

Psychological Responses and Coping Mechanism Of Sexually Abused Teenagers: Basis for Psychiatric Nursing Care

Jumar T. Ubalde

College of Nursing, National University, Manila, Philippines.

**For reprint and all correspondence: Jumar T. Ubalde, Dean, College of Nursing, National University, Manila, Philippines.*

ABSTRACT

Introduction	This study was undertaken to provide basis for the “Psychological Response and Coping Mechanism of Sexually Abuse Teenagers: A Basis for Psychiatric Nursing Care” which discover the different responses and coping mechanism of sexually abused teenagers. Respondents (50) were from the government institutions supervised by the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) namely residents of Marillac Hills at Town Center North Gate Avenue, Filinvest, Corporate City, Alabang, Munting Lupa City. Age of the respondents from 11-17 years old was included as the subject of the study.
Methods	The study used a descriptive correlation research. The instrument used was a personal information sheet which includes their demographic variables, relationship to the Perpetrator, and reason for abused. Statistical measurements used are measures of Central Tendencies and Kruskal Wallis Two Way Anova by Ranks. This determines the respondents of the sample as to different area of functioning and coping mechanism. Also establish differences and correlation between two age groups (11-14 and 15-17 years old) based on the mentioned mechanism.
Results	In conclusion, the age group ratio was 3:1 (for 11-14 and 15-17 years old) distributed nationally from four regions of the country. Occupations of the parents were of blue-collar nature (driver, laborer, house maid) belong to the low socio-economic income of the society. Respondent educational attainment falls only up to the primary level of education. Majority of the respondents were abused by their father while other of their family relatives indicating that occurred within the household where the perpetrator tended to have close family relation with the victim. Result show there is no significant difference among the selected sexually abused teenagers when grouped as to birth of origin, father nature of work and five categories of coping mechanism.
Conclusions	Based on the findings of the study, special programs for sexually abused teenagers should be conducted by the agency concerned and assisted by the NGO’s (the government centers). Their rights under the existing laws, victims of sexually abused women should be observed and respected. The center/ agency in charge of sexually abused teenagers provide assistance for them to continue their education, constant counseling, ensure reintegration in their family and community. That the agencies in-charge of keeping peace and order should enforce strictly rules in order to avoid/or minimize sexual abused. Further study maybe conducted in other agencies.

INTRODUCTION

Adolescence is the period of development during which the individual makes the transition from childhood to adulthood, ages between 11 and 20 years old which also refers to psychological maturation of the individual, whereas puberty refers to the point at which reproduction becomes possible. Adjustment and adaptations are necessary to cope with simultaneous changes and the attempts to establish a mature sense of identity that are recognized by most teenagers successfully meet the challenges of this period. Adaptations required push the adolescent to develop coping mechanisms and style of behavior that are to be used or adapted throughout life. These challenges may cause the adolescent to be moody and difficult to deal with, more so, with a *sexually abused teenagers*.

The increase of sexually abused women and children cases in our midst has alarmed many that resulted to a joint desire from government and non government organization in combating such a problem by pooling and joining the resources at hand. This study hopes to discover the psychological response and coping mechanism of sexually abused victims for the community to fully understand and respect them, thus, minimizing possible emotional breakdown brought about by the social stigma associated with discrimination. The theoretical model is a result of a systemic examination of the survival and coping strategies from the perspectives of women who were sexually abused as adolescents. This model made through qualitative data analysis, which included engaging participants in the analytic process in order to ensure that the model reflected their personal constructs. It establishes, from a multiple of strategies and symptoms, a coherent, construct-focused framework for understanding the often-confusing constellation of behavior patterns of the survivors of abuse.

This study was undertaken to provide bases for the “Psychological Response and Coping Mechanism of Sexually Abuse Teenagers: A Basis for Psychiatric Nursing Care”. Also to discover the different responses and coping mechanism of

sexually abused teenagers. It also wanted to explore on their traumatic experiences they encountered on the onset of the abuse. The sexually abused teenagers came from the government institutions supervised by the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD). The Fifty (50) sexually abused female teenagers have been the residents of Marillac Hills at Town Center North Gate Avenue, Filinvest, Corporate City, Alabang, Munting Lupa City. Ages from 11-17 years old were included as the subject of the study.

METHODS

The study used a descriptive correlation research. The instrument used in the study was the personal information sheet which includes the following variables: (a) Age, (b) Parents Status, (c) Relationship to the Perpetrator (d) Reason of being abused. Statistical measurements used are measures of central tendencies and Kruskal Wallis Two Way Anova by Ranks. This determines the respondents of the sample as to different area of functioning and coping mechanism. Also establish differences and correlation between two age groups (11-14 and 15-17 years old) based on the mentioned mechanism.

RESULT

The age group ratio was 3:1 (for 11-14 and 15-17 years old) distributed nationally from four regions of the country. Occupations of the parents were of blue-collar nature (driver, laborer, house maid) belong to the low socio-economic income of the society. Respondent educational attainment falls only up to the primary level of education. Majority of the respondents were abused by their father while other of their family relatives indicating that occurred within the household where the perpetrator tended to have close family relation with the victim. Results show there were no significant difference among the selected sexually abused teenagers when grouped as to birth of origin, father nature of work and five categories of coping mechanism.

Table 1 Distribution of Respondents According to Age (n=50)

AGE	Count	Total	%
11 - 14	37	37	74%
15 - 17	13	13	26%
Total	50	50	100%

Table 2 Distribution of Respondents According to Place of Birth (n=50)

PLACE OF BIRTH	Age 11 – 14	Age 14 -17	TOTAL	%
Luzon Region	13	3	16	32%
Visayas Region	5	2	7	14%

Mindanao Region	3	1	4	8%
NCR Region	16	7	23	46%
Total	37	13	50	100%

Table 3 Distribution of Respondents According to Number of Siblings (n=50)

NUMBER OF SIBLINGS	Age 11 – 14	Age 15-17	TOTAL	%
Three and Below	16	4	20	40%
Four and Above	21	9	30	60%
Total	37	13	50	100%

Table 4 Distribution of Respondents According to Religion (n=50)

RELIGION	Age 11 – 14	Age 15-17	TOTAL	%
Roman Catholic	30	11	41	82%
Iglesia ni Cristo	3	1	4	8%
Protestant	0	0	0	0%
Born Again	4	1	5	10%
Total	37	13	50	100%

Table 5 Distribution of Respondents According to Ordinal Position (n=50)

BIRTH IN ORDER AMONG YOUR SIBLINGS	Age 11-14	Age 15-17	Total	%
First	12	4	16	32%
Middle	17	6	23	46%
Last	8	3	11	22%
Total	37	13	50	100%

Table 6 Distribution of Respondents According to Father's Status (n=50)

FATHER'S STATUS	Age 11 – 14	Age 15-17	Total	%
Alive	12	5	17	34%
Deceased	6	3	9	18%
Separated	8	1	9	18%
Living with new family	6	1	7	14%
No Idea	6	3	9	18%
Total	37	13	50	100%

Table 7 Distribution of Participants According to Mother's Status (n=50)

MOTHER'S STATUS	11 – 14	15-17	Total	%
Alive	18	6	24	48%
Deceased	3	1	4	8%
Separated	8	1	9	18%
Living with new family	7	4	11	22%
No Idea	1	1	2	4%
Total	37	13	50	100%

Table 8 Distribution of Respondents According to Nature of Work of the Father (n=50)

NATURE OF WORK	11 – 14	15-17	TOTAL	%
Laborer	12	4	16	32%
Driver	5	3	8	16%
Government Employee	2	0	2	4%
Working Abroad	3	0	3	6%
Professional	1	0	1	2%
Unemployed	4	2	6	12%
No Idea	10	4	14	28%
TOTAL	37	13	50	100%

Table 9 Distribution of Respondents According to the Nature of Work of the Mother (n=50)

NATURE OF WORK	Ages 11 – 14	Ages 15-17	Total	%
Laborer	0	0	0	0%
House Maid	15	3	18	36%
Gov't Employee	1	3	4	8%
Working Abroad	3	0	3	6%
Professional	0	0	0	0%
Unemployed	8	4	12	24%
No Idea	10	3	13	26%
TOTAL	37	13	50	100%

Table 10 Distribution of Respondents According to Educational Attainment (n=50)

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	Age 11 – 14	Age 15-17	Total	%
Elementary Level Only	16	8	24	48%
Currently Enrolled in Elementary	4	1	5	10%
Elementary Graduate	6	1	7	14%
High School Level Only	11	2	13	26%
High School Graduate	0	1	1	2%
TOTAL	37	13	50	100%

Table 11 Profile of the Respondents Relationships to the Perpetrators (n=50)

RELATIONSHIP TO THE PERPETRATOR	Age 11 – 14	Age 15-17	Total	%
Father	8	5	13	26%
Brother	2	2	4	8%
Uncle	4	3	7	14%
Cousin	3	0	3	6%

Grandfather	2	0	2	4%
Step Father	2	0	2	4%
Not Related	16	3	19	38%
TOTAL	37	13	50	100%

Table 12 Profile of the Respondents Age of the Onset of Sexual Abuse (n=50)

AGE WHEN YOU WAS ABUSED	Age 11 – 14	Age 15-17	Total	%
Below 11 Years Old	15	1	16	32%
11 – 14 Years Old	17	10	27	54%
15 – 17 Years Old	5	2	7	14%
TOTAL	37	13	50	100%

Table 13 (a) Significant Differences between the two age groups of respondents in their responses on the three areas of functioning (n=50)

Areas of Functioning	Weighted Mean		Mean Difference	SD X	Computed t-value	Df	Interpretation	Decision
	11-14	15-17						
Psycho-logical	2.57	2.56	0.01	0.17	0.06	18	Not Significant	Accept Ho
Behavioral	2.80	2.93	0.13	0.21	0.62	18	Not Significant	Accept Ho
Emotional	2.89	2.82	0.07	0.18	0.39	18	Not Significant	Accept Ho

t.05=2.101

Table 13 shows that the two groups of respondents did not differ significantly in their responses as effects of sexual abuse since the computed value of 0.06 for psychological, 0.62 for behavioral, and 0.39 for emotional are all less than the critical value of 2.10 at 0.05 level of

significance with 18 degrees of freedom, thus the null hypothesis (Ho) is accepted. Is there a significant difference between the two age groups of respondents in terms of their responses on the coping mechanisms?

Table 13 (b) Significant Differences between the two age groups of respondents in their responses on the different coping mechanisms

Areas of Functioning	Weighted Mean		Mean Difference	SD X	Computed t-value	Df	Interpretation	Decision
	11-14	15-17						
Oral Gratification	2.91	2.80	0.11	0.24	0.46	18	Not Significant	Accept Ho
Physical and Mental Activities	2.21	2.32	0.11	0.20	0.55	18	Not Significant	Accept Ho
Emotional Coping	2.64	2.83	0.19	0.24	0.79	18	Not Significant	Accept Ho
Spiritual	2.30	2.69	0.39	0.20	1.95	18	Not Significant	Accept Ho
Social	1.91	2.15	0.24	0.09	1.95	18	Not Significant	Accept Ho

t.05 = 2.101

Table 13 (b) shows the two groups of sexually abused teenagers and their coping mechanisms brought about by the traumatic experiences. Based on the table the two groups did not differ in their responses since their computed values across five coping mechanism did not go beyond the computed value of 2.101 at 0.05 level

of significance with 18 degrees of freedom thus the null hypothesis is accepted. What are the relationship of the age groups in terms of their responses on the three areas of functioning and coping mechanisms?

Table 14 Correlation between the two age groups of respondents in the ranking of their responses and coping mechanisms (n=50)

Variables	r = coefficient	Interpretation
Responses on Areas of Functioning		
Psychological	+ 0.75	High Relationship
Behavioral	+ 0.90	Very High Relationship
Emotional	+ 0.12	Very low Relationship
Coping Mechanisms		
Oral Gratification	+ 0.67	High Relationship
Physical and Mental Activities	+ 0.67	High Relationship
Emotional	+ 0.69	High Relationship
Spiritual	+ 0.22	Very low relationship
Social	+ 0.88	Very High Relationship

Table 14 shows the correlation of responses on areas of functioning (Psychological, Behavioral and Emotional), and Coping Mechanism (Oral Gratification, Physical and Mental Activities, Emotional, Spiritual Responses and Social Interactions). Based on the table both ages groups exhibited Very High Relationship on Behavioral Responses and Very Low Relationship. Whereas on the aspect of coping mechanism both age groups revealed that they have Very High

Relationship on Social Interactions and Very Low Relationship on Spiritual Responses. Is there a significant difference on the psychological responses of sexually abused respondents on various functioning?

- a.) Psychological
- b.) Behavioral
- c.) Emotional

Table 15 Summary of Values Showing the Results of the Kruskal Wallis H-Test for the Significant Difference among the Selected Sexually Abused Respondents when Grouped According to Origin of Birth in their Reactions Towards certain Variables Related to Traumatic Experiences (n=50)

Indicators	NCR		LUZON		VIS/MIN		COMP-UTED	Degrees	Decision
	Weighted Mean	Rank	Weighted Mean	Rank	Weighted Mean	Rank	H-Value	Of Freedom	
Psychological	2.70	187	2.46	143	2.41	135	2.00	2	p>.05 not sig
Behavioral	2.98	178	2.77	130	2.87	157	1.47	2	p>.05 not sig
Emotional	2.99	205	2.84	143	2.68	117	5.25	2	p>.05 not sig
Average Weighted Mean	2.89		2.69		2.65				
Total Sum of Ranks	570		416		409			H.05 = 5.991	
Final Rank	1		2		3				

Table 15 shows that there is no significant difference among the selected sexually abused respondents when grouped according to their birth of Origin in their reactions towards certain variables related to their traumatic experiences as revealed by the computed H-value of 2.00 for

psychological reaction, 14.7 for behavioral, and 5.25 for emotional which are all less than the critical value of 5.991 at the .05 level of significance with 2 degrees of freedom.

Table 16 Summary of Values Showing the Results of the Kruskal Wallis H-Test for the Significant Difference Among Sexually Abused Respondents when Grouped According to Origin of Birth in the Frequency of Occurrence of Coping Strategies (n=50)

Indicators	NCR		LUZON		VIS/MIN		COMP-UTED	Degrees	Decision
	Weighted Mean	Rank	Weighted Mean	Rank	Weighted Mean	Rank	H-Value	Of Freedom	
Oral Gratification	2.85	162	2.73	152	2.73	151	0.07	2	p>.05 not sig
Physical and Mental Activities	2.10	144	2.08	146	2.18	175	0.75	2	p>.05 not sig
Emotional	2.80	172	2.73	159	2.55	134	0.94	2	p>.05 not sig
Spiritual	2.60	206	2.28	133	2.20	126	5.04	2	p>.05 not sig
Social	2.06	190	1.86	90	2.11	185	8.17	2	p>.05 not sig
Average Weighted Mean	2.48		2.34		2.35				
Total Sum of Ranks	874		680		771			H.05 = 5.991	
Final Rank	1		3		2				

Table 16 shows the summary of values showing the results of the Kruskal Wallis H – Test to determine the difference among sexually abused respondents when grouped according to Origin of Birth and their coping mechanisms. Based on the table there is no significant differences in the five categories of Coping mechanisms since the

computed value is less than the tabular value, thus null hypothesis is rejected. Is there a significant difference among the various functioning responses of the Sexually Abused Respondents as regards to their Father’s Nature of Work?

Table 17 Summary of Values Showing the Results of the Kruskal Wallis H-Test fro the Significant Difference Among the Selected Sexually Abused Respondents when Grouped According to their Fathers Nature of Work in their Reactions Towards certain Variables Related to Traumatic Experiences (n=50)

Indicators	Gov’t		Laborer		No Work		Comp-uted	Degrees	Decision
	Weighted Mean	Rank	Weighted Mean	Rank	Weighted Mean	Rank	H-Value	Of Freedom	
Psychological	2.87	185	2.58	151.5	2.44	128.5	2.06	2	p>.05 not sig
Behavioral	2.98	165	2.98	164.5	2.79	135.5	0.71	2	p>.05 not sig
Emotional	2.88	170	2.79	138	2.88	157	0.64	2	p>.05 not sig

Average Weighted Mean	2.91	2.78	2.70	
Total Sum of Ranks	520	454	421	H.05 = 5.991
Final Rank	1	2	3	

Table 17 shows that there is no significant differences among the selected sexually abused respondents when grouped according to their birth of origin in their reactions towards certain variables related to their traumatic experiences as revealed by the computed H-value of 2.06 for psychological

reaction, 0.71 for behavioral, and 0.64 for emotional which are all less than the critical value of 5.991 at the .05 level of significance with 2 degrees of freedom.

Table 18 Summary of Values Showing the Results of the Kruskal Wallis H-Test for the Significant Difference Among Sexually Abused Respondents when Grouped According to Nature of Work in the Frequency of Occurrence of Coping Strategies (n=50)

Indicators	Gov't		Laborer		No Work		Computed H-Value	Degrees Of Freedom	Decision
	Weighted Mean	Rank	Weighted Mean	Rank	Weighted Mean	Rank			
Oral Gratification	2.80	154	2.85	166	2.76	145	0.26	2	p>.05 not sig
Physical and Mental Activities	1.95	119	2.07	145	2.36	201	4.51	2	p>.05 not sig
Emotional	2.47	151	2.76	186	2.40	122	0.24	2	p>.05 not sig
Spiritual	2.17	99	2.45	155.5	2.76	210.5	8.00	2	P<.05 sig
Social	1.63	72.5	2.00	161.5	2.24	231	16.26	2	P<.05 sig
Average Weighted Mean	2.20		2.43		2.50				
Total Sum of Ranks	595.5		814		909.5				H.05 = 5.991
Final Rank	3		2		1				

Table 18 shows the summary of values showing the results of the Kruskal Wallis H –test for the significant difference among sexually abused teenagers when grouped according to the nature of work of their perpetrators and their ways of coping. Based on the table, the following coping mechanism did not have a significant difference such as Oral Gratification, Physical and Mental Activities and Emotional Responses since the computed values is less than the tabular value. Thus, the null hypothesis is accepted. Whereas, the following coping mechanism Spiritual (8.00) and

Social Coping (16.26) obtained a significant difference when they are grouped according to their nature of work since the computed value is greater than the tabular value of 5.991. Therefore, the null hypothesis is rejected due to the above mentioned two coping mechanism. 8. Is there a significant difference in the responses of the sexually abused respondents in various functioning when grouped according to their educational attainment?

Table 19 Summary of Values Showing the Results of the Kruskal Wallis H-Test for the Significant Difference among the Selected Sexually Abused Respondents when Grouped According to their Educational Attainment in their Reactions towards certain Variables Related to Traumatic Experiences (n=50)

Indicators	Elem Level		Elem Graduate		High School		Computed H-Value	Degrees Of Freedom	Decision
	Weighted Mean	Rank	Weighted Mean	Rank	Weighted Mean	Rank			
Psychological	2.47	176	2.62	186.5	2.22	102.5	5.38	2	p>.05 not sig
Behavioral	2.87	179.5	2.81	187.0	2.44	98.5	6.16	2	p<.05 sig
Emotional	2.83	183.5	2.87	196.5	2.40	85.0	9.57	2	p<.05 sig
Average Weighted Mean	2.72		2.77		2.35				
Total Sum of Ranks	539		570		286				H.05 = 5.991
Final Rank	2		1		3				

Table 19 shows that there is no significant differences among the selected sexually abused respondents when grouped according to their educational attainment towards psychological responses as revealed by the computed H-value of 5.38 for psychological reaction. Whereas 6.16 behavioral responses and 9.57 emotional responses revealed to have significant differences when determined by educational attainment since the computed value is greater than the tabular value.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the findings of the study, special programs for sexually abused teenagers should be conducted by the agency concerned and assisted by the NGO's (the government centers). Their rights under the existing laws, victims of sexually abused women should be observed and respected. The center/agency in charge of sexually abused teenagers provide assistance for them to continue their education, constant counseling, ensure reintegration in their family and community. That the agencies in-charge of keeping peace and order should enforce strictly rules in order to avoid/or minimize sexual abused. Further study maybe conducted in other agencies.

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