FILIPINO PSYCHOLOGY REPORT:

Filipino Trait and Personality Psychology (Church and Katigbak)
Panukat ng Pagakataong Pilipino (Carlota)
Panukat ng Ugali at Pagkatao (Enriquez and Guanzon-Lapena)

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BS-Psychology 4
Filipino trait and personality psychology

By Church and Katigbak

STUDYING PERSONALITY TRAITS ACROSS CULTURES: PHILIPPINE EXAMPLES
(Church and Katigbak, 2002)

- Do Filipinos use traits in describing or understanding persons and their behavior?

Yes, researchers have shown that Filipinos readily apply trait terms in describing themselves and others (Church & Katigbak, 2000)

Filipino psychologists have made extensive use of trait concepts in describing Filipino personality characteristics and in the development of indigenous instruments (Guanzon-Lapena, Church, Carlota, & Katigbak, 1998)

- Are the trait terms used by Filipinos comparable to those used by persons in other cultures?

Overall, yes.

The person-descriptive lexicon in Filipino is roughly comparable in size to the person-descriptive lexicons in many other languages, including German, Dutch, Italian, Spanish, Hungarian, Czech, and Polish

- How culture-specific are the trait dimensions assessed by indigenous Philippine personality inventories?

Most are not highly culture-specific

- Are particular traits expressed or manifested differently in the Philippines?

Probably to some extent, but evidence is limited.

- Can average trait levels of Filipinos, as compared to other cultural groups, be inferred from comparisons of scores on personality inventories across cultures?

Cross-cultural researchers differ considerably in their optimism regarding the validity of such trait-level comparisons across cultures.

Conceptions of Good Psychological Health and Personality Functioning of Filipino College Students: A Multi-Method Investigation (Church, Katigbak and Castañeda)
Western personality psychology

central: concept of traits

Traits - relatively stable or enduring individual differences in thoughts, feelings, and behavior

Cultural psychologists question importance of traits in understanding or predicting in collectivistic cultures (e.g., Markus & Kitayama, 1998)

Filipino personality and values in literature included several themes:

Smooth interpersonal relations (SIR)

Aspects of self-esteem such as amor propio and hiya

Close family ties

Group belongingness and dependency

Emotional and motivational characteristics

Aspects of word view

COMMON THEME: Purported identity or value crisis from cultural diversity or “hybridness” and modernization

Categories or conceptions of good psychological health and personality functioning

I. Attitudes towards others and mankind
II. Social Behavior

• Effective and enjoyable social relations
• Values loyal friends and group belongingness
• Good conversationalist

• Well-mannered
• Fair and respectful behavior
• Obedience

• Honesty
• Genuineness

III. Motivational Characteristics

IV. Self-concept

• Self-esteem
• Self-confidence

• Humility vs. boastful
• Unself-conscious of others' opinions
V. Psychic and emotional well-being and integration

- Problem-coping
- Patience and endurance
- Stress and frustration tolerance

- Sense of humor
- Cheerful disposition
- Anxiety-free
- Positive outlook

VI. Self-reliance and assertion

- Leadership
- Courage and inner strength
- Assertive

VII. Objective competence and ability

- Intellectual capability
- Alert and logical mind

VIII. Control vs. expressiveness
• Cautious
• Self-discipline
• Emotional control

IX. Experiential and behavior openness

• Broad-minded
• Awareness of surroundings
• Venturesome
• Tolerance and acceptance of individual differences

X. Religious and moral values

XI. Physical well-being and appearance

KATUTUBONG PANUKAT NA SIKOLOHIKAL
INDIGENOUS PERSONALITY MEASUREMENT

The status of psychological measurement in the Philippines have highlighted two related problems:

First, the applicability of foreign-made tests and second, the death of locally developed tests (Guanzon-Lapena, Church, Carlota & Katigbak, 1998).

In the 1970s, the Sikolohiyang Pilipino movement started by Enriquez reflected the need for more culturally sensitive theorizing. Local test development welcomed cross-cultural indigenization effort wherein culture is treated as source rather than the target (Enriquez, 1979).
Ortega and Guanzon-Lapena documented existing work on psychological test development and have distinguished 200 locally developed measures on a wide variety of Filipino characteristics.

e.g. katalinuhan (intelligence), pagkarelihiyoso (religiousness), kaasalang sekswal (sexual behavior), kakayahang magdala ng tensyon (ability to cope with stress), pagkamabahala (anxiety), kahustuhang emosyonal (emotional maturity), pakikipag-ugnayan (adjustment-maladjustment), Filipino management style, and gender sensitivity, to name a few.

PANUKAT NG PAGKATAONG PILIPINO BY CARLOTA

Origin and Test Development

It was initiated in 1978 and was motivated by several factors such as:

- Lack of agreement among Filipino researchers about the most salient dimensions of Filipino personality
- Choice of traits were from foreign-made tests
- Scarcity of indigenous measures

The primary basis for trait identification and item development was an inductive and empirical approach whereas the final selection depended on the internal consistency of the items in each subscale.

Steps on the Development of PPP
16 dimensions were identified (top ranked was *Pagkaresponsable* [responsibility], 3 other traits (Pagkamalikhain [creativity], Pagkamasikap [achievement orientation], and Pagkamapagsapalaran [risk taking]) were added because of the interest of the researchers.

**Panukat ng Pakataong Pilipino (PPP)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Surgency/extraversion domain</th>
<th>Pagkaresponsable (a) (responsibleness)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pagkapalakaibigan (sociability)</td>
<td>Pagkamatiyaga (a) (patience)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pagkamadaldal (social curiosity)</td>
<td>Pagkamapagsapalaran (a) (risk taking)</td>
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<td>Pagkamasunurin (a) (obedience)</td>
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<td>--</td>
<td>Pagkamasikap (achievement orientation)</td>
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<td>--</td>
<td>Pagkamaayos (orderly)</td>
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<td>--</td>
<td>Pagkamaunawain (capacity for understanding)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Conscientiousness domain</td>
<td>Pagkamahinahon (a) (emotional stability)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pagkamaalalahanin (thoughtfulness)</td>
<td>Pagkamaramdamin (a) (sensitiveness)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pagkamagalaang (a) (respectfulness)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pagkamatulungin (b) (helpfulness)</td>
<td>Pagkasayahin (cheerfulness)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pagkamapagkumbaba(a) (humility)</td>
<td>Intellect/openness domain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pagkamaunawain (capacity for understanding)</td>
<td>Pagkamatalino (intelligence)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pagkamatapat (honesty)</td>
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<td>--</td>
<td>Pagkamalikhain (b) (creativity)</td>
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</tbody>
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**PANUKAT NG UGALI AT PAGKATAO BY ENRIQUEZ AND GUANZON-LAPENA**

**Origin and Development**

Dr. Enriquez sought to construct a test in Filipino that measured Filipino-oriented traits, behaviors, and attitudes. This materialized with the help of the National Science and Development Board (NSDB) by sponsoring research project in the early 1970s.
The research team wrote items to measure personality characteristics (Filipino dictionaries, proverbs, social science studies, word associations, and interviews with college students and other informants).

Resulting test was presented to the international scientific community in 1981.

The work on the test continued in the next years.

The PUP consists of 160 items which is in Filipino and with English translations. 141 items of which are organized into 24 trait scales and 2 validity scales.

The items may be rated through a 5-point bipolar scale (Hinding-hindi or definitely no, Hindi or no, Walang masabi or nothing to say, Totoo or true, and Totoong totoo or definitely true).

19 “identifier items” on self-claimed personality traits which were included in the PUP for personality research purposes. They assess culturally-relevant behaviors and attitudes for use as criterion variables in personality research studies.

The validity scales indicate the respondent’s tendency to deny basic truths and to reject cultural values held by Filipinos.

English translations of the scale names seek to measure the following traits and are clustered in 5 domains:

- ambition
- Coyness or unapprochability
- thriftiness
- perseverance
- guts/daring
- thoughtfulness
- respectfulness
- shyness
- creativity
- generosity
- humility
- self-control/restraint
- criticalness
- sensitiveness
- helpfulness
- inquisitiveness
- belligerence
- low tolerance for teasing
- responsibleness
- fickle-mindedness
- non-risk-taking
- excessive conformity,
- moodiness
- stubbornness
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• DOMAINS UNDER PUP

I. Extraversion/Surgency
• (-) Pagkasunud-sunuran (Conformity)
• (+) Ambisyon (Ambition)
• (-) Pagkamahiyain (Shyness/Timidity)
• (+) Lakas ng Loob (Guts/Daring)

II. Agreeableness
• (-) Pagkamapunahin (Criticalness)
• (-) Pagkapalaaway (Belligerence)
• (-) Hirap Kausapin (Difficulty to Deal w/)
• (+) Pagkamapagkumbaba (Humility)
• (+) Pagkamatulungin (Helpfulness)
• (+) Pagkamaagbigay (Generosity)
• (+) Pagkamagalang (Respectfulness)

III. Conscientiousness
• (-) Pagkasalawahan (Ficklemindedness)
• (+) Katiyahaan (Perseverance)
• (-) Tigas ng Ulo (Stubbornness)
• (+) Pagkareponsable (Responsibleness)
• (+/-) Pagkasigurista (Prudence)
• (+) Kapatiran (Thriftiness)

• IV. Emotional Stability
• (+/-) Pagkamapagtimpí (Restraint)
• (-) Pagkapikon (Low Tolerance for Teasing)
• (-) Pagkamaramdamin (Sensitiveness)
• (-) Sumpong (Mood)

• V. Intellect/Openness to Experience
• (+) Pagkamausisa (Inquisitiveness)
• (+) Pagkamaalalahananin (Thoughtfulness)
• (+) Pagkamalikhain (Creativity)