1	2	2	3	3	3	2	3	4	3	3	2	3	4	4	4	2	2	4	3	3	4
13	4	3	2	3	3	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	3	2
14	4	4	2	1	2	2	3	2	2	2	3	2	2	3	2	3	3	4	4	3	2	2	2	2	3
15	4	2	2	2	3	4	1	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	1	4	3	4	4	1	2	4	4	4	3
16	3	3	1	1	3	2	1	4	2	1	1	3	3	2	3	2	2	3	2	3	1	3	4	3	3
17	2	3	1	2	4	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	3	4	3	3	3	2	4	3	3	2
18	3	2	4	4	2	3	3	3	2	2	3	2	2	3	3	2	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	2	3
19	4	4	1	1	4	4	2	2	3	1	3	3	4	4	1	4	2	4	4	2	4	4	3	4	4
20	1	2	2	2	3	1	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	1	4	3	4	4	2	4	4	4	4	3
21	2	3	1	1	3	1	3	2	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	4	4	4	2	4	4	2	3	3
22	1	3	2	2	1	2	2	2	3	2	4	4	4	1	2	1	1	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	4
23	3	4	1	1	3	1	2	2	3	3	3	2	4	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	3
SPI	72	60	38	35	61	54	61	54	59	60	61	54	71	62	46	65	70	80	79	57	56	63	65	75	72
MPI	3.13	3.00	1.65	1.70	2.65	2.35	2.65	2.35	2.57	2.61	2.65	2.35	3.09	2.82	2.09	2.83	3.04	3.48	3.43	2.48	2.43	2.85	2.83	3.30	3.13

Table 2, part I. Non-Filipino Asian Adult (NFAA). Legend: SPI=Score Per Item, MPI=Mean Per Item, SPR=Score Per Respondent, MPR=Mean Per Respondent.

	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	SPR	MPR
	3	3	3	4	2	3	2	2	3	2	2	2	4	4	3	2	2	3	3	3	2	3	2	146	2.92
	2	3	3	2	3	3	2	2	3	4	3	2	3	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	1	192	2.44
	2	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	3	4	3	133	2.83
	3	2	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	2	2	2	3	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	123	2.45
	2	3	2	4	3	3	4	1	3	3	1	2	4	3	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	3	1	118	2.36
	3	4	3	2	4	3	3	1	3	2	4	4	4	2	3	3	4	3	1	3	3	4	4	153	3.05
	3	4	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	2	4	3	1	3	3	3	2	2	3	4	2	141	2.88
	2	3	4	3	2	2	3	3	4	2	3	3	3	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	3	2	3	128	2.56
	3	2	1	2	2	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	3	2	118	2.36
	3	4	3	2	3	3	2	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	2	128	2.56
	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	2	2	1	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	2	130	2.6
	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	3	3	3	2	2	3	2	137	2.71
	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	2	118	2.36
	2	2	3	2	4	3	2	3	3	2	4	3	4	3	2	2	3	2	2	3	3	4	2	133	2.65
	3	3	2	2	3	4	4	4	4	2	4	4	4	2	4	4	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	153	3.05
	2	2	3	2	3	2	1	1	3	2	3	3	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	4	2	3	1	111	2.22
	3	3	2	1	3	2	1	4	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	1	3	3	4	2	127	2.54
	3	4	4	2	2	2	4	4	1	4	4	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	2	4	4	3	3	147	2.94
	3	4	3	2	3	3	3	3	4	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	157	3.14
	3	3	2	2	3	4	4	4	4	2	4	4	4	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	4	3	153	3.05
	3	4	4	2	2	4	1	3	2	1	3	4	3	1	3	1	3	1	1	3	2	4	1	133	2.66
	1	1	4	3	3	2	3	3	3	2	4	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	1	2	3	1	116	2.37
	4	2	4	3	4	3	3	3	2	2	3	2	4	1	1	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	1	158	2.77
60	66	66	57	64	65	53	63	68	52	69	58	58	77	60	53	58	59	56	52	58	61	76	48		
2.61	2.87	2.87	2.48	2.91	2.83	2.52	2.74	2.95	2.25	3.00	2.52	3.35	2.61	2.30	2.52	2.52	2.57	2.43	2.25	2.52	2.65	3.30	2.09		61.49
																									2.67
																									GROUP MEAN

Table 2, part II. Non-Filipino Asian Adult (NFAA).





	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
2	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
4	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
5	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
6	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
7	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
8	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
9	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
10	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
11	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
12	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
13	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
14	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
15	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
16	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
17	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
18	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
19	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
20	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
21	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
22	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
23	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
24	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
25	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
26	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
27	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
28	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
29	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
30	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
SPI	57	87	47	45	87	61	67	58	84	81	71	62	105	76	49	82	86	14	91	73	60	70	82	98	87	63	68	68
MPI	3.23	2.80	1.40	1.53	2.90	2.03	2.23	1.83	2.80	2.70	2.37	2.07	3.50	2.53	1.83	2.73	2.87	3.13	3.03	2.43	2.00	2.33	3.27	3.27	2.80	2.03	2.27	2.27

Table 4, part I. Urban High Income Youth (UHIY). Legend: SPI=Score Per Item, MPI=Mean Per Item, SPR=Score Per Respondent, MPR=Mean Per Respondent.

29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	RFR	MFR
2	1	1	3	1	1	2	3	2	1	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	1	3	3	3	1	126	2.58
2	2	1	3	1	3	4	3	1	4	3	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	121	2.42
3	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	1	3	3	3	4	2	2	3	2	3	2	2	3	2	125	2.3
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	3	2	2	3	124	2.56
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	3	3	3	2	2	3	2	3	2	2	2	3	120	2.4
4	5	5	3	1	5	3	4	1	3	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	131	2.67
3	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	3	2	3	2	2	3	3	2	1	3	2	3	3	106	2.12
3	3	2	2	1	3	3	2	2	3	2	3	3	4	3	3	3	4	2	1	3	2	133	2.68
2	3	1	3	2	1	3	3	2	3	3	2	2	1	1	3	2	2	3	3	2	3	117	2.34
3	2	2	3	1	1	4	4	1	3	2	3	2	4	3	2	3	1	2	2	1	2	125	2.3
3	2	2	4	2	2	2	3	3	2	4	2	3	3	2	4	1	4	3	1	3	2	123	2.46
2	2	2	3	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	1	4	4	2	3	122	2.44
3	2	3	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	3	3	4	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	133	2.66
4	3	3	4	3	1	5	5	5	3	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	4	143	2.88
3	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	107	2.14
3	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	2	2	2	1	129	2.33
3	2	1	2	3	3	3	4	2	2	2	2	1	3	2	3	3	2	3	2	3	2	117	2.34
2	2	3	2	2	2	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	1	4	2	3	2	3	2	3	119	2.38
2	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	3	1	3	3	3	125	2.5
2	2	1	3	2	1	2	3	2	4	1	4	3	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	120	2.4
3	1	1	2	4	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	80	1.8
3	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	2	2	3	2	3	3	126	2.52
3	2	1	2	2	1	3	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	4	3	2	2	2	3	134	2.63
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	4	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	4	124	2.41
2	2	2	2	2	2	1	3	1	3	1	2	3	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	3	1	99	1.98
1	3	2	3	2	2	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	2	1	3	2	3	126	2.57
2	2	1	3	2	1	4	4	1	3	3	3	2	1	2	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	120	2.4
3	2	2	3	2	2	3	4	1	2	2	2	2	3	2	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	124	2.45
4	2	1	4	4	4	3	1	4	4	2	1	4	2	1	2	3	1	3	3	2	4	149	2.91
3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	2	3	2	3	2	139	2.73
80	68	54	79	67	58	77	91	57	81	79	84	83	65	71	85	74	68	74	61	83	67		73.9
2.67	2.27	1.80	2.63	2.07	1.93	2.57	3.03	1.73	2.87	2.63	2.80	2.77	2.17	2.37	2.87	2.47	2.30	2.47	2.08	2.77	2.07		2.48
<b>GROUP MEAN</b>																							

Table 4, part II. Urban High Income Youth (UHIY).