THE ADVERSITY QUOTIENT OF PARENTS WITH SPECIAL CHILDREN AND ADVERSITY QUOTIENT OF PARENTS WITH NORMAL CHILDREN

PAMANTASAN NG LUNGSOD NG MAYNILA
(University of City of Manila)

Verlaine Carren L. Patdo

Katrina C. Mariano

Alexis D. Gonzales

BS Psychology III-4

INTRODUCTION

Our study is about The Adversity Quotient of Parents with Normal children and Parents with Special children. Parents face different opportunities and risks in rearing their children because of their mental and physical make-up and because of the social environment they inhabit. Social environments affect parenting through their impact on the very physical make-up of the child and the parent. They were experiencing negative and positive trials which they can easily recover to their problems.

In our generation, Parents with Special Children commonly experience a gamut of emotions (mix of emotions) over the years. They often struggle with guilt. One or both parents may feel as though they somehow caused the child to be disabled, whether from genetics, use of alcohol, stress, or other logical or illogical reasons. This guilt can harm the parent's emotional health if it is not dealt with it. Some parents struggle with "why" and experience spiritual crisis, blame the other parent. They need emotional strength and flexibility.

Parents with normal children, usually have a positive outcome in life. They have bigger expectations with regards to the pathways of their children, they are normally the competitive one, and they believe their children can strive more. They have the guts to have an alternative solution to their problems.

According to Dr. Stoltz (2000), the Adversity Quotient (AQ), is the science of human resilience. AQ measures one's ability to prevail in the face of adversity. A person who uses AQ successfully easily surpasses the big and small challenges that confront us every day. It is also proven that this kind of person does not only mean that they can easily cope up with these situations but it is better said that they can easily respond better and faster.

Stoltz said that life is like mountain climbing and that people are born with a core human drive to ascend. Ascending means moving toward one's purpose no matter what the goals(Stoltz, 2000)

METHODOLOGY

The present study used the descriptive type of research using the comparative and co-relational research design. The comparative design was used in this study to determine if there is a significant difference in the levels of Adversity Quotient of Parents with Special Children and Adversity Quotient of Parents with Normal Children among the selected respondents in España, Manila, Tondo, Manila and some Institutions in Manila where we can find the Parents with Special Children. The researcher will determine the significant difference according to the Case of Children, Number of Children and Age of Children. The co-relational design was used to test if there is existing significant relationship between the levels of Adversity Quotient of Parents with Special Children and Adversity Quotient of Parents with Normal Children.

The researchers use a non-probability sampling technique known as purposive sampling. This was used because the researchers purposively included all Parents who have Normal Children and Parents who have Special Children.

The researchers used the following tools for this study: the first was the Parents Profile, which was prepared by the researchers with the view to gather personal details of the Parents. It contained questions about the following aspects: name of the parent, gender, age, number of children, age of children and the case of children. The second major instrument to be used in the study is the Adversity Response Profile (ARP), which is a self-rating questionnaire designed to measure an individual's style of responding to adverse situations.

After the administration of the tool, the completely Adversity Response Profile (ARP) was collected, checked and tabulated.

The following statistical tools were used to treat the data. The first tool was frequency distribution, which was used to present the profile of the respondents in terms of gender, age, number of children, age of children and case of children. Second, the T-test for independent means was used to utilize the test if there was a significant difference in the Adversity Quotient of Parents with Special Children and the Adversity Quotient of Parents with Normal Children in terms of their gender. On the other hand, One-Way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) was used to measure the significant difference in the level of Adversity Quotient of Parents with Special Children and Adversity Quotient of Parents with Normal Children when grouped by the age of Parents and the number of children.

RESULTS

Problem No. 1 What is the profile of the respondents according to the following variables:
1.1 Gender
1.2 Age
1.3 No. of Children

Table No. 1

Distribution of Respondents by Gender

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Male	28	31.1	31.1	31.1
	Female	62	68.9	68.9	100.0
	Total	90	100.0	100.0	

As shown in Table 1, the population of female respondents dominate the sample with 68.9% while the male follows with 31.1%. These numbers show a good

representation because majority of the Parents of Children who is mostly with them are their mothers. In addition, their fathers are in their work or office compared to the mothers who commonly stayed at home for their children.

Table No. 2

Distribution of Respondents by the Age of the Parents

Age of Parents

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	20-29	19	21.1	21.1	21.1
	30-39	45	50.0	50.0	71.1
	40-49	20	22.2	22.2	93.3
	50-59	5	5.6	5.6	98.9
	60-above	1	1.1	1.1	100.0
	Total	90	100.0	100.0	

In terms of the Age of the Parents, majority of the respondents with 50.0% were 30-39 years old. It is followed by the respondents with 22.2% were 40-49 years old. The remaining respondents were composed of the following: 21.1% were 20-29 years old, 5.6% are 50-59 years old, and lastly, 60 years old and above with 1.1%.

Table No. 3

Distribution of Respondents by the Number of Children

Number Of Children

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1-2 children	48	53.3	53.3	53.3
	3-5 children	34	37.8	37.8	91.1
	6-above	8	8.9	8.9	100.0
	Total	90	100.0	100.0	

With regards to the Number of Children, majority of the respondents have 1-2 children with 53.3% followed by the respondents who have 3-5 children with 37.8%, and lastly 6 children and above with 8.9%.

Problem No.2 what is the level of Adversity Quotient of the Parents with Special Children in this study?

Table 4
The Frequency and Percentile Distribution of the Respondents of Parents with Special Children on their level of Adversity Quotient

Description	Frequency	Percent	Rank
High	0	0	4
Above Average	0	0	4
Average	0	0	4
Below Average	2	5	2
Low	38	95	1
TOTAL	40	100	Mean = 122.05

As seen on Table 2, 38 or 95% of the respondents of Parents with Special Children are having the level of Low Adversity Quotient.

Problem No.3 what is the level of Adversity Quotient of the Parents with Normal Children in this study?

Table 5
The Frequency and Percentile Distribution of the Respondents of Parents with Normal Children on their level of Adversity Quotient

Description	Frequency	Percent	Rank
High	0	0	4.5
Above Average	0	0	4.5
Average	40	80	1
Below Average	7	14	2
Low	3	6	3
TOTAL	50	100	Mean = 147.48

As seen on Table 3, 40 or 80% of the respondents of Parents with Normal Children are having the level of Average Adversity Quotient. 7 or 14% of them are having the level of Below Average Adversity Quotient and lastly 3 or 6% of them are having the level of Low Adversity Quotient.

Problem No. 4 is there a significant difference in the Adversity Quotient among the Parents according to the following attributes

4.1 Gender

4.2 No. of Children

4.3 Age of Parents

Table 6
The Result of the t-test to compute the Significant Difference between the
Adversity Quotient of the respondents and Gender

Group Statistics

	Gender	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
AQ	Male	28	136.1071	17.80208	3.36428
	Female	62	138.7903	15.49843	1.96830

Independent Samples Test

		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means					95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	Lower	Upper
AQ	Equal variances assumed	3.205	.077	-.726	88	.470	-2.68318	3.69771	-10.03160	4.66524
	Equal variances not assumed			-.688	46.249	.495	-2.68318	3.89776	-10.52783	5.16147

Table 6 shows the results of the t-test between the Adversity Quotient of the respondents and their gender.

As presented on the table the mean of male respondents' Adversity Quotient is 136.1071 whereas the female respondents' Adversity Quotient is 138.7903. The t-value of .726 has a significance value of .470. Although the mean of the female is a little bit higher than the mean of the male respondents, the difference is not that sufficient to reject the null hypothesis. The conclusion is based on the significance value of the t-test which is higher than 0.05.

This means that there is no significant difference in the Adversity Quotient of the respondents based on their gender.

Table 7
The Results of the ANOVA to compute the Significant Difference between the Adversity Quotient of the respondents and the Number of Children

ANOVA

AQ

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	2602.293	2	1301.146	5.457	.006
Within Groups	20745.529	87	238.454		
Total	23347.822	89			

Table 7 shows the results of the One-way ANOVA that was employed to determine the significant difference in the Adversity Quotient of the respondents in relation to the Parent's number of Children.

The F- value as seen in the preceding table is 5.457 with a p-value of .006. The null hypothesis is rejected since the significance or p-value (.006) is lower than 0.05. This means that there is significant difference in the mean differences of the Adversity Quotient of the Parent's Number of Children.

Table 8
The Results of the ANOVA to compute the Significant Difference between the Adversity Quotient of the respondents and the Age of Parents

ANOVA

AQ

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	1598.788	4	399.697	1.562	.192
Within Groups	21749.034	85	255.871		
Total	23347.822	89			

Table 8 shows the results of the One-way ANOVA that was employed to determine the significant difference in the Adversity Quotient of the respondents in relation to the Age of Parents.

The F- value as seen in the preceding table is 1.562 with a p-value of .192. The null hypothesis is accepted since the significance or p-value (.192) is higher than 0.05. This means that there is no significant difference in the mean differences of the Adversity Quotient of the Age of Parents.

Table 9
The Post Hoc Test Result of the Significant Difference
in the Adversity Quotient and Number of Children

Multiple Comparisons

AQ

Tukey HSD

(I) NumberOfChildren	(J) NumberOfChildren	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
1-2 children	3-5 children	-6.11765	3.46138	.187	-14.3712	2.1359
	6-above	-18.50000*	5.89700	.007	-32.5613	-4.4387
3-5 children	1-2 children	6.11765	3.46138	.187	-2.1359	14.3712
	6-above	-12.38235	6.06796	.109	-26.8513	2.0866
6-above	1-2 children	18.50000*	5.89700	.007	4.4387	32.5613
	3-5 children	12.38235	6.06796	.109	-2.0866	26.8513

*. The mean difference is significant at the 0.05 level.

Based on table 9, the mean of the Adversity Quotient of the Parents with 1-2 Children was significantly different from the means of the AQ of the Parents with 6 and more Children (p-value=.007).

Table 10
The Correlation of Adversity Quotient of Parents with Special Children and Adversity Quotient of Parents with Normal Children

Correlations

		AQspec	Aqnorm
AQspec	Pearson Correlation	1	.059
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.719
	N	40	40
AQnorm	Pearson Correlation	.059	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.719	
	N	40	50

Table 10 shows the value of the Pearson R that tests the relationship between the AQ of Parents with Special Children and AQ of Parents with Normal Children. Pearson R is .059 with a p-value of .719 and a coefficient of determination of 0.0035%. The p-value is greater than 0.05, so it implies that there is no significant relationship between the two variables, and so the null hypothesis is accepted.

DISCUSSION

The main purpose of this study was to find the significant relationship between the adversity quotient of Parents with Special Children and adversity quotient of Parents with Normal Children.

●The findings revealed that the great majority of the respondents in this study were female.

●The highest level of Adversity Quotient among the respondents is average.

●The overall mean in AQ of the respondents of Parents with Special Children is 122.05 and Adversity Quotient of the respondents of Parents with Normal Children is 147.48.

●The Adversity Quotient of the respondents was not influenced by their Age and Gender.

●The level of Adversity Quotient Parents with Special Children and the Adversity Quotient of the respondents of Parents with Normal Children were not significantly related with one another.

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APPENDICES

LETTER OF PERMISSION TO USE ADVERSITY QUOTIENT RESPONSE PROFILE

Dear Dr. Paul Stoltz,

I am Verlaine Carren L. Patdo from the Philipppines. I am a student of Pamantasan ng Lungsod
ng Maynila, a junior student and now making my thesis. We have read your book "Adversity
Quotient, Turning Obstacles into Opportunities " and also tried the AQ test. Your insights on how
to overcome challenges in life are inspiring and motivating.

I am a third year student making a study that could benefit me. I am to use your idea because of
the obstacles that parents today are facing. As a Psychology Major, we are to study about the AQ
of parents with a mentally illed child and AQ of parents with a normal child. The title of my thesis
is, A Co relational study between the Adversity Quotient of parents with mentally illed child and
Adversity Quotient of parents with a normal child.

For this reason, I want to ask your permission to please allow me to use the AQ test or The
Adversity Response Profile to be used as an instrument to assess the AQ level of my
respondents.

Please help me to go on with my ascent and fulfill my dreams.

Hoping for your favorable response on this humble request.

Thank you and God bless you and more power to PEAK Learning.

Very truly yours,

Verlaine Carren L. Patdo   sgd.
Researcher

On **Thu, 1/6/11, Katie Martin *<katie@peaklearning.com>*** wrote:

From: Katie Martin <katie@peaklearning.com>
Subject: AQ Profile request
To: fablhaine@yahoo.com
Date: Thursday, January 6, 2011, 7:38 PM

Greetings Verlaine~

Thank you for your interest in our work and AQ. Dr. Stoltz was kind enough to pass along your request. We find your research to be very worthwhile, and we would like to support your efforts. If you are willing to sign our short agreement and send a copy of your completed research, we would like to offer you the use of the online AQ Profile.
Please let me know:
- how many are you planning to measure using the AQ Profile?
- would you be willing to share your results?
- what is your timeline? expected completion date?

Note: we offer the online version of the instrument for researchers. I want to make you aware so you can plan accordingly.

Please feel free to contact me directly with any questions.

Warm regards,

Katie Martin
PEAK Learning, Inc.
3940 Broad Street, Suite 7-385
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401

Phone - 805-595-7775
Cell - 805-712-2314
Fax - 805-595-7771
email - katie@peaklearning.com

On Jan 8, 2011, at 3:35 AM, Lhaine Patdo wrote:

Good Day!

I am willing to sign the agreement and I will be sending Peak Learning a copy of the research results. Regarding the questions you sent. These are the answers.

I am planning to have 100 respondents. We would gladly share to you the results of the AQ test. Lastly, March 25, 2011 is the target completion date.

I would be waiting for your reply and the agreement.

Thank You!!

-- On **Thu, 1/13/11, Katie Martin *<katie@peaklearning.com>* wrote:**

From: Katie Martin <katie@peaklearning.com>
Subject: Re: AQ Profile request
To: "Lhaine Patdo" <fablhaine@yahoo.com>
Date: Thursday, January 13, 2011, 5:42 PM

Greetings~

Please find attached our IP agreement for the Global Resilience Institute. Once you have signed and faxed back to ATTN: Katie Martin (805-595-7771), I will send your personal link to begin this important research.

Warm regards,

Katie Martin
PEAK Learning, Inc.
3940 Broad Street, Suite 7-385
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401

Phone - 805-595-7775
Cell - 805-712-2314
Fax - 805-595-7771
email - katie@peaklearning.com

On Jan 19, 2011, at 5:40 PM, Lhaine Patdo wrote:

Greetings!

I would like to inform you that I sent you a copy of the signed agreement. Please reply if you have received it or not. Thank You!!

--- On **Mon, 1/24/11, Katie Martin *<katie@peaklearning.com>*** wrote:

From: Katie Martin <katie@peaklearning.com>
Subject: Re: AQ Profile request
To: "Lhaine Patdo" <fablhaine@yahoo.com>
Date: Monday, January 24, 2011, 6:49 AM

Greetings~ Thank you for submitting our IP agreement. Please find your personal link to begin collecting data below. Remember that there are only 100 profiles. Please let your participants know that they are only to take the test one time. Logging in to re-take the test will change the validity of your study as well as use up the number of AQ Profiles.

www.peaklearning.com/verlainepatdo

Once everyone has logged on, you send me an email and I will download all their data and send it to you in an excel file. We have found that this saves time and significantly lowers the data entry error margin.

I look forward to our continued correspondence.

Resiliently yours,

Katie Martin
PEAK Learning, Inc.
3940 Broad Street, Suite 7-385
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401

Phone - 805-595-7775
Cell - 805-712-2314
Fax - 805-595-7771
email - katie@peaklearning.com

On Mar 3, 2011, at 7:47 AM, Lhaine Patdo wrote:

Hello Katie! I would like to inform you that we are now starting to complete the AQ Profile. I would just like to ask if you are receiving the answered profiles. Thanks!

--- On **Thu, 3/3/11, Katie Martin *<katie@peaklearning.com>*** wrote:

From: Katie Martin <katie@peaklearning.com>
Subject: Re: AQ Profile request
To: "Lhaine Patdo" <fablhaine@yahoo.com>
Date: Thursday, March 3, 2011, 5:55 PM

Greetings~ Thank you for the update. It looks like all participants are moving along well. You have 98 total as of March 3, 2011. Please let me know when you are ready for your complete spreadsheet of data.

Warm regards,

Katie Martin
PEAK Learning, Inc.
3940 Broad Street, Suite 7-385
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401

Phone - 805-595-7775
Cell - 805-712-2314
Fax - 805-595-7771
email - katie@peaklearning.com

--- On **Sat, 3/5/11, Lhaine Patdo *<fablhaine@yahoo.com>*** wrote:

From: Lhaine Patdo <fablhaine@yahoo.com>
Subject: Re: AQ Profile request
To: katie@peaklearning.com
Date: Saturday, March 5, 2011, 2:15 AM

hi Katie!
it seems that there was something wrong with the data that you have receive as of March 3, 2011, we have approximately accommodated 50 respondents of our study. How did it happen that you have 98 total respondents?

We're looking forward to the solution of this problem. Thank you and God Bless.

--- On **Mon, 3/7/11, Katie Martin** *<katie@peaklearning.com>* wrote:

From: Katie Martin <katie@peaklearning.com>

Subject: Re: AQ Profile request
To: "Lhaine Patdo" <fablhaine@yahoo.com>
Date: Monday, March 7, 2011, 10:54 PM

Greetings~ I apologize for the delay, your original message was not received.

Please take a look at the spreadsheet previously provided. Let me know what names are not recognized and I can assist in deleting their responses. A number of surnames are the same, perhaps some participants shared the link with friends and family?

Warm regards,

Katie Martin
PEAK Learning, Inc.
3940 Broad Street, Suite 7-385
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401

Phone - 805-595-7775
Cell - 805-712-2314
Fax - 805-595-7771
email - katie@peaklearning.com

On Mar 7, 2011, at 5:24 PM, Lhaine Patdo wrote:

Hi Katie! We still have not received the spreadsheet. We'll be gladly waiting for the spreadsheet and cooperately report which respondent was not included for the study. I'll be waiting for your reply. Thank You.

-Verlaine Patdo

Tuesday, March 8, 2011 4:38 PM

Hi Verlaine~ Thank you for your quick response. Unfortunately, I am unable to open the document. Please save as a regular excel sheet (not .xlsx - should read .xls at the end of the document).
Upon receipt, I will need 24 hours to sort through and remove the respondents who do not belong to your study. Those who used the link, have also used a number of your 100 profiles, so I will need to refresh the link.

If participants attempt to use the link, and the number exceeds 100, they will receive an error message and be unable to complete the profile.

As soon as I receive the .xls spreadsheet, I will send you an email note letting you know the link is now ready again!

Warm regards,

Katie Martin
PEAK Learning, Inc.
3940 Broad Street, Suite 7-385
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401

Phone - 805-595-7775
Cell - 805-712-2314
Fax - 805-595-7771
email - katie@peaklearning.com

Sunday, March 13, 2011 5:14 AM

Hi Verlaine~ Your link is ready to go. Please let me know when your participants have completed the Profile, and I will send the spreadsheet to you.

Warm regards,

Katie Martin
PEAK Learning, Inc.
3940 Broad Street, Suite 7-385
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401

Phone - 805-595-7775
Cell - 805-712-2314
Fax - 805-595-7771
email - katie@peaklearning.com

Monday, March 14, 2011 4:53 AM

Hi Verlaine~ Please find attached your research data on the spreadsheet dated 3-13-11. It looks like some of the participants from the first round of data may be included. Feel free to use the data or discard as needed.

I look forward to receiving your completed research paper for our website!

Warm regards,

Katie Martin
PEAK Learning, Inc.

3940 Broad Street, Suite 7-385
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401

Phone - 805-595-7775
Cell - 805-712-2314
Fax - 805-595-7771
email - katie@peaklearning.com