

Finding the X-Factors of DMMMSU-SLUC Scholars

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Abstract

Academic performance of the students also rely on a various socioeconomic variables like students' participation in the class, family pay, and teacher-student ratio, presence of qualified teachers in school and gender of the student. Seemingly, academic performance encompasses radial factors of determination. Thus, needs assessment of student academic performance would help the proponent in identify the X-Factors of DMMMSU-SLUC Scholars.

Descriptive research design is adapted, explicitly survey and correlational researches. There were 64 scholarship grantees of DMMM-SLUC, taken respondents in a random basis. Secondary data of the scholar's students' inventory were considered.

Among the factors considered in this study, only educational attainment of mother is significantly associated to the academic performance of students. On the other hand, type of scholarships is significant but negatively correlated to the academic performance of the scholars.

*In the analysis, the x-Factor of DMMMSU-SLU scholars is the educational attainment of mother and the coefficients recommends the following equation/model: **Academic performance (AP) = 81.261 + 1.305(educational attainment of mother (EAM))**. Also, derived model could be used to predict the performance of every scholar, knowing the educational attainment of mother.*

Key Words: X-Factors, Dmmsu-Sluc, Scholars, Academic and Performance

Introduction

Universities and colleges have no value without students. Economic and social development of a country is directly associated with academic performance of students. The students' academic performance plays a vital role in creating the finest quality alumni who will become leader and manpower of a particular country, consequently responsible for the country's social and economic development (Ali et. al, 2009).

One of the education agenda of the government is to increase the number of graduates in higher education among poor households and to facilitate the employment in high-value added occupations and promote livelihood opportunities to reduce poverty and elevate economic growth through availing and enjoying scholarship grants from the different sponsoring agencies of the government (PC, article xiv sec. 1 & 2) such as, Expanded Students' Grants-in-Aid Program for Poverty Alleviation (ESGP-PA) and the like which are initiated and monitored by

the Commission on Higher Education (CHED) in partnership with DBM, SUCs', DSWD, and DOLE.

Being one of the higher institutions in the region, DMMMSU is mandated to comply with the Implementing Rules and Regulation (IRR) of the program. Sustaining the number of scholars is a tough challenge to the University. Reports disclosed that academic performance is the primary downfall of scholars ascertaining in core courses.

Furthermore, academic performance encompasses radial factors of determination. Thus, needs assessment of student academic performance would help the proponent in identify the x-factors of DMMMSU-SLUC scholars.

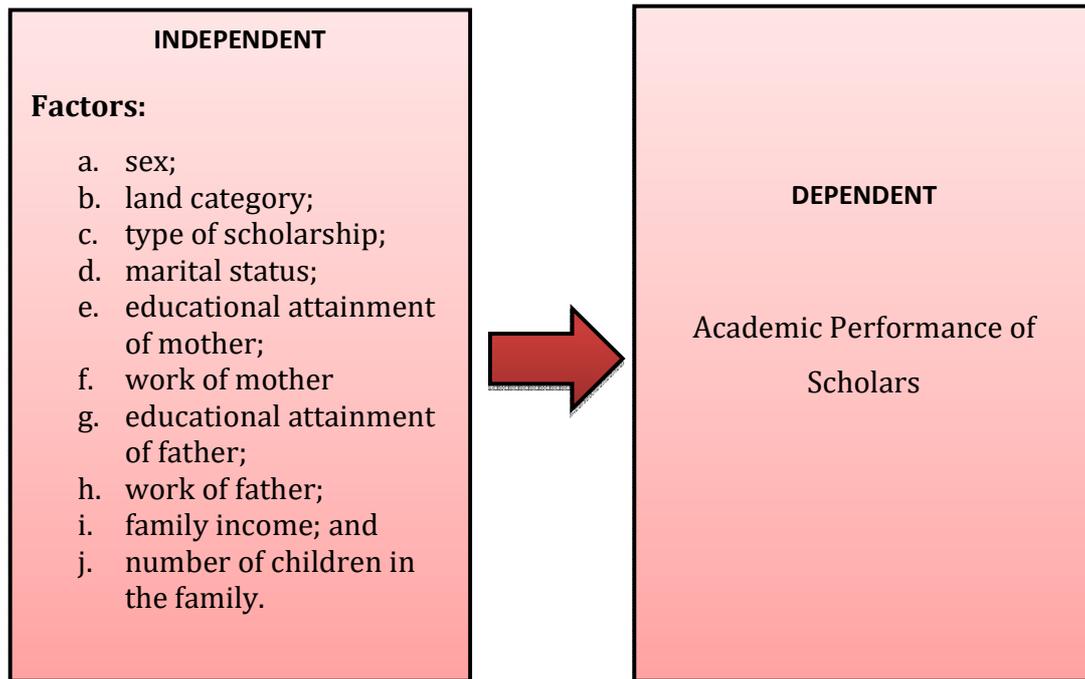
Review of Literature

The academic performance of the students' has gained significant attention in past researches. Performance of students is affected by psychological, economic, social, personal and environmental factors. Though these factors strongly influence the performance of the students, but these factors differ from country to country and person to person. Most of the previous studies on academic performance of students focused on such issues like teacher education, class environment, gender difference, teaching style, family educational background and socioeconomic factor. The majority of the researchers in the world applied the GPA to assess the performance of the students (Mushtaq et. Al, 2012). They applied GPA (grade point average) to evaluate performance of the students in a particular semester, also, (Roberts et. al, 2011) utilized GPA to evaluate performance of the students. Raychauduri et. al (2010) examined that various studies have been concluded to recognize those variables which are influencing academic performance of the students. The academic performance of the students also rely on a various socioeconomic variables like students' participation in the class, family pay, and teacher-student ratio, presence of qualified teachers in school and gender of the student.

Methodology

In the realization of the research study, descriptive research design is adapted, explicitly survey and correlational researches were utilized. Respondents are the sixty four (64) different scholarship grantees of the six colleges of DMMM-SLUC, taken at random. The researchers used secondary data of the scholar's students' inventory available at the guidance office and likewise, academic records at the registrar's office. Descriptive statistics and regression analysis were used to treat data. Also, MS Excel and SPSS Software were utilized to withstand accuracy of outputs.

Paradigm of the study



Statement of the Problem

1. What are the factors and academic performance of the scholars?
2. What are the significant factors that affect/contribute to the academic performance of the scholars?

Definition of Terms

Academic Performance refers to the scholastic accomplishments of scholars which indicated by their grade point average (GPA) per semester.

Scholars students of DMMMSU-SLUC who are grantees on the different scholarship programs of the government for the poor, such as Expanded Students' Grants-in-Aid Program for Poverty Alleviation (ESGP-PA) and the like.

x-Factors refers to the profile of the students that may affect the grade point average of the scholars.

CHED_TDP a tulong dunong program through CHED and scholars are directly communicating to the Commission for any transactions, such as application, submission of reports and claiming of allowances.

SUCs_TDP also tulong dunong program through CHED but scholars are represented by a local officials to the Commission for any transactions, such as application, reports and allowances.

Iskolar_ng_Bayan a subsidy scholarship program of the Government through a local officials.

DA_ACEF means Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Competitiveness Enhancement Fund, a scholarship program of the government, intended for BS Agriculture students.

ESGPPA in acronym, Expanded Students Grant-in-Aid Program for Poverty Alleviation. The program is taking care by the Local Government Unit.

Factors and academic performance of the scholars

Table 1: Sex

	n	%
Male	14	21.9
Female	50	78.1
Total	64	100

There are more female scholars than male, as shown in table 1. It shows further that female are supposed to be more linked to the academics while having fewer interests towards none- academics and technical education. Opposite to that, the males were reported having a keen interest in the non-academics or in the technical education while the makers have also considered their grades as the less useful element in their future and in establishing their career. Apart from that, the males have considered their academics as boring while they also think that the education or the academics could become interesting if the courses are made linked with the modern day technology (Khaleel, 2017).

Table 2: Land Category

	n	%
Up Land	25	39.1
Coastal	11	17.2
Low Land	23	35.9
Sub total	59	92.2
<i>Missing</i>	5	7.8
Total	64	100

Table 2, shows that most of the scholars are from up-land places and the least numbers of scholars are from coastal areas. It indicates that up-land scholars are more interested and prompt in submitting of requirements (staff, scholarship).

Table 3: Type of Scholarship

	N	%
CHED_TDP	14	21.9
SUCs_TDP	19	29.7
Iskolar_ng_Bayan	12	18.8
DA_Acef	4	6.3
ESGPPA	15	23.4
Total	64	100

Recipient of scholars are dominated by SUCs-TDP, followed by the ESGPPA, CHED-TDP, Iskolar ng Bayan and DA-Acef.

Table 4: Marital Status

	N	%
Single	62	96.9
Married	2	3.1
Total	64	100

Among the respondents, there are some who are already married but most of the scholars are still single. Hence, most of them are still minors and under the custody of their parents.

Table 5: Educational Attainment of Mother

	N	%
Elem undergrad	6	9.4
Elem graduate	3	4.7
High School undergraduate	4	6.3
High School graduate	26	40.6
College undergraduate	7	10.9
College graduate	7	10.9
Sub total	53	82.8
<i>Missing</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>17.2</i>
Total	64	100

Almost one-half of the scholars are high school graduate. Only few of them are College graduate and undergraduate. Though, there are some of the scholars who are

elementary graduate and undergraduate. Results is in consonance with the PSA report on the educational attainment among Filipinos (<http://www.PSA.org>)

Table 6: Work of Mother

	N	%
OFW	1	1.6
brgy sanitary inspector	1	1.6
domestic helper	1	1.6
factory worker	1	1.6
farmer	1	1.6
housekeeper	41	44.1
office clerk	1	1.6
sales lady	1	1.6
teacher	3	4.7
tobacco sorter	1	1.6
vendor	7	10.9
Sub total	59	72.5
<i>Missing</i>	5	27.5
Total	64	100

More than one-half of the scholars' mothers are housekeepers. It manifests that most of the mothers are dependent to their husbands in terms of economic needs, which is in conformity with PSA census 2015, that most of mothers have no permanent jobs or no jobs. Which may be the reason why these mothers are staying at home and take care of the chores and preparing the need of their children.

Table 7: Educational Attainment of Father

	N	%
Elem undergrad	2	3.1
Elem graduate	5	7.8
High School undergraduate	4	6.3
High School graduate	36	56.3
College undergraduate	4	6.3
Sub total	51	79.8
<i>Missing</i>	13	20.2
Total	64	100

Since, majority of fathers of scholars are high school graduate implies that most of them belongs to the blue collar-jobs level. Hence, they are earning minimum wages or even lower. But these are not the hindrance for them of not sending their children to school, based from interviews conducted to some parents during orientations of scholars.

Table 8: Work of Father

	n	%
construction worker	12	18.8
cook	1	1.6
driver	9	14.1
electrician	1	1.6
factory worker	1	1.6
farmer	17	26.6
fisherman	4	6.3
instructor	1	1.6
maintenance	1	1.6
operator	1	1.6
teacher	1	1.6
vendor	1	1.6
wood carving	1	1.6
Sub Total	51	80.2
<i>missing</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>19.8</i>
Total	64	100

Almost two-thirds of the Fathers of the scholars are farmers, construction workers and drivers which are the typical works of scholars' father at DMMMSU-SLUC. Some of them said that through these type of jobs is where they get their sources of living and the allowances of their children in going to school.

Table 9: Family income, number of children, 1st and 2nd semester Grades of scholars

	n	Income		Mean	
		Lowest	Highest	Average	SE
Family income	35	2000.00	40000.00	9057.1429	1465.39515
Number of Children	54	1.00	10.00	3.7037	.27297
1st Semester Grade	55	77.30	95.00	86.3044	.51848
2 nd Semester Grade	35	79.00	95.00	88.0911	.82876

The average income of all the families is 9,057.00 pesos which found under poverty line. Economically, these scholars really deserved to be grantees of the government scholarship grants as stipulated in the respective IRRs.

Families of scholars have an average of four children, though some have ten members and one, otherwise. Meaning, there are still families who do not have family planning.

Table 10. Factors that affects the academic performance of the scholars

	r	p-value
Type of Scholarships		
1 st semester, GPA	-.6047*	0.013
2 nd semester, GPA	-.7026**	0.000
Educational Attainment of Mothers		
1 st semester, GPA	.609**	0.000
2 nd semester, GPA	.427*	0.017

Result shows that there are two(2) factors which are relatively significant to the academic performance of scholars, these are the types of scholarships and educational attainment of mothers. But, only the educational of mother is positively correlated to the performance of the scholars.

Relatively, socio economic variables like mother’s and father’s education, distance of school and gender of students also influence the students’ performance (Raychauduri et al., 2010).

Table 11. Regression Analysis on the effect of educational attainment of mother to the academic performance of scholars.

Model		Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	p-value
		Unstandardized Coefficients	Std. Error			
	B			Beta		
1	(Constant)	81.261	1.446		56.181	.000
	educational attainment mother	1.305	.348	.480	3.753	.000

a. Dependent Variable: *Grade (academic performance)*

In the analysis, the x-Factor of DMMMSU-SLU scholars is the educational attainment of mother and the coefficients suggests the following equation/model:

$$Academic\ performance\ (AP) = 81.261 + 1.3.5(educational\ attainment\ of\ mother\ (EAM))$$

Summary

There are more female scholars than male, among them, most are from up-land places and the least numbers of scholars are from coastal areas. Furthermore, scholars are dominated by SUCs-TDP, followed by the ESGPPA, CHED-TDP, Iskolar ng Bayan and DA-Acef. Also, there are some who are already married but most of the scholars are still single. Moreover, one-half of the scholars' mother are high school graduate. Only few of them are College graduates and almost one-half of their mothers are housekeepers. Since, majority of fathers of scholars are high school graduate, it implies that most of them belongs to the blue collar-jobs level that manifests two-thirds of them are farmers, construction workers and drivers. In addition, families income is below poverty line as indicated in the respective profile of scholars.

Conclusion

And among the factors considered in this study, only educational attainment of mother is significantly associated to the academic performance of students. On the other hand, type of scholarships is significant but negatively correlated to the academic performance of the scholars.

Suggestions and Recommendations

In the analysis, the x-Factor of DMMMSU-SLU scholars is the educational attainment of mother and the coefficients recommends the following equation/model:

$$\text{Academic performance (AP)} = 81.261 + 1.305(\text{educational attainment of mother (EAM)})$$

In addition, the derived model could be used to predict the performance of every scholar, knowing the educational attainment of mother.

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(APA style in Alphabetical order, font size 11 and single spaced. See example below)

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