

# HELPEES' GENDER AND HELP - SEEKING BEHAVIOR

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A Research Project

Presented to

The Faculty of the Division of Social Sciences

College of Arts and Sciences

University of the Philippines in the Visayas

Miag-ao, Iloilo

In Partial Fulfillment

Of the Requirements for the

Degrees of Bachelor of Arts in Psychology and

Bachelor of Arts in Psychology- Management

March 2002

## ABSTRACT

Addat, Sittie Jayhan M. and Tamboong, Eleanor P. (2002). **Helpers' Gender and Help Seeking Behavior**. A research project submitted to the Division of Social Sciences, College of Arts and Sciences, University of the Philippines in the Visayas, Miag-ao, Iloilo.

This study was conducted to determine whether there was a difference between male and female students of University of the Philippines in the Visayas Division of Biological Sciences on their help-seeking behavior. The sample was composed of 30 males and 30 females enrolled during the second semester on academic year 2001-2002. The respondents were chosen through simple random sampling. A 5-point Likert scale was used to measure differences between male and female respondents on help-seeking behavior. The t-test at .05 level of significance was used to establish any significant difference between male and female respondents. To establish on the differences in sources of help among male and female respondents, chi-square was set at .05 level of significance.

The Kendall Coefficient of Concordance was used to determine any significant difference between male and female respondents on the type of problem they sought help for. The results of the study showed that males sought help more frequently than males [ $t = .29$ ,  $\alpha < .05$ ]. The correlation between gender and sources of help was found to be significant for problem type (Academic,  $\chi^2 = 14.01$  at  $\alpha < .05$ ; Financial,  $\chi^2 = 9.41$  at  $\alpha < .05$ ; Emotional/Personal,  $\chi^2 = 26.39$  at  $\alpha < .05$ ; Peer Pressure,  $\chi^2 = 20.13$  at  $\alpha < .05$ ; and Spiritual,  $\chi^2 = 15.17$  at  $\alpha < .05$ ). In Family related problems was found to be insignificant with  $\chi^2 = 4.58$  at  $\alpha < .05$ . The correlation between gender and type of problem being helped was found to be significant with a value of  $s = 13478$  for  $W = .214$  at  $\alpha < .05$ .