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Women and Innovation
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Our Lady of Fatima University
Research Development and Innovation Center
Philippines

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RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT AND INNOVATION CENTER

Project Title

The Filipino Ageing Women's Perspective of their Roles and Legacy

Research Attributes

Field of Specialization	Nursing
Research Approach	Mixed
Research Design	Phenomenology, descriptive
Research Technique	In-depth interview, survey, doodling
Research Domain	Adult Nursing
Delineated Factors	Women, role, legacy

Research Abstract

This paper will explore the Filipino ageing women's thoughts of their function in the society and in their family. Furthermore, this will uncover the many facets of their personal lives including their inclination on how they wanted to be remembered. This paper will also verify what the ageing Filipino women wanted to bequeath in this world that will emblematize them. The researchers will utilize an in-depth interview, survey and visual representation tool as parameters to procure the above intentions. The researchers will convene all the interviews with Filipino ageing women, aged 37-54, and living within the vicinity of Metro manila. This will be conducted in the key informant's place of residence for their amenity. The timeframe of the study is from October 2013 to February 2014.

This study envisions to provide a comprehensive information about Filipino ageing women's roles and legacy. It aims to understand the variety of perspective of Filipino ageing women regarding their roles and legacy. It also seeks to unravel the masked facet of women's life that will furnish as better understanding about the phenomenon and crisis occurring to them at this age and be abreast of their beliefs in symbolic immortality and the role they portray in this fast changing world.

Introduction

Throughout the years, women spent so much time trying to prove something, yearning for worth and approval, with the desire to make a difference in the world. On the course of life, women became purposeful to make history, to have a role in the society and to leave something that will emblematize them.

Women had depicted distinctive tasks across life span as part of their legacy. Hunter & Rowles (2005) stated that there is a prevalent view that legacy is primarily a matter of providing a biological inheritance or bequeathing materials possessions. But results of their study showed that all but two of their key informants which were women consider that legacy of values were the most important legacy women could provide. According to Zacher, Rosing & Frese (2011), women reported higher legacy beliefs than men based on the results of their research with fifteen women and ninety-one men as key informants. However, no research with equal number of sample women and men showed that women really have higher legacy beliefs than men. A successful life is a life forgetful of death and lives and meaningful and worth living (Bauman, 1992). It has been emphasized by Kane (1996), that women were here, thought, loved, created. This is the fertile ground from which the desire for legacy sprouted.

The sphere in which a woman can express her femininity is narrow to a certain extent, because it is restricted to her marital life where her role as a female is mainly revealed, and to her family and feminine milieu where she can show her feminine traits through wearing ornaments or whatever not to mention motherhood that is the most important feminine that a woman fulfills. Thus, the role of a woman as a human being remains her most essential role in life. She must confirm, and her actions that she is a person of reason, a person or will, a person

of affection, and a person who has a mission to carry out and she should prove that she has the ability to take part in life.

According to Martikainen (1995), roles of a woman refer to a life situation where a person has the following roles: spouse, mother and employee. The multiple role hypotheses is a "theory" that seeks to explain the effects of multiple roles on morality. Within the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys longitudinal study analysis of women, there was no evidence of a harmful effect of combining multiple roles to women. But Haynes and Feinleb (1980), found evidence among clerical workers who had ever married and who had several children. On the other hand, Sieber (1994) noted that researchers and theorists have neglected the possible benefits of multiple roles and the fact that these benefits might outweigh the burden of role strain.

Using phenomonology and non-experimental researches, this study envisions providing comprehensive information about Filipino ageing women's roles and legacy. It aims to understand the variety of perspective of Filipino ageing women regarding their roles and legacy.

Literature Review (Synoptic and Argumentative)	Legacy of values were the most important legacy women could provide. Hunter & Rowles (2005) reported that result of their study showed that all but two of their key informants which were women considered that it was personally rewarding, socially desirable, and culturally appropriate to strive to pass along strong values. However, there is a prevalent view that legacy is primarily a matter of providing a biological inheritance or bequeathing materials possession.

Women had higher legacy beliefs than men. The results of the study done on fifteen females and ninety one males showed that ladies had higher legacy beliefs than gentlemen (H. Zacher et al (2011). However, the researchers argued that additional research is needed on this issue as most of the above mentioned key informants were male, making it difficult to draw a definite conclusions.

Hunter & Rowles (2005) hypothesized that rather than age per se, perceived proximity to death is a dominant factor influencing the drive for legacy creation. This was supported by Solomon, Greenberg & Psyczczynski (1991) with their statement that beliefs in symbolic immortality or personal legacy triggered by age-related mortality cues. In a similar vein, (Grant & Wade-Benzoni 2009) recently argued that individuals desires to make enduring and self-transuding contributions are stimulated by death awareness.

There are three types of Legacy namely: Biological, Material and Values. Hunter & Rowles (2005) stated that biological legacy takes three primary forms, passing on genes, transmission of health condition and the use of one's body as a legacy- for example participating in medical research of organ donation. Material legacy involved transmission of possessions that might be useful to and valued by the recipient but which did not carry the responsibility associated with receipt of an heirloom- items such as furniture, appliances and household goods. Values legacy is defined as passing on personal values such as belief in education, an ethos of helping people, the importance of kindness and being unique.

Multiple roles of women are not harmful. According to Martikainen (1995), within the OPCS longitudinal study analysis of women, there was no evidence of a harmful effect of combining multiple roles to women. However, Haynes & Feinleb (1980) argued have linked various harmful effects to multiple roles, reporting Ischemic Heart Diseases (IHD) incidences among clerical workers who had ever married and who had several children.

Women perform some common roles in their life: being a mother, a spouse and an employee. Women will take good care of their children as their mother. Women will be with their husbands after marriage. They will take good care and provide their husband's needs as their spouse. Women is also an employee, therefore if she has no family, no husband and son, therefore she will be in the labor force to support her needs (Mcmunn, Bartley & Kuh, 2006).

Women can also portray the role of health caretakers. The world has allocated the role of nurturing and ensuring the health of the family and the community to women, as supported by the concept of Motherhood Role of Women (Kabira, Gachukia & Matiangi, 1997).

Women roles in the society seem really vivid and colorful. And it would be reasonable to surface the women's roles in a localized context and the legacy that they would want to pass on once they leave. Consequently, the researchers would like to dwell on the matter.

Research Questions	1. What do Filipino Ageing women consider as their roles? 2. What do Filipino ageing women consider as their legacy? 3. Which types of legacy does filipino ageing women treasures the most? 4. At what age does Legacy beliefs highly affect a woman?

Research Simulacrum (Bins and Graphical Hypothesizing)	An eidetic insight will be formulated once the qualitative data have undergone cool and warm analyses. The simulacrum will be graphical in form and will represent the perceptions of the ageing Filipino women about their roles and legacy.

Research Methods

Research Design

Quantitative Component

The researchers will utilize a non-experimental type of research, specifically descriptive design which does not use manipulation and control of the independent variable and conducted mostly in the natural setting under natural condition (Polit & Beck 2012).The researchers opted to use this method to measure the key informant's beliefs on legacy as well as to gauge their agreement on their legacy and roles.

Qualitative Component

Since the researchers wanted to know about the Filipino ageing women's perspective of their roles and legacy and want to have a grasp of their live experiences, the researchers will use the phenomenological approach of inquiry in the basis of human consciousness and understanding in the perspective of the roles and legacy. The researchers will have an in depth interview with the key informants of what the key informants do consider as their roles and how the key informants wanted to be remembered when they passed away.

The researchers will also have the key informants draw a visual representation of their roles as a woman in their family and in the society.

Locale

Interviews will be conducted at the key informant's place of residence within the vicinity of Metro Manila, Philippines. The researchers have decided to interview the key informants in their respective houses for their amenity. Moreover, a suitable place such as living rooms with solemn and orderly environment was considered to further stimulate and permit the key informants to internalize their feelings and emotions. It will also to allow the key informants to have sense of environmental mastery.

Population and Sampling

Quantitative Component

Purposive sampling will be employed with the intention of selecting women who were Filipinos, living within the vicinity of Metro Manila, Philippines with an age of 37 to 54 years.

The researchers intended to recruit 50 Filipino women who are either single, married, pregnant, new mothers, employed or unemployed.

Qualitative Component

The researchers will use Lebenswelt principle of sampling technique in determining samples for the qualitative approach. The researchers will interview key informants using open-ended questions. This will assess their assumptions on their role and legacy. The interview will continue until no new evolving responses from the key informants can be acquired.

Research Instruments

Quantitative Component

The key informants will answer a set of methodological questionnaire prepared, formulated, and designed by the researchers. This set which is composed of 31 items questions will measure the legacy beliefs and symbolic immortality of the key informants. The questionnaire is divided into three zones or phases. The zones will represent the three types of legacy as mentioned by Hunter & Rowles (2005) namely: Biological, Material and Values. The researchers will also utilize the Likert scale to gauge their amicability in each question.

Prior to the actual floating, the researchers will be initiating a pilot test to 10 possible key informants to validate the credibility and comprehensibility of the questionnaires.

Qualitative Component

Another set of tool which is composed of 24 items question guide will be answered by the key informants to appraise their attitude and perspective on their roles. The researchers will use open ended questions to explore on the key informant's feelings and countenance them to hardly think of answers that will address the researcher's questions.

The researchers will also apply the visual representation tool (doodling) to the key informants to evaluate how they look at themselves. The researchers will let the key informants draw their role in the family and society in the piece of paper. Afterwards, the researchers will analyze the outputs to know if how the key informants view themselves.

All the above mentioned tools and instruments was subjected to careful scrutiny, intense review and validation by an expert in the Nursing field.

Data Collection

Quantitative Component

The data for this research will be drawn from answers of the 50 women, aged 37-54, all of whom were interviewed in the key informant's place of residence. The key informants will be asked by questions related to their beliefs in legacy and symbolic immortality. All responses will be recorded and transcribed by the researchers with the consent of each key informant. The researchers will explain personal administration of questionnaire to the key informants.

Qualitative Component

The researcher will gather the qualitative data using Lebenswelt principle. The researchers will interview the key informants using a structured tool. A structured tool is a type of tool used in the data gathering wherein the researchers will interview the key informants using fixed and definite questions prepared by the researchers. The researchers will halt the interview if no new occurring responses from the key informants. The whole duration of interviews will be recorded using an audio recorder and will be transcribed and translated by the researchers.

Data Analysis

Quantitative Component

In quantitative approach, the respondents' answers will be tallied and transcribed using a spreadsheet software. The researchers will analyze the data based on the percentage, frequency and weighted mean.

Qualitative Component

In qualitative approach, the data collected from interviews will be analyzed using cool and warm analysis. The researchers will extract significant information. Afterwards, the researchers will have a thematic formation by clustering all the information that the researchers have gathered according to commonalities.

The researchers will also analyze the drawing of the key informants after the key informants discussed and explain the drawings. The researchers will focus the analysis in the elements of drawing, the manner how it was drawn and the explanations of the key informants.

Ethical Consideration

The researchers will have the key informants signed an informed consent after the researchers have thoroughly explained the process to the key informants to protect both the key informants and the researchers. Furthermore, the researchers will make sure that the key informants will know the goals of the study. The key informants will fully understand all the information given to them. The key informants will be aware of the various rights as well as benefits and risk of being a key informant of the research. The researchers will promise the key informants that whatever data the key informants will entrust the researchers, the researchers will handle it with utmost confidentiality.

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Proponents (Last Name, First Name, Middle Name)

Cavan, Harley Kevin Rellon
Aldover, Jamaica Ruzzette Nieva
Blancada, Jesselyn Anonuevo
Concepcion, Jan Clarence
Condeno, Rogerose Baldesimo
Del Rosario, Christian Verzosa
Dino Michael Joseph Sarmiento
Jumamil, Febie Joy Paraiso
Lures, Jjoey James Sambajon
Manuyag, Krizzia Marie Zaragosa
Rivero, Jenica Ana Ayson
Sibayan, Janine Anjenette Relanes