

KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE TOWARDS PARENTING PRACTICES AMONG TEENAGE MOTHERS



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**KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE TOWARDS PARENTING PRACTICES
AMONG TEENAGE MOTHERS**

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of the Requirements for the

Degree Bachelor of Science in Nursing

By

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We hereby declare that this research output is our original work, and it has been written by us in its entirety. We have duly acknowledged all the sources of information which have been used in this output



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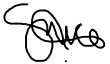


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APPROVAL SHEET

In partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree Bachelor of Science in Nursing, this research output entitled, “Knowledge and Attitude towards Parenting Practices among Teenage Mothers” is hereby recommended for acceptance and approval.

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ABSTRACT

The phenomenon of teenage motherhood has grown to be a major social issue on a global scale, having an impact on a variety of areas including social development, health, and education. It's not only about adolescent pregnancies; there are considerations for the postpartum period and beyond as well, as these young women struggle to balance the demands of parenting with their own adolescence. Parenting is an ongoing process that is influenced by socio-cultural factors. It is important in child development and childhood psychopathology. This study explored the knowledge and attitude towards parenting practices among teenage mothers and examined their relationship with actual parenting practices. The study utilized a descriptive correlational design and was conducted on one of the barangays in Pagadian City. Using a modified questionnaire, the data were collected from a sample size of 38 teenage mothers through purposive sampling. The results revealed high knowledge and generally positive attitude towards parenting practices among the participants. The hypotheses stating no significant relationship existing between knowledge, attitude, and actual parenting practices were rejected. A moderate positive correlation was found between the knowledge and actual parenting practices, while a strong positive correlation was established between attitude and actual practices. However, these findings do not infer causation. The study underscored the potential benefits of educational programs and psychological support in improving parenting practices among teenage mothers. Further research is recommended to explore the causal relationships and understand the bidirectional nature of the relationships identified. The findings may contribute valuable insights for stakeholders involved in supporting teenage mothers in their parenting role.

Keywords: Attitude, Knowledge, Parenting Practices, Teenage Mothers

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Title Page	i
Declaration Page	ii
Approval Page	iii
Abstract	iv
Acknowledgement	v
Table of Contents	vi
List of Tables	vii
List of Figures	viii
CHAPTER I	
INTRODUCTION	
Rationale of the Study	1
Theoretical Framework	4
Conceptual Framework	5
Schematic Diagram of the Study	8
Statement of the Problem	9
Significance of the Study	9
Hypotheses	10
CHAPTER II	
METHODOLOGY	
Design	10
Setting	10
Respondents and Sampling Method	11
Instrument	11
Data Gathering Procedures	13
Statistical Techniques Used	14
Ethical Consideration	14
CHAPTER III	
RESULTS AND DISCUSSION	

Results and Discussion	16
CHAPTER IV	
SUMMARY, CONCLUSION, AND RECOMMENDATION	
Summary	28
Conclusion	29
Recommendation	30
REFERENCES	32
APPENDICES	
Appendix A: Transmittal Letter	37
Appendix B: Research Instrument	39
Appendix C: Informed Consent Form	45
Appendix D: Curriculum Vitae	

LIST OF TABLES

Table		Pages
1	Level of Knowledge on Parenting Practices	18
2	Degree of Attitude Towards Parenting Practices	21
3	Relationship Between Knowledge and Practice	23
4	Relationship Between Attitude and Practice	26

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure	Page
1 Schematic Presentation	8

Chapter I

INTRODUCTION

Rationale of the Study

The issue of teenage motherhood has become a significant societal concern globally, affecting numerous domains including education, health, and social development. It's not just about teenage pregnancies; the implications continue into the postnatal period and beyond, as these young women grapple with the responsibilities of motherhood while still navigating their own adolescence.

Global statistics depict an alarming scenario. Teenage girls between the ages of 15 to 19 account for approximately 11% of all births worldwide (Abebe, A. et al., 2020), indicating the pervasiveness of this issue. Looking more closely within Southeast Asia, the Philippines has one of the highest adolescent birth rates in this region, with the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) declaring it a "national social emergency" in 2019. This situation has sparked numerous campaigns and public awareness efforts aimed at reducing its prevalence.

Zooming in on the Philippines, the Philippine Statistics Authority's Civil Registration and Vital Statistics System reported 180,916 live births among teenagers aged 10 to 19 in 2019 alone. According to the Commission on Population (PopCom, 2022), the regions with the highest rates of teenage pregnancy are the Zamboanga Peninsula (Region 9), Caraga (Region 13), and the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM). One barangay in Pagadian City recorded that teenager aged fifteen to nineteen who became mothers represented 6.50% of the total population of the Barangay in the recent year 2023.

The societal and individual consequences of teenage motherhood are multifaceted. This study sets out to explore three interconnected dimensions integral to the phenomenon of teenage motherhood: the knowledge they possess, their attitudes, and their specific parenting practices.

Firstly, the knowledge factor refers to what teenage mothers know about child development and parenting responsibilities. It is crucial to understand the level of awareness and understanding these young mothers have about the physical, emotional, and cognitive growth stages of their children. Their ability to comprehend children's needs, developmental milestones, and appropriate responses to various situations forms the core of this dimension. This aspect also includes the understanding of resources available to them, such as healthcare facilities, counseling services, or community support systems that could assist in their journey as young parents.

Secondly, the attitude of teenage mothers towards parenting is an influential determinant of how they approach their new role as parents. Attitudes shape the lens through which these mothers view parenting, impacting their motivations, expectations, and perceptions about their role and responsibilities. This includes attitudes towards themselves as young mothers, towards their children, and towards the societal norms and expectations surrounding motherhood. The study aimed to understand these attitudes and the factors that influence them, such as cultural beliefs, personal experiences, and societal stereotypes.

Finally, the study focused on parenting practices of teenage mothers. This dimension goes beyond the theoretical knowledge or attitudes and delves into the real-world application of parenting strategies. Parenting practices are the tangible actions and decisions that teenage mothers make in raising their children. These could range from daily routines, disciplinary approaches, communication styles, to nurturing behaviors that directly influence the child's development and wellbeing.

Exploring these three dimensions in an integrated manner allows for a more comprehensive understanding of teenage motherhood. It uncovers the complexity of their experiences and provides a more nuanced insight into their parenting journey. By examining these factors, we hope to provide actionable insights to inform policymaking and intervention strategies to support teenage mothers better.

Parenting practices are crucial in the context of teenage motherhood as they determine the health and wellbeing of both the mother and the child. Good parenting practices can promote child development and foster a nurturing environment, even amidst challenging circumstances.

Parenting practices are primarily about setting and enforcing guidelines, providing care and support, and establishing an open line of communication with the child. When applied effectively, they foster the child's development and wellbeing. However, there is limited understanding about the association between knowledge and attitude towards parenting practices among teenage mothers (Seetal& Quiroz 2021; McKee, 2021).

Societal, cultural, and personal experiences largely shape these practices, alongside the parents' understanding and attitude towards their parenting roles (Widyawati, 2021; Seo& Choi, 2018). However, it is crucial to remember that being a good parent goes beyond adhering to cultural norms or following established techniques. It involves understanding the unique needs of the child, engaging with them, and adapting one's parenting practices accordingly.

However, there is a research gap in understanding the correlation between a teenage mother's knowledge and attitude towards parenting practices, particularly in culturally diverse regions like South Asia (Maravilla, et al., 2018). Therefore, the focus of this study investigated these associations and provide a better understanding of teenage motherhood in the context of one Barangay in Pagadian City. By filling this research gap, we can enhance the provision of support

and resources for these young mothers, ultimately leading to improved outcomes for both the mother and child.

Theoretical Framework

This study is anchored on the “Maternal Role Attainment” theory by Ramona Mercer, developed in 1991. This theory describes how a woman learns competence in her role and integrates mothering behaviors into her existing role set, allowing her to feel comfortable with her identity as a mother. This method would assist the mother in creating a connection with her child, which would help the child form an attachment to the mother. The first stage of maternal role attainment is anticipatory, which is the social and psychological adjustment to pregnancy. The second stage is formal (role-taking), which begins at birth and concerns actions influenced by others in the mother’s social system and network. The informal stage is the third stage (role-making). This is when the mother’s mothering style would emerge without her social system. Furthermore, the final stage is the personal stage (role identity). At this point, the mother has earned confidence and competence in her mothering function.

As the newborn grows and develops, stages of maternal role attainment and associated behaviors overlap, requiring periodic readjusting. Maternal role identity might take months to form (Petiprin, 2020). Stress, social support, family function, and the mother’s relationship with her father are all factors that might have a direct or indirect effect on role identity. This theory’s central notion is the developmental and interactional process that unfolds across time. During this time, the mother forms bonds with her child, gains proficiency in general caregiving activities and learns to express delight and pleasure in her maternal role. The maternal role may be obtained when the mother feels internal harmony with the role and its demands. Her behavioral reactions to the role’s

requirements are reflexive, as indicated by her concern and competence in caring for her child, her love, compassion, and delight in her child, and her acceptance of the responsibilities that come on the verge of motherhood.

This theory is associated with the study on parenting practices among teenage mothers. This highlights the mother's experiences from conception until the child is born and how she develops her competence and confidence in raising her child. The maternal role attainment theory can determine if a teen mother has acquired the knowledge and skills necessary to care for her child.

The effectiveness of parenting actions and, eventually, the child's social development are significantly influenced by a mother's competence in her duty. This theory serves as our guide throughout the study because of the descriptive model it uses to assess a mother's degree of competence concerning the role that has been formed.

Conceptual Framework.

Knowledge. It is understood as the collective facts, information, and skills acquired through training or experience, along with expertise in an issue or event. In the context of this study, it specifically refers to the understanding of developmental milestones, child safety and health, and knowledge of relevant professionals and systems interacting with families. According to Taylor & Naidoo (2019), parents are better equipped to cater to the diverse needs of their children by broadening their understanding in these areas. In addition, the Journal of the Center for the Study of Social Policy (2018) and McKee (2021) emphasized that having knowledge about child development positively impacts parenting strategies, leading to better child outcomes. Therefore, parenting knowledge is regarded as a crucial factor for Positive Youth Development (PYD).

Attitude. It refers to the preconceived notions, emotional responses, or ingrained ways of thinking about various aspects of parenting or child development, such as the responsibilities and roles of parenthood, particularly motherhood. This can be associated with shared cultural beliefs. As noted by Bornstein (2020), parenting attitudes, encompassing values, goals, beliefs, may or may not be factual, but they are critical to parents' self-conceptions and children's development. Zunich (2022) further suggested that these attitudes significantly influence a child's personal development and behavior, although they may not directly impact parental actions due to specific circumstances.

Parenting Practices. It represents the methods or actions of parenting that impact a child's development. Broadly, practices relate to ways of interacting, attitudes connect to motivation, and knowledge generally aligns with cognition. Numerous studies indicate a strong correlation between certain parenting practices and positive child outcomes, such as physical health and safety, emotional and behavioral competence, social competence, and cognitive competence (Kuppens & Ceulemans, 2019). The three primary goals of parenting universally are to safeguard the health and safety of children, prepare them for adulthood, and pass on cultural values, which are achieved through effective parenting practices.

According to the Journal of the Center for the Study of Social Policy in 2018, no parent has all the answers or is a "perfect parent," but understanding parenting strategies and child development may help them prepare for and better understand their children's needs as they develop. All parents and other people who work with children can benefit from having knowledge and understanding of child development, including physical, cognitive, social, and emotional development. Parents who are more aware of child development connect with their children more frequently, use more effective parenting strategies, and participate in more developmental

activities. Parents with more excellent knowledge hold their children to higher standards and use gentler, more effective ways of discipline. According to a study, programs and services can be particularly beneficial for first-time parents of young children (Bartlett, 2018).

In conclusion, these three components — knowledge, attitude, and parenting practices — are interrelated and bidirectional, shaping parenting in response to various contextual factors. For instance, child characteristics, parents' own early life experiences, cultural norms, and community support all play a part in influencing these components. Importantly, these three variables are not only informative of one another but also reciprocally impact each other, thereby shaping the outcomes of child development.

Figure 1 shows the schematic diagram of the study.

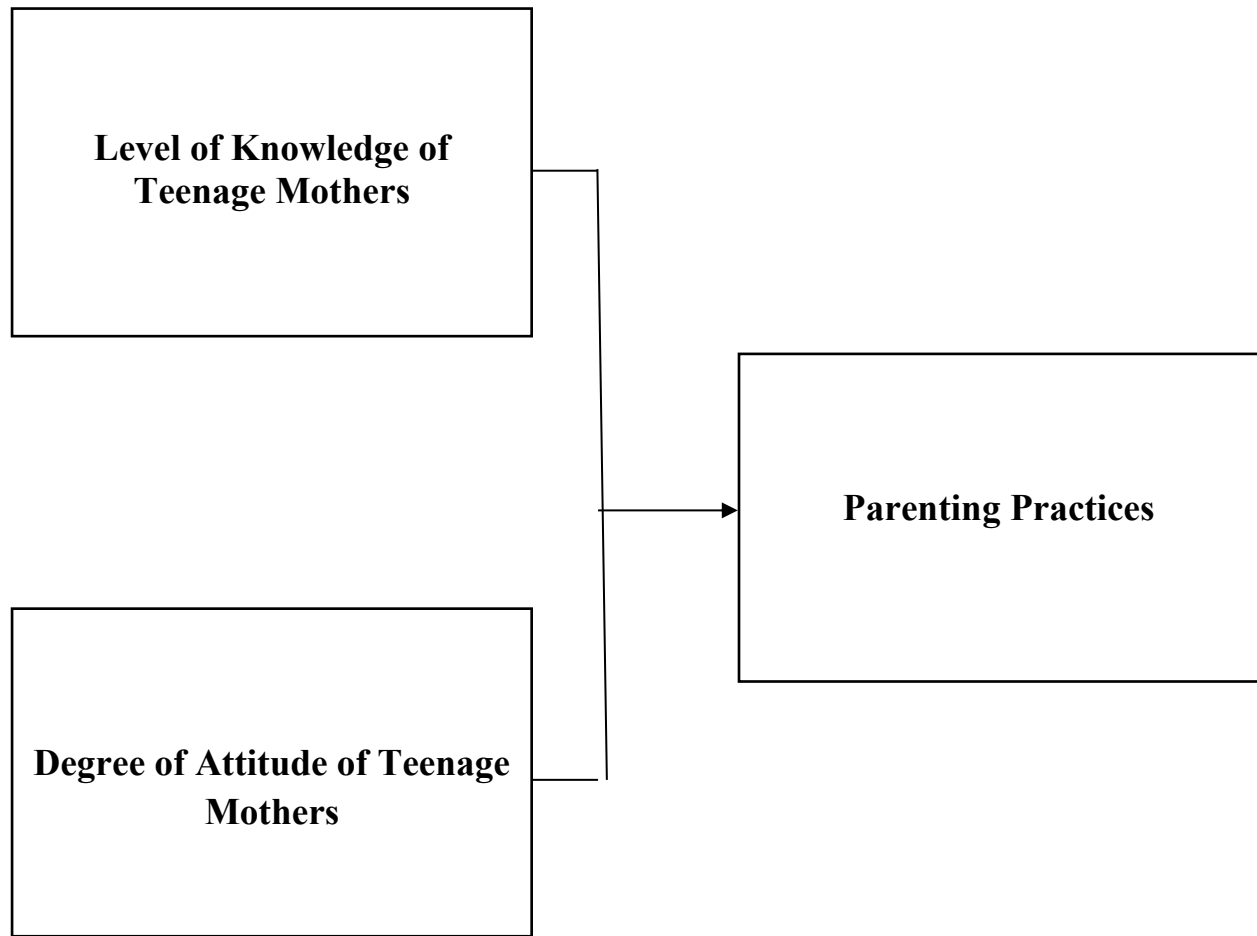


Figure 1. Schematic Diagram of the Study

Statement of the Problem

This study aimed to explore the level of knowledge and degree of attitude towards parenting practices of teenage mothers. More specifically, this research will answer the following:

1. What is the level of knowledge towards parenting practices among teenage mothers?
2. What is the degree of attitude towards parenting practices among teenage mothers?
3. Is there any significant relationship between the respondents' level of knowledge towards parenting practice among teenage mothers?
4. Is there any significant relationship between the degree of attitude of teenage mothers towards parenting practices?

Hypotheses

Specifically, the following hypotheses were tested:

1. There is no significant relationship between teenage mothers' level of knowledge towards parenting practices.
2. There is no significant relationship between teenage mothers' degree of attitude towards parenting practices.

Chapter II

METHODOLOGY

This chapter of the study encompasses the discussion of the research design employed, the locale and respondents of the study, the instruments used in gathering data, and the statistical treatment of data.

Design

The approach of this study requires the quantitative descriptive-correlational design to understand how teenage mothers cope with their situation towards parenting practices. The quantitative method involves a larger sample and does not require relatively a longer time for data collection. Furthermore, the study aims to provide an objective reality as it uses an inferential analysis to determine the relationship of the given multiple variables in order to provide a generalized result.

The correlational method is non-experimental research in which the researcher measures three variables and assesses the statistical relationship. It aimed to determine the degree of relationship between the two independent variables knowledge and attitude, and the dependent variable parenting practices, and if so, to what degree the relationship occurs. This method is used to evaluate teenage mothers' knowledge and attitude towards parenting practices.

Setting

This proposed study was conducted in one of the Barangays in Pagadian City in the province of Zamboanga del Sur. Its population as determined by the 2020 Census was 7,991. This represented 3.80% of the total population of Pagadian. Conducting the study is relevant in the said location due to the fact that the specific barangay encompasses more puroks than that of the others.

With this, the Barangay per se also has a greater number of residents, especially that of teenage mothers.

Respondents

The respondents of the study were the teenage mothers in one of the Barangays in Pagadian City selected through purposive sampling. The selection of the respondents was observed under the following criteria; 1) a bonafide resident of one of the Barangays, 2) first time teenage mother with an age range of fifteen to nineteen years old, 3) willing to participate in the study. The respondent answered a questionnaire which assessed their level of knowledge, attitude, and parenting practices on child rearing. Utilizing the Slovin's formula, the size of the sample has been drawn from the population in a total of 38.

Instruments

This study utilized a modified questionnaire to determine the level of knowledge and attitude towards parenting practices among teenage mothers. The questionnaire is divided into two parts

A. Level of Knowledge towards Parenting Practice. This part was used to determine the level of knowledge towards parenting practices.

The continuum presented below was used to interpret gathered data.

Weight	Continuum	Response	Interpretation
6	5.51 – 6.00	Strongly Agree	Very High (VH)
5	4.51 – 5.50	Moderately Agree	High (H)
4	3.51 – 4.50	Slightly Agree	Good (G)
3	2.51 – 3.50	Slightly Disagree	Fair (F)
2	1.51 – 2.50	Moderately Disagree	Poor (P)
1	1.00 – 1.50	Strongly Disagree	Very Poor (VP)

B. Degree of Attitude towards Parenting Practices. This part was used to determine the degree of attitude towards parenting practices.

The continuum presented below was used to interpret gathered data.

Weight	Continuum	Response	Interpretation
5	4.51 – 5.00	About every day	Very Good
4	3.51 – 4.50	Several times a week	Good
3	2.51 – 3.50	About once a week	Fair
2	1.51 – 2.50	Once or twice	Poor
1	1.00 – 1.50	Not at all	Very Poor

Validation

For validation purposes, copies of the questionnaire were presented to the research adviser. After the adviser validated the copies, the researchers interviewed and conducted pilot testing on

the respondents not included in the study to find out their assessments of the questionnaire. They were asked if all the items were clear and unequivocal to them; if the number of items was adequate to collect data pertinent to the study; if all items were objective and not biased; and if all items were relevant to the research problem. Afterward, the items in the questionnaire were revised for clarity and definiteness.

Data Gathering Procedures

To determine the relationship between the level of knowledge and attitude towards parenting practices of teenage mothers and how they are related to each other, the researchers performed the following measures. The data used in this study were gathered using a modified questionnaire.

Prior to disseminating the research instruments, the researchers initially secured permission from the Dean of the College of Nursing, Midwifery, and Radiologic Technology and the Barangay Chairman to conduct the study.

Upon the approval of the letter request, the researchers asked permission to the barangay chairman to conduct the study in the specific location. After the approval of the chairman, the researchers collected the data from the health center of the said barangay and started the survey. The researchers disseminated the questionnaire in the barangay hall of the research setting. The researchers assured the respondents of the study to be thoroughly informed on the terms and conditions of the questionnaire and the observance of strict confidentiality on the matter. After gathering the data, the obtained results were transferred in a comprehensive tabular form provided with its summary and interpretation of analysis in the analyst's care using the Statistical Package

for the Social Sciences (SPSS) tool. The researchers analyzed the result and interpreted the research findings.

Statistical Techniques Used

The researchers used frequency and presented to the respondents. To derive comprehensive, valid, and reliable results, the following statistical methods and techniques were used:

Average Weight Value. This tool was used to describe the respondent's health seeking behavior and attitude.

Pearson Correlation Coefficient. This technique was used to determine the significant relationship between the level of knowledge and attitude towards parenting practices of teenage mothers.

Mean. This is used to total the sum of values in a sample divided by the number of values in the sample.

Standard Deviation. This is a measure of how dispersed the data is in relation to the mean.

Ethical Considerations

The researchers employed all the ethical considerations before the actual data gathering procedure to ensure the participant's safety and privacy. The researchers studied the implementation of the following: (1) A request letter was made addressed to the Dean of the College of Nursing, Midwifery, and Radiologic Technology; (2) The respondents were asked to sign the informed consent before the dissemination of the questionnaire and after they have read the consent form wherein points for clarifications are answered. An assent form was filled out by

the respondents under the legal age of 18. Parental consent were also obtained in the same manner;

(3) The respondents were fully informed about the purpose, benefits and potential risks of the study;

(4) The respondents were informed that they can withdraw from participating in the study anytime they wanted with assurance of confidentiality of the information they had given;

(5) There might be instances wherein some questions might be controversial to the participants that might evoke negative emotions. The respondents were encouraged to ask or contact the researchers in case of queries and concerns; and

(6) Anonymity and confidentiality were maintained always during the conduct of the study. The respondents names were not recorded on any of the questionnaires. In any sort of report that might be published, no information will be included that will make it possible to identify a participant. Deletion of personal information and responses from the respondents' took effect as the research was completed.

Chapter III

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents, analyzes, and interprets the data of the study. The following results of the study are:

(Table 1) *Level of Knowledge towards Parenting Practices*

(Table 2) *Degree of Attitude towards Parenting Practices*

(Table 3) *Relationship between Knowledge and Practice*

(Table 4) *Relationship between attitude and practice*

Level of Knowledge towards Parenting Practices

The descriptive statistics provided are for the knowledge variable in the study, which represents the level of knowledge on parenting practices among teenage mothers in one of the barangays in Pagadian City.

The sample size, denoted by N, is 38, implying that the data was collected from 38 teenage mothers. The minimum and maximum scores are 3.90 and 6.00, respectively. These values indicate the range of knowledge level scores. A higher score presumably corresponds to a higher level of knowledge about parenting practices, and vice versa.

The mean, or the average score, is 4.9105. This value is closer to the maximum value, which suggests that on average, the teenage mothers in this study have a relatively high level of knowledge about parenting practices. The standard deviation, or the average difference between each score and the mean, is 0.43607. This relatively low standard deviation suggests that the scores

are closely clustered around the mean, indicating consistency in the level of knowledge among the teenage mothers surveyed.

The report also states that the level of knowledge is 'HIGH'. This categorical interpretation corroborates the numerical interpretation from the mean value. It suggests that the teenage mothers in this study have a solid understanding of parenting practices.

The discussion of the results presented in this study centers on the level of knowledge on parenting practices among teenage mothers in one of the barangays in Pagadian City. The average score of the participants ($M=4.9105$, $SD=0.43607$, $N=38$) suggests that the level of knowledge regarding parenting practices is notably high, with a narrow range of scores (3.90 to 6.00) indicating a degree of consistency among the respondents. This is consistent with the categorical interpretation of the level of knowledge as 'HIGH'.

This finding is slightly unexpected given the existing body of literature, as previous studies have often found that teenage mothers typically have a lower level of knowledge regarding parenting practices compared to older mothers (Hodgkinson, Beers, Southammakosane, & Lewin, 2014). However, this discrepancy may be due to the specific context in the particular barangay or it may suggest that interventions or programs aimed at increasing knowledge among teenage mothers have been successful in this community.

In table 1, the aforementioned results indicated that statement 7 which was interpreted as good and has the lowest mean of 4.24, researchers commenced that the three aspects of motherhood can have a positive impact on a child's growth: (1) providing nourishment, (2) having the authority to make decisions about farming and revenue, and (3) ensuring access to medical services (Mchome et al., 2020). Moreover, parents, especially the mothers were often overly

involved with the child, leading to a fear of being apart from them that created an overly clingy, dependent relationship with them. Statement 10, which had the highest mean score of 5.11, suggests that leaving the child in the care of someone else could potentially lead to inadequate care due to a parent's limited availability on providing love, care, and attention (Agazzi, 2020).

Table 1. Level of Knowledge towards Parenting Practices

Statement on Level of Knowledge towards Parenting Practices	Mean	Interpretation
1. Holding and caressing a baby when she/he cries is good for her/him.	5.08	High
2. A newborn baby doesn't cry unless something is wrong.	4.47	Good
3. Newborn babies are fragile and delicate and must be handled extremely carefully.	5.08	High
4. In deciding when the baby is really ready to give up the bottle, a mother's judgment should be more important than what the baby seems to want.	4.63	High
5. A seven-month-old baby should be picked up when she/he cries.	4.95	High
6. Babies act like they are the most important people in the household and are always demanding things.	4.34	Good
7. When a child doesn't like a certain food, her/his mother should stop feeding it to her/him	4.24	Good
8. Most of the time a one-year-old hates to let her/his mother out of her/his sight.	4.74	High
9. Most of the time small babies don't even understand it when their mothers smile at them.	4.89	High
10. A typical one-year-old baby is likely to get upset when he/she is left with a babysitter.	5.11	High
TOTAL	4.91	High

Legend: *Very Poor* – 1.00-1.50, *Poor* – 1.51-2.50, *Fair* – 2.51-3.50, *Good* – 3.51-4.50, *High* – 4.51-5.50, *Very High* – 5.51-6.00

Degree of Attitude towards Parenting Practices

The discussion of the findings of this study, based on the data provided, reveals key insights into the attitudes of teenage mothers towards parenting. The mean score ($M=3.6579$, $SD=0.62065$, $N=38$) suggests that the general attitude towards parenting practices among the participants is positive, although there is a moderate amount of variability in the attitudes, as indicated by the standard deviation and the range (2.50 to 5.00).

These results suggest that, on average, the teenage mothers in the study hold a moderately positive attitude towards parenting practices. However, the variation in scores implies that while some mothers have a highly positive attitude, others may have a less positive one. This variability is a common finding in research involving attitudes, as these can be influenced by a wide range of factors, including individual personality traits, socio-economic status, cultural beliefs, and personal experiences (Ajzen, 2005).

It is noteworthy to compare this finding with previous research. A study by East and Felice (1996) found that the attitudes of teenage mothers towards parenting practices can vary widely, often influenced by factors such as socio-economic background, cultural beliefs, and the level of support they receive. Our findings seem to support this, given the range of attitudes observed in our sample.

Despite the generally positive attitude, the mean score is not exceptionally high considering the maximum possible score of 5.00. This aligns with findings from previous studies, which have suggested that while teenage mothers may generally have positive attitudes towards parenting, they often also express feelings of uncertainty and concern about their parenting abilities (Logsdon, Birkimer, & Simpson, 2005).

The descriptive statistics provided here summarize the responses of the 38 teenage mothers in one of the barangays in Pagadian City, on the scale that measures their attitude towards parenting practices.

The minimum score on the attitude scale is 2.50, while the maximum score is 5.00. This range indicates the extent of variation in the attitudes of the teenage mothers towards parenting practices. The mean (average) score is 3.6579, which is closer to the maximum score than the minimum score. This suggests that the overall attitude of the teenage mothers towards parenting practices tends to be more positive or good, although it is not exceptionally high given the maximum possible score of 5.00.

The standard deviation, which measures the dispersion or variability in the scores, is 0.62065. This shows that there is a moderate amount of variability in the attitudes of these teenage mothers towards parenting practices. While the average attitude is relatively positive, there are individual differences within the group, with some mothers showing a more positive attitude and others a less positive one.

Table 2 reveals that the degree of attitude towards parenting practices is good with an overall weighted mean of 3.66. Specifically, question no. 4 ranked as first with an average weighted mean of 4.05 exhibiting a fair degree of attitude towards parenting. According to Adetunji (2016), mothers are still seen as having that “special bond” with their children in both the workplace and the marketplace. Studies say’s that the bond between parents specially mothers and their children can exist even before conception. It argues that such a link is a key indicator of the infant-mother connection. It is unclear how – or even if – such feelings affect later relationships

because the actual data connecting pregnancy-related feelings with postnatal behavior is uneven (Adetunji, J., 2016).

Table 2. Degree of Attitude towards Parenting Practices among Teenage Mothers

Statement on Attitude towards Parenting Practices	Mean	Interpretation
1. Taking care of a baby is much more work than pleasure.	3.74	Good
2. A mother doesn't really think of her baby as a person until it begins to smile and recognize people.	3.63	Good
3. It is a terribly frustrating task to care for a newborn infant, because she/he can't let you know what she/he needs.	3.42	Fair
4. A mother is especially glad to let someone else hold her baby, but she is secretly pleased when the baby shows that it prefers her.	4.05	Fair
5. Children seem to ask questions about things which should not concern them.	3.97	Good
6. Children should be permitted to argue with their parents.	2.76	Fair
7. A child should be permitted to express his/her opinions freely.	3.74	Good
8. A mother should resist the temptation to take her young child with her whenever she feels like it.	3.53	Good
9. Children take great delight in annoying parents by pushing the rules to the limit.	3.03	Fair
10. A mother has to make great sacrifices for her child.	3.95	Good
TOTAL	3.66	Good

Legend: *Very Poor* – 1.00-1.50, *Poor* – 1.51-2.50, *Fair* – 2.51-3.50, *Good* – 3.52-4.50, *Very Good* – 4.51-5.00

Relationship between Knowledge and Practice

The correlation data provided here is intended to address the hypotheses stated in this study, specifically, the relationship between the level of knowledge of teenage mothers on parenting practices and their actual parenting practices.

The Pearson correlation coefficient, denoted here as 0.545, measures the strength and direction of the association between two variables. In this case, it is between 'knowledge' and 'practice'. The correlation coefficient ranges from -1 to +1. The value 0.545 is a moderate positive correlation, indicating that there is a moderate degree of association between the level of knowledge and actual parenting practices of the teenage mothers surveyed. The positive sign of the correlation suggests that as knowledge about parenting practices increases, the quality or effectiveness of the actual parenting practices also tends to increase.

The double asterisks (**) denote that the correlation is statistically significant at the .01 level (2-tailed). This signifies that the probability of obtaining this correlation coefficient by chance, given that the null hypothesis is true, is less than 1 in 100, which is usually considered strong evidence against the null hypothesis.

The 'Sig. (2-tailed)' value of .000, which is less than .01, confirms the statistical significance of this correlation. This means that we can be very confident that there is a relationship between the level of knowledge and parenting practices among the teenage mothers surveyed, and it is highly unlikely that this result is due to chance.

In other words, the first hypothesis - 'No significant relationship exists between teenage mothers' level of knowledge towards parenting practices.' - is rejected based on this analysis. The

data suggests that there is indeed a significant relationship between a teenage mother's level of knowledge on parenting practices and her actual practices.

Note that correlation does not imply causation, which means we cannot say from this analysis that higher knowledge about parenting practices causes better parenting practices. It is possible that the relationship is due to other factors not considered in this study, or that the relationship is bidirectional (better parenting practices also lead to increased knowledge). Further research would be needed to explore these possibilities.

Table 3. Relationship between Knowledge and Practice

	Knowledge	Attitude
Knowledge Pearson Correlation	1	.545**
Sig (2-tailed)		.000
N	38	38
Practice Pearson Correlation	.545**	1
Sig (2-tailed)	.000	
N	38	38

**Correlations is significant at the 0.01 level (2 tailed)

Significant relationship between the level of knowledge towards parenting practices

The discussion of the findings based on the correlation data reveals a significant relationship between the level of knowledge on parenting practices and actual parenting practices among teenage mothers in one of the barangays in Pagadian City. The Pearson correlation coefficient of .545 ($p < .01$) indicates a moderate positive correlation between these two variables (Field, 2013).

This result contradicts the first hypothesis of the study, which postulated that no significant relationship exists between teenage mothers' level of knowledge towards parenting practices. Instead, the data suggests that as the level of knowledge on parenting practices increases, so does the quality or effectiveness of the actual parenting practices. This aligns with the notion that knowledge can indeed influence behavior, as suggested in various theoretical models like the Health Belief Model and Theory of Planned Behavior (Cook & Cameron, 2015).

This finding of a moderate correlation also contributes to the ongoing academic discourse regarding the role of knowledge in influencing behavior. Some studies, such as Bandura's (1986) Social Cognitive Theory, emphasize the role of self-efficacy and observational learning over knowledge alone in predicting behavior. Yet, our findings suggest that knowledge can significantly relate to the application of learned parenting practices among teenage mothers.

However, it is important to heed the well-established caveat in statistics that "correlation does not imply causation" (Gyesaw & Ankomah, 2013). While the present study found a significant relationship between knowledge and practice, it does not necessarily mean that higher knowledge about parenting practices directly causes better parenting practices. There may be confounding factors that have not been accounted for in this study, or the relationship could be bidirectional, where better parenting practices might also lead to increased knowledge.

Relationship between attitude and practice

The provided data represents the correlation between 'attitude' towards parenting practices and the actual 'practice' of parenting among the sample of teenage mothers.

The Pearson correlation coefficient between 'attitude' and 'practice' is .835**. This is considered a strong positive correlation, suggesting a strong degree of association between the attitude towards parenting practices and the actual parenting practices among the teenage mothers. In this context, a positive correlation means that as the attitude towards parenting practices becomes more positive, the quality or effectiveness of actual parenting practices also tends to increase, and vice versa.

The double asterisks (**) next to the correlation coefficient denote that this correlation is statistically significant at the .01 level (2-tailed). In other words, there is a less than 1% chance that this strong correlation occurred randomly or by chance, assuming the null hypothesis is true.

The 'Sig. (2-tailed)' value is .000, which is less than .01, confirming the statistical significance of this correlation. This means that it is highly unlikely that this strong correlation occurred randomly, and there is indeed a strong relationship between the attitude towards parenting practices and the actual practices among the teenage mothers in this sample.

Based on this analysis, we reject the second hypothesis - 'No significant relationship exists between teenage mothers' attitude towards parenting practices.' The data suggests that there is indeed a significant and strong relationship between a teenage mother's attitude towards parenting practices and her actual practices.

Table 4. Relationship between attitude and practice

	Practice	Attitude
Practice Pearson Correlation	1	.835**
Sig. (2- failed)		.000
N	38	38
Attitude Pearson Correlation	.835**	1
Sig (2-failed)	.000	
N	38	38

** Correlations is significant at the 0.01 level (2 failed)

Strong Correlation between the Attitude towards Parenting Practices

The provided data presents a compelling case for the strong correlation between the attitude towards parenting practices and the actual parenting practices among the surveyed teenage mothers in one of the barangays in Pagadian City. The Pearson correlation coefficient of .835 ($p < .01$) reveals a strong positive relationship between these two variables.

This outcome contradicts the study's second hypothesis, which posited that no significant relationship exists between teenage mothers' attitude towards parenting practices and their actual practices. Instead, the data suggests that as a teenage mother's attitude towards parenting practices becomes more positive, the quality or effectiveness of her actual parenting practices also tends to increase. This aligns with the Theory of Planned Behavior, which states that attitudes towards a behavior can significantly influence the execution of that behavior (Ajzen, 1991).

The strong correlation identified in this study also contributes to the body of literature regarding the relationship between attitudes and behavior. For instance, a study by Hodgkinson

and colleagues (2014) also found a strong correlation between attitudes and physical behaviors, further supporting our findings.

However, despite the strong correlation, it is important to note that correlation does not infer causation (Marino et al., 2016). Even though a strong relationship exists between attitudes towards parenting practices and the actual parenting practices, it does not definitively mean that a more positive attitude directly causes more effective parenting practices. There could be potential confounding factors not considered in this study, or the relationship could be bidirectional. Moreover, the impact of the mothers' knowledge on their parenting practices, which was also found to be significant in this study, should be considered when interpreting these results.

In conclusion, the significant and strong relationship found between a teenage mother's attitude towards parenting practices and her actual parenting practices underscores the importance of cultivating positive attitudes towards parenting in this population. Future research should delve deeper into the dynamics of this relationship, considering potential confounding variables, the possibility of a bidirectional relationship, and the interplay with the mothers' knowledge level.

Chapter IV

Summary, Conclusion and Recommendation

Summary

The present study aimed to explore the knowledge and attitudes towards parenting practices among teenage mothers in Barangay San Jose, Pagadian City, and their relationships with actual parenting practices. The descriptive statistics revealed that, on average, the teenage mothers exhibited a high level of knowledge about parenting practices and a generally positive attitude towards these practices.

The correlation analyses yielded significant results contrary to the initial hypotheses. The study found a moderate positive correlation between the level of knowledge on parenting practices and the actual parenting practices. This suggests that as the level of knowledge about parenting practices increases among the surveyed teenage mothers, the quality or effectiveness of their actual parenting practices also tends to increase.

Furthermore, the study revealed a strong positive correlation between the attitudes towards parenting practices and the actual parenting practices among the teenage mothers. This suggests that a more positive attitude towards parenting practices corresponds with more effective actual practices.

However, it is important to emphasize that correlation does not imply causation. The strong relationships found in this study do not definitively mean that a higher level of knowledge or a more positive attitude directly leads to more effective parenting practices. Other factors not

considered in this study could be influencing these relationships, and the relationships could be bidirectional.

Overall, the study underscores the importance of increasing the level of knowledge and fostering positive attitudes towards parenting practices among teenage mothers. Future research should further explore these relationships and consider potential confounding factors and the possibility of bidirectional relationships.

Conclusion

This research sought to evaluate the knowledge and attitudes towards parenting practices among teenage mothers in Barangay San Jose, Pagadian City, and their correlation with actual parenting practices. The results of the study indicate a significant positive correlation between both the level of knowledge about and the attitude towards parenting practices and the actual practices of teenage mothers.

Contrary to the initial hypotheses, there exists a significant relationship between teenage mothers' level of knowledge and attitude towards parenting practices and their actual practices. The data suggested that a higher degree of knowledge and a more positive attitude towards parenting were generally associated with more effective parenting practices.

The findings of this study offer valuable insights for initiatives aimed at supporting teenage mothers. The significance of knowledge and positive attitude towards parenting practices highlights the potential benefits of educational programs and psychological support for this demographic. By fostering a comprehensive understanding and positive perception of parenting

practices, such interventions could potentially enhance the parenting experience for teenage mothers, ultimately contributing to the well-being of both the mothers and their children.

Further research is recommended to expand on these findings, explore potential causality, consider additional influencing factors, and examine the nature and effectiveness of interventions that could support teenage mothers in their parenting role.

Recommendations

Based on the findings of this study, the following recommendations are proposed:

Educational Programs: Implement comprehensive educational programs for teenage mothers that aim to increase their knowledge about effective parenting practices. These programs should be specifically tailored to address the unique challenges faced by teenage mothers.

Psychosocial Support: Provide psychosocial support and counseling services to foster positive attitudes towards parenting. This could involve individual counseling, group therapy sessions, or workshops on topics such as self-esteem, stress management, and positive thinking.

Parenting Skills Workshops: Organize regular workshops that provide practical demonstrations and hands-on learning experiences for effective parenting practices. Such workshops could enhance the translation of theoretical knowledge into actual practices.

Peer Support Groups: Encourage the formation of peer support groups where teenage mothers can share experiences, discuss challenges, and learn from each other. Peer support can foster positive attitudes and enhance practical knowledge about parenting.

Future Research: Further research is needed to determine the causal relationships and understand the bidirectional nature of the relationships identified in this study. Future studies could employ longitudinal or experimental designs to explore these aspects.

Policy Implications: Policymakers should consider the findings of this study while designing policies or interventions aimed at supporting teenage mothers. The importance of knowledge and positive attitudes towards parenting should be recognized in these strategies.

Community Awareness: Efforts should be made to raise community awareness about the unique challenges faced by teenage mothers and the importance of their knowledge and attitudes in effective parenting. This could involve community meetings, informational materials, and local media campaigns.

By implementing these recommendations, we could potentially enhance the parenting experience of teenage mothers and contribute positively to their well-being and that of their children.

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December 17, 2022

SAMMY B. TAGHOY, PhD, RN
 Dean
 College of Nursing, Midwifery and Radiologic Technology
 Misamis University

Dear Dr. Taghoy,

Warmest greetings!

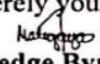
We, the Level 4 students of Misamis University College of Nursing, will be conducting a research study entitled **“Knowledge, Attitude, and Parenting Practices Among Teenage Mothers in Barangay San Jose, Pagadian City”** as part of the requirements for the degree of Bachelor of Science in Nursing.

The survey aims to gather an in-depth understanding of the impact of parenting practices among teenage mothers and to draw valuable information and recommendations to individuals with the said situation.

With this, we would like to request for your permission to conduct the research study. The study will be conducted in Barangay San Jose, Pagadian City on December 2022.

We hope that this request will merit your approval. Thank you!

Sincerely yours,


Aldredge Byron G. Maligaya


Nice M. Mascual


Nicole S. Papa


Princess P. Perocho

Approved by:


Sammy B. Taghoy, PhD, RN

Dean
 College of Nursing, Midwifery and Radiologic Technology



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January 10, 2023

GLENN STEPHEN R. ARAO-ARAO
 Barangay Captain
 San Jose, Pagadian City

Dear Hon. Brgy Captain Arao-Arao,

Good day!

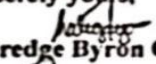
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The survey aims to gather an in-depth understanding of the impact of parenting practices among teenage mothers and to draw valuable information and recommendations to individuals with the said situation.

With this, we would like to request for your permission to allow us to conduct the research study and to distribute the questionnaires to the selected teenage mothers in your barangay. Rest assured that all information gathered will be kept confidential.

We hope that this request will merit your approval. Thank you!

Sincerely yours,


 Aldredge Byron G. Maligaya


 Nice M. Mascual


 Nicole S. Papa

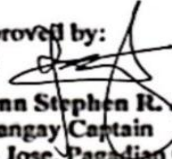

 Princess P. Perocho

Noted by:


 Sammie B. Tadhoy, PhD, RN
 Dean

College of Nursing, Midwifery and Radiologic Technology

Approved by:


 Glenn Stephen R. Arao-Arao
 Barangay Captain
 San Jose, Pagadian City

Appendix B: Research Instrument

Knowledge, Attitude, and Parenting Practices Among Teenage Mothers in Barangay San Jose, Pagadian City

A: Level of Knowledge on Parenting Practice among Teenage Mothers

Directions: The following are statement regarding knowledge on parenting practices. Put a check mark (✓) on the space provided that corresponds your answer.

The following indicators are given:

Strongly Agree– 6

Moderately Agree– 5

Slightly Agree – 4

Slightly Disagree – 3

Moderately Disagree – 2

Strongly Disagree – 1

Level of Knowledge on Parenting Practice among Teenage Mothers	6	5	4	3	2	1
1. Holding and caressing a baby when she/he cries is good for her/him.						
2. A newborn baby doesn't cry unless something is wrong.						
3. Newborn babies are fragile and delicate and must be handled extremely carefully.						
4. In deciding when the baby is really ready to give up the bottle, a mother's judgment should be more important than what the baby seems to want.						
5. A seven-month-old baby should be picked up when she/he cries.						
6. Babies act like they are the most important people in the household and are always demanding things.						
7. When a child doesn't like a certain food, her/his mother should stop feeding it to her/him						
8. Most of the time a one-year-old hates to let her/his mother out of her/his sight.						
9. Most of the time small babies don't even understand it when their mothers smile at them.						
10. A typical one-year-old baby is likely to get upset when he/she is left with a babysitter.						

B: Attitude of Teenage Mothers toward parenting.

Directions: The following are attitude manifested by teenage mothers. Put a check mark (✓) on the space provided that corresponds your answer.

The following indicators are given:

About every day – 5

Several times a week –4

About once a week – 3

Once or twice – 2

Not at all – 1

Attitude of Teenage Mothers toward parenting	5	4	3	2	1
1. Taking care of a baby is much more work than pleasure.					
2. A mother doesn't really think of her baby as a person until it begins to smile and recognize people.					
3. It is a terribly frustrating task to care for a newborn infant, because she/he can't let you know what she/he needs.					
4. A mother is especially glad to let someone else hold her baby, but she is secretly pleased when the baby shows that it prefers her.					
5. Children seem to ask questions about things which should not concern them.					
6. Children should be permitted to argue with their parents.					
7. A child should be permitted to express his/her opinions freely.					
8. A mother should resist the temptation to take her young child with her whenever she feels like it.					
9. Children take great delight in annoying parents by pushing the rules to the limit.					
10. A mother has to make great sacrifices for her child.					

Kahibalo, Kinaiya ug mga buhat sa Pagkaginikanan sa mga Tin-edyer nga Inahan sa Barangay San Jose, Pagadian City (Translation)

A. Lebel sa Kahibalo sa mga buhat sa Pagkaginikanan sa mga Tin- edyer nga Inahan.

Direksyon: Ang mga mosunod nga pahayag kabahin sa kahibalo sa mga buhat sa pagkaginikanan. Palihug butangi ug tsek (/) sa lugar gihatag alang sa inyong tubag.

Kini ang timaan sa inyong tubag:

Uyon kaayo – 6

Gamay'ng pagsupak - 3

Kasarangang Uyon – 5

Kasagarang pagsupak - 2

Gamay'ng Uyon – 4

Ningsupak kaayo- 1

	6	5	4	3	2	1
1. Pagkugos ug paghaplos sa bata kon sila mihilak maayo para nila.						
2. Ang bag – ong natawo nga bata dili mohilak gawas kung adunay dili maayong gibati.						
3. Ang bag-ong natawo nga bata muhayang ug delikado busa sila ampingan ug mayo.						
4. Ang desisyon sa inahan ang kinahanglang masunod ug dili ang gusto sa bata kung kanus- a mo-undang ug totoy sa bidbiron.						
5. Ang pito (7) ka bulan nga bata gikinahanglang kugoson dayon kung sila mohilak.						
6. Ang mga bata nagatoo nga sila ang pinakaimportante sa panimalay busa kanunay silang mangayo kung unsa ilang gusto.						
7. Kung ang bata dili ganahan sa usa ka pagkaon, ang inahan dapat mo-undang paghungit niya.						
8. Kasagara ang usa ka tuig nga bata dili gusto nga mawala ang ilang inahan sa ilahang panan – aw.						
9. Kasagara ang gagmay'ng bata dili gani makasabot kung mopahiyom ang lahang mama kanila.						
10. Ang kasagarang usa ka tuig nga bata masuko kung ibilin sila kauban sa katabang o 'yaya'.						

B. Kina-iyasa Tin- edyer nga Inahan padulong sa Pagkaginikanan.

DIREKSYON: Ang mga mosunod nga kinaiya gipakita sa kasagarang tin-edyer nga inahan. Palihug ibutang and tsek (/) sa lugar gihatag alang sa inyong tubag.

Kada adlaw – 5

Ka- usa o kaduha – 2

Kadaghan nga beses sa usa ka semana – 4

Wala – 1

Ka-usa sa usa ka semana – 3

	5	4	3	2	1
1. Ang pag- atiman sa usa ka bata usa ka trabaho ug dili kahilayan o lingaw-lingaw.					
2. Ang usa ka inahan wala maghuna- huna sa iyang bata nga usa ka tawo hangtud nga siya makakat-on nga makatawa ug makaila ug tawo.					
3. Usa aka makapahigawad kayo nga tahas ang pagbantay sa bag-ong panganak nga bata tungod kay wala ka masayod sa ilahang panginahanglanon.					
4. Ang usa ka inahan malipay kung daghan ang mokugos sa iyang anak, apan labaw niyang ikalipay kung mopili ang bata kaniya kaysa uban.					
5. Ang mga bata kasagarang mangutana ug mga butang nga walay kalabutan kanila.					
6. Ang mga bata gitugutang makiglalis sa ilahang ginikanan.					
7. Ang usa ka bata gitugutang mopagawas sa iyang opinion.					
8. Ang usa ka inahan angay nga mosupak sa tentasyon o hagit sa iyang pagdala sa iyang bata kung ugaling gusto kining mouban kaniya.					
9. Ang mga bata malipay kung ilang mapalagot ang ilahang ginikanan pinaagi sa pagpugos sa mga lagda sa limitasyon.					
10. Ang usa kainahan angay nga mosakripisyo sa iyang anak.					

Appendix C:Informed Consent Form

MISAMIS UNIVERSITY Ozamiz City College of Nursing, Midwifery and Radiologic Technology RESEARCH INFORMED CONSENT FORM

INTRODUCTION

The researchers', Aldredge Byron G. Maligaya, Nice M. Mascual, Nicole S. Papa and Princess P. Perocho, the nursing students of Misamis University. Invites you to participate and become a part of the study. As respondents, you can do the following:

1. Seek or clarify information with regards to the steps anytime.
2. May discuss with others where they feel comfortable.
3. Decide whether they want to participate in the research or not.

PURPOSE OF THE RESEARCH

This study aims to determine the level of knowledge, attitude, and parenting practices of teenage mothers in Barangay San Jose, Pagadian City. The study will supply important information regarding things that are needed to improve teenage mothers' way of parenting.

RESEARCH INTERVENTION

Research that will be conducted by the researchers needs your opinion, answering questionnaires and then collecting it after 10-15 minutes of completing the answers.

PARTICIPANTS SELECTION

The selected participants of the study are randomly picked.

VOLUNTARILY PARTICIPATION

Taking part in this study is entirely voluntary. The choice is upon the respondents if they will participate or not. Nothing will change if you choose to not participate in the study; this will not affect your government's benefits. The choice that you will make is not related to you job or any work-related evaluation or reports.

Description of the Research

This study is a quantitative type of research with a descriptive correlational design, and the researchers will gather the data through a survey questionnaire. The survey should take no more than 10-15 minutes to complete. The confidentiality of the information obtained will be guaranteed. The researchers will only use it for research purposes. Should you have any clarifications concerning the study, you can contact us through the mobile number and email address provided.

BENEFITS

This study may help determine the level of knowledge, manifested attitude, and parenting practices of teenage mothers. The study will supply important information regarding things that are needed to improve teenage mothers' way of parenting.

REIMBURSTMENT

There are no costs for participating in the study. You will not be provided any incentive to take part in the research. However, if money is involved you will be refunded.

CONFIDENTIALITY

In the conduct of the study, full confidentiality will be assured. No information that discloses your identity will be released or published without your specific consent to the disclosure and only imperatively necessary. The materials that contained the raw information derived from you will be destroyed after data processing within a given period.

SHARING THE RESULTS

The researcher will be sharing you first to all the information and knowledge that being get from this research before it is made widely available in public. Each of the participants must receive a copy of the result.

RIGHT TO REFUSE

If you feel unsafe with information or hesitant in participating, as a respondent you have the right to withdraw and not to participate anymore in the study.

WHO TO CONTACT

If you have a question, feel free to ask. But, if you wish to ask question later, you may contact; mobile number +639511956666 or email address abyronmaligaya@gmail.com

PART II: STATEMENT OF CONSENT

With the given information above, I confirm that the description has been explained to me. I have read and understood this consent form. I know that I am free to withdraw from my involvement in the study any time I deem it necessary or to seek clarifications for any unclear steps in the research process. My signature indicates my willingness to participate in the study.

Print Name of Participant: _____

Signature of Participant: _____

Date: [MM/DD/YYYY]: _____

IF ILLITERATE:

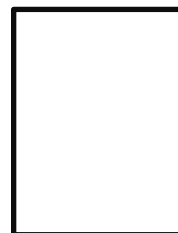
I have witnessed the accurate reading of the consent form to the potential participant, and the individual has had the opportunity to ask questions. I confirm that the individual has given consent freely.

Print name of witness _____

Thumb print of participant:

Signature of witness _____

Date: [MM/DD/YYYY]



I have accurately read out the information sheet to the potential participant, and to the best of my ability made sure that the participant understands the consent.

I confirm that the participant was given an opportunity to ask questions about the study, and all the questions asked by the participant have been answered correctly and to the best of my ability. I confirm that the individual has not been coerced into giving consent, and the consent has been given freely and voluntarily. A copy of this Informed Consent Form has been provided to the participant.

Print Name of Researcher or person taking the consent _____

Date: [MM/DD/YYYY]: _____

PART III: PARENTAL CONSENT

ABOUT THIS RESEARCH

Your child is being asked to participate in a research study. Research is done to answer questions and learn new information. Some research might help change or improve the way we do things in the future. This consent form will give you information about the study to help you decide whether you want your child to participate. Please read this form and ask any questions you have before agreeing to allow your child to be in the study.

TAKING PART IN THIS STUDY IS VOLUNTARY

You may choose not to allow your child to take part in the study or may choose for your child to leave the study at any time. Deciding not to allow your child to participate, or later deciding to remove your child from the study, will not result in any penalty or loss of benefits to which you and/or your child are entitled and will not affect your or your child's relationship with Misamis University.

WHY IS THIS STUDY BEING DONE?

This study aims to determine the level of knowledge and attitude towards parenting practices among teenage mothers. The study will supply information regarding things that are needed to improve teenage mothers' way of parenting.

HOW MANY PEOPLE WILL TAKE PART?

If you agree to allow your child to participate, your child will be one of thirty-eight (38) participants taking part in this study

HOW WILL MY CHILD'S INFORMATION BE PROTECTED?

Efforts will be made to keep your child's personal information confidential. No information which could identify your child will be shared in publications about this study.

WILL MY CHILD'S INFORMATION BE USED FOR RESEARCH IN THE FUTURE?

Information collected from your child for this study may be used for future research studies or shared with other researchers for future research. If this happens, information which could identify your child will be removed before any information is shared. Since identifying information will be removed, we will not ask for your additional consent.

WILL I BE PAID FOR PARTICIPATION?

Neither you nor your child will be paid for participating in this study.

PARENTAL CONSENT

In consideration of all of the above, I give my consent for my child to participate in this research study. I will be given a copy of this informed consent document to keep for my records. I agree to allow my child to take part in this study.

Child's Printed Name:_____

Printed Name of Parent:_____

Signature of Parent:_____ **Date:**_____

Printed Name of Person Obtaining Consent:_____

Signature of Person Obtaining Consent:_____ **Date:**_____

ALDREDGE BYRON G. MALIGAYA

San Jose Bonifacio Extension, Pagadian

Zamboanga Del Sur, Phil.

Mobile Number: 09511956666

Email: abyronmaligya@gmail.com

**EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT:**

Tertiary Level

College

Bachelor of Science in Nursing

Misamis University

H.T Feliciano St. Aguada Ozamiz City

Senior High School (SHS)

Science, Technology, Engineering and
Mathematics (STEM)

Holy Child Academy

San Jose, Pagadian Zamboanga del Sur

May 2019

Junior High School (JHS)

Holy Child Academy

March 2017

San Jose, Pagadian Zamboanga del Sur

Pagadian City Pilot School

San Jose, Pagadian Zamboanga del Sur

March 2013

Secondary Level

Primary Level

NICE M. MASCUAL

Libertad, Aurora

Zamboanga Del Sur, Phil.

Mobile Number: 09982953485

Email: nice.mascual@mu.edu.ph



EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT:

Tertiary Level

College

Bachelor of Science in Nursing

Misamis University

H.T Feliciano St. Aguada Ozamiz City

Secondary Level

Senior High School (SHS)

Humanities and Social Sciences

(HUMSS)

Saint Columban College

San Francisco Dist., Pagadian City

Zamboanga Del Sur

April 2019

Junior High School (JHS)

Aurora National High School

Bliss Balide, Aurora Zamboanga del Sur

April 2017

Primary Level

Tiguma Elementary School

Tiguma, Pagadian City,

Zamboanga del Sur

March 2013

NICOLE S. PAPA

Poblacion A Midsalip

Zamboanga Del Sur, Phil.

Mobile Number: 09392807092

Email: nicole.papa@mu.edu.ph

**EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT:**

Tertiary Level

College

Bachelor of Science in Nursing

Misamis University

H.T Feliciano St. Aguada Ozamiz City

Secondary Level

Senior High School (SHS)

Science, Technology, Engineering and
Mathematics (STEM)

Lycee St. Jean Baptiste de La Salle

Valconcha St. Aguada Ozamiz City

May 2019

Junior High School (JHS)

Midsalip National High School

Pob.A Midsalip, Zamboanga Del Sur

March 2017

Primary Level

Central Elementary School (SPED)

Midsalip Zamboanga del Sur

March 2013

PRINCESS P. PEROCHO

Bañadero, Ozamiz

Misamis Occidental, Phil.

Mobile Number: 09389802069

Email: princess.perocho@mu.edu.ph

**EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT:**

Tertiary Level

College

Bachelor of Science in Nursing

Misamis University

H.T Feliciano St. Aguada Ozamiz City

Secondary Level

Senior High School (SHS)

Technical Vocational and Livelihood
Education (TVL)

Misamis Institute of Technology

Bañadero, Ozamiz City

Misamis Occidental

April 2019

Junior High School (JHS)

Misamis Institute of Technology

Bañadero, Ozamiz City

Misamis Occidental

April 2017

Primary Level

Felipe Carreon Central School

Bañadero, Ozamiz City

Misamis Occidental

March 2013