



CENTER
FOR RESEARCH,
EVALUATION AND
STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

2018-2020

FOREWORD

The conduct of scholarly and relevant research in various disciplines has always been among the required and important activities in the CPC School of Graduate Studies. Outputs of these research have been published in the Research Journals issued annually; and relevant findings have been shared to various stakeholders for consideration and utilization in the hope that these findings can provide insights and tools in the improvement of instructional and management practices.

Among the studies included in this compilation are those conducted in the fields of Educational Management, English, Filipino, Guidance and Counseling, Religious and Values Education, Public Administration, and Business Administration. Content focuses on problems investigated, the research designs and statistical analysis used, and results gathered.

I wish to commend the Center for Research and Statistical Analysis (CRESA) for taking the initiative to publish this Book of Abstracts. I hope this can provide our students and other researchers easy access to research conducted in the College and provide for them relevant information that can help them in their research undertakings.


NENITA A. BELUSO, DALL
Dean, SGS



CPC SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES

VISION

A dynamic and responsive Catholic Graduate Education

MISSION

To provide quality graduate programs through scholarly and relevant research
in various disciplines and responsive to opportunities
for community development

GOALS & OBJECTIVES

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| GOAL 1
Objective | Well- integrated Christian and value formation in the curriculum.
To inculcate the Christian formation and core values of the school |
| GOAL 2
Objective | Effective and efficient governance of the SGS.
To observe transparency in the administration of the department. |
| GOAL 3
Objective | Quality, relevant and research- based instruction.
To improve the curricular offerings in order to address industry needs. |
| GOAL 4
Objective | Strong and competent pool of graduate and post- graduate professors.
To attract qualified and competent professors. |
| GOAL 5
Objective | Strong culture of research among professors and students.
To inculcate the culture of research among professors and students. |
| GOAL 6
Objective | Conducive learning resource center.
To provide professors and students with appropriate learning materials and facilities. |
| GOAL 7
Objective | Quality support services.
To provide students with the necessary academic and non-academic support services |
| GOAL 8
Objective | Active involvement in the CPC Community Extension programs
To align the outreach program of the SGS to CPC's extension program and empower professors and students that they may share their knowledge and skills to the community. |
| GOAL 9
Objective | Conducive learning environment for the SGS
To improve facilities in support of instruction. |

CORE VALUES

Faith, Scholarship



CPC VISION

A Center of Excellence for Catholic Education

CPC MISSION

Produce globally competitive professionals through quality Catholic instruction, relevant research and community service for Love of God and country under the patronage of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

CPC GOALS

1. Promote quality Catholic instruction, cultural heritage, relevant research and community service, for love of God, Mary and country; and
2. Sustain an effective and quality management system to promote globally competitive development

CPC OBJECTIVES

1. Offers programs in basic education, arts and sciences, business and marine education engineering and technology, criminal justice, post-graduate studies and other relevant programs.
2. Preserve, enrich and promote the culture of Capiz in the Philippines.
3. Strengthen research engagement and social responsibility among stakeholders of the college.
4. Deepen Christian values among stakeholders of the college
5. Adopt a quality management system that addresses emerging needs of a fast-changing global community.

CPC CORE VALUES

Pro Deo et Patria
(Love of God and Country)

Faith, Hope, Charity, Integrity, Justice,
Mercy, Excellence, Service



CENTER FOR RESEARCH, EVALUATION AND STATISTICAL ANALYSIS (CRESA VMGO)

VISION

CPC a center for excellence in research.

MISSION

The college through its research activities shall generate quality research, relevant information and services in various disciplines to improve the quality of life of the people in the community and country.

GOALS

Promote quality and relevant researches. Sustain capability building for effective and efficient performance. Update partnership with other agencies

OBJECTIVES

1. Conduct researches / projects in line with the national, regional, provincial and institutional research agenda.
2. Disseminate research results in the international, national, provincial and institutional levels.
3. Engage in research capability building for more involvement in research activities.
4. Publish researches in journals/referred journals.
5. Maintain publication of the journals, referred journal, instructional materials, guides and bulletin of information.
6. Engage in the production / commercialization and technology transfer of research outputs.
7. Promote linkages with other agencies in the international, national, regional and provincial levels.

CORE VALUES

Daily Activities are guided by
Faith, Hope, Charity, Integrity, Justice,
Mercy, Excellence, Service

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BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

2018

SEMINARY FORMATION PROGRAM AND QUALITY OF LIFE OF PIANS

Rev. Fr. Anthony O. Aguason

ABSTRACT

The study investigated the extent of efficacy of the formation program of St. Pius X Seminary (SPXS) and its effect on the degree of the quality of life of PIANS. The respondents of the study were the 320 PIANS selected out of the 1,605 PIANS from 1983-2014.

The study was a descriptive-correlational research. A researcher-made questionnaire was used in data gathering. Frequency count, percentage, mean, t-test, ANOVA, tukey HSD post hoc test and Pearson-r were the statistical tools used to analyze and interpret the gathered data.

Results indicated that the extent of efficacy of the seminary formation program as a whole was rated excellent in terms of human formation, spiritual formation, intellectual formation and pastoral formation. The degree of the quality of life of PIANS as a whole was also rated excellent in terms of Church involvement, sociopolitical life, professional life and family life.

Age and type of respondent are factors that indicate a significant difference in the efficacy of the seminary formation program. On the other hand, the respondents' income and years spent at SPXS show no significant difference.

Civil status is a factor that indicates a significant difference in the degree of the quality of life of PIANS. Yet, the age, type of respondent, monthly income and number of years spent at SPXS show no significant difference. Finally, the study reveals that the degree of the PIANS' quality of life is being influenced by their seminary formation.

QUALITY OF SERVICES AND CUSTOMER SATISFACTION OF RIVER CRUISE ECOTOURISM INDUSTRIES IN ROXAS CITY

Arabelle P. Aloquiña

ABSTRACT

This study aimed to determine the level of customer satisfaction on the service quality of the river cruise ecotourism sites in Roxas City from the period of October to November 2017. The respondents of the study were the 222 customers of Palina Greenbelt Ecopark and the Cadimahan River Tour.

The independent variables of the study were the socio-demographic profile of the customers such as age, sex, type of tourist, and river cruise choice and the dependent variable of the study was the level of customer satisfaction on the service quality of the river cruise ecotourism sites in Roxas City in terms of tangibles, reliability, responsiveness, assurance and empathy.

A researcher-made questionnaire was used to gather the needed data about the level of customer satisfaction on the service quality of river cruise ecotourism sites in Roxas City. Statistical tools used to analyze and interpret data were frequency count, percentage, mean, t-test, ANOVA and Pearson r.

The findings revealed that respondents were satisfied with the service quality of the river cruise ecotourism sites in terms of tangibles, reliability, responsiveness, assurance and empathy.

There was no significant difference in the level of customer satisfaction on the service quality of the river cruise ecotourism sites when respondents were grouped according to sex, age, type of tourist, and river cruise choice. Regardless of the profile, the customers were satisfied with the service quality of the river cruise ecotourism sites in Roxas City.

WORKPLACE BEHAVIOR AND WORK PERFORMANCE OF AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT WORKERS IN THE PROVINCE OF CAPIZ

Anabelle S. Areño

ABSTRACT

The main objective of the study was to investigate the degree of workplace behavior and level of work performance of agriculture development workers in the Province of Capiz. Specifically, it sought answers to questions as to the degree of workplace behavior in terms of responsibility, integrity, loyalty and competence; the level of work performance in terms of quality or effectiveness, efficiency and timeliness; if there are significant differences on the degree of workplace behavior and level of work performance when grouped according to certain variables; and, if there is a significant relationship between the degree of workplace behavior and the level work performance.

The study covered 187 randomly selected agriculture development workers as respondents. A researcher-made questionnaire was used to gather data. Statistical tools used were frequency count, percentage, mean, t-test, Analysis of Variance and Pearson r.

Respondents' degree of workplace behavior and level of work performance were found to be very high. There was no significant difference established against selected variables of the respondents profile, but a significant relationship is found between the degree of workplace behavior and the level of work performance.

TEACHING METHODS OF PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS AND ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE OF PRIMARY PUPILS IN MATHEMATICS

Reah G. Aton

ABSTRACT

The purpose of the study was to investigate the teaching methods of the primary school teachers and academic performance of primary pupils. The respondents were the 235 teachers and 387 pupils chosen through random sampling. The study used the descriptive correlation research design. Data were gathered through the use of the researcher made instrument validated by the experts. In analyzing and interpreting the data, frequency, percentage, mean, Kruskal-wallis test, Mann-Whitney U-test and Pearson r were used.

The findings revealed that majority of the teacher respondents were females, with ages between 31-50 years old; 83 of them are teachers I with length of service of more than 11 years; and three were graduates of doctor of education and 71 were master's degree graduate.

The pupil respondents had different level of academic performance in math in the first and second grading periods categorized by districts.

There was no significant difference in the extent of teaching methods in terms of sex, age, designation and length of teaching experiences but significant in terms of educational attainment.

Pupil-respondents had a significant difference in the level of academic performance in math in the first grading period and second grading period when categorized by districts.

Teaching methods of teacher respondents in math were not associated with the academic performance of pupil-respondents.

It was recommended that teachers may use attractive and colorful instructional materials or objects, motivational manipulative games, improvise techniques and styles in teaching to encourage pupils to love mathematics and improve their academic performance.

Teachers may also enroll in graduate studies to enhance their educational qualification and improve themselves in teaching.

School administrators and other school heads may support the continuing program and assessment of mathematics department to enhance teaching competencies and capabilities in transferring knowledge and skills to the pupils.

LEARNING STYLES AND ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE OF JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL SEMINARIANS IN PANAY ISLAND

Emmanuel Q. Bajala Jr., RN, LPT

ABSTRACT

The primary objective of the study was to determine the learning styles and the academic performance of the Junior High School Seminarrians in Panay Island particularly, in Aklan, Iloilo, and Capiz. The study used the descriptive and correlational methods of research. The 250 seminarrians coming from grades 7, 8, 9, 10 of St. Pius X Seminary (Capiz); St. Vincent Ferrer Seminary (Iloilo); and Sto. Niño Seminary (Aklan) served as respondents. A researcher-made instrument was used to gather the needed data. Frequency, percentage, mean, One-Way Analysis of Variance, and Pearson r were used as statistical tools.

The study found that there was no significant relationship existed among kinesthetic learning, auditory learning and the academic performance of the respondents, but had a significant relationship between visual learning and academic performance. Although there were implications that learning styles did not have impact on the academic performance of the students, modifications on teaching strategies and approaches, supplemental activities, especially those that may be alternatives to traditional lectures may result to a positive effect on the academic performance, when offered to students. It is therefore recommended that teachers will further enhance learning styles approaches in teaching so that the seminarrians may be given more chances to develop their innate tendencies toward visual learning and be used always to further improve their academic performance.

REMEDIAL READING AND READING COMPREHENSION OF SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS IN THE DISTRICT OF PILAR

Maria Cecilia D. Binondo

ABSTRACT

This study tried to determine the remedial program and the levels of the reading comprehension of 303 senior high school students from five secondary schools in the District of Pilar enrolled in the school year 2017-2018. It is a descriptive correlation study which gathered descriptive data to determine differences and relationships between and among selected demographic variables, the extent of the remedial reading program, and the literal, inferential, and evaluative levels of reading comprehension.

A questionnaire which was validated and tested for reliability was used to gather data on selected demographic profile on the extent of remedial reading program. To determine the levels of reading comprehension, three selections were chosen and a 10 item test was constructed per selection, focused on literal, inferential, and evaluative comprehension levels.

Frequencies, percentages, and means were used to analyze descriptive data, the t-test and ANOVA for differences, and Pearson r for relationship. Significance was determined on a .05 level of significance.

Results of the study revealed that as assessed by the students, the skills on learning to read and reading to learn have been taught to a great extent. However, results of the comprehension test revealed that they only performed fairly in all three aspects- on the literal, inferential, and evaluative levels of reading comprehension.

To further address these deficiencies, a reading intervention plan is proposed for use of remedial reading teachers. This includes suggested methodologies, strategies, and activities that can further develop and enhance the students' comprehension skills.

KINDERGARTEN EDUCATION PROGRAM AND READING ABILITY OF GRADE 1 PUPILS IN ROXAS CITY DIVISION

Donna A. Bornaes

ABSTRACT

The study tried to determine the degree of attainment of the kindergarten education program and the reading ability of Grade I pupils in public and selected private schools in Roxas City Division.

The study utilized the descriptive research design which included a population of kindergarten and Grade I teachers and Grade I pupils in public and selected private schools in Roxas City Division. Data were gathered using a research-made survey questionnaire. Frequency, percentage, mean, Kruskal-Wallis and Mann-Whitney U Test were used to analyze data. The level of significance was set at alpha 0.05.

Findings showed that teachers perceived the degree of attainment of kindergarten education program in terms of curriculum implementation, learning resources, teaching methodologies and strategies, and physical facilities was outstanding.

As to the reading ability, results showed that most of the Grade I pupils were independent readers in terms of word recognition but were average readers in terms of fluency.

Of the socio-demographic profile of the teacher respondents, only in-service training in the division level showed a significant difference in the degree of attainment of kindergarten education program.

There was no significant difference in the level of reading abilities of Grade 1 pupils when grouped according to type of school.

CONSIDERAD: A LITERARY ANALYSIS

Joanne Joy Bermejo Catalan

ABSTRACT

This study aspires to gather facts about *Considerad*, a religious practice during the season of Lent in Pan-ay and to revive its obscure origins from primary sources. It aims to preserve its memory as a significant constituent of the identity of the Pan-ayanons. The problem statement relies on the understanding of its meaning, content, language, origin, theatrical elements, purpose, literary elements and to appreciate its importance in today's millennial world. To completely

understand the facts and differing views concerning *Considerad*, the researcher made a documentary analysis and conducted interviews with targeted participants in the Municipality of Pan-ay, Capiz.

The results showed that *Considerad* stands as a witness to the religious custom introduced by the Augustinians that has survived the vestiges of time. It was assembled based on zarzuelas and was written in Spanish but was translated to Bisaya for the understanding of the locals.

Furthermore, the findings proved that *Considerad* is still practiced and treasured in the town of Pan-ay. Also, it justified the fact that the founder of *Considerad* de Pan-ay was Mr. Vicente "Atak" Berjamin, the uncle of Mr. Romeo "Roming" Buenvenida-Berjamin. Moreover, it was written in poetry form with tone and performed with props, costumes and symbols that represent each verse. Hence, its purpose is to portray the sufferings of Christ before He was crucified to death and after He has risen from the dead. Finally, this study revealed that the millennial Pan-ayanons, though they are in the midst of the advent of technology, are still aware of their town's religious practices like *Considerad*. However, it is of great fear that it might be taken away from their interests due to the alternate diversions that may arise in the future. Thus it is recommended to have it introduced to gain cognizance and respect.

PSYCHOSOCIAL NEEDS SATISFACTION AND SELF-ESTEEM AMONG SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS OF PONTEVEDRA NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL

Fedie C. Delfin

ABSTRACT

The main concern of this study was to investigate the psychosocial needs satisfaction and self-esteem of senior high school students of Pontevedra National High School for the school year 2017–2018. This study utilized the descriptive-correlational method of research. A researcher-made questionnaire was used in gathering the needed data. The study covered 254 out of a population of 745 senior high school students of Pontevedra National High School. Frequency count, percentage and mean were used for descriptive analysis, whereas t-test and Pearson-r were used for inferential analysis.

The results indicated that respondents manifested a high level of psychosocial needs satisfaction in terms of identity, autonomy and belongingness and self-esteem in terms of competence and self-worth.

Result of t-test revealed that socio-demographic profile of the respondents such as age and tracks were found to have significant differences.

The Pearson-r values disclosed that there was a significant relationship between the respondents' level of psychosocial needs satisfaction in terms of identity, autonomy and belongingness and their level of self-esteem in terms of competence and self-worth.

HOME ENVIRONMENT AND SELF-COMMITMENT: THEIR RELATIONSHIP TO SELF-EFFICACY OF SECONDARY STUDENTS IN THE DIVISION OF CAPIZ

Fatima L. Escuton

ABSTRACT

This study determined the relationship between home environment, self-commitment, and self-efficacy of secondary students in the Division of Capiz. It used the survey approach of conducting a research, specifically the descriptive survey utilizing correlation procedures wherein the descriptive method was supplemented by the results of the focus group discussion. The home environment of the secondary students in the Division of Capiz in terms of physical and psychological aspects regardless of their socio-demographic profile was found to be "very satisfactory". Similarly, their self-commitment in terms of self-discipline and self-confidence was "very satisfactory", likewise their self-efficacy in terms of their participation in the curricular and extra-curricular activities was "very satisfactory". The degree of home environment, self-commitment and self-efficacy of the secondary students did not differ when they were grouped according to their socio-demographic profile. However, their home environment and self-commitment were found to have significant relationship with their self-efficacy. Therefore, in order for the students to improve their school performance, there must be a favorable home environment provided for them; parents and teachers must motivate and encourage them to be active both in curricular and extra-curricular activities.

**TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY INSTRUCTIONAL PRACTICES AND ACADEMIC
PERFORMANCE OF INTERMEDIATE PUPILS IN THE
2nd DISTRICT OF CAPIZ**

Michael L. Estocada

ABSTRACT

The study was conducted to determine the possible relationship between the extent of 21st century instructional practices of elementary school teachers in the 2nd district of Capiz and the academic performance of intermediate pupils for the school year 2017-2018. A stratified random sample of 287 elementary school teachers from 2nd district of Capiz, proportionally allocated by school were the research participants of the study.

Data were gathered through a researcher-made questionnaire which was pilot-tested with 0.963 reliability using Cronbach alpha and validated by a pool of experts including the advisory committee.

Results revealed that elementary school teachers in the 2nd district of Capiz moderately manifested the multi-media approach, fairly manifested both the cooperative and discovery learning as 21st century instructional practices.

Results further revealed that the level of academic performance of the intermediate pupils in terms of the general average in the first and second grading for the School Year 2017-2018 was very satisfactory with an average grade of 85.73. Most (177 or 61.7 percent) of the teacher-respondents had pupils that performed very satisfactorily in academics.

Generally this study, revealed a significant positive relationships between the extent of 21st Century instructional practices in terms of multi-media approach, cooperative learning and discovery learning, and the academic performance of intermediate pupils in the 2nd district of Capiz.

**WORK ETHICS AND SERVICE QUALITY AMONG BAILAN DISTRICT
HOSPITAL EMPLOYEES**

Yasmin Rhode H. Gentulio

ABSTRACT

This study titled, "Work Ethics and Service Quality among Bailan District Hospital Employees" was conducted in order to assess the level

of work ethics of the Bailan District Hospital (BDH) employees and its impact on the extent of their service quality.

The study utilized a descriptive-correlational design to determine the association of variables with a randomly selected sample of 118 BDH employees from the total population of 169 as respondents of the study. A researcher-made questionnaire was used to gather data from the respondents.

Results of the study revealed that the BDH employees were outstanding in both the level of work ethics and extent of service quality. Employees in the ancillary department adhered to work ethics to a greater degree than those in other departments. Supervisors as well as those receiving a salary greater than Php 20,000.00 have the highest level of work ethics. Moreover, those in the ancillary department claimed to have the highest extent of service quality. The level of work ethics has a highly significant strong positive relationship on the extent of service quality.

PARENT-CHILD COMMUNICATION STYLES AND SELF-EFFICACY OF THE JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS IN ROXAS CITY DIVISION

Nelson V. Gregorio, Jr.

ABSTRACT

The study aimed to investigate the parent-child communication styles and self-efficiency of the Junior High School Students in District I of the Division of Roxas City. The respondents were the 350 students chosen through stratified random sampling. The study used the descriptive correlation design. The researcher made questionnaire was used to gather the data. The statistical tools like frequency, percentage, mean, Kruskal-Wallis Test, Mann Whitney U test and Pearson r were used to analyse the data.

Findings revealed that parent-child communication style was dominantly assertive.

There was no significant difference in the level of parent-child Communication styles of the respondents as to sex, educational attainment of mothers and estimated monthly income, but had a significant difference in terms of age and fathers' educational attainment.

There was no significant difference in the degree of school efficacy and home efficacy when respondents were grouped according to sex, age, educational attainment of the mothers and

the estimated monthly income, but had significantly differed in terms of age and fathers' educational attainment.

There was a significant difference in the respondents' degree of school efficacy and home efficacy when they were grouped according to sex, age and educational attainment of the mother and father, and the estimated monthly income.

There was a significant relationship between the level of parent-child communication and degree of school and home efficacy.

BULLYING, COPING MECHANISM, AND SELF-CONFIDENCE AMONG SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS IN SELECTED CATHOLIC SCHOOLS

Gerlie E. Jago

ABSTRACT

The main purpose of this study was to investigate bullying, coping mechanism and self-confidence among senior high school in selected Catholic schools for school year 2017-2018.

This study used the descriptive-correlational research design. A researcher-made questionnaire was used in the study. The study covered 331 senior high school students in selected catholic schools in Capiz. The statistical tools used were frequency, percentage, mean, t-test, f-test, and Pearson-r.

The extent of bullying experience among senior high school students in terms of physical, verbal, cyber bullying was low. Senior high school seldom experienced bullying. The level of coping mechanism and the level of self-confidence were high. The extent of bullying experience of respondents did not significantly differ when they were grouped according to their socio-demographic profile such as sex, grade, age, and Catholic school. The level of coping mechanism when students were grouped according to sex and grade level showed no significant difference but age and catholic school affiliation were found to have significant difference. The level of self-confidence of the respondents when grouped according to sex, age, and grade level revealed to have no significant difference but their catholic school affiliation was found to have significant difference. There was a significant relationship between the level of coping mechanism and level of self-confidence of respondents.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION RATIONALIZATION PROGRAM QUALITY SERVICES AND SCHOOL HEADS' PERFORMANCE IN CAPIZ

Jo-An A. Fantinalgo

ABSTRACT

The objective of this study is to investigate the relationship of the degree of quality services of the Department of Education Rationalization Program implementers and school performance of elementary and secondary school heads in Capiz for the academic year 2016-2017.

The study is a descriptive-correlational design that used the mixed method in research — quantitative and qualitative. The former used a researcher-made questionnaire, while the latter used a focus group discussion and documentary analysis. The data gathered from the study were statistically treated and analyzed with the aid of statistical software (IBM SPSS Statistics SPSS V21).

The degree of quality services of the Department of Education Rationalization Program implementers and the level of school performance of elementary and secondary school heads in terms of their components when they are taken as a whole and when grouped according to sex, age, civil status, educational qualification, and managerial experience were significantly within expectation.

There was no significant difference in the degree of quality services of the Department of Education Rationalization Program implementers in terms of leadership, implementation, and management when they were grouped according to sex, age, civil status, educational qualification, and managerial experience.

Except for sex, there was no significant difference in the level of school performance of elementary and secondary school heads in terms of cohort survival rate, retention and/or repetition rate, dropout rate, and graduation and/or completion rate.

There was a significant relationship between the degree of quality services of the Department of Education Rationalization Program implementers and school performance of elementary and secondary school heads.

SUSTAINABILITY AND PROFITABILITY OF MICRO ENTERPRISES IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF MAMBUSAO, CAPIZ

Michelle A. Lariosa

ABSTRACT

The study aimed to determine the degree of profitability and level of sustainability of 260 randomly selected micro enterprises owners in the Municipality of Mambusao, Capiz for the calendar year 2016-2017. A researcher-made questionnaire was used to gather needed data. Statistical tools used to analyze and interpret data were frequency count, percentage, mean, t-test, analysis of variance and Pearson r.

The findings of the study revealed that owners perceived their micro enterprises as "very profitable" and "highly sustainable".

The highest percentage of respondents belonged to age bracket 46-55 years old; were mostly female and have finished college education. Their business existed below 10 years; earned an estimated monthly income of P10,000 and below; and used savings as capital. There was a significant difference in the degree of profitability of micro enterprises when respondents were grouped according to highest educational attainment and source of capital. There was a significant difference in the level of sustainability of micro enterprises when respondents were grouped according to age, highest educational attainment, estimated monthly income and source of capital.

The degree of profitability is significantly related to the level of sustainability of micro enterprises.

PLAY-BASED LEARNING: AN ASSESSMENT ON THE SKILLS DEVELOPMENT AND BEHAVIOR OF KINDERGARTEN PUPILS IN THE DIVISION OF ROXAS CITY

Amor D. Lorizo

ABSTRACT

The purpose of the study was to determine the extent of skills development through play-based learning among kindergarten in relation to their behavior in the Division of Roxas City. The respondents were the 297 parents and 52 teachers chosen through stratified random sampling. The study used the descriptive-correlation research design in order to determine the degree of play-based learning

among kindergarten pupils in relation to their behavior. A researcher-made survey questionnaire with three parts was used to gather the needed data for the study. The statistical tools used were frequency, percentage, mean, t-test, ANOVA, and Pearson-r.

The findings revealed that majority of the respondents were females, with ages 30-60 years old, married and majority of the parent respondents were high school graduates while 13 of the teacher respondents were master's degree holders.

The respondents perceived that the degree of play-based learning among kindergarten in terms of constructive play, dramatic play and games with rules were rated "very high."

As to the level of child's behavior among kindergarten as a whole, the respondents perceived the indicators as "outstanding" which means that the kindergarten pupils show high manifestations on behavior.

It was found out that there was a significant difference in the perceptions of parents and teachers in the degree of play-based learning of the kindergarten pupils in terms of type of respondents and educational attainment, but there was no significant difference in terms of sex, age, and civil status.

Findings revealed that there was no significant difference in the level of behavior of the kindergarten pupils when grouped according to type of respondents, sex, age, civil status and educational attainment.

There was a significant relationship between the degree of play-based learning and the level of child behavior which indicated that play-based learning affects the child's behavior towards his peers, the adults around him and himself.

It was recommended that the quality of play-based learning activities in kindergarten be maintained or enhanced. Kindergarten teachers may update themselves of the latest approaches in play-based learning activities particularly on dramatic play through seminars and further studies on Early Childhood Development. Parents may continually support the needs of their children in school by attending parent-teacher conference in order to be updated about the performance of their children. School administrators' positive support to the kindergarten curriculum program may be maintained to help develop the potentials of the pupils and the kindergarten teachers.

INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT AND FACULTY PERFORMANCE IN CAPIZ STATE UNIVERSITY

**Antonio Arnel F. Luza
Dr. Herminia B. Gomez**

ABSTRACT

The study was conducted to investigate the institutional support and faculty performance of Capiz State University to the nine campuses for School Year 2017-2018.

The respondents of the study were the 206 permanent faculty of the university chosen through random sampling. The study used the descriptive techniques of the descriptive research design. Data were gathered through the researcher-made survey questionnaire validated by the experts. The performance of the faculty for the last three years was taken from the Human Resource Management Office. In computing and analyzing, frequency, percentage, weighted mean, t-test and ANOVA were used in the study.

The findings revealed that the degree of institutional support of CapSU to instruction research, extension and production were high with the Dumarao campus as ranked 1 and the Tapaz campus last.

There was no significance difference in institutional support for the four pillars between and among campuses.

For faculty performance, those in Tapaz campus were rated as outstanding for the last three years.

Except for home location there was no significant difference in the performance of faculty in all campuses when they were grouped according to their sociodemographic profile.

LIFESTYLE AND ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE OF INTERMEDIATE PUPILS IN THE ROSARIAN DOMINICAN SCHOOLS IN THE ARCHDIOCESE OF CAPIZ

Sr. Mary Antoninus B. Marcelo, O.P.

ABSTRACT

The study aimed to investigate the lifestyle and the academic performance of the 143 children of the three Rosarian Dominican Schools in the Archdiocese of Capiz for school year 2017-2018.

The study used the descriptive research design and the data were gathered through research made survey questionnaire. Frequency,

percentage, mean, Mann-Whitney U-test, kruskal-Wallis of significance was set at 0.05 alpha.

Findings showed that when lifestyle of pupils was taken as a whole, clothing came out first, followed by food preference and last was on personal effects.

As to the extent of lifestyle as to food preference, the pupils preferred burger, French fries and pizza, but seldom preferred camote tops, kangkong and malunggay; on personal effects, the pupils preferred to wear shoes made in the Philippines, chose to buy personal needs in malls, and had handkerchief everyday; and on clothing, the pupils did not like to wear second hand clothes.

As to academic performance, grades IV and V pupils had an outstanding academic performance while grade VI pupils had very satisfactory academic performance.

There was no significant difference in the pupils' lifestyle in terms of food preference and personal effects considering their age, sex, grade level, type of parents, allowance received monthly by the respondents. However, there was a significant difference in the type of parents in terms of clothing.

There was no significant difference in the pupils' academic performance in terms of age, grade level, type of parents and allowance received monthly however, there was a significant difference in terms of sex.

DIGITAL COMPETENCIES AND SATISFACTION AMONG ELEMENTARY SCHOOL TEACHER IN THE SECOND DISTRICT OF CAPIZ

Ronave M. Molina

ABSTRACT

This study aimed to determine the satisfaction of elementary school teachers in the Second District of Capiz, specifically the Unit IV which included Cuartero, Dumalag, Dumarao, Tapaz East and Tapaz West as influenced by their digital competencies in the use of digital resources for the school year 2017-2018. This study used the descriptive-correlation research method which determined variables associated with each other specifically on digital competencies in terms of Information and data literacy, communication and collaboration, digital content creation, safety and problem solving, and their personal and professional satisfaction level towards their digital competence. The respondents were 286 elementary school teachers who were drawn

from simple random sampling. A researcher-made questionnaire was used to gather the needed data. Frequency, percentage, mean, standard deviation, t-test, analysis of variance, and Pearson r were used in the analysis and interpretation of data.

The study revealed that majority of the elementary school teachers were very good and possessed digital competence. In terms of their satisfaction towards their digital competencies, study found that most of them were satisfied having a very good verbal interpretation. There were significant differences on the weighted means measuring the level of digital competencies of elementary school teachers in the Second District of Capiz toward their socio-demographic profile. There were significant differences on the weighted means measuring the level of professional satisfaction of elementary school teachers when they were grouped according to age, sex, civil status, educational attainment, length of service and ICT trainings attended. There was a relationship between the digital competencies and the level of satisfaction of elementary school teachers. The digital competencies of the respondents are considered measures and indicators of their level of satisfaction, may it be personal or work related. When teachers are digitally competent, they are confident that they can offer more learning experiences to their pupils, thus catering all types of learning styles using the digital applications.

Furthermore, this study recommends that in order to meet the outstanding digital competence, teachers may allot time specifically for the purpose of digital gadgets hands-on activity. Follow up training or literacy skills enhancement may be conducted for the teachers to enhance their digital skills.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT PRACTICES AND FINANCIAL SATISFACTION OF GRADUATE SCHOOL STUDENTS IN CAPIZ

Anabel S. Ordaniel

ABSTRACT

The main purpose of this study is to determine the relationship between financial management practices and financial satisfaction of graduate school students in Capiz. It also aims to describe their level of financial management practices and level of financial satisfaction. It further aims to determine the differences in the level of financial management practices and financial satisfaction of the respondents when grouped according to selected profile namely: age, sex, civil status, college degree finished, estimated monthly income, number

of dependents, employment status, home location, and graduate school affiliation. Using researcher made questionnaire, a survey was conducted to 334 graduate school students in the Province of Capiz. Results were tabulated and computer processed using SPSS program. The researcher used mean, frequency count, rank, percentages, t-test, ANOVA, and Pearson r for statistical data analysis and interpretation.

Results of mean comparisons revealed that the financial management practices of graduate school students in Capiz was satisfactory in terms of cash management, very good in terms of debt management and fair in terms of investment management. Respondents are financially satisfied in terms of income while they are moderately satisfied in terms of savings and assets. Furthermore, this study revealed that there is substantial relationship between the graduate school students' financial management practices and financial satisfaction.

PAGSUSURI NG KUWENTONG – BAYAN NG CAPIZ LABANAN SA BUROL NG BALISONG

Janife F. Palonpon

ABSTRAK

Ang kuwentong-bayang **Labanan sa Burol ng Balisong** ay bahagi ng rehiyonal na panitikan, gaya ng ibang akdang pampanitikan kailangang pag-aralan at suriin upang mapaunlad ito.

Ang layunin ng pag-aaral na ito ay suriin ang kuwentong-bayang **Labanan sa Burol ng Balisong** at masagot ang mga tiyak na katanungan tungkol sa pagsusuri.

Sa pananaliksik na ito, ginamit ang paraang deskriptiboo palarawan. Ang mga instrumentong ginamit ay ang mga dokumentong binigyang-bisa ng mga pangunahing tagapagbatid.

Ang pagsusuri ay ibinatay sa formalism ng pananaw. Inilarawan sa pagsusuri ang mga elemento ng kuwentong-bayan gaya ng *tauhan*, *tagpuan* at *banghay*, samantala sinuri ayon sa pagsusuring thematic ang estetikang elemento ng panitikan gaya ng *denotasyon*, *konotasyon*, *diksyon*, *matalinghagang pahayag* at *tono ng akda*, gayon din ang *tema*, *Pilipinong pananawat* mga *katangian ng kuwentong-bayan ng Capiz*.

Sa pagsusuri ng bawat elemento lumabas ang mga katangian ng mga tauhan gaya ng pagiging matapang, may paninindigan at may malasakit sa kapwa. Ipinakita naman ng tagpuan ang lugar na pinangyarihan ng labanan bilang estratehikong lugar para sa mga

rebolusyonaryo bilang kuta. Sa pagsusuri ng banghay makikita ang pagkakasunud – sunod ng mga pangyayari mula sa simulanang mag-daos ng lihim na pagpupulong ang mga rebolusyonaryong Capizeno hanggang sa wakas nang huminto ang mga ito sa pakikipaglaban. Sa pagsusuri ng kuwentong – bayan gamit ang mga estetikong elemento ng panitikan lumabas ang kasiningan ng akda batay sa mga salita at pahayag na ginamit sa loob ng teksto. Sa denotasyon, ang salitang *naghiicutna* na nganga hulugang *nag sagawa*; sa konotasyon ang pahayag na tulad ng “*Mga kaupod daw wala kita mahimo sa ila*”, sa diksyon ang salitang “*kinamatarung*” o *karapatan*; sa matalinghagang pahayag ang mga uri ng tayutay gaya ng *mitonimya at personipikasyon*, sa tono ng akda ay lumabas ang *damdaming paghihimagsik*. Sa pagsusuri ng tema lumabas ang kalayaan at damdaming makabayan, sa Pilipinong pananaw ay “*ang kalayaan ay katumbas ng buhay ng tao*” at ang mga katangian ng mga kuwentong-bayan ng Capiz ay naglalaman ng *paghihimagsik at kabayanaihan*.

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING AGREEMENT AND ORGANIZATIONAL CLIMATE: AN ASSESSMENT

May Genesis A. Tan

ABSTRACT

This study sought to evaluate the collective bargaining agreement and the organizational climate in Capiz Emmanuel Hospital, Inc. The descriptive correlation research method was used. The respondents were 223 employees.

The independent variable was the socio-demographic profile of the respondents and the dependent variable was the degree of organizational climate in Capiz Emmanuel Hospital, Inc. in terms of clarity, standards, responsibility, flexibility, rewards and team commitment. The moderating variable was the extent of implementation of collective bargaining agreement in terms of working conditions, salaries and benefits and ranking and tenure.

The researcher designed a questionnaire which was validated and its reliability was determined using Cronbach alpha. Employment data were taken from the Office of the Human Resources. Data regarding collective bargaining agreement were obtained from the Collective Bargaining Agreement entered into by the CEH management the CEH Workers' Union for the period covering 2017-2021. Statistical tools

used to analyze and interpret the data were frequency, percentage, mean, t-test, F-test and Pearson r.

Results of the study showed that the terms and conditions under the collective bargaining agreement were implemented but not to a full extent. Consequently, the overall organizational climate also showed a high degree. There were no significant differences on the extent of implementation of collective bargaining agreement and degree of organizational climate when respondents were grouped according to sex in view of the significance values which were higher than alpha 0.05. However, in terms of age, employee category, tenure and union membership, there were significant differences as indicated by the significance values which were lower than alpha 0.05.

The findings also revealed a significant relationship between the extent of implementation of collective bargaining agreement and degree of organizational climate in Capiz Emmanuel Hospital, Inc. as indicated by the Pearson-r value of 0.631 which denotes a substantial relationship.

ELEKTRONIKONG BABASAHIN AT ANTAS NG KAKAYAHAN SA FILIPINO

Aizel A. Tolentino

ABSTRAK

Ang pangkalahatang layunin ng pag-aaral na ito ay upang matukoy ang epekto ng e-Book sa pagbabasa ng kwento sa antas ng kakayahan sa Filipino ng mga mag-aaral sa grade-8 ng Laboratory Junior High School ng NIPSC, Estancia Iloilo, sa taong panuruan 2017-2018.

Ang mga tagatugon sa pag-aaral na ito ay ang 39 na grade – 8 na mag-aaral sa Laboratory Junior High School.

Ang pag-aaral na ito ay ginamit ang Quasi Eksperimental na desinyo. Ang mga istadistikang kasangkapang ginamit upang masuri at mabigyang interpretasyon ang bawat datos ay ang mga sumusunod; Cronbach's Alpha para sa Validity, Inter-Correlation para sa Reliability, Descriptive Statistic (Mean, Standard Deviation) para sa talatanungan at T-Test na ginamit para sukatin ang pre-test at post-test sa pag-eksperimento.

Unang resulta, sa kontrol na pangkat ang pinakamalaganap na topiko/paksa ay tungkol sa Komedyang na 31.6 samantala ang sa eksperimental na pangkat ay tungkol sa Romansa na 31.6.

Pangalawang resulta, ang eksperimental na pangkat ay mataas ang mean iskor na 3.42 na nangangahulugan na napakahusay samantala ang kontrol na pangkat ang mean iskor na 2.27 na nangangahulugan na mahusay.

Pangatlong resulta, sa pangkalahatang post-test ay makikita na mas mataas ang mga iskor ng mga tagatugon sa eksperimental na pangkat. Ang computed value ay 11.68 ay mataas sa t-tabular value na 2.101 ($p=0.05$). Makikita sa resulta na mayroong makabuluhang pagkakaiba ang antas ng kakayahan ng mga tagatugon sa pagitan ng dalawang pangkat.

Ang mga resulta ay nagpapahiwatig na ang e-Book na nagkaroon ng malaking epekto sa pananaw ng mga tagatugon sa eksperimental na pangkat.

Ang panghuling resulta ay makikita na naging epektibo ang paggamit ng e-Book sa kasalukuyang pagtuturo dahil ito ay nakapagbibigay ng motibasyon, interes sa mga mag-aaral kasabay sa pagbabago at modernisasyon ng panahon.

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

2019

CHILD-REARING PRACTICES AND SCHOOL PERFORMANCE OF INDIGENOUS PUPILS IN PANAY ISLAND

Xyric Jan G. Andrade
Rev. Fr. Glenn B. Baes, Ed.D.

ABSTRACT

This study was conducted to identify the child-rearing practices of indigenous parents and the school performance of their children in terms of being Maka-Diyos, Maka-tao, Makakalikasan, and Makabansa in Panay Island for 2018-2019. Stratified random samples of 322 indigenous parents from the entire Panay Island belonging to the indigenous community were the respondents.

The study used the descriptive-correlational design that employed both quantitative and qualitative approaches. A researcher-made questionnaire was used for the quantitative study which utilized the SPSS in identifying the frequency count, percentage, weighted mean, mean, Kruskal-Wallis H test and Mann-Whitney U test, and Spearman's rank correlation. On the other hand, the study also used the qualitative method using the Focus Group Discussion. The data were analyzed and interpreted using the interactive model on the components of data analysis and labelled. It also involved data reduction, data display and verifying conclusions.

The extent of child-rearing practices of indigenous parents as to being Maka-Diyos, Makatao, Makakalikasan, and Makabansa was "often" practiced (madalas) by the parents while the performance of the pupils in terms of academic and co-curricular activities was also found to be "very good."

There was a significant difference in the extent of child-rearing practices when grouped according to age, sex, estimated monthly family income, and educational attainment.

There was a significant difference in the level of school performance of the pupils in terms of estimated monthly family income, but there was no significant difference in the level of school performance of the pupils in terms of age, sex and educational attainment.

There was a significant relationship between child-rearing practices and school performance of indigenous pupils in Panay Island.

WORKPLACE BEHAVIOR AND WORK PERFORMANCE AMONG SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHERS IN PANAY ISLAND

**Lorelyn F. Almaquer
Rev. Fr. Glenn B. Baes, Ed.D.**

ABSTRACT

The study investigated the degree of workplace behavior (i.e. interpersonal relationship, financial management, and professionalism) of the secondary school teachers and their levels of work performance (i.e. work quantity, work quality, and work efficiency) for the academic year 2018-2019.

The study was descriptive-correlational that used the mixed method in research by employing quantitative and qualitative data. A researcher-made questionnaire and focus group discussion were used in gathering the data. The statistical tools were the frequency count and percentage, mean, T-test for independent samples, and the Pearson R.

Generally, the degree of workplace behavior of secondary school teachers in Panay Island was very good. Its three components: such interpersonal relationship, financial management, and professionalism were found to be very good, with interpersonal relationship at the top of the list.

Also, the level of work performance of secondary school teachers was very good. Its three components: work quality, work quantity, and work efficiency were found to be very good. The work quantity got the highest mean while the work quality is at the bottom.

Moreover, the degrees of workplace behavior and work performance when respondents were grouped according to their socio-demographic profile were found "very good".

Except for civil status, there were no significant differences in the degree of workplace behavior and work performance of secondary school teachers in selected secondary schools in Panay Island when the respondents were grouped according to their sex, age, length of service and monthly salary.

The degree of workplace behavior and the extent of work performance of the secondary school teachers were found to be significantly related.

QUALITY STUDENT SERVICES AND SCHOOL CLIMATE OF SELECTED CATHOLIC SCHOOLS IN PANAY ISLAND

**Emmylou Demetries Ciudadano
Dr. Herminia B. Gomez**

ABSTRACT

The study investigated the degree of quality of student services and school climate of selected Catholic schools in Panay Island for academic year 2018-2019.

The study was a descriptive correlational and used both quantitative and qualitative data. A survey questionnaire was used for the quantitative method and focus group discussion and documentary analysis were used in collecting qualitative data. The data were analyzed using of the statistical software (IBM SPSS Statistics 21). The qualitative data were obtained from the focus group discussion.

Results of the study revealed that the degree of Christian formation program implementation and guidance services program in terms of facilities, staff composition and activities when taken as a whole were rated outstanding. The level of school climate in terms of the core-values when taken as a whole was rated outstanding.

There were no significant difference in the degree of quality of students' services when respondents were grouped according to age, sex and grade level. There were also no significant difference in the level of school climate when respondents were grouped according to their sociodemographic profile. There was a significant relationship between the quality of student services and school climate.

RESEARCH TEACHING PERFORMANCE AND RESEARCH PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION IN SELECTED SENIOR HIGH SCHOOLS IN PANAY ISLAND

**Yolly F. Dunton
Dr. Leo Andrew B. Bicular**

ABSTRACT

This study seeks to find out the level of performance of the senior high school teachers teaching research subject in relation to the extent of research program implementation in selected senior high schools in the four provinces of Panay Island during the school year 2018 – 2019.

The descriptive-correlational design was utilized with the combination of quantitative and qualitative data. This design is appropriate in this study in determining the level of teaching performance and extent of research program implementation in selected senior high school teachers in Panay Island. The correlation method of research, was used to measure the relationship among variables that were covered in the study. It was used to determine whether there is existing relationship among variables or none. If then, there is any, to what level or extent the relationship is.

All inferential statistics used alpha 0.05 level of significance. Statistical data were analyzed and processed through SPSS. The descriptive statistics of SPSS was used for the analysis for weighted mean and to determine level of research performance of the teachers teaching research. Measure of association or correlation (F-test, T-test and Pearson-r) was used to determine the relationship in dependent and independent variables and the extent of implementation of the research program in the four provinces of Panay Island.

Qualitative data were taken from interviews. The documents gathered for document analysis were investigated in order to come up with familiarized themes. Data from the identified and unified themes from the documents were extracted and used to support the quantitative and qualitative data on quality of teaching performance and extent of the research program implementation in selected senior high schools in four provinces in Panay Island.

The findings showed that the level of the performance of senior high school teachers in terms of knowledge, skills, and attitude in teaching the research subject and extent of research program implementation in terms adequate training, adequate facility, and supervisory assistance were both significantly outstanding within expectation.

OPEN HIGH SCHOOL PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION AND LEARNERS' LEARNING STYLES: BASIS FOR ENHANCEMENT OF INSTRUCTIONAL MODULES IN PANAY ISLAND

**Mira Sol B. Jamog
Evangeline B. Ybañez, Ed.D.**

ABSTRACT

This study investigated the program implementation and learning styles in the open high school program (OHSP) in Panay Island. This study used Qualitative-Quantitative design. The purposive sampling of 12 open high school program students were chosen as participants for

the focus group discussion to further explore their learning styles and the implementation of the OHSP. A random sample of 331 students under OHSP from Panay Island were considered as respondents of the study. Data were gathered through the use of researcher-made survey questionnaire pilot tested with 0.88 reliability using Cronbach alpha and validated by a pool of experts including the advisory committee.

Findings indicate that OHSP in Panay Island in terms of learning style, learning environment and teaching-learning process is fairly implemented. OHSP students have an average level of visual learning style and high levels of auditory and kinesthetic learning styles.

There are significant variations on the scores in determining the degree of OHSP implementation when OSHP students were classified according to their sex, home location, parents' occupation, and grade level (for learning styles); sex, home location, and parents' occupation (for learning environment); and age, home location, parents' occupation, and grade level (for teaching- learning process).

There are significant differences on the scores in determining the level of learner's learning style in OHSP when classified according to their socio-demographic variables such as home location, and grade level (for visual learning style); sex and home location (for auditory learning style); and age, sex, home location, and parents' occupation (for kinesthetic learning style).

There are highly significant positive correlations between scores on the degree of OSHP implementation (learning environment, teaching-learning process and in general) of respondents and their level of learner's learning style in general in OHSP.

Keywords: *OHSP, learning styles, learning environment, teaching-learning process, visual learning style, auditory learning style, kinesthetic learning style*

CHILD PROTECTION POLICY IMPLEMENTATION AND TEACHERS' CHILD ABUSE AMONG SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN PANAY ISLAND

**Raydelyn P. Laquiña
Dr. Herminia B. Gomez**

ABSTRACT

This study investigated the level of the implementation of Child Protection Policy and teachers' child abuse in relation to the socio-demographic profile of the respondents among secondary schools in Panay Island as basis in the formulation of a Child Abuse Reduction Program.

The study is a descriptive-correlation research design which utilized the mix method in research – quantitative and qualitative. The former used a researcher-made questionnaire, while the latter used a focus group discussion. The data gathered from the study were statistically treated and analyzed with the aid of a statistical software (IBM SPSS Statistics V21).

The level of Child Protection Policy implementation in terms of objective attainment, strategy implementation, and impact evaluation as perceived by secondary school teachers in Panay Island when taken as a whole and when grouped according to age, sex, civil status, teaching assignment, length of service, and school location was found to be excellent.

The level of teachers' child abuse in terms of physical, emotional or psychological, sexual abuse, and neglect as perceived by secondary school teachers in Panay Island when they are taken as a whole and when grouped according to age, sex, civil status, teaching assignment, length of service, and school location was never observed and done by the teachers.

There was no significant difference on the level of the Child Protection Policy implementation as per objective attainment, strategy implementation, and impact evaluation when respondents were grouped according to age, sex, civil status, teaching assignment, and length of service.

Except for school location, there was a significant difference on the level of Child Protection Policy implementation among secondary schools in Panay Island when respondents were grouped according to age, sex, civil status, teaching assignment, and length of service.

There was no significant difference on the level of teachers' child abuse in terms of physical, emotional or psychological, sexual abuse, and neglect when respondents were grouped according to age, sex, civil status, teaching assignment, length of service, and school location.

There was a significant relationship between the level of Child Protection Policy implementation and teachers' child abuse among secondary schools in Panay Island.

**SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION
AND 21ST CENTURY SKILLS OF PIONEER GRADUATES
IN PANAY ISLAND**

**Lily Grace C. Tan
Dr. Leo Andrew B. Bicular**

ABSTRACT

The study tried to determine the relationship of the extent of Senior High School Program implementation in terms of human resources, materials resources and curriculum development of the Department of Education and the level of 21st Century skills in terms of Information, Media and Technology, innovation, communication, and life and career skills of pioneer graduates in Panay Island for the academic year 2018-2019.

The study used the descriptive-correlational design employing both quantitative and qualitative data. A random sample of 1,908 SHS pioneer graduates from a population of 9,289 pioneer senior high school graduates enrolled in State Colleges and Universities in Panay Island for school year 2018-2019.

The quantitative data needed were gathered using the researcher-made questionnaire pilot tested with 0.969 reliability using Cronbach alpha and validated by a pool of experts. Then, data collected were statistically treated and analyzed by the statistical software SPSS Statistics Version 21. Qualitative data were gathered from the semi-structured interview of the participants, and analyzed and was investigated in order to come up with familiarized themes.

Results revealed that the Senior High School Program implementation was very good in terms of human resources, materials resources, and curriculum development.

Results further revealed that SHS pioneer graduates have very good 21st Century skills in terms of information, media and technology skills, innovation skills, communication skills, and life and career skills.

There were significant differences on the scores in determining the extent of SHS program implementation in terms of human resources when respondents were classified according to their chosen course specialization. Also, there were significant differences on the scores in determining the level of 21st century skills in terms of information, media and technology were classified according to their sex, age, SHS Track or strand, type of SHS graduate from, course specialization, and SHS GWA. The result showed that there was a highly significant positive correlations between scores on the extent of SHS Program implementation in general and the scores in determining the level of 21st century skills of graduates.

IMPLEMENTATION OF DISASTER RISK REDUCTION MANAGEMENT PROGRAM IN RELATION TO LEARNERS' RESILIENCY IN PANAY ISLAND

**Aileen P. Talantor
Dr. Evangeline B. Ybañez**

ABSTRACT

The study determined the extent of implementation of disaster risk reduction management program in the areas of facilities, program activities, and personnel capacity to the level of resiliency and their relationship. It used the descriptive–correlational design, specifically the descriptive method was supplemented by data from the interview of learners. Results of the study showed that the extent of implementation of disaster risk reduction management program when taken as a whole and in terms of facilities, program activities and personnel capacity were found to be “outstanding”. The level of learners' resiliency when taken as a whole and in terms of connectedness, perseverance and adaptability were also “outstanding”. However, there was a significant difference in the extent of implementation of disaster risk reduction management program in terms of facilities and personnel capacity when respondents grouped according to grade level. Similarly, facilities and program activities when grouped according to home location found to have significant difference and in terms of personnel capacity when grouped according to age.

The level of learners' resiliency when taken in terms of connectedness and perseverance when grouped according to age and grade level were significant. Lastly, there was a significant relationship between extent of implementation of disaster risk reduction management program and their level of learners' resiliency regardless of their socio-demographic profile.

BEAUTY PERCEPTION AND PRODUCTS CONSUMERISM IN ROXAS CITY

**Sally Josephine Guadalupe B. Ortiz
Rowena Cristina D. Dela Cruz**

ABSTRACT

The main objective of the study was to find out how perception on physical beauty among females in Roxas City affected their degree of consumerism on buying beauty products. The study utilized

225 respondents from five (5) different age groups randomly selected through convenience. A descriptive-correlational design by means of a researcher-made survey questionnaire was used in this study. The statistical tools used to analyze and interpret the gathered data were frequency count, percentage, mean, F-test and Pearson product-moment correlation coefficient.

The findings of the study revealed that the respondents found physical beauty as attractive and the respondents' level of consumerism was high. There was no significant difference in the extent of perception on physical beauty of the respondents when grouped according to age, highest educational attainment, estimated monthly income and sources of purchase. There was a significant difference in the degree of consumerism on beauty products of the respondents when grouped according to age, highest educational attainment, estimated monthly income and sources of purchase.

Lastly, there is no significant relationship between respondents' extent of perception on physical beauty and their degree of consumerism on beauty products.

TEACHERS' WORK ETHICS AND STUDENTS' BEHAVIOR IN THE SELECTED SCHOOLS OF THE SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT IN THE PROVINCE OF CAPIZ

Peter A. Villanueva
Rev. Fr. Glenn B. Baes, Ed.D.

ABSTRACT

The study investigated the perceived degree of work ethics among secondary school teachers in the Second Congressional District of Capiz and its relation to students' behavior inside and outside the classroom. The study covered 225 secondary public school teachers randomly selected from the population of 512. The study used a descriptive-correlational design. The quantitative data were gathered through the use of researcher-made questionnaires. The statistical tools used to analyze the data were frequency count, percentage, mean, t-test and Pearson r.

Results of the study revealed that the degree of work ethics in terms of classroom management, classroom teaching, and interpersonal relationship is regularly manifested. The respondents met the standards set for public school teachers, of the three components. Interpersonal relationship got the highest mean score while classroom management had the lowest mean score. As to the level of students'

behavior inside and outside the classroom results showed that in both scenarios students' behavior were acceptable. There was no significant difference in the degree of work ethics of secondary school teachers in the Second Congressional District of Capiz in terms of classroom management, classroom teaching and inter-personal relationship when they were grouped according to sex, age, year level affiliation, estimated monthly family income, civil status and educational attainment.

There was no significant difference in the level of students' behavior inside the classroom and outside the classroom when they were grouped according to age, sex, year level affiliation, estimated monthly family income and educational attainment. However, a significant difference was observed when they were grouped according to their civil status.

There was a significant relationship between the degree of work ethics and the level of students' behavior.

EARLY TEENAGE RELATIONSHIP, SOCIAL MEDIA EXPOSURE, PEER PRESSURE, AND STUDY HABITS OF STUDENTS IN CUARTERO NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL

**Roda V. Gangoso
Rev. Fr. Glenn B. Baes, Ed.D.**

ABSTRACT

The study investigated the self-perception on the extent of early teenage relationship, social media exposure, and peer pressure of students in Cuartero National High School (CNHS) in relation to the level of their study habits for school year 2018-2019.

This study utilized the descriptive-correlational method of research. A researcher-made instrument was used in this study. Frequency count, percentage, mean, One-Way Analysis of Variance, T-test, and Pearson r were used as statistical tools.

Results of the study showed that respondents maintained positive early teenage relationship. They concentrated on their studies and considered education as the number one factor in the development of their lives. Teenagers who were aware of media influence handle media pressure better. Peer pressure influenced the teenagers' social life in both positive and negative manners depending on the type of peer groups. Positive effects of peer pressure increased self-confidence, sense of belonging, support and interest. The negative effects of peer pressure resulted to distraction from school work, drastic changes in

behavior and attitudes. Teens study habits made a difference, for the more good habits they have, the more they can managed pressures.

There was no significant difference in the sociodemographic profile of the respondents and their early teenage relationship except for monthly income and grade level affiliation.

There was no significant difference in the sociodemographic profile of the respondents and their social media exposure except for monthly family income.

There was no significant difference in the sociodemographic profile of the respondents and their peer pressure except for grade level affiliation.

There was no significant difference in the sociodemographic profile of the respondents and their study habits.

The early teenage relationship, social media exposure, and peer pressure of the respondents were significantly related to the level of their study habits.

MARIAN DEVOTION OF MEMBERS OF RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS IN RELATION TO THEIR FAMILY LIFE

**Rebelyn Joy Caballero Catamin O.P.
Dean Pierre H. Besana**

ABSTRACT

Marian devotions and Family Life are viewed as the two things that affect our lives as individuals, even our country and the Church. In like manner, the researcher utilized the 296 out of the 1132 members of religious organizations in the Parish of Immaculate Conception, Calinog, Iloilo for the C. Y. 2018-2019. The results of the study indicated that the extent of the Marian devotions of the respondents in terms of knowledge, witnessing and promotion is "often" manifested by the respondents, also in the manifestation of Marian devotions in the family life. Results indicated that there was a significant difference in the extent of Marian devotions of the respondents in terms of knowledge, witnessing and promotion when grouped according to age, sex, family role and religious group affiliation. On the other hand, significant difference was found in the degree of manifestation of Marian devotions in the family life of the respondents in terms of role modeling when grouped according to age, sex, family role and religious group affiliation but no significant differences in terms of internal relations and family functions. Lastly, there was no significant relationship between the extent of Marian devotions of the respondents and the degree of

manifestation of Marian devotions in their family life. Therefore, Marian devotions of the religious organizations do not affect the family life of each member.

SUPREME STUDENT PASTORAL COUNCIL ACTIVITIES AND STUDENTS' PERSONAL DEVELOPMENT

Rodney J. Capanas
Rev. Fr. Reynaldo A. Villanoy, Jr., Ph.D.

ABSTRACT

The main purpose of this study was to determine the efficacy of pastoral council activities of the supreme Student Pastoral Council (SSPC) in relation to the personal development of students of Colegio de la Purisima Concepcion (CPC) in Roxas City. It also aimed to determine the degree of efficacy of pastoral council activities of SSPC in terms of planning, implementation, participation, and evaluation as well as to describe the extent of personal development of students of CPC in terms of academic formation, Christian formation, social responsibility, and leadership. Furthermore, it aimed to determine the significant difference in the degree of efficacy and in the extent of personal development of students when they are grouped according to age, sex, year level, department affiliation, and student status. Using researcher-made questionnaire, a survey was conducted among 324 tertiary students of CPC for the academic year 2017 - 2018. Results were tabulated and computer processed using the special package for social sciences (SPSS) program. The researcher used both descriptive and inferential statistics. The descriptive statistics used were frequency, percentage, and mean. For inferential statistics, t - test for independent samples, one - way analysis of variance (ANOVA), and Pearson r were used. The hypotheses were tested at the five percent level of significance.

The findings revealed that the degree of efficacy of pastoral council activities in terms of planning, implementation, participation, and evaluation was to a great extent for each of the four component areas. The findings further revealed that there was a strong, positive, and significant correlation between the degree of efficacy of pastoral council activities and the extent of personal development of the respondents.

COGNITIVE LEARNING IN VALUES EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION CORE VALUES

Victoria C. Callanga
Rev. Fr. Glenn B. Baes, Ed.D.

ABSTRACT

The study aimed to investigate the level of cognitive learning in Values Education and its manifestation to the Department of Education (DepEd) core values in the Divisions of Iloilo City and Iloilo Province for the Academic Year 2018-2019.

This study utilized the descriptive-correlational method of research. A researcher-made instrument was used in this study. The study covered 381 Grade 10 students out of 5,837 of the Divisions of Iloilo City and Iloilo Province. Frequency count, percentage, and mean were used for the descriptive analysis, whereas, t-Test, Analysis of Variance (ANOVA), and Pearson-r were used for inferential analysis.

The results indicated that the students had a high level of cognitive learning in Values Education, and a high extent in its manifestation to the DepEd core values.

There was no significant difference in the level of cognitive learning and in the cognitive learning manifestation to DepEd core values of students when grouped according to age, sex, and division affiliation except in school affiliation.

There was a significant relationship between the respondents' level of cognitive learning in Values Education and its manifestation towards DepEd core values.

PERSONALITY AND GENDER MICROAGGRESSION TENDENCIES AMONG SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS IN ROXAS CITY

Kristine Joy D. Sauler
Caressa Lynn A. Siglos, RPh., M.A. Psych.

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to primarily identify the relationship of personality to gender micro aggression tendencies among the Senior High School Students in Roxas City. This study consisted of a sample of 385 obtained from 3,435 total number of senior high school students.

A descriptive research design was utilized in gathering the data for the demographic status of the respondents, personality profile, and microaggression tendencies of the respondents. Correlation research was also utilized in this study to find out if there is a significant relationship between the respondents' personality and microaggression tendencies.

The statistical tools used to analyze and interpret the gathered data were frequency counts, percentages, sum and arithmetic mean. t-test and F-test ANOVA for parametric distribution and/or Mann-Whitney U –test and Kruskal-Wallis H test for nonparametric distribution of data. Pearson's r or Spearman's ρ ; and measures of relationship like Chi-Square

The findings of the study revealed that generally, senior high school students have a medium level of extraversion (18.88), agreeableness (24.08), conscientiousness (23.39), neuroticism (16.84), and openness (23.10).

Respondents have an occasional degree of micro-aggression in general (3.07), that is, senior high school students have an occasional degree of micro-assault (2.97), micro-insult (3.14), and micro-invalidation (3.11).

There were no significant differences on the scores in determining the level of personality factors in terms of extraversion, conscientiousness, and neuroticism when grouped according to their socio-demographic profile variables. In terms of agreeableness and openness, when students were grouped according to their year level, significant variations on scores were noted.

There was no significant variation on the scores in determining the degree of micro-aggression in general and in terms of micro-assault, micro-insult and micro-invalidation when grouped according to their socio-demographic profile. There are significant positive correlations between scores on level of personality (in terms of extroversion and openness) and the scores in determining the degree of micro-aggression in general.

There was a highly significant positive correlation between scores on level of personality in terms of extroversion and the scores in determining the degree of micro-aggression in terms of micro-assault.

There were significant positive correlations between scores on level of personality (in terms of extroversion and agreeableness) and the scores in determining the degree of micro-aggression in terms of micro-insult.

There was a significant positive correlation between scores on level of personality in terms of openness and the scores in determining the degree of micro-aggression in terms of micro-invalidation.

SOCIAL MEDIA AND STUDENTS' ATTITUDE TOWARDS FAMILY, PEERS, AND SCHOOL COMMUNITY RELATIONS

Van De Lyn C. Abao
Prof. Annalee B. Andrada

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to determine whether exposure to social media was related to the attitudes of CapSU students for the academic year 2018-2019.

The respondents of the study were a sample of 386 students from Capiz State University. A researcher-made questionnaire was used as the instrument of the study which was subjected to validation and was found to be valid and reliable

Data gathered were analyzed using mean and standard deviation. T-test and Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) were employed to determine the significant differences existing among variables, and Pearson Product Moment of Correlation (Pearson r) was employed to determine the relation between students' exposure to social media and their attitude towards family, peers, and school community relations.

The results of the study found that students were occasionally exposed to social media and that their main purpose of using social media was for communication and school-related works. It was also revealed that student-respondents constantly manifested a positive attitude as observed several times. Student-respondents believed that eating dinner with family is important and they enjoyed working together with classmates in achieving a goal. Socio-demographic profile such as sex, campus affiliation, course affiliation, and year level were found to have a significant difference in the attitude of students; while campus affiliation was found to have a significant difference on the extent of exposure to social media.

Finally, it was revealed that exposure to social media is related to students' attitude towards family, peers, and school community relations.

**PAG-UNAWANG PANGNILALAMAN SA FILIPINO GAMIT
ANG MGA SALITANG MILENYAL NG MGA
MAG-AARAL SA BAITANG 8**

**Dorie B. Dordas
Dr. Anita D. Laserna**

ABSTRAK

Ang pangunahing layunin ng pag-aaral na ito ay matukoy ang epekto ng mga salitang milenyal sa pag-unawang pangnilalaman sa Filipino ng mga mag-aaral sa baitang 8 ng Capiz National High School sa Taong Panuruan 2018-2019. Ang mga nagsilbing tagatugon ng pag-aaral ay nagmula sa Capiz National High School na binubuo ng limampung mag-aaral na hinati sa dalawang pangkat. Ang dalawampu't lima ay napabilang sa eksperimental na pangkat na ginamitan ng mga salitang milenyal sa pagtuturo samantala dalawampu't lima rin ang napabilang sa kontrol na pangkat na ginamitan ng kumbensiyunal o tradisyunal na pamamaraan ng pagtuturo.

Ang pag-aaral na ito ay gumamit ng disenyong pampananaliksik na quasi-experimental. Ang instrumentong ginamit ay ang pauna at panghuling pagsusulit na binuo ng mananaliksik, sinuri ng eksperto at panel. Ginamit din ang banghay-aralin na inihanda ng mananaliksik ayon sa format ng DLL o Daily Lesson Log.

Ang instrumentong isticistikang ginamit sa pag-aaral na ito ay ang frequency count, mean, standard deviation at Wilcoxon z – value.

Lumabas sa resulta ng pag-aaral na ang performans sa paunang pagsusulit sa pag-unawangpangnilalaman sa Filipino ng eksperimental at kontrol na pangkat ng mga mag-aaralsa baitang 8 ay parehong katamtaman. Samantala, lumabas sa resulta ng pag-aaral na may makabuluhang pagkakaiba sa performans ng paunang pagsusulit sa Filipino sa pagitan ng eksperimental at kontrol na pangkat. Ang performans naman ng panghuling pagsusulit ng eksperimental at kontrolna pangkat ay napakataas. Ngunit, nakakuha ng pinakamataas na mean iskor ang eksperimental na pangkat kumpara sa kontrol na pangkat. Lumabas din sa resulta ng pag-aaral na may makabuluhang pagkakaiba sa performans ng panghuling pagsusulit sa Filipino sa pagitan ng eksperimental at kontrol na pangkat. May makabuluhang pagkakaiba rin sa performans ng pauna at panghuling pagsusulit ng eksperimental at kontrol na pangkat ng mga mag-aaral.

MOTIVATIONS AND PERFORMANCE IN ENGLISH OF JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

**Michael F. Rosete
Dr. Anna May E. Candelario**

ABSTRACT

The study investigated the intrinsic and extrinsic motivations and performance in English of junior high school students of Capiz National High School for academic year 2018-2019. An attempt was made to determine differences in respondents' level of motivations in terms of sex, age, estimated monthly family income, and parents' educational attainment and their performance and also tried to establish relationships between the dependent variables.

The study used the descriptive correlational design. A researcher made instrument was used to gather the data. The data gathered from the study were statistically treated and analyzed with the aid of statistical software (IBM SPSS Statistics ver. 25).

The level of intrinsic motivation of the respondents in terms of mastery of goals, need for achievement, and fear of failure was found to be high.

The level of extrinsic motivation in terms of peer acceptance and expectations was found very high.

There was no significant difference in the level of intrinsic and extrinsic motivation of the respondents when group according to sex, age, estimated monthly family income and educational attainment of parents.

There was no significant difference in the level of academic performance in English of the respondents when grouped according to sex, age, estimated monthly family income and educational attainment of parents.

There was no significant relationship between the respondents' intrinsic and extrinsic motivations and academic performance in English.

COMMUNICATION SKILLS OF CAPIZ STATE UNIVERSITY FACULTY AND STAFF AND STUDENTS' SATISFACTION

**Dalia L. Olorosisimo
Dr. Ryan B. Estillomo, Ph.D.**

ABSTRACT

This study investigated the students' assessment of and their level of satisfaction on the written and oral communication skills of faculty and staff of Capiz State University. It covered 386 respondents. The research design was descriptive correlational. The independent variable was the socio-demographic profile of the respondents in terms of campus affiliation, age, sex and year level. The dependent variables were the level of communication skills and level of students' satisfaction. The research instrument used was a researcher-made questionnaire.

The level of communication skills of faculty and staff and level of students' satisfaction on the communication skills both for written and oral were "outstanding."

There was a significant difference in the written communication skills of the faculty and staff in terms of campus affiliation and age, but no significant difference in terms of sex and year level.

There was a significant difference in the oral communication skills of the faculty and staff in terms of campus affiliation, age, sex and year level.

There was a significant difference in the level of students' satisfaction in terms of campus affiliation, but no significant difference as to age, sex and year level.

There was a significant difference in the level of students' satisfaction in the oral communication skills of the faculty and staff as to campus affiliation, age, sex but not significant in the year level.

There was a significant relationship between the level of communication skills and level of students' satisfaction.

STUDENT-CENTERED AND TEACHER-CENTERED LEARNING APPROACHES: AN EXPERIMENTAL STUDY

**Angela D. Orola
Ryan B. Estillomo, Ph.D.**

ABSTRACT

This quasi-experimental study focused on using the student-centered learning approach to improve the students' performance in the 21st Century Literature of the Philippines and the World. The participants of this study were two groups of Grade 11 students. The control group was taught using the teacher-centered learning approach and the experimental group was taught using the student-centered learning approach. To determine the effectiveness of the student-centered learning approach, 10-item test was administered as pretest and posttest to students both in control and experimental groups.

The performance of the participants in both control and experimental groups in terms of their pretest was almost of the same level in the 21st century literature of the Philippines and the world.

Analysis using Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test showed that the performance of the participants in control group in terms of their posttest was almost the same level with the experimental group as Approaching Proficiency.

Finally, the study found that there was no significant difference between the pretest and posttest performances of the control and experimental groups.

SELF-ESTEEM AND PUBLIC SPEAKING ANXIETY LEVELS OF COLLEGE ENGLISH MAJOR STUDENTS IN CAPIZ

**Rica V. Marquez
Dr. Anna May E. Candelario**

ABSTRACT

The study investigated the level of the self-esteem and the level of public speaking anxiety of 223 randomly selected college English major students in Capiz from Capiz State University, Filamer Christian University, Colegio de la Purisima Concepcion, and Hercor College for academic year 2018-2019. A researcher-made questionnaire was used to gather the needed data. The statistical tools used to analyze

and interpret the data were frequency count, percentage, mean, t-test, analysis of variance and Pearson-r.

The independent variables were the socio-demographic profile of college English major students in Capiz such as sex, age, parents' educational attainment, and estimated monthly family income. And, the dependent variables were the self-esteem and public speaking anxiety of the respondents.

The level of self-esteem of the college English major students as a whole in terms of general self and social self-peers was found to be "average".

The level of public speaking anxiety of the college English major students as a whole in terms of dyadic communication and public communication was found to be "average".

There was a significant difference in the level of self-esteem when the respondents were grouped according to age and sex, while parents' educational attainment and estimated monthly family income had no significant difference.

There was a significant difference in the level of public speaking anxiety of the respondents when they were grouped according to age and there was no significant difference when they were grouped according to sex, parents' educational attainment and estimated monthly family income.

Finally, the level of self-esteem was significantly related to the level of public speaking anxiety of the college English major students.

SEMIOTIC ANALYSIS OF THE CENTIPEDE: ITS SOCIO-CULTURAL IMPLICATIONS

**Grace Enerio Leaño
Anna May E. Candelario, Ed.D.**

ABSTRACT

This study sought to analyze the literary short story, "The Centipede" and describe its socio cultural implications using semiotic analysis. The story was written by Rony V. Diaz and was taken from the Department of Education textbook. The study employed the semiotic analysis which focused on the identification of signs with their denotative and connotative meanings. The researcher-made questionnaire was used to identify signs and their denotative and connotative meanings. Signs were classified into typology namely iconic, indexical and symbolic. A focus group discussion (FGD) was conducted to corroborate analysis made in the signs, as well as determining the socio cultural implications

of the story. The participants of the FGD were teachers and students from both the public and private secondary high schools of Roxas City and Capiz Divisions and Capiz State University.

Findings revealed that there were three iconic signs in the story, (1) Eddie, (2) father, and (3) Delia. In the indexical, seven signs were found which are the (1) cloud banked sun; (2) breeze rose lightly; (3) glinted like metal; (4) grasses cuffed; (5) hate heaved; (6) felt hate rear a plunge in its cage of ribs and (7) growing and restless hate. The symbolic signs in the story were: (1) I held the centipede before her like a hunter; (2) caged angry beast (3) a covey of brown pigeon ; (4) unarmed the field and forest; (5) inside a wedge of guava trees (6) It raced across a plain in long slew swoop. (7) dispersed like seeds thrown in the wind (8) three birds in one tube (8) she moved with a deceptive dullness of a sheathed knife.

Various meanings of these signs in the context of denotations and connotations were provided and the socio-cultural implications were discussed elaborately in full angle.

Finally, the study revealed that by using semiotic analysis, the meanings imbedded in the text would further enhance the reading motivation, comprehension and appreciation of the literary text. The discussions on the story's socio cultural implications mirrored the importance of every family, where a father or mother remains in charge of taking care of the family especially the rearing of children to become responsible members of the society. The need for mothers give importance to the upbringing of children into becoming humane individuals, fueled with love, understanding, forgiveness and compassion.

ENGLISH COMMUNICATION SKILLS OF TVET TOURISM TRAINEES IN THE PROVINCE OF CAPIZ

**Loriene Y. Garra
Dr. Roxanne I. Edrosolano**

ABSTRACT

The study sought to determine and analyze the level of English communication skills and the degree of English communication skills in the workplace of the Technical-Vocational Education and Training (TVET) Tourism trainees in the province of Capiz.

The independent variable was the socio-demographic profile of the respondents and the dependent variables were the level of English communication skills and the degree of English communication skills

in the workplace of the TVET Tourism trainees in terms of grammar, listening, speaking, reading and writing.

Results of the study showed that the level of English communication skills of TVET Tourism trainees is average and they still need additional learning opportunities to improve their skills. They got a low level in writing and speaking. Consequently, the overall degree of English communication skills in the workplace showed a high degree, the respondents meet what is expected in the workplace but still can be improved. The study also revealed that there was a significant difference in the level of English communication skills in terms of age and highest educational attainment. On the other hand, there was a significant difference in the degree of English communication skills in the workplace in terms of age and employment status.

The findings also revealed a significant relationship between the level of English communication and degree of English communication skills in the workplace of the TVET Tourism trainees in the province of Capiz.

FAMILY MOTIVATION AND LEARNING BEHAVIOR OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS IN FELIX BALGOS NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL

**Erwin B. Daliva
Dr. Roxanne I. Edrosolano**

ABSTRACT

This study investigated the degree of family motivation in terms of parents', siblings', and relatives' motivation and the level of learning behavior in terms of curricular and extra-curricular activities of the high school students enrolled at the Felix Balgos National High School during the school year 2018-2019. The study also tested the significant mean differences on the students' family motivation and learning behavior when they were grouped according to their age, sex, grade level and estimated family income as well as the relationship between the two dependent variables.

The study which followed a descriptive design included a sample of 233 high school students from a total of 558 students.

The research instrument used was a researcher-made questionnaire which was validated and pretested for reliability. Using the SPSS, data gathered were statistically analyzed through frequency, percentage and means for descriptive statistics; T-test and ANOVA for

significant differences; and the Pearson product correlation coefficient for the relationship between the two dependent variables.

Results of the study revealed that the degree of family motivation was high as shown by the obtained mean of 3.50, and the learning behavior was also high with the obtained mean of 3.80.

There was no significant difference in the degree of motivation when students were grouped according to age, sex, grade level affiliation and estimated family income. For the level of learning behavior, only sex was found to cause a variation where a significant difference was found.

Results of the study further revealed that there was a significant relationship between degree of family motivation and level of learning behavior among the respondents.

AN EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ON ORAL AND SILENT READING OF SELECTED LITERARY PIECES IN ENGLISH

**Cristy Mae H. Besa
Ryan B. Estillomo, Ph.D.**

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to determine the effectiveness of silent reading and oral reading in the comprehension of selected literary pieces among Grade 8 students of Northern Iloilo Polytechnic College (NIPSC) Laboratory Junior High School, Estancia, Iloilo, for the academic year 2018-2019.

This study used the quasi-experimental design. It was conducted at Northern Iloilo Polytechnic State College, Laboratory Junior High School, Estancia, Iloilo during the school year 2018 – 2019. It utilized 40 Grade 8 students as participants with twenty (20) respondents in the control group (silent reading) and twenty (20) respondents in the experimental group (oral reading).

The statistical tools used to analyze and interpret the gathered data were frequency count, mean, standard deviation and Wilcoxon signed - rank test. The Statistical Package for Social Science was used in computing the significant difference and relationship of the chosen variables.

Results showed that the control group (silent reading) had a lower pretest score than the experimental group (oral reading) of the selected literary pieces and in the post-test, the experimental group had higher score than the control group.

No significant difference was found in the pre-test scores between the control and experimental groups, but a significant difference was found in the post-test scores. The group where oral reading was used performed better in understanding literary pieces than those who read the materials silently.

COMMON ERRORS IN GRAMMAR AMONG GRADE 12 STUDENTS OF COLEGIO DE LA PURISIMA CONCEPCION

**Lazabelle A. Bagallon
Ryan B. Estillomo, Ph.D.**

ABSTRACT

This descriptive study is focused on grammatical errors committed by the Grade 12 students of Colegio de la Purisima Concepcion for the school year 2018-2019. Errors were only limited in six categories such as parts of speech, tenses of verb, parallel sentence structure, comma usage, its and it's usage and preposition. Instrument used to gather data was a teacher made test and there is a separate sheet that elicited the socio-demographic profile of the respondents such as sex, kind of junior high school they graduated from and strand.

Results of the study revealed that the most common grammatical error committed by the respondents was on the use of comma. This was followed by the category on parallel sentence structure, then its and it's usage, next is use of preposition, and then followed by verb tense. The least common grammatical error committed by the respondents was on parts of speech. In this study, it was also found out that the male respondents committed more grammatical errors than the females. Also, respondents coming from the Maritime strand committed more grammatical errors than the other strands. However, result of this study showed that there was no significant difference in the number of errors committed by the respondents when grouped according to kind of junior high school they graduated from.

SPIRAL PROGRESSION APPROACH AMONG JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS OF CULASI NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL

**Jean B. Milan
Dr. Monecita A. Villaruz**

ABSTRACT

The study tried to determine the level of awareness on Spiral Progression Approach (SPA) among Junior High school students of Culasi National High School in terms of science concept formation, scientific skills acquisition and scientific attitudes and values development for the school year 2018 - 2019. The respondents were the 228 Junior High school students chosen through simple random sampling. The study used the descriptive research design. The researcher-made survey questionnaire with three parts was used to gather the data. The statistical tools like Frequency count, Mean, F-test, t-test, and Pearson-r were used to analyse the data.

Findings revealed that the respondents level of awareness on Spiral Progression Approach (SPA) among Junior High school students when grouped as a whole in terms of science concept formation, scientific skills acquisition and scientific attitudes and values development was rated "moderately aware".

The level of proficiency for the academic achievement of respondents on the final rating of the previous year and the first quarter grade of the present year was "approaching proficiency".

It was found out that there was no significant difference in the level of awareness on Spiral Progression Approach (SPA) in terms of science concept formation of the respondents when grouped according to sex and age. However, there was a significant difference when grouped according to year level.

Findings revealed that there was no significant difference in the level of awareness on Spiral Progression Approach (SPA) in terms of scientific skills acquisition of the respondents when grouped according to sex and there was a significant difference when grouped according to age and year level.

There was no significant difference in the level of awareness on Spiral Progression Approach (SPA) in terms of scientific attitudes and values development of the respondents when grouped according to sex and age. On the other hand, there was a significant difference when grouped according to year level.

There was a significant difference in the level of proficiency of the academic achievements of the respondents in terms of their final grades in Science of the previous year and their first quarter grades in Science of the present year.

There was a significant relationship between respondents' level of awareness on Spiral Progression Approach (SPA) and their level of proficiency of the academic achievements in terms of the final grades in Science of the previous year and the first quarter grades in Science of the present year.

TEACHER-STUDENT INTERACTION AND COMMUNICATION SKILLS OF SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS IN COLEGIO DE LA PURISIMA CONCEPCION

**Annabelle A. Agaton
Dr. Louis Placido F. Lachica**

ABSTRACT

This descriptive-correlational research tried to determine the teacher-student interaction and its effect on communication skills of Senior High School students of Colegio de la Purisima Concepcion during this school year 2018-2019. Data collected were limited to the teacher-student interaction and communication levels of the respondents. The study focused on teacher-student interaction classified as inside classroom, outside classroom, and off-campus interactions. The levels of communication skills of Senior High School students classified as verbal and non-verbal were also determined.

Results of the study revealed that the extent of teacher-student interaction and levels of communication of the respondents were high. The extent of teacher-student interaction only differed in terms of sex. There was a significant relationship between teacher-student relationship and levels of communication.

Results of the study indicated that as the extent of teacher-student interaction increases, the level of their communication skills increases. When the extent of teacher-student interaction decreases, the level of communication skills decreases.

STAKEHOLDERS' INVOLVEMENT IN RELATION TO THE PERFORMANCE OF PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS IN ROXAS CITY

**Cecile D. Urdas
Dr. Samson B. Begas**

ABSTRACT

The study tried to determine the level of stakeholders' involvement in relation to schools' performance of public elementary schools in Roxas City.

The study utilized the descriptive research design which included a sample of 259 elementary teachers in public schools in Roxas City Division. Data were gathered using a researcher-made survey questionnaire. Frequency, count percentage, mean, analysis, T-test, F-test and Pearson-product-moment correlation coefficient were used to analyse data. The level of significance was set at alpha 0.05.

Results of the study revealed that stakeholders' involvement was high in terms of parents' participation, LGU support and community support.

The level of school performance in terms of teachers' capability and students' achievement was "very high".

Findings show that the level of stakeholders' involvement had no significant difference as perceived by the teachers when the respondents are grouped according to age, sex, civil status and length of service.

The level of school performance had no significant difference as perceived by the teachers when the respondents are grouped according to age, sex, civil status and length of service.

The relationship between stakeholders' involvement and the school performance had a significant relationship.

Finally, the stakeholders' involvement affected the school performance.

**AWARENESS, ENGAGEMENT, AND SATISFACTION OF STUDENTS
ON THE STUDENT SUPPORT SERVICES PROGRAMS OF
COLEGIO DE LA PURISIMA CONCEPCION**

**Raul N. Ticar, Jr.
Engr. Fernando P. Arce**

ABSTRACT

The study was conducted to investigate the awareness, engagement, and satisfaction of students on the implementation of Student Support Services Programs in Colegio de la Purisima Concepcion for school year 2018-2019.

The respondents of the study were 364 randomly selected elementary, junior high school, senior high school and college students. The study used the descriptive-correlational research design. Data were gathered through a researcher-made survey questionnaire. Statistical tools used to analyze and interpret data were frequency count, percentage, mean, t-test, analysis of variance (ANOVA), and Pearson r.

The findings of the study revealed that the student respondents were very highly aware of the CPC student support services programs in terms of student activities and leadership, and highly aware in terms of health services, guidance and counselling services, sports, cultural affairs, and publication.

The student respondents were highly engaged on the CPC student support services programs in terms of health services, guidance and counselling services, sports, cultural affairs, publication, student activities and leadership, and student discipline.

The student respondents were very highly satisfied on the CPC student support services programs in terms of student discipline, and were highly satisfied in terms of health services, guidance and counselling services, sports, cultural affairs, publication, and student activities and leadership.

There was a significant difference in the level of awareness on the CPC student support services programs when respondents were grouped according to age, department affiliation, grade/year level, and mode of residence.

There was a significant difference in the level of engagement on the CPC student support services programs when respondents were grouped according to age, sex, department affiliation, and grade/year level.

There was a significant difference in the level of satisfaction on the CPC student support services programs when respondents were grouped according to age, department affiliation, grade/year level.

There was a significant relationship between the level of awareness and the level of satisfaction on the CPC student support services programs.

There was a significant relationship between the level of engagement and the level of satisfaction on the CPC student support services programs.

PERSONALITY TRAITS AND CLASSROOM MANAGEMENT OF ELEMENTARY TEACHERS IN THE 2ND DISTRICT OF CAPIZ

**May Joy P. Bito-on
Dr. Samson B. Begas**

ABSTRACT

This study determined the relationship between personality traits and classroom management of elementary teachers in the 2nd district of Capiz for the school year 2018-2019. The study used the descriptive and correlational methods of research. A stratified random sampling was used to determine the respondents. Three hundred three (303) out of 1,256 elementary teachers from the 12 districts in the 2nd district of Capiz, were proportionally allocated as the research participants of the study.

The researcher-made questionnaire was used to gather the needed information and data. It was subjected to validity and reliability testing and was found valid and reliable, hence, utilized in this study. Frequency, percentage and mean were used to analyse descriptive data, the t-test and f-test for differences and Pearson product-moment correlation coefficient for relationship. Significance was determined on a 0.05 level of significance.

The degree of personality traits of the elementary teachers in the 2nd district of Capiz was "evident" in terms of openness, agreeableness, and emotional stability and "very evident" in terms of conscientiousness.

The respondents' level of classroom management was "very evident" in terms of physical environment and behavioral management.

Significant differences in the degree of personality traits of elementary teachers were found when they were grouped according to age, civil status, academic rank and length of service but not in terms of their sex and educational attainment.

Significant differences in the level of classroom management of the respondents were found when they were grouped according to

age and civil status but not in terms of their sex, educational attainment, academic rank and length of service.

Results of the study further revealed that there was a significant relationship between elementary teachers' degree of personality traits and their level of classroom management.

EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITIES AND LEARNING DOMAINS OF KINDERGARTNERS

**Jazzie C. Peralta
Dr. Evangeline B. Ybañez**

ABSTRACT

This study was conducted to investigate the extent of participation on extracurricular activities and level of learning domains of kindergartners as perceived by kinder and grades I to IV teachers. There were 234 respondents chosen through random sampling. The study used descriptive correlational research design. Data were gathered through the use of researcher made questionnaire validated by the experts. In analyzing and interpreting the data, frequency, percentage, mean, T-Test, ANOVA and Pearson r were used.

The findings revealed that as perceived by the teacher respondents, kindergartners had outstanding extent of participation in terms of physical development related activities and very good extent of participation in terms of socio-cultural development related activities.

Their level of learning domains in terms of social, emotional, gross motor and literacy and communications were very good.

There was no significant difference in the extent of participation in extracurricular activities when grouped according to variables (sex, marital status, age, length of service, teaching affiliation and highest educational attainment).

Likewise, there was no significant difference in the extent of participation in extracurricular activities when grouped according to sex, marital status, age, length of service affiliation and highest educational attainment but significant in terms of teaching affiliation.

Participation in extracurricular activities of kindergartners was associated with their learning domains.

SCHOOL CLINIC STAFF READINESS AND QUALITY SERVICES AMONG PRIVATE SCHOOLS IN ROXAS CITY

**Gaycebel B. De Los Santos
Dr. Samson B. Begas**

ABSTRACT

The study was conducted to describe the degree of school clinic staff readiness in terms of knowledge, skills and attitude and the level of quality of school clinic services in terms of access to primary health care, identification and solution of health problems and comprehensive and appropriate health education. Differences in the degree of school clinic staff readiness and level of quality of school clinic services as well as to possible relationship between the dependent variables among private schools in Roxas City for the school year 2018 – 2019. A sample of 232 tertiary teachers from the private schools in Roxas City was proportionally allocated by school. They composed the research participants of the study. The descriptive – correlation survey method was used.

Data were gathered through a research-made questionnaire which was pilot tested with .870 reliability using Cronbach alpha and validated by pool of experts including the advisory committee.

Results revealed that the degree of school clinic staff readiness in terms of knowledge, skills and attitude were very satisfactory as perceived by the tertiary teachers.

Results further revealed that the level of quality of school clinic services in terms of access to primary health care, identification and solution of the problem and comprehensive and appropriate health education were also very satisfactory as perceived by the respondents in the academic year 2018 – 2019.

Generally, this study revealed a significant positive relationship between the degree of school clinic staff readiness in terms of knowledge, skills and attitude and level of quality of school clinic services in terms of access to primary health care, identification and solution of the problem and comprehensive and appropriate health education as perceived by the tertiary teachers in the private schools in Roxas City, Capiz.

GADGET USE AND STUDY HABITS OF SELECTED INTERMEDIATE PUPILS IN THE DIVISION OF ROXAS CITY

**Marianne Grace G. Gotico
Dr. Monecita A. Villaruz**

ABSTRACT

The study investigated the possible relationship between the extent of gadgets use and level of study habits of intermediate pupils in Roxas City Division for the school year 2018-2019. The stratified random sample of 253 intermediate pupils from selected private school in Roxas City. A researcher made questionnaire was formulated, and was subjected for validation, and a reliability testing. This was used to gather the needed data to answer the specific problems of the study.

This study was a descriptive correlational research using the quantitative method. The data were gathered through a researcher-made questionnaire which was pilot-tested with 0.873 reliability using Cronbach alpha and validated by a pool of experts including the advisory committee.

The statistical tool used in this study was mean, frequency, percentage, t-test, F-test, and pearson-r and were set at 0.05 alpha level of significance.

Results revealed that intermediate pupils in Roxas City Division sometimes use gadgets in the components of frequency and time duration and often use gadgets with the purpose.

Results further revealed that the level of study habits both assignment/homework and lessons/exam review was often do by the intermediate pupils in Roxas City.

Generally this study, revealed a significant positive relationships between the extent of gadgets use and the level of study habits of intermediate pupils in Roxas City Division.

THE IMPLEMENTATION OF DISASTER RISK REDUCTION MANAGEMENT PROGRAM AND THE DISASTER RISK REDUCTION PREPAREDNESS OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS IN THE DISTRICT OF SIGMA, CAPIZ

**Stepenson D. Castañeda
Dr. Salvio E. Llanera**

ABSTRACT

The study was conducted to determine the extent of implementation of disaster risk reduction management program and disaster risk preparedness of secondary students in Sigma, Capiz.

A random sample of 1,394 High school students from municipality of Sigma, province of Capiz, almost equally allocated by High school grade level was considered to be the respondents of the study.

Data were gathered through the use of researcher-made survey questionnaire pilot tested with 0.876 reliability using Cronbach alpha and validated by a pool of experts including the advisory committee.

The result shows that disaster risk reduction management program (DRRMP) of the school as perceived by high school students of Sigma, Capiz was "frequently implemented" in terms of personnel, physical facilities and activities.

Generally, the students have a high level of disaster-risk preparedness, that is, they are adequately prepared for man-made disaster and always prepared for natural disaster.

There are significant differences on the extent of disaster risk reduction management program (DRRMP) of the school in general when students were classified according to their socio-demographic profile such as age, sex, high school grade level, and residence.

In any type of disasters, when respondents were grouped according to their age, and high school grade level, significant variations in scores in determining the level of disaster risk preparedness of students in general were noted.

Specifically, there was significant differences in the scores in determining the level of disaster risk preparedness of students in terms of man-made disasters when grouped according to their age, sex, and high school grade level.

For natural disasters, when respondents were classified according to their age, sex, and high school grade level, significant differences in scores in determining the level of disaster risk preparedness of students were observed.

There were highly significant positive correlations between scores on extent of DRRMP of school (in terms of personnel, physical facilities, activities, and in general) and the scores in determining the level of disaster risk preparedness of students in terms of man-made, natural and in general.

**MANAGEMENT PRACTICES AND ADMINISTRATIVE PERFORMANCE
AMONG PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS
IN THE DIVISION OF ROXAS CITY**

**James Michael V. Aller
Dr. Salvio E. Llanera**

ABSTRACT

This descriptive-correlational research aimed to determine the level of management practices and administrative performance among public elementary school administrators in the Division of Roxas City. The data were gathered through a valid researcher-made questionnaire. The statistical tools used in this study were frequency count, percentage, mean, t-test, F-test, and Pearson product-moment correlation coefficient. The level of significance was set at alpha 0.05.

The level of management practices of public elementary school administrators in the Division of Roxas City in terms of time, finance, human resource, technology and learning environment were perceived by the respondents as outstanding. The level of administrative performance in terms of leadership, governance, accountability, knowledge, and curriculum and learning were also perceived by the respondents as outstanding.

There was a significant difference in the level of management practices when respondents were grouped according to sex but no significant difference when grouped according to age, educational attainment, position, and length of service.

There was no significant difference in the level of administrative performance when grouped according to respondents' socio-demographic profile. Furthermore, management practices were significantly related to administrative performance of public elementary school administrators in the Division of Roxas City.

INTERNET USE AND SOCIAL INTERACTION AMONG SELECTED JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS IN PANAY ISLAND

**Angelita B. Becares
Dr. Roxanne I. Edrosolano**

ABSTRACT

The study assessed the degree of Internet use and the level of social interaction of the junior high school students of the four provinces in Panay Island for the academic year 2018-2019. The descriptive-correlational design was used to gather quantitative data. Qualitative data were gathered from the focus group discussion, with the students themselves as participants.

The independent variable of the study is the demographic profile of the junior high school students with the following indicators: age, sex, grade level, monthly family income and monetary daily allowance. The dependent variables are the degree of Internet use with the following indicators: social media, online games and video sharing sites and the level of social interaction with indicators such as the family, peers and social community.

The results of the study revealed that the junior high school students involved in this study often used the Internet in order to have communication with others using the social media, seldom used online games, and seldom used video sharing sites such as YouTube without uploading videos on these sites. The level of social interaction with family and peers was "moderately high" but they had a "low" level of social interaction with the social community. Results further revealed that the degree of Internet use of the junior high school students was significantly related to their level of social interaction.

As the output of the study, the Internet use policy for junior high school students was developed. This policy tackled the appropriate educational and ethical uses of the Internet, identified student responsibilities, and outlined procedures for enforcing the behavior on the Internet and handling violations.

TEEN CENTER PROGRAM AND STUDENTS' WELL-BEING IN PANAY ISLAND

**Marie Carmel Arlante Batuampo
Dr. Herminia B. Gomez**

ABSTRACT

This study investigated the degree of implementation of the Teen Center Program and the level of well-being of students in selected schools in Panay Island for academic year 2018-2019.

Differences in the degree of implementation of the teen center program and the level of well-being of students were determined in terms of selected profiles and the relationship between the degree of implementation of the teen center program and the level of well-being of students was also determined. A random sample of 2,152 respondents out of 15,467 junior high school students of some selected schools in Panay Island composed the respondents of the study.

In like manner, a purposive sampling of 12 junior high school students were chosen to be the participants for the FGD.

The study used the descriptive-correlational design employing quantitative and qualitative data.

Data were gathered through the use of researcher-made questionnaire and a focus group discussion, pilot tested with 0.885 reliability using Cronbach alpha and validated by a pool of experts including the advisory committee.

In this study, results revealed that Teen Center Program in the schools covered in the study were regularly implemented and there was consistency in the performance of the implementer only that it needs sustainability in terms of the facilities of the center.

Results of the study also showed that the students' well-being regularly manifests the expected situation only that their spiritual aspect needs sustainability.

The findings revealed that there was a significant differences on mean scores in determining the degree of implementation of the Teen Center Program in general when respondents were grouped according to sex, age, and home location.

Furthermore, results revealed that there was a significant differences on mean scores in determining the level of well-being of the respondents in general when they are grouped according to their sex, age, and home location.

Finally, the findings demonstrated that most of the respondents were all aware of the Teen Center Program of their school. They were aware of the program's advantages and benefits that would enhance their well-being.

LITERACY AND LEADERSHIP SKILLS OF BARANGAY OFFICIALS IN ROXAS CITY

**Ruel Panes Faderan
Dr. Monecita A. Villaruz**

ABSTRACT

This study titled **“Literacy and Leadership Skills of Barangay Officials in Roxas City”** was conducted in order to appraise the level of literacy such as communication, numeracy, and language skills of barangay officials and the degree of their community leadership in terms of building trust, empowering others, collaborative goal setting, and problem-solving.

The study utilized a descriptive-correlational design to determine the association of variables among a randomly selected sample of 230 out of 517 barangays officials in Roxas City. A researcher-made questionnaire was used to gather data.

Results of the study revealed that the levels of literacy on communication, numeracy, and language skills of barangay officials were satisfactory.

The study also revealed that the degree of respondents' community leadership ranged from satisfactory to very satisfactory. The relationship between the respondents' profile and their literacy skills, was not significant except for position in terms of their numeracy skills.

Results also revealed that the relationship between the respondents' profile and the degree of leadership, in terms of building trust, empowering others, collaborative goal setting, and problem-solving, was not significant. On the other hand, the relationship between the respondents' literacy skills and their community leadership was significant.

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

2020

SOCIAL SUPPORT AND SELF-EFFICACY OF SECONDARY TEACHERS IN PANAY ISLAND

**Allan A. Alovera
Evangeline B. Ybañez, Ed.D.**

ABSTRACT

This descriptive-correlational study was conducted to determine the level of social support and self-efficacy of the secondary teachers in Panay Island. Mixed method of research employing quantitative and qualitative approaches in gathering the data were used. A random sample of 251 secondary teachers from Panay Island were the chosen respondents of the study.

Data were gathered using a researcher-made survey questionnaire pilot tested with 0.891 reliability using Cronbach alpha and validated by a pool of experts such as English critic, research expert, statistician as well as the advisory committee.

Generally, secondary school teachers had very good level of social support. Teachers had very good level of social support in all three indicators such as availability, quality and impact. Secondary school teachers had very good degree of self-efficacy. In terms of classroom function and school function, secondary teachers had outstanding degree of self-efficacy. On the other hand, in terms of academic community function and family function, secondary teachers had very good degree of self-efficacy.

Demographic profile such as educational attainment, position and length of service tended to affect the level of social support of secondary school teachers. On the other hand, age, sex, and civil status did not affect the level of social support of secondary school teachers.

Self-efficacy of secondary school teachers significantly differed in terms of various demographic profile such as sex, educational attainment, position and length of service. Age and civil status did not affect the degree of self-efficacy of teachers.

Lastly, the level of social support was found to significantly affect the teachers' self-efficacy. Some recommendations were laid by the researcher to promote and foster social support and build self-efficacy among the teachers.

INTERPERSONAL RELATIONS AND MANAGEMENT OF SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS IN THE SELECTED CENTRAL SCHOOLS IN PANAY ISLAND

**Romer A. Asis
Herminia B. Gomez, Ed.D.**

ABSTRACT

The study investigated 220 elementary school teachers' assessment of the interpersonal relations and school management of administrators in the selected Central Schools in Panay Island during the school year 2019-2020.

The descriptive-correlational design was used in the study. The survey questionnaire and the focus group discussion were used to gather the data. Respondents consisted of elementary school of the schools covered in the study. The statistical tools used to interpret and analyze the data were frequency count, percentage, mean, t-test, ANOVA and Pearson r.

Results of the study showed that the level of interpersonal relations of school administrators in terms of communication and presentation, decision-making, and conflict resolution were very satisfactory. The degree of school management of administrators in terms of structural democracy, equality of opportunity and flexibility, and stability were very satisfactory.

Significant differences was found on the level of interpersonal relations of the school administrators where respondents were grouped according to length of service. Respondents' sex, age, marital status and highest educational attainment did not cause significant variations. As to the degree of school management of school administrators, all selected profile were found not significant.

Significant relationship was found between the level of interpersonal relations and school management of administrators of the Central Schools in Region VI.

SOFT SKILLS AND COMPETENCE OF EDUCATIONAL MANAGERS IN PANAY ISLAND

**Micle S. Haguisan
Evangeline B. Ybañez, Ed.D.**

ABSTRACT

The study determined the level of soft skills of educational managers in the areas of communication, trustworthiness, and problem solving skills to the degree of competence and their relationship. It used the descriptive-correlational design, specifically the descriptive method was supplemented by data from the focus grouped discussion. The quantitative data were gathered through questionnaire, while the focus group discussion were gathered through Kruger's model of discussion method. The respondents of the study were the two hundred fifty one (251) teachers of the biggest national high schools in Panay Island. The statistical tools used were the frequency count, percentage, and mean, T-Test for independent samples, and the Pearson R. Results of the study showed that the level of soft skills of educational managers in Panay Island when taken as a whole and in terms of communication, trustworthiness, and problem solving skills were found to be "very satisfactory". The degree of competence of educational managers in Panay Island when taken as a whole and in terms of human resource, material resource, and financial resource management were also "very satisfactory". There were no significant differences in the level of soft skills of educational managers in terms of communication, trustworthiness, and problem solving skills when respondents were grouped according to sex, age, civil status, length of service, position and educational attainment.

The degree of competence of educational managers in terms of human, material, and financial resources management when grouped according to sex, age, civil status, length of service, position, and educational attainment were not significant. Lastly, there was a significant relationship between the level of soft skills of educational managers and their degree of competence regardless of their socio-demographic profile.

COMMUNITY EXTENSION ENGAGEMENT AND SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY OF SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS IN PANAY ISLAND

**Florentino P. Villaruel, Jr.
Herminia B. Gomez, Ed.D.**

ABSTRACT

This study sought to determine the level of the community extension engagement and the extent of social responsibility of senior high school students in Panay Island during the school year 2019 – 2020.

The descriptive-correlational design was utilized using a combination of quantitative and qualitative data. The correlation method of research was used to measure the relationship between the variables covered in the study.

All inferential statistics used alpha 0.05 level of significance. Statistical data were analyzed and processed through the SPSS. The descriptive statistics of SPSS was used for the analysis for weighted mean and to determine the level of community extension engagement of the senior high school students in Panay.

The measure of association or correlation (Pearson-r) was used to determine the relationship between the level of community extension engagement and the extent of social responsibility of respondents.

Interviews were conducted to collect qualitative data. Qualitative information was scrutinized in order to come up with familiarized themes and to support the quantitative data on the level of community extension engagement and extent of social responsibility of respondents.

Findings of the study showed that the level of school-based and community-based extension engagement and the extent of social responsibility of respondents were both significantly “outstanding” within expectation when they were grouped according to sex, age, grade level, and track.

**COMMUNICATION EFFECTIVENESS AND WORK ATTITUDES
IN PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS
IN ROXAS CITY DIVISION**

**Agnes E. Alimonsurin
Fernando P. Arce, LPT, RECE, MSECE**

ABSTRACT

The study was conducted to investigate the communication effectiveness of public elementary school academic managers and work attitudes of public elementary school teachers in Roxas City Division during the Academic Year 2019-2020.

The respondents of the study were 230 randomly selected public elementary school teachers in Roxas City Division. The study used the descriptive-correlational research design. Data were gathered through a researcher-made survey questionnaire. Statistical tools used to analyze and interpret data were frequency count, percentage, mean, t-test, analysis of variance (ANOVA), and Pearson r.

The findings of the study revealed that the degree of communication effectiveness of public elementary school academic managers in Roxas City Division as perceived by public elementary school teachers was very high in terms of verbal and non-verbal communications.

Furthermore, findings revealed that the extent of work attitudes of public elementary school teachers in Roxas City Division was high in terms of positive attitudes, and low in terms of negative attitudes.

There was a significant difference in the degree of communication effectiveness of public elementary school academic managers as perceived by public elementary school teachers when they were grouped according to school type. There were no significant differences in the degree of communication effectiveness of public elementary school academic managers as perceived by public elementary school teachers when they were grouped according to sex, age, designation, length of service, and educational attainment.

There was a significant difference in the extent of work attitudes of public elementary school teachers when they were grouped according to school type. There were no differences in the extent of work attitudes of public elementary school teachers when they were grouped according to sex, age, designation, length of service, and educational attainment.

There was a significant relationship between the communication effectiveness of public elementary school academic managers and the work attitudes of the public elementary school teachers.

VIDEO-CLIP INSTRUCTION ON ENGLISH PERFORMANCE OF GRADE 6 PUPILS

**Nezen E. Ampuyos
Monecita A. Villaruz, PhD.**

ABSTRACT

The study aimed to investigate the effect of Video-Clip Instruction on the pupils' English performance and utilized thirty (30) grade 6-pupils of Lonoy Elementary School who were officially enrolled during school year 2019-2020. The study used quasi-experimental design. The experimental group used the video-clip instruction while the control group utilized conventional method of teaching. The study was conducted from November 4 to 29, 2019 covering four (4) weeks video-clip instruction and conventional method respectively.

The data was subjected to descriptive statistics such as percentage and mean while the inferential tests used for data analyses were the t-test for inferential data with a level of significance set at 0.05 alpha level.

The pupils' English performance is considered good, this condition is occasionally manifested.

Moreover, the pupils exhibit very well before the conduct of the study, while after the conduct of the study they exhibited excellent performance in their English.

Furthermore, the pupils' English performance in the pre-tests and post-tests of the control group is not the same.

Lastly, the pupils' English performance in the pre-tests and post-tests of the experimental group is related.

ONLINE INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS USAGE AND QUALITY TEACHING AMONG PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOL TEACHERS IN THE DIVISION OF CAPIZ

**Ella Mae D. Balgos
Samson B. Begas, Ph.D.**

ABSTRACT

The study aimed to determine the extent of online instructional materials usage and quality teaching among public elementary school teachers in the Division of Capiz for the school year 2019-2020. The respondents were the 223 public elementary school intermediate

teachers and 1,905 public elementary school intermediate pupils. The study used the descriptive-correlational research design. A researcher-made questionnaire with three parts was used to gather the data. The statistical tools used in this study were frequency count, mean, t-test, and Pearson product-moment correlation coefficient. The level of significance was set at alpha 0.05.

Findings revealed that the extent of online instructional materials usage of public elementary school teachers in the Division of Capiz in terms of audio, visual, and audio-visual, as well as the level of quality teaching in terms of content, presentation, presentation, and learning were perceived by the respondents as at the highest extent.

It was found out that there was a significant difference in the extent of online instructional materials usage when respondents were grouped according to teacher and pupil respondents.

There was a significant difference in the level of quality teaching when grouped according to teacher and pupil respondents.

Furthermore, online instructional materials usage was significantly related to quality teaching of public elementary school teachers in the Division of Capiz.

SITUATIONAL LEADERSHIP AND SCHOOL MANAGEMENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOL PRINCIPALS IN ROXAS CITY

Jay D. Bolaño
Samson B. Begas, Ph.D.

ABSTRACT

This study sought to determine levels of situational leadership and school management of Public School Principals in the Division of Roxas City as perceived by their teachers during the School Year 2019-2020.

A researcher-made questionnaire was used to gather needed data. The statistical tools used to analyze and interpret data were frequency count, percentage, mean, t-test, analysis of variance and Pearson r. The level of significance was set at alpha 0.05.

The result revealed that the respondents perceived the level of situational leadership and school management of public school principals as "outstanding".

The level of situational leadership and school management of public school principals as perceived by the respondents remained the same when the teachers were grouped according to their sex, age, educational qualification and length of service.

Furthermore, the level of situational leadership was significantly related to the level of school management of public school principals as perceived by the respondents.

SCHOOL-BASED FEEDING PROGRAM AND SCHOOL ENGAGEMENT IN THE SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF CAPIZ

**Kim C. Carrillo
Samson B. Begas, Ph.D.**

ABSTRACT

The study was limited to determine the relationship between extent of school-based feeding program and school engagement of pupils as perceived by their teachers for the academic year 2019–2020. The respondents of this study were limited to the public elementary school heads and teachers in the second congressional district of Capiz.

The study was used the descriptive-correlational research design. The researcher-made questionnaire was used to gather the needed data. The statistical tools were limited to frequency, percentage, mean, t-test, and Pearson r. The level of significance was set at alpha .05. All statistical data were computer processed.

The major findings of the study were the extent of school-based feeding program of pupils at the second congressional district of Capiz in terms of implementation, policy and complementary activities was found to be “outstanding”.

The level of school engagement of pupils at the second congressional district of Capiz in terms of cognitive, emotional and behavioural was exhibit to be “always”.

There is no significant difference in the school-based feeding program of pupils at the second congressional district of Capiz as assessed by the school heads and teachers.

There is no significant difference in the school engagement of pupils at the second congressional district of Capiz as assessed by the school heads and teachers.

There is a significant relationship between extent of school-based feeding program and level of school engagement among pupils in the second congressional district of Capiz as assessed by the school heads and teachers.

**RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATIVE PERFORMANCE
AMONG PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS
IN THE DIVISION OF ROXAS CITY**

**John Bernard J. Buensalido
Monecita A. Villaruz, Ph.D.**

ABSTRACT

This study determined the levels of resource management practices and administrative performance among public elementary school administrators in the Division of Roxas City. A descriptive-correlational research design was used.. It was conducted in the Division of Roxas City during the school year 2019 – 2020. This study utilized 256 public elementary school teachers as respondents selected by the use of random sampling procedure and proportionally allocated per school. The research instrument used to gather the needed data was a valid and reliable researcher-made questionnaire. The researcher used frequency count, percentage, mean, t-test, F-test, ANOVA, and Pearson r as statistical tools to analyze and interpret the gathered data. The gathered data were computer-processed using the IBM SPSS Statistics.

The extent of resource management practices of public elementary school administrators in the Division of Roxas City in terms of human resource and physical resource were perceived by the respondents as highly practiced. The level of administrative performance in terms of knowledge, leadership and accountability were also perceived by the respondents was outstanding.

There was a significant difference in the extent of resource management practices when respondents were grouped according to age but no significant difference when grouped according to sex, educational attainment, position and length service.

There was also significant difference in the level of administrative performance when grouped according to respondents' age and no significant difference when grouped according sex, educational attainment, position and length of service. Furthermore, resource management practices were significantly related to administrative performance of public elementary school administrators in the Division of Roxas City.

CONFLICT MANAGEMENT STYLES OF PUBLIC-SCHOOL PRINCIPALS AND SCHOOL CLIMATE IN UNIT III – DIVISION OF CAPIZ

**Mae Flor F. Bolido
Ivy G. Gorriceta, Ph.D.**

ABSTRACT

The study investigated public school teachers' assessment of the extent of conflict management styles of public-school principals and the degree of school climate in Unit III in the Division of Capiz. It specifically sought to determine the extent of conflict management styles and degree of school climate. This was a descriptive-correlational study which covered two hundred eighty-two (282) randomly selected public elementary school teachers in the Districts of Dao, Jamindan, Mambusao East, Mabusao West, and Sigma, Capiz.

A researcher-made questionnaire which was subjected to validity and reliability testing was used to gather the needed information and data. Frequency, percentage and mean were used to analyze descriptive data, the t-test and f-test for differences and Pearson product moment correlation coefficient for relationship. Significance was determined on a 0.05 alpha level of significance.

As perceived by elementary school teachers, public-school principals in Unit III-Division of Capiz were consistent in demonstrating their conflict management styles most of the time. The school climate in Unit III – Division of Capiz was regularly within expectations. The socio-demographic profile of the elementary school teachers did not affect their perception of the conflict management styles of public-school principals while highest educational attainment affected teachers' perception of the degree of school climate in Unit III-Division of Capiz. Conflict management styles of public-school principals and the school climate in Unit III-Division of Capiz were mutually dependent.

CORRELATES OF SCHOOL-BASED CONFLICTS IN THE DISTRICT OF PILAR: A QUALITATIVE STUDY

**Tessie Rabino Buenafe
Ivy G. Gorriceta, Ph.D.**

ABSTRACT

The study tried to determine the correlates of school-based conflicts in the District of Pilar that could yield implications for the development of the school-based conflict management activities. The researcher used a qualitative research approach. Focus Group Discussion (FGD) was used to gather data with selected teachers, students and parents in the District of Pilar as participants. Gathered data were analyzed using content analysis method of Lou (2019). Conflicts at the school were ascribed as differences of opinion and negative situations.

School conflicts were generally present in between and among teachers, between teachers and students, in between and among students, and between parents and teachers. The study revealed that conflict between and among teachers were caused by factors like failure to understand, unclear conversations, and actions. Lack of discipline, failure of parents, and favoritism caused conflict between teachers and students. Misunderstanding, trouble, and bullying were the factors in between and among students. Conflict arose between parents and teachers due to factors such as misunderstanding, miscommunication, and mental tension.

Conflict was present within the school environment and the study determined its effects to teachers, students, and parents. Deterrent of progress, working relations, and communication gap were the effects to teachers. The effects were poor development, prejudice, and trouble and chaos to students. The study further disclosed that mental tension and uncooperativeness were the effects to parents.

Engaging members of the school to open communication such as attendance and participation to symposium and in – service training (for teachers), team building activities, regular meetings, and organization of the parents' and teachers' day celebration could hold a positive impact to address school-based conflicts.

EFFECTIVENESS AND PERFORMANCE OF PUBLIC SCHOOL PRINCIPALS IN THE DIVISION OF ROXAS CITY

**Dawnie Ann L. Casuga
Ivy G. Gorriceta, Ph.D.**

ABSTRACT

The study was conducted to determine the effectiveness and performance of public elementary school principals in the Division of Roxas City. The study utilized the descriptive-correlational research design which consists of two- hundred sixty one (261) randomly selected public elementary school teachers in Roxas City Division. Data were gathered through a researcher-made questionnaire and analyzed using SPSS Version 21 for Windows using frequency, t-test for independent samples and Pearson r. The level of significance was set at alpha 0.05.

Results of the study revealed that the degree of school effectiveness in terms of instructional leadership was found to be 'very high'. Likewise, in terms of the level of school performance, there is also a 'very high' result.

On the other hand, age, gender, civil status, educational qualification and years of teaching experience caused no significant variations to the level of school performance of public elementary school principals in the Division of Roxas City. Significant relationship was found between the degree of school effectiveness and the level of school performance of public school principals in the Division of Roxas City.

TENSITY AND ADAPTATION STRATEGIES AMONG PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOL TEACHERS IN UNIT I – SCHOOLS DIVISION OF CAPIZ

**Jonlou Oloroso Dalida
Ivy G. Gorriceta, Ph.D.**

ABSTRACT

The study described the tensity and adaptation strategies of public elementary school teachers in Unit I - Schools Division of Capiz for the school year 2019 – 2020. The study used the descriptive and correlational methods of research. A stratified random sampling was used to determine the respondents. Two hundred sixty – eight (268) out

of 813 public elementary teachers from the 4 districts in Unit I – Schools Division of Capiz, were proportionally allocated as the research participants of the study.

The researcher – made questionnaire was used to gather the needed information and data. It was subjected to validity and reliability testing and was found valid and reliable, hence, utilized in this study. Statistical tools used were frequency, percentage, weighted mean, T – Test, F – Test or ANOVA, and Pearson – r of the Statistical Package for Social Sciences v. 20 (SPSS). Significance was determined on a 0.5 level of significance.

The level of tensity of the public elementary teachers in Unit I – Schools Division of Capiz was “fairly high” in terms of home and “high” in terms of work and community.

The respondents' degree of adaptation strategies was “very high” in terms of physical, social, emotional, and spiritual.

Significant difference in the level of tensity of public elementary teachers was not found when they were grouped according to sex, age, civil status, educational attainment and monthly income.

Significant difference in the degree of adaptation strategies of public elementary teachers was not found when they were grouped according to sex, age, civil status, educational attainment and monthly income.

The researcher found that there was a positive highly significant correlation between the level of tensity and the degree of adaptation strategies among public elementary school teachers in Unit I - Schools Division of Capiz.

INSTRUCTIONAL COMPETENCY AND JOB SATISFACTION OF TEACHERS IN UNIT III – SCHOOLS DIVISION OF CAPIZ

**Johna E. Dizon
Evangeline B. Ybañez, Ed.D.**

ABSTRACT

This research determined the degree of instructional competency and the level of job satisfaction of teachers in Unit III – Schools Division of Capiz.

It utilized the descriptive-correlational research design utilizing the descriptive technique, and included 282 teachers in Unit III – Schools Division of Capiz. This study was conducted during second semester of school year 2019-2020. Data were gathered through a researcher-made questionnaire validated by the experts. Data were analyzed

and interpreted using SPSS Version 21 for Windows using frequency, percentage, mean, Kruskal-Wallis Test, Mann-Whitney U-Test and Spearman's rho.

The findings revealed that majority of the teacher-respondents were aged 40-49 years old, which means that most of the respondents were on their forties and majority of them were females. Moreover, most of the respondents served as elementary teacher for 10-19 years, married and graduated a college degree.

Generally, the degree of instructional competency of teachers in Unit III – Schools Division of Capiz was “excellent”.

The level of job satisfaction of Teachers in Unit III – Schools Division of Capiz was “highly satisfied”.

There was no significant difference in the degree of instructional competency of teachers in Unit III – Schools Division of Capiz. Furthermore, it was found out that there was no significant difference in the level of job satisfaction of teachers in Unit III – Schools Division of Capiz.

There was a significant relationship between the degree of instructional competency and the level of job satisfaction of teachers in Unit III – Schools Division of Capiz.

It was recommended that school heads may develop appropriate reward system to give recognitions and appreciations to the commendable performance and contributions of the teachers. This should be included in the charter of operations of schools.

Schools need to develop a more effective teacher development program. This can be done by allowing teachers to pursue post graduate programs and attend seminars for the purpose of developing effective teaching skills.

SUICIDE AWARENESS AND HELP-SEEKING BEHAVIOR AMONG STUDENTS OF CULASI NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL

Ma. Judith J. Francisco
Caressa Lynn A. Siglos, RPh., M.A. Psych.

ABSTRACT

The study was conducted to describe the level of suicide awareness in terms of concepts, manifestations, causes, and effects and the level of help-seeking behavior in terms of openness, willingness, and accessibility among high school students of Culasi National High School for the school year 2019 - 2020. The respondents were the two hundred thirty two (232) junior high school students chosen through

simple random sampling. The study used the descriptive- correlational research design. The researcher-made survey questionnaire with two parts was used to gather the data. frequency count, mean, f-test, t-test, and Pearson-r were used to analyse the data.

Findings revealed that the respondents' level of suicide awareness as a whole and in terms of concepts, manifestations, cause, and effects was rated "highly aware".

The degree of help-seeking behavior among high school students as a whole and in terms of openness, willingness, and accessibility was rated "highly aware".

It was found out that there were no significant differences in the level of suicide awareness when respondents were grouped according to sex, age, grade level, and living arrangement.

Findings revealed that there were no significant differences in the degree of help-seeking behavior of the respondents when grouped according to sex, age, grade level, and living arrangement.

There was a significant relationship between respondents' level of suicide awareness and their degree of help-seeking behavior.

SCHOOL ENGAGEMENT AND MOTIVATION AMONG INTERMEDIATE PUPILS OF PANAY CENTRAL SCHOOL

**Fanny Mae A. Golbiogo
Monecita A. Villaruz, Ph.D.**

ABSTRACT

This study investigated the extent of school engagement and the level of learners' motivation among the intermediate pupils of Panay Central School in Municipality of Panay, Capiz.

The study used the descriptive-correlational research design. This study utilized two hundred twenty six (226) randomly selected pupils for school year 2019-2020 as respondents. The research instrument used to gather the needed data was a researcher-made questionnaire. The researcher used frequency count, percentage, mean, t-test, F-test and Pearson r as statistical tools to analyze and interpret the gathered data. The gathered data were computer-processed using the IBM SPSS Statistics.

Results showed that the extent of school engagement among the intermediate pupils in terms of co-curricular and extra-curricular activities were "very engaged" and the level of motivation in terms of intrinsic and extrinsic motivation was "very satisfactory".

There were no significant differences on the extent of school engagement in terms of co-curricular activities when the pupils were grouped according to parent's income and age for both co-curricular and extra-curricular activities. However, there were a significant difference in the extent of school engagement when pupils were grouped according to age and grade level.

On the level of motivation, there was a significant difference in terms of intrinsic and extrinsic when respondents were grouped according to parent's income. However, there was a significant difference in the level of motivation when pupils were grouped according to grade level. Furthermore, the respondents' extent of school engagement and the level of motivation showed a significant relationship.

EMPOWERMENT PRACTICES AND ORGANIZATIONAL EFFECTIVENESS OF PRINCIPALS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN UNIT IV- DIVISION OF CAPIZ

**Rinalyn L. Francisco
Evangeline B. Ybañez, Ed.D.**

ABSTRACT

The study was conducted to determine the level of empowerment practices, and the degree of organizational effectiveness of Principals in Public Schools in Unit IV- Division of Capiz during the School Year 2019-2020.

This was a descriptive correlational research with two hundred ninety (290) randomly selected public elementary school teachers in Unit IV-Division of Capiz. Data were gathered through a researcher-made questionnaire and analyzed using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) Version 21 for Windows using Kruskal-Wallis Test, Mann-Whitney U Test and Spearman's rho correlation.

Based on teachers' views, the level of empowerment practices of principals in public schools in Unit IV-Division of Capiz was "highly practiced". On the other hand the degree of organizational effectiveness of principals in public schools in Unit IV-Division of Capiz was "highly effective".

Results of the Kruskal- Wallis test and Man-Whitney U-test revealed that among the socio-demographic profile of the respondents in terms of the level of empowerment practices of principals in public schools in Unit IV-Division of Capiz a significant difference was found

out in their age, highest educational attainment and length of service. Furthermore, it was found out that in terms of the degree of organizational effectiveness there was a significant difference in profile according to sex, age and highest educational attainment.

The level of empowerment practices and the degree of organizational effectiveness of principals in public schools in Unit IV-Division of Capiz were significantly related.

LIFE-CAREER SKILLS TEACHING AND DEVELOPMENT OF INTERMEDIATE LEARNERS IN THE DISTRICT OF PONTEVEDRA, CAPIZ

Leah B. Dellota
Ivy G. Gorriceta, Ph.D.

ABSTRACT

This descriptive-correlational research investigated the teaching of life-career skills by the intermediate teachers and parents and their learners' life-career skills development. It was conducted in the District of Pontevedra, Capiz, during the school year 2019-2020. It utilized 83 teachers and 340 parents. A researcher-made instrument which was validated and reliability tested was used to gather the needed data. Weighted mean, Mann-Whitney U test, and Spearman Rank Correlation Coefficient were utilized to analyze and interpret the data.

Findings revealed that the extent of teaching life-career skills among intermediate learners was outstanding. Their level of life-career skills development among intermediate pupils was very satisfactory. There was no significant difference in parents' and teachers' extent of teaching life-career skills among intermediate learners. However, there was a significant difference in their level of life-career skills development. The extent of teaching life-career skills and the level of life-career skills development among intermediate learners were significantly related.

CLASSROOM OBSERVATION AND TEACHING EFFECTIVENESS IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS IN THE ROXAS CITY DIVISION

**Maricel A. Derraco
Moniceta A. Villaruz, Ph.D.**

ABSTRACT

The study was conducted to investigate the classroom observation and teaching effectiveness in elementary schools in the Roxas City Division for the school year 2019-2020.

The respondents of the study were the two hundred eighty-three (283) randomly selected private and public elementary school principals and teachers. Data were gathered through a researcher-made survey questionnaire. Statistical tools used to analyze and interpret the data were frequency count, percentage, mean, t-test, analysis of variance (ANOVA), and Pearson r.

The findings of the study revealed that the respondents mostly preferred classroom observation. The preferred mode of classroom observation of the respondents was the announced observation rather than the unannounced observation.

The respondents were outstanding in the level of teaching effectiveness in terms of teaching strategies, classroom management, and student engagement.

There was a significant difference in the preferred mode of classroom observation when the respondents were grouped according to civil status, highest educational attainment, and type of respondent.

There was a significant difference in the level of teaching effectiveness of the respondents when they were grouped according to type of respondent and seminars and trainings attended for the last three years.

The significant relationship was found between the level of teaching effectiveness and preferred mode of classroom observation of the respondents.

TEACHING STRATEGIES OF PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS IN THE DISTRICT OF DUMARAO

**Cina R. Sotillo
Nenita A. Beluso, DALL**

ABSTRACT

This study determined students' multiple intelligence and teaching strategies of public school teachers in the district of Dumarao for school year 2019-2020. The study used the descriptive and correlational methods of research. A simple random sampling was used to determine the respondents. Two hundred twenty-three (223) out of 505 public school elementary and secondary teachers in the district of Dumarao were the participants of the study.

A researcher-made questionnaire was used to gather the needed information and data and was subjected to validity and reliability testing. Frequency, percentage and mean were used to analyze descriptive data, t-test and ANOVA for differences and Pearson r for relationship. Significance was determined at 0.05 alpha level.

Results revealed that the extent of multiple intelligences of public school students in the district of Dumarao was "very good" in terms of bodily-kinesthetic, logical-mathematical, and literary-musical and "average" in verbal-linguistic intelligence.

The degree of teaching strategies of public school teachers in the district of Dumarao was "very good" in terms of bodily-kinesthetic teaching approach, logical-mathematical teaching approach, literary-musical teaching approach, and verbal-linguistic teaching approach.

Significant difference on teachers assessment of the extent of multiple intelligence of public school students were found when the respondents were grouped according to age, sex, length of service, and school level but not in terms of civil status.

No significant differences were found on the degree of teaching strategies of public school teachers when they were grouped according to sex, age, civil status, length of service, and school level.

Results of the study further revealed that there was a significant relationship between students' extent of multiple intelligence and teachers' degree of teaching strategies.

LANGUAGE LEARNING STRATEGIES AND PERFORMANCE IN ENGLISH OF GRADE 7 STUDENTS IN CAPIZ NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL

**Nenia Grace B. Balasa
Ryan B. Estillomo, Ph.D.**

ABSTRACT

The study aimed to determine the language learning strategies and performance in English of the Grade 7 students in Capiz National High School.

The participants of the study were the two hundred eighty-three (283) Grade 7 students of the nine hundred sixty-six (966) duly enrolled Grade 7 students of Capiz National High School for the school year 2019-2020. The data for the language learning strategies were gathered using the researcher-made questionnaire and the data for the academic performance in English were taken from the grades of the respondents during the first grading and second grading periods.

Mean and standard deviation were used to determine the extent of language learning strategies and academic performance in English. However, t-test for independent samples, One-Way ANOVA and Pearson's r were used to determine the significant differences and correlation between language learning strategies and academic performance in English. The alpha level was set at 0.05.

The extent of language learning strategies of Grade 7 students in Capiz National High School as a whole was "high", and it is regularly manifested within expectations.

The level academic performance in English of Grade 7 students in Capiz National High School was "very satisfactory".

There was no significant difference in the extent of language learning strategies of Grade 7 students when grouped according to the selected profile.

There was a significant difference in the academic performance in English of Grade 7 students when grouped according to the selected profile.

There was no significant relationship between language learning strategies and the level of academic performance in English of Grade 7 students.

PANANAW NG MGA MILENYAL SA ASIGNATURANG FILIPINO

Maria Thea L. Farinas
Janet J. Divinagracia, M.A.Ed.

ABSTRAK

Ang pangunahing layunin ng pag-aaral na ito ay alamin ang iba't ibang pananaw ng mga milenyal sa asignaturang Filipino. Kaalinsabay ng modernisasyon ang mga bagong henerasyon ay patuloy na nakikipaglaban para mapanatili ang pagtuturo ng Filipino sa kolehiyo.

Ang pag-aaral na ito ay gumamit ng pamaraang deskriptibo o palarawang pagsusuri. Ito ay angkop sa isang gawaing sumasaklaw sa pagsusuri at pagbibigay halaga na alamin ang pananaw ng mga milenyal sa asignaturang Filipino.

Binuo ng mananaliksik ang talatanungan na “open-ended” na nagsilbing instrumento upang makalikom ng mga datos na kailangan. Ang transkripsyon ng nasabing interbyu ay naging batayan sa pagaanalisa ng mga datos. Ang mga ito ay nilagom sa pamamagitan ng pagtatala ng mga nangibabaw na tema batay sa mga sagot ng tagatugon (*thematic analysis*). Ang nilagom na resulta ay binilang (*frequency*), niranggo at binigyan ng bahagdan ayon sa layunin ng pagaaral.

Ang pananaw ng mga milenyal sa asignaturang Filipino ay nangingibabaw ang positibong tugon na kung saan lumabas na mahalaga pa rin ang pagtuturo ng Filipino sa kolehiyo upang mabigyang kamalayan ang bawat mamamayang Filipino tungkol sa ating sariling wika at gayundin sa pakikipagtalastasan gamit ang Wikang Filipino.

Ang mga salik na natuklasan sa pag-aaral na ito ay may malaking epekto sa pagtanggap ng asignaturang Filipino sa kolehiyo. Ang kaalaman ng mga bagong henerasyon sa wikang Filipino ay naging limitado na lamang, hindi na maaabutan ng mga bagong sibol kaya naman maaaring hindi na ito maging prayoridad ng mga Pilipino balang araw.

Ang mga sentimiyento ng mga mag-aaral tungkol sa pagtanggap ng asignaturang Filipino sa kolehiyo ay nagbigay ng kamalayan sa mga mamamayang Pilipino na ang asignaturang Filipino ay pundasyon para mapayabong at maiangat ang inang wika na sumisimbolo ng lahing kinagisnan.

Nakasalalay sa bawat paninindigan ng mga milenyal, na kahit na bago man ang kanilang perspektibo sa buhay dala ng makabagong pananaw, hindi mawala ang pag-ibig sa ating sariling

wika na tinatawag na wikang Filipino at patuloy na nakikipagpunyagi para makikilala ang lahang Pilipino.

**EPEKTO NG LOKALISASYON AT KONTEKSTWALISASYONG PAGTUTURO
SA PAG-UNAWANG PAMPANTIKAN SA FILIPINO
NG MGA MAG-AARAL SA BAITANG 7**

**Jean D. Tumanday
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ABSTRAK

Ang pangunahing layunin ng pag-aaral na ito ay matukoyang epekto ng lokalisasyon at kontekstwalisasyong pagtuturo sa pag-unawang pampanitikan sa Filipino ng mga mag-aaral sa Baitang 7 nagsilbing kalahok, ang pangkat ng Sampaguita ng Mataas na Paaralan ng Tuburan sa Taong Panuruan 2019-2020. Binubuo ng apatnapung mag-aaral na hinati sa dalawang pangkat. Ang dalawampu ay napabilangsa eksperimental na pangkat na ginamitan ng lokalisasyon at kontekstwalisasyong pagtuturo sa pag-unawang pampanitikan samantala dalawampu rin ang napabilang sa control na pangkat na ginamitan ng kumbensyunal o tradisyunal na pamamaraan ng pagtuturo.

Ang pag-aaral na ito ay gumamit ng disenyong pampananaliksik na quasi-experimental. Ang instrumentong ginamit ay ang pauna at panghuling pagsusulit na binuo ng mananaliksik, sinuri ng eksperto at panel. Ginamit din ang banghay aralin na ini handa ng mananaliksik ayonsa format ng *Daily Lesson Log (DLL)*.

Ang istadistikang ginamit sa pag-aaral na ito ay ang frequency count, mean, standard deviation at Wilcoxon z value.

Lumabas sa resulta ng pag-aaral na sa performans ng paunang pagsusulit, may katamtamang antas ang pag-unawang pampanitikan sa Filipino ang kontrol at eksperimental na pangkat ng mga mag-aaral sa Baitang 7 at ang performans ng panghuling pagsusulit, ay napakataas ang kasanayan sa pag-unawang pampanitikan sa Filipino ng eksperimental. Samantalang ang kontrol at eksperimental na pangkat ay parehong may katamtaman na kasanayan sa pag-unawang pampanitikan sa Filipino sa paunang pagsusulit. May makabuluhang pagkakaiba sa performans ng pauna at panghuling pagsusulit ng control na pangkat ng mga mag-aaral. Lumalabas din sa resulta ng pag-aaral na may makabuluhang pagkakaiba sa performans ng panghuling pagsusulit sa Filipino sapagitan ng kontrol at eksperimental napangkat ng mga mag-aaral sa Baitang 7.

HOME-SCHOOL SPOILOVER AND PROFESSIONAL DISPOSITION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS IN THE DISTRICT OF PONTEVEDRA

Herlen A. Oquendo
Caressa Lynn A. Siglos, RPh., M.A. Psych.

ABSTRACT

The study covered all public school teachers in the District of Pontevedra for school year 2019-2020. It used a descriptive-correlational research design to determine the relationship between home-school spillover and professional disposition of public school teachers.

The data were gathered through a researcher-made questionnaire. The statistical tools used to analyze the data were frequency count, percentage, mean, t-test, ANOVA and Pearson r. Inferential statistics were analyzed using alpha 0.05. All statistical data were computer processed.

The extent of home-school spillover of public school teachers in the District of Pontevedra in terms of home tasks and school tasks was average, while the level of professional disposition of public school teachers was high.

There was no significant difference in the extent of home-school spillover and professional disposition of public school teachers when grouped according to sex, age, highest educational attainment and length of service.

There was no significant difference in the level of professional disposition of public school teachers when grouped according to sex, age, highest educational attainment and length of service.

Moreover, home-school spillover was significantly related to professional disposition of public school teachers in the District of Pontevedra.

MIDLIFE TRANSITION CRISES AND COPING STYLES AMONG TEACHERS IN SELECTED SCHOOLS IN THE DIVISION OF CAPIZ

**Lourdes V. Paligumba
Nenita A. Beluso, DALL**

ABSTRACT

The study investigated the extent of midlife transition crises among teachers in selected schools in the Division of Capiz and the styles they adopted in coping with the crises.

The study covered 222 randomly selected middle-aged teachers in the identified schools as respondents. It used the descriptive-correlational design and utilized a researcher-made validated and reliability-tested questionnaire to gather the data. Data were analyzed and interpreted using frequency count, percentages, mean, t-test and F-test, and the Pearson r of the SPSS. Level of significance was set at 0.05 alpha.

Results of the study revealed that the extent of the midlife transition crises of respondents was on the average in terms of the physical, emotional, and social aspects but high on the financial aspect. Their level of coping styles was also high.

Results of the study further revealed that the extent of midlife transition crises and coping styles of respondents did not vary when they were grouped according to their sex, civil status, educational attainment, estimated monthly income but varied significantly in terms of their length of service.

A significant relationship was found between midlife transition and coping styles.

TEACHERS' QUESTIONS AND PUPILS' READING COMPREHENSION IN DISTRICT I – ROXAS CITY DIVISION

**Roselyn A. Dumala
Ryan B. Estillomo, Ph.D.**

ABSTRACT

This study generally aimed to determine the teachers' questions usually asked by reading teachers in Grades V and VI reading classes and the quiz results of their respective pupils after each session in the District I of Roxas City Division. Four (4) English teachers participated in this qualitative study employing observation method. Data gathered

on teachers' questions were categorized based on Ciardiello's (1998) categorization of questions such as memory, convergent, divergent, and evaluative. Findings of the study revealed that majority of the questions asked by teachers in Grade V reading class were memory type questions and the least type asked were the divergent questions. Likewise, majority of the questions asked by teachers in Grade VI reading class were also memory type questions and divergent type questions were the least asked. Generally, most of the questions asked by teachers in Grades V and VI reading classes were memory type questions, while the least asked were the divergent type questions. In terms of quiz results, Grade V and VI pupils in their reading classes were found to be very good.

**MULTILINGUAL APPROACH IN TEACHING MATHEMATICS FOR GRADE 3
PUPILS – CHILD'S ACADEMY INC., ROXAS CITY:
AN EXPERIMENTAL STUDY**

**Raymark B. Bigcas
Ryan B. Estillomo, Ph.D.**

ABSTRACT

This study tried to determine the effectiveness of multilingual approach as a medium of instruction in teaching Mathematics for Grade 3 pupils of C.H.I.L.D's Academy Inc., for the academic year 2019-2020.

This study used the Quasi – Experimental Design. It was conducted at C.H.I.L.D'S Academy Inc., Pueblo de Panay Lawaan, Roxas City during the school year 2019 – 2020. It utilized thirty (30) Grade 3 students as participants with fifteen (15) respondents in the control group (English language instruction) and fifteen (15) respondents in the experimental group (multilingual approach).

The statistical tools used to analyze and interpret the gathered data were frequency count, mean, and t- test using the Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) in computing the significant difference of the chosen variables.

No significant difference was found in the pretest scores between the control and experimental groups, but a significant difference was found in the posttest scores. The group which utilized English alone as a medium of instruction performed better in learning mathematics as a subject than those who used multilingual approach in teaching mathematics.

EFFECTIVENESS OF GUIDANCE PROGRAM OF DUMALAG VOCATIONAL TECHNICAL SCHOOL

**Zenaida F. Apaitan
Analee B. Andrada, RGC**

ABSTRACT

The study aimed to investigate the effectiveness of the Guidance Program of Dumalag Vocational Technical School for academic year 2019-2020.

This study utilized the descriptive-correlational method of research, and used a researcher-made instrument. It covered 225 out of 515 trainees of Dumalag Vocational Technical School. Frequency count, percentage and mean were used for the descriptive analysis, while T-test, Analysis of Variance (ANOVA), and Pearson-r were used for inferential analysis.

The results indicated that the trainees had a high perception in terms of extent of the Guidance Program of Dumalag Vocational Technical School, and a high extent in terms of its effectiveness.

There was no significant difference in the perception of the respondents on the extent of the school guidance program when they were grouped according to age and home location, but there was a significant difference when they were grouped according to sex and qualification sector.

There was a significant relationship between the respondents' perception of the guidance program of Dumalag Vocational Technical School and the degree of its effectiveness.

SOCIO-EMOTIONAL COMPETENCIES AND EXTRA CURRICULAR ENGAGEMENTS IN COLEGIO DE LA PURISIMA CONCEPCION – BASIC EDUCATION

**Ma. Roselyn Baby T, Araza
Caressa Lynn A. Siglos, RPh., M.A. Psych.**

ABSTRACT

This study aimed to determine the level of socio-emotional competencies and degree of extra-curricular engagements of Basic Education students in Colegio de la Purisima Concepcion.

This descriptive-correlational study involved 398 Basic Education students of Colegio de la Purisima Concepcion for academic year

2019-2020. The independent variables were the socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents such as sex, age group and grade level. The dependent variables were the level of socio-emotional competencies and degree of extra-curricular engagements.

The research instrument used was the questionnaire. Statistical tools used were mean, Kruskal-Wallis test, Mann-Whitney test, Bonferroni pairwise comparison and Spearman's rho. The level of significance was set at alpha 0.05. Statistical data were computer-processed.

Level of socio-emotional competencies as a whole "significantly exceeded expectation." The level of self-awareness and social awareness also "significantly exceeded expectation," while the level of self-management was "regularly within expectation."

The degree of academic related extra-curricular engagement was "hardly within expectation" while the degree of non-academic related extra-curricular engagement was "occasionally within expectation."

There was no significant difference in the level of socio-emotional competencies across all age groups since p-values were higher than alpha at 0.05. There was no significant difference in the degree of extracurricular engagement across all age groups but there was a significant difference in the degree of extracurricular engagement across all grade levels.

There was a significant relationship between the level of socio-emotional competencies and degree of extra-curricular engagement of the respondents.

GUIDANCE COUNSELORS AND THEIR GUIDANCE SERVICES ENGAGEMENTS IN THE ROXAS CITY DIVISION

**Ma. Ninfa R. Arostique
Analee B. Andrada, RGC**

ABSTRACT

This study aimed to determine the knowledge, capability, effectiveness and guidance services engagements, problems and challenges of designated guidance counselors in Roxas City Division.

A phenomenological qualitative research utilizing Single Focus Group Discussion was used. It made use of the FGD guide, videography, recording and qualitative data analysis. The study covered ten (10) purposively selected counselors in Roxas City Division.

Findings revealed that their knowledge on their jobs include organizing and conducting different guidance activities, assessing

needs as basis for activities, recording of client data for individual inventory, keeping records in confidential manner, conducting counseling, assisting pupils in their problems, conducting research and evaluation and supervising pupils in developing their whole persons. They were capable of their designations because of their personal qualities, their ability to listen to the concerns of the pupils, their educational qualifications and experience. Further they revealed that their effectiveness in enhancing students' academic, emotional and personal development can be achieved effectively by developing their personal competencies through their attendance to seminars and trainings, enrolling in graduate studies, conducting researches and by establishing good relation to pupils and clients.

Data indicated that individual inventory was made using anecdotal reports, filling-up personal data sheet, conducting needs assessment and interview; orientation seminars, anti-drugs awareness and anti-bullying information campaign, and lectures for information service and remedial classes/periods, tutorial sessions, group counseling and home visitation for facilitation service.

Lastly, findings revealed that designated guidance counselors agreed with the fact that school resources, facility, work overload, bullying and child abuse were the problems/challenges they faced.

GAMES IN GRADE 1 ENGLISH: AN EXPERIMENTAL STUDY

Anna Jean U. Bacuna

Caressa Lynn A. Siglos, RPh., M.A. Psych.

ABSTRACT

The study tried to determine the effectiveness of using educational games in teaching English for Grade 1 pupils of Colegio de la Purisima Concepcion during School Year 2019-2020.

This study used the experimental design and utilized 34 Grade 1 pupils as participants, 17 in the experimental group (using games) and 17 in the control group (lesson with no game).

The statistical tools used to analyse and interpret the gathered data were mean, T-test, and paired t-test and processed using the Statistical Package for Social Science.

Results of the study showed that the experimental group (using games) had lower pre-test score; however, the experimental group had higher post-test scores.

Findings of the study revealed that there was a significant difference in the pretest mean scores between the experimental group

and the control group; however, there was no significant difference in the post-test mean scores.

CONTEXTUALIZED AND NON-CONTEXTUALIZED TEACHING AND LEARNING: AN EXPERIMENTAL STUDY

Marie Grace Blanco Peniano
Caressa Lynn A. Siglos, RPh., M.A. Psych.

ABSTRACT

This study aimed to investigate the effectiveness of contextualized and non-contextualized teaching in the performance of selected Grade V pupils of Lonoy Elementary School. It sought to find out if the performance of the experimental group when taught using contextualized teaching would give better results in post-test compared to the control group when taught using non-contextualized teaching.

This study used the quasi-experimental design. The participants were thirty (30) Grade V-Ruby pupils of Lonoy Elementary School divided into control and experimental groups. The study was conducted for four weeks with five days in a week following this scheme done every week: Monday was for the giving of an overview and administration of pre-test, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday were intended for the teaching-learning process and Friday was for the administration of post-test and conduct of debriefing.

The statistical tools used to analyze and interpret the gathered data were mean and t-test for paired samples processed and analyzed using the Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) software.

Results revealed that contextualized and non-contextualized teaching methods are both effective methods of teaching. Pupils in control and experimental groups significantly improved their post-test scores after the intervention using these two methods.

WORKLOAD AND MENTAL HYGIENE OF PUBLIC ELEMENTARY TEACHERS IN UNIT 1 DISTRICT IN THE DIVISION OF CAPIZ

**Angela B. Perez
Samson B. Begas, Ph.D.**

ABSTRACT

The main objective of this study was to determine the relationship between the teachers' workload and the mental hygiene among the public elementary teachers in Unit 1 District in the Division of Capiz for the School Year 2019-2020. A researcher-made questionnaire was used to gather data. It utilized 273 elementary teachers as respondents chosen by simple random sampling. The researcher used frequency count, percentage, mean, t-test, f-test, and Pearson product-moment correlation coefficient as statistical tools to analyze and interpret the gathered data.

The extent of workload of the elementary teachers in Unit 1 District in the Division of Capiz was "heavy" in terms of instruction, research and extension. The respondents' degree of mental hygiene was "high" in terms of emotional, psychological and social aspects.

There were no significant differences on the extent of teachers' workload when they were grouped according to age, sex, civil status, educational attainment and length of service.

There were no significant differences in the degree of mental hygiene of teachers when they were grouped according to age, sex, civil status, educational attainment and length of service.

Results of the study further revealed that there was no significant relationship between teachers' workload and their degree of mental hygiene.

CODE SWITCHING APPROACH IN TEACHING ENGLISH: AN EXPERIMENTAL STUDY

**Jastine Pearl U. Ugas
Ryan B. Estillomo, Ph.D.**

ABSTRACT

The major purpose of this study was to determine the effectiveness of the code switching approach in teaching English for Grade 9 students of Basiao National High School for the academic year 2019-2020.

This study used the quasi-experimental design. It was conducted at Basiao National High School, Basiao, Ivisan, Capiz during the school year 2019 – 2020. It utilized fifty (50) Grade 9 students as respondents. Twenty-five (25) respondents in the control group (traditional approach) and twenty-five (25) respondents in the experimental group (code switching approach).

The statistical tools used to analyze and interpret the gathered data were frequency count, mean, and T-test. The Statistical Package for Social Science was used in computing the significant difference of the chosen variables and their relationship to each other.

Results showed that the control group (traditional approach) and experimental group (code switching approach) had almost the same score in the pretest while in the posttest the experimental group had a higher score than the control group.

No significant difference was found in the pretest scores between the control and experimental groups, but a significant difference was found in the posttest scores. The group where code switching approach was used performed better compared to the group who were taught using the traditional approach in teaching selected literary pieces in English.

The teacher's code switching was a better alternative in teaching English thus it frequently functioned as an effective strategy in dealing bilingual group of students. The integration of two languages in order to achieve better communication and engagement in learning made significance in the teaching and learning process. Though it should be carefully utilized in order to meet the main purpose that is, to facilitate full communication in language education.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY OF JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS IN THE DISTRICT OF CUARTERO

Jennifer H. Tabaquirao
Ryan B. Estillomo, Ph.D.

ABSTRACT

This descriptive-correlational study investigated the levels of English language proficiency and academic performance of 340 randomly selected junior high school students in the District of Cuartero. Differences on the levels of proficiency and academic performance of respondents were determined when they were grouped according to selected socio-demographic profile. It also tried to test the significant relationship between the two major variables.

A researcher- made questionnaire and tests which were validated and tested for reliability was used to gather the needed data. Academic performance was determined from the grades of respondents during first and second quarter for the school year 2019-2020.

Results of the study revealed that the respondents were approaching proficiency in English language and have satisfactory academic performance. It was also found that females have better English language proficiency and academic performance than the males. Fourteen year old respondents have also significantly higher English language proficiency and academic achievement compared to other age groups. It was also found that those whose fathers were unemployed have better English language proficiency and academic performance than those whose fathers were employed. Furthermore, Grade 9 students out-performed all grade levels academically.

OVERSEAS FILIPINO WORKERS PARENTING AND STUDENTS' ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE IN CAPIZ NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL

May Valles Telesforo
Rev. Fr. Glen B. Baes, Ed.D.

ABSTRACT

The study investigated the extent of Overseas Filipino Workers (OFW) parenting in relation to the level of the academic performance of 229 secondary students who were sons or daughters of OFW in Capiz National High School during the school year 2019-2020.

This study utilized the descriptive-correlational method of research. A researcher-made instrument was used. The statistical tools used were the frequency count, percentage, mean, One-Way Analysis of Variance, T-test, F- test, and Pearson r.

Results of the study showed that respondents were very satisfied with the parenting of their OFW parents.

The academic performance of the respondents was average.

There was a significant difference in the perception of the respondents on the parenting of their OFW parents only when their age and grade level were considered.

There was no significant difference in the academic performance of the respondents when grouped according to selected profile like sex, status of parental absence and number of years of parents as OFW.

OFW parenting and the academic performance of the respondents were significantly related.

There was a significant difference in the age and grade level of the respondents and the level of their academic performance.

The extent of OFW parenting of the respondents were significantly related to the level of their academic performance.

SPIRITUAL AND EDUCATIONAL VALUES OF MILLENNIALS IN PRIVATE SENIOR HIGH SCHOOLS IN ROXAS CITY

**April Mae V. Bacanto
Dean Pierre H. Besana**

ABSTRACT

The study investigated the spiritual and educational values of the one thousand five hundred twenty seven (1,527) randomly selected millennials in private senior high schools in Roxas City during the school year 2019-2020. A researcher-made questionnaire was used as main instrument in generating the needed data. Statistical tools used to analyze and interpret data were frequency count, percentage, mean, t-test, Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) and pearson-r.

The findings of the study revealed that millennials perceived their extent of spiritual values and the degree of their educational values as "high", the extent of spiritual values of respondents differed in terms of sex and mother's educational attainment. It further showed the significant difference in the degree of their educational values when they were grouped according to socio-demographic profile except age, sex, religious affiliation, and father's educational attainment.

The extent of spiritual values of millennials was significantly related to their degree of educational values.

AFFECTIVE MATURITY AND VOCATION PERSEVERANCE AMONG THE SALESIANS OF DON BOSCO IN TIMOR LESTE.

**Fr. Jose Dwight S. San Juan, SDB
Nenita A. Beluso, DALL**

ABSTRACT

This study determined the levels of affective maturity and the extent of vocation perseverance of the SDB in TL, their differences in terms of selected profile and the relationship between two main variables. The study used the descriptive-correlational design. A stratified random sampling was used to determine the 110 out of 152 Salesians from TL who were the respondents of the study.

A researcher-made questionnaire was used to gather the needed information and data. It was subjected to validity and reliability testing and was found valid and reliable. Frequency, percentage and mean were used to analyse descriptive data, the t-test and f-test for differences and Pearson product-moment correlation coefficient for relationship. Significance was determined on a 0.05 level of significance. The SPSS was used.

The level of affective maturity of the SDB in TL was high in terms of cognition (awareness) and management.

The extent of vocation perseverance of the SDB in TL was moderately high in terms of spirituality, resiliency and fulfillment. Of these three attributes, spirituality was highest.

No significant differences in the level of affective maturity of the Salesians were found when the respondents were grouped according to age, level of formation and family type.

Significant differences in the extent of vocation perseverance of the Salesians were found when the respondents were grouped according to age and level of formation but not in terms of family type.

The results of the study further revealed that there was a significant relationship between affective maturity and vocation perseverance among the SDB in TL.

**STRESS AND COPING SKILLS OF COLLEGE STUDENTS IN
CAPIZ STATE UNIVERSITY DAYAO SATELLITE COLLEGE**

**Julienne Krismarie P. Delino
Analee B. Andrada, RGC**

ABSTRACT

This study aimed to determine the level of stress and coping skills of college students in Capiz State University Dayao Satellite College for the first semester of academic year 2019 – 2020. The respondents were 336 college students.

A descriptive-correlational research design was utilized in this study. Descriptive design was used in gathering the data for the sociodemographic profile, level of stress, degree of coping skills, significant difference in the level of stress and degree of coping skills of the respondents when grouped according to their sociodemographic profile such as age, sex, course and year level. Correlational design was utilized for the significant relationship between the level of stress and the degree of coping skills of the respondents. The statistical tools used were arithmetic mean, t-test, ANOVA, and Pearson's r.

College students reported a high level of stress related to family relations. In terms of coping skills, participants were more likely to use problem-focused coping than emotion-focused coping. The level of stress was significantly different when respondents were grouped according to sex, course and year level; while for coping skills, respondents significantly differ in terms of year level. Stress and coping skills of college students in Capiz State University Dayao Satellite College were mutually dependent.

**MORAL REASONING AND DECISION-MAKING STYLES
AMONG SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL LEARNERS OF
LAPAZ NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL**

**Salome C. Tolentino
Rev. Fr. Glenn B. Baes, Ed.D.**

ABSTRACT

The study aimed to investigate the level of moral reasoning and the degree of decision-making styles among the senior high school (SHS) learners of La Paz National High School for the academic year 2019-2020.

The research design used in this study was descriptive-correlational. Stratified random sampling proportionally allocated was adopted. Sample size was determined using Slovin's formula. The research instrument used was a researcher-made instrument. The study was conducted to the SHS learners enrolled in La Paz National High School for academic year 2019-2020.

The results of the study showed that the level of moral reasoning in terms of pre conventional and conventional among SHS learners of La Paz National High School is high.

The extent of their decision-making styles is high.

There is no significant difference in the level of moral reasoning among SHS learners as a whole and when they were grouped according to age, sex, year level, strand, and type of family.

There is a significant difference in the extent of decision-making styles when they were grouped according to year level.

There is a significant relationship between the level of moral reasoning and the extent of decision-making styles of the learners.

FINANCIAL STATUS AND WORK PRODUCTIVITY AMONG GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES IN BACOLOD CITY

**Mary Grace A. Arreglado
Salvio E. Llanera, Ph.D.**

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between financial status and work productivity of Bacolod City government employees for the calendar year 2019-2020. The respondents of the study consisted of 224 employees from only four different (4) government agencies in Bacolod City. The study used a descriptive correlational research design in order to describe the relationship between the variables in the study. In determining the employees' financial status and level of work productivity, a researcher made survey questionnaire was employed as the instrument of the study.

Data gathered were analyzed using mean and standard deviation. Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) was employed to determine the significant differences existing among variables, and Pearson Product Moment of Correlation (Pearson r) was utilized to determine the relationship between respondents' financial status and work productivity.

Results of the study suggested that the degree of financial status among respondents was evident. It was found out that they constantly manifested the condition of financial stability and management of their finances as observed time after time. Findings further showed that their level of work productivity were very satisfactory. It was revealed that the knowledge in relation to finances and capability among respondents constantly manifested a positive condition observed several times. Their socio-demographic profile such as age, family dependency status, and average monthly income were all found to have a significant difference in the financial status of respondents and their work productivity. The results also affirmed the significant relationship between one's financial status and work productivity; hence, the implication of the study was, the higher the degree of financial status is, the greater the work productivity of the employees are. In conclusion, it was suggested that financial status, indeed, was related to government employees' work productivity.

WORK BENEFITS AND BEHAVIOR OF EMPLOYEES IN PRIVATE HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS IN ROXAS CITY

Joseph Anthony A. Buenvenida, CPA
Dr. Josephine O. Morines

ABSTRACT

The study tried to determine the level of work benefits and work behavior of employees in private higher education institutions in Roxas City. There was no significant difference in the degree of work behavior of employees when grouped according to age, sex, employment status, level of income, civil status, number of dependents and length of service. However, in their level of work behavior, only the number of dependents was found significant.

Using a researcher made questionnaire, the survey was conducted to two hundred fifty (250) employees of the private higher education institutions in Roxas City. Results were tabulated and computer processed using SPSS program. The researcher used mean, frequency count, rank, percentages, t-test, ANOVA, and Pearson r for statistical data analysis and interpretation.

Results of mean comparisons revealed that employees in private HEIs were satisfied in their work benefits when taken as whole, moderately satisfied in terms of monetary benefits and satisfied in terms of non – monetary benefits. Employees work behavior was very good when taken as a whole, very good in terms of productivity and

satisfaction while they were outstanding in terms of loyalty. Furthermore, this study revealed that there was a strong linear relationship between the work benefits and work behavior of employees' of private HEIs in Roxas City.

MEDIA ADVERTISEMENTS AND FOOD PREFERENCE OF COLLEGE STUDENTS IN ROXAS CITY

**Emmanuel A. Catalan
Dr. Josephine O. Morines**

ABSTRACT

The main objective of the study was to determine the relationship between the extent of advertisement and the degree of food preference of the 1st year and 2nd year business administration students in Roxas City enrolled in the school year 2019-2020

The descriptive-correlational research design was employed in this study. It utilized two hundred seventy one (271) business administration students from one public school and 4 private schools in Roxas City as respondents. The study used a survey type by developing a researcher self-made questionnaire to gather the needed information and data. The gathered data were processed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). The level of significance was set to 0.05 alpha. The statistical tools used to analyze and interpret the gathered data were mean, percentages, frequency count, rank, and standard deviation, t-test, analysis of variance, and Pearson product-moment correlation coefficient.

The extent of advertisements was high. The given statement is exhibited often. Evidences can attest that is normally manifested in an observable manner. Encouragement can help to sustain positively.

The degree of food preference of respondents was average. The given statement is occasionally exhibited. Evidences can attest that it is observed but only an inconsistent manner.

There was no significant difference in the extent of advertisement on college students when they are grouped according to gender, school affiliation, and daily allowance.

There was a significant difference in the degree of food preference of the respondents when they are grouped according to sociodemographic profile.

Furthermore, results of the study revealed that there was a significant relationship between the extent of advertisement and the degree of food preference of the respondents.

SERVICES AND BENEFITS OF COOPERATIVES IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF DUMALAG, CAPIZ

**Myra H. Feo
Dr. Gualberto D. Agris**

ABSTRACT

This study tried to find out the extent of services in relation to the degree of benefits of cooperatives in Dumalag, Capiz during the calendar year 2019 – 2020.

The descriptive-correlational design was used in this study. The correlational design was utilized because it determines the relationships between the extent of services of cooperatives in terms of credit assistance, technical assistance, and support services and the degree of benefits of cooperatives in terms of economics benefits and social benefits from cooperatives.

The Statistical Program for the Social Sciences (SPSS) used for analysis were: the weighted mean, to determine extent of services of cooperatives in Dumalag, Capiz; while the measure of association or correlation was used to determine the relationship among dependent and independent variables and the degree of benefits of cooperatives; In the test on mean difference between two or more independent, a samples test was used to determine the significant difference in the extent of services of cooperatives in Dumalag, Capiz.

The Pearson-r was used to determine the significant relationships between the independent variable; extent of services and the dependent variables; degrees of benefits. All inferential statistics used alpha 0.05 level of significance. Statistical data was computer processed.

The findings revealed that in the three components: credit assistance, technical assistance, and support services were rated outstanding services within expectation as applied in the extent of services of cooperatives when grouped according to the selected profiles of the respondents.

The degree of benefits of cooperatives in terms of economics benefits and social benefits when participants were grouped according to sex, age, civil status, educational attainment, employment status, and type of cooperatives was constituting an outstanding service within expectation.

There was no significant difference in the extent of services of cooperatives. Only profile; educational attainment was significantly in the degree of benefits as perceived by the members.

There was a significant relationship between the extent of services of cooperatives in Dumalag, Capiz and the degree of benefits of cooperatives. Thus, it implied that the respondent's extent of services of cooperative was associated with the degree of benefits from cooperative services.

FINANCIAL BEHAVIOR AND QUALITY OF LIFE OF 4Ps BENEFICIARIES IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF CUARTERO, CAPIZ

**Arian Kris A. Orera
Dr. Gualberto D. Agris**

ABSTRACT

This study seeks to find out the level of financial behavior in relation to degree of quality of life of 4Ps beneficiaries in Cuartero, Capiz during the calendar year 2019.

Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) was used for analysis of the weighted mean of the level of financial behavior and the degree of quality of life of 4Ps beneficiaries in Cuartero, Capiz. All inferential statistics were set of alpha 0.05 level of significance.

The findings showed that with the three components: the spending behavior, borrowing behavior and saving behavior were established an average as applied in the level of financial behavior when grouped according to the selected profiles of the participants.

The degree of quality of life of 4Ps beneficiaries in terms of family well-being and social well-being when participants are grouped according to sex, age, civil status, educational attainment, number of dependents, distance from Poblacion and sources of income was constituting very good.

There was a significant difference in selected profiles in terms of sex and number of dependent in the level of financial behavior and the degree of quality of life of 4Ps beneficiaries as perceived by the respondents.

Finally, there was a significant relationship between the level of financial behavior and the degree of quality of life of 4Ps beneficiaries in the Municipality of Cuartero, Capiz. The result implied in the level of financial behavior was associated with their degree of quality of life among beneficiaries of the program.

ELECTRIFICATION (24/7) AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN GIGANTES ISLAND

**Rica Charina B. Babol
Salvio E. Llanera, Ph.D.**

ABSTRACT

This study seeks to find out the extent of electrification (24/7) program of Iloilo III Electric Cooperative, Incorporated in relation to the degree of economic development in the four barangays in Gigantes Island for calendar year 2019 – 2020.

The descriptive-correlational design was used in the study. The correlational design was used to determine the relationships between the extent of electrification (24/7) and the degree of economic development in terms of small scale and big scale businesses in the four barangays in Gigantes Island as perceived by the member-consumers.

Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) was used for analysis of weighted mean of the extent of electrification (24/7) and degree of economic development in the four barangays in Gigantes Island.

The Pearson-r was used to determine the significant relationships between the independent variable (extent of electrification) and the dependent variables (degree of economic development). All inferential statistics were set of alpha 0.05 level of significance.

The findings showed that in the three components: adequacy of coverage, power supply performance, and payment scheme were established outstanding within expectation as applied in the extent of electrification (24/7) in Gigantes Island. The degree of economic development in terms of small scale and big scale type of business when grouped according to sex, age, civil status, educational attainment, type of business was constituting an outstanding within expectation.

There is no significant difference in the extent of electrification (24/7) in Gigantes Island and when grouped according to civil status, educational attainment, and type of business, but not in sex and age of participants.

There is significant difference in the degree of economic development in Gigantes Island and when grouped according to sex, age, but not in civil status, educational attainment, and type of business as professed by the member-consumers.

There was a significant relationship in selected profiles; the sex and age in the extent of electrification (24/7) and the degree of economic development in the four barangays in Gigantes Island. It implied

that the extent of electrification (24/7) to the member-consumers of electric cooperative was associated with their degree of economic development in Gigantes Island.

**BUSINESS REGISTRATION PROCESSES AND CLIENTELE SATISFACTION
IN THE BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE
ROXAS CITY DISTRICT OFFICE**

**Rosario G. Balgos
Rowena Cristina D. dela Cruz, M.B.A., M.B.A**

ABSTRACT

This study was conducted to find out the level of implementation of before, during and after the business registration processes and the level of clientele satisfaction on personnel services, office facilities and procedures in the Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR) Roxas City District Office. It also aimed to determine if there are significant differences in the level of implementation and clientele satisfaction when respondents were grouped according to selected profile and if there is a significant relationship between level of implementation and level of clientele satisfaction.

Out of the 563 Value Added Tax registrants as of August 31, 2019, 240 were utilized as respondents in the study. Using the Cochran formula, a validated, reliability tested researcher-made questionnaire was employed to gather the needed data.

Results showed that the respondents rated level of implementation as very high (4.23) while clientele satisfaction was high (4.18). There were no significant differences found in the level of implementation and level of clientele satisfaction when respondents were grouped according to age, sex, civil status, educational attainment, business ownership, business location and type of business industry. However, significant association was established between level of implementation and level of clientele satisfaction in the business registration process.

MICROFINANCING SERVICES AND MICRO BUSINESS ENTERPRISES IN AJUY AND BAROTAC VIEJO, ILOILO

**Shella Mae B. Catalan
Rowena Cristina D. Dela Cruz, MBA**

ABSTRACT

This study assessed the degree of microfinancing services and the extent of micro business enterprises in Ajuy and Barotac Viejo, Iloilo. The respondents were 237 micro business enterprise owners in the aforementioned municipalities. A researcher-made questionnaire was used to gather data, which were analyzed and interpreted using frequency count, percentage, mean, T-test, analysis of variance, and Pearson r.

The findings of the study revealed that the degree of microfinancing services and extent of micro business enterprises in Ajuy and Barotac Viejo, Iloilo are occasionally exhibited. These are observed, albeit in an inconsistent manner. When it comes to the significant difference when the respondents are grouped according to their sociodemographic profile, only age, average monthly income, type of business operation, and business location manifested variation in the degree of microfinancing services. On the other hand, only average monthly income, type of business operation and business location of the respondents showed variation in the extent of micro business enterprises.

Furthermore, it was found out that a significant relationship existed between the respondents' assessment of the degree of microfinancing services and their extent of micro business enterprises. Thus, microfinancing services and micro business enterprise in Ajuy and Barotac Viejo, Iloilo are mutually dependent.

RESILIENCY OF BUSINESS ENTERPRISES IN DUMARAO, CAPIZ

**Chelo A. Diva
Rowena Cristina D. Dela Cruz**

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to find out the level of resiliency and degree of operations of SMEs in Dumarao, Capiz. It also sought to determine the differences in the level of resiliency and degree of operations of SMEs when grouped according to selected variables

such as educational attainment, type of business operation, length of business existence and annual net income. Likewise, it determined if there was a significant relationship between level of resiliency and degree of operations.

Of the 796 business owners and their employees, 265 were utilized in the study. A validated and reliability tested researcher-made questionnaire was employed to gather data which was processed through SPSS version 26. Data were then analysed and interpreted using frequency, percentage, mean, F-test and Pearson r.

Results showed that both level of resiliency and degree of operations of SMEs was high. There were no significant differences found when the respondents were grouped according to selected variables. However, significant differences were established when annual net income was considered. Additionally, a significant association was established between level of resiliency and degree of operations.

ENTREPRENEURIAL KNOWLEDGE OF SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS IN THE DISTRICT OF PRESIDENT ROXAS

**Fredo B. Peñalosa
Leo Andrew B. Bicular, Ph.D.**

ABSTRACT

This study aimed to determine the extent of entrepreneurial knowledge in relation to the level of business implementation grade of the senior high school students in the District of President Roxas, Capiz during the school year 2019-2020. This study used the descriptive-correlational design to determine the variables associated with each other specifically in the extent of entrepreneurial knowledge in terms of skills and capabilities; and the level of business implementation grade of the senior high school students for the 2nd Semester in 1st quarter period of the S.Y. 2019-2020. The respondents were 241 out of the 607 Grade 12 senior high school students from public and private schools in the District of President Roxas, Capiz. A researcher-made questionnaire was used to gather the needed data. The data were analyzed and interpreted using the frequency, percentage, mean, standard deviation, t-test, analysis of variance, and Pearson r. The level of business implementation grade of the respondents was determined using the validated rubrics constructed by the researcher.

The study revealed that respondents were very good in their extent of entrepreneurial knowledge and outstanding in their level of business implementation. There were significant differences in

the extent of entrepreneurial knowledge when they were grouped according to the strand and type of school they are enrolled in. There were also significant differences in the level of business implementation grade of the respondents when they were grouped according to age, strand, type of school they are enrolled and parents' monthly income. Moreover, there was no significant relationship between the respondents' extent of entrepreneurial knowledge and their level of business implementation grade.

WORK PERFORMANCE AND COLLECTION EFFICIENCY OF ILOILO III ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE, INC. (ILECO III)

**Lovelyn A. Quintila
Rowena Cristina D. Dela Cruz**

ABSTRACT

This research was conducted to determine the level of work performance and collection efficiency of ILECO III; their differences when variables such as age, sex, highest educational attainment, length of service, classification of employment and number of training attended were considered; and, if a significant relationship exist between level of work performance and collection efficiency.

A descriptive-correlational design was adopted using a researcher-made survey questionnaire, validated, reliability tested and conducted to 228 respondents consisting of ILECO III personnel and BAPA treasurers. The responses to the questions followed the Likert 5-point scale format, with choices from very poor to outstanding. The hypotheses were tested through frequency count, percentage, t-test, f-test and Pearson-r as statistical tools processed through SPSS version 26.

Results provided that the level of work performance of ILECO III personnel was very good and collection efficiency was outstanding. There were significant differences found when sex, educational attainment and classification of employment were considered on work performance while significant differences were established on collection efficiency when educational attainment and classification of employment were considered. Work performance is significantly related to collection efficiency.

WORKPLACE DIVERSITY AND TEAMWORK IN THE DIVISION OF ROXAS CITY

**Rhene Ann B. Pornel
Marvielin E. Doce, CPA, MBA**

ABSTRACT

This descriptive-correlational study aimed to determine the extent of workplace diversity and the level of team work among the 262 teaching and non-teaching employees of DepEd, Schools Division of Roxas City as of school year 2019-2020. The respondents were randomly selected and proportionally allocated per school. A researcher-made questionnaire subjected to validity and reliability testing was used to gather data. The statistical tools used were frequency count, percentage, mean, t-test, Ftest, ANOVA and Pearson product-moment correlation coefficient. The level of significance was set to 0.05 alpha.

Results showed that the extent of workplace diversity among the teaching and non-teaching employees in terms of communication, commitment, and inter-relationships and the level of teamwork in terms of trust, support, and collaboration were high.

There was no significant difference in the extent of workplace diversity when respondents were grouped according to sex, generation, civil status, highest educational qualification, and length of service.

Moreover, there was no significant difference in their level of teamwork when they were grouped according to sex, generation, civil status, highest educational qualification, and length of service.

There was a high to very high significant relationship between the extent of workplace diversity and the level of teamwork.

CORE VALUES AMONG PERSONNEL OF METRO ROXAS WATER DISTRICT

**Shalmahr Borleo Vito
Salvio E. Llanera, Ph.D.**

ABSTRACT

This study determined the level of core values awareness of Metro Roxas Water District (MRWD) personnel and the degree to which the core values are being manifested as perceived by their concessionaires.

This study used the descriptive-correlational method of research. The respondents of this study were the 156 MRWD personnel with regular and job order employment status and a sample of 396 concessionaires which covered four (4) service areas such as Roxas City, Panay, Ivisan, and Panitan. The data were gathered through a researcher-made questionnaire subjected to content validity and reliability testing. The statistical tools used in this study were frequency count, percentage, mean, t-test, F-test, and Pearson r or product-moment correlation coefficient. The level of significant was set at alpha 0.05.

The level of core values awareness among MRWD personnel in terms of commitment, unified action, and shared responsibility was perceived by themselves as outstanding. On the other hand, the degree of core values manifestation among personnel of MRWD in terms of commitment, unified action, and shared responsibility was perceived by the concessionaires as very satisfactory.

Moreover, there was no significant difference in the level of core values awareness of MRWD personnel when grouped according to sex, age, civil status, educational attainment, work position, and length of xi service which implied that they had similar level of core values awareness regardless of their profile.

Likewise, there was no significant difference in the degree of core values manifestation of MRWD personnel as a whole as perceived by the concessionaire respondents when grouped according to sex, age, and civil status. However, a significant difference was found when concessionaires were grouped according to location.

Furthermore, there was no significant relationship between the extent of core values awareness of MRWD personnel as perceived by themselves and the degree of core values manifestation as perceived by the concessionaires.

ATTITUDES AND PRODUCTIVITY OF LIBCAP LOGISTICS SERVICES IN WESTERN VISAYAS

**Donna Belle M. Vitera
Marvielin E. Doce, CPA, MBA**

ABSTRACT

This descriptive-correlational study tried to determine the level of employees' attitudes and extent of productivity of LIBCAP services in Western Visayas. This was conducted from 2019-2020. The respondents were 232 out of 522 employees randomly selected from the different branches of LIBCAP Western Visayas. A researcher-made questionnaire

subjected to validity and reliability test was used to gather needed data. Statistical tools used to analyze and interpret data were frequency count, percentage, meant-test, f-test and Pearson product moment correlation.

Mean scores showed that the level of employees' attitudes and the extent of productivity of LIBCAP services were regularly within expectation.

There was a significant difference in the level of employees' attitudes when grouped according to age, sex, educational attainment, and monthly family income.

While, there was no significant difference in the productivity of LIBCAP services when grouped according to age, sex, educational attainment, and monthly family income.

Moreover, there was a significant relationship between the level of employees' attitudes and extent of productivity of LIBCAP services in Western Visayas.

TIME MANAGEMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY AMONG NON-TEACHING PERSONNEL IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, DIVISION OF CAPIZ

**Genevieve R. Llamas
Marvielin E. Doce, CPA, MBA**

ABSTRACT

This study aimed to determine the degree of time management skills and productivity behavior of the 234 non-teaching personnel in the Department of Education, Division of Capiz as of 2019, using the descriptive-correlational study.

A researcher-made questionnaire subjected to content validity and reliability testing was used to gather the needed data. Frequency, percentage, mean, t-test, f-test and Pearson product moment correlation were the statistical tools used.

Mean scores showed that DepEd non-teaching personnel had a "Very High" degree of time management skills as a whole and in terms of setting of priorities, and meeting of deadlines.

Similarly, they had a "Very High" level of productivity behavior as a whole in terms of goal setting, work accomplishment, and quality of work/output. Also, they had a "High" level of productivity behavior in terms of focusing.

No significant differences were found on the degree of time management skills when respondents were grouped according

to civil status, and status of employment, but there were significant differences in their degree of time management skills when they were grouped according to age, sex, highest educational attainment, and length of service.

No significant difference in their level of productivity behavior when respondents were grouped according to status of employment. But, there was a significant difference in their level of productivity behavior when grouped according to age, sex, civil status, highest educational attainment, and length of service.

Furthermore, there was a significant relationship between the degree of time management skills of the respondents and their level of productivity behavior.

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