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ECONOMICS

A Mathematical Model for Estimating the Retail Price Movements of Basic Meat Commodities Using a Time Series Analysis

Villaren M. Vibas

Abstract

The prices of meat commodities in the market is a significant concern for the entire populace in a region or country. They directly affect the consumers, farmers, traders, entrepreneurs, and even the government and policymakers. Developing a mathematical model concerning the retail price movements of these essential commodities could help every concerned individual about economic matters as well as in planning the future. Specifically, the study included the essential meat commodities such as lean beef meat, lean pork meat, and fully dressed chicken. The data were obtained from the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) in coverage of ten (10) years, from 2009 – 2018 in the National Capital Region markets of the Philippines. The data in each commodity was subdivided into training and test sets by which they were subjected to time series procedures using ARIMA, SARIMA, and ARIMAx. The data was analyzed using R- program package in developing the models. After employing forecasting analysis and accuracy tests, the researchers identified the best mathematical model to estimate the retail prices of each meat commodity. After undertaking proper procedures and processes in developing the model, it was found that each of the meat commodities investigated in the study showed an increasing trend of monthly prices for a ten-year period (2009-2018). As regards the meat commodities, SARIMA (1,1,2) (0,1,1)₁₂ was found to be the utmost model to estimate the monthly prices of lean beef meat, ARIMA (2,2,2) for lean pork meat and ARIMA (2,2,2) for fully dressed chicken accordingly.

Keywords: Time Series, ARIMA, SARIMA, ARIMAx

The Cash Management Practices of Micro and Small Enterprises in Mandaluyong City

Bonifacio G. Alastoy

Abstract

The objective of the study is to assess the effectiveness of cash management practices of micro and small enterprises (MSEs) in Mandaluyong City. The research was conducted to identify if there is a significant difference in the assessment of cash management practices in MSEs groups. The MSEs were grouped according to years in operation, the number of employees, type of industry, capitalization, and the number of training sessions that employees can access. The study was conducted through descriptive research method using the prepared questionnaires. The researcher tabulated the result to generate statistical figures to test the hypothesis. The statement of the problem created by the researcher was answered by testing the hypothesis with the assumed level of significance of 0.05. The results of this study, the conclusion and recommendations are made based on the statistical tools used by the researcher. These are frequency distribution, percentage distribution, ranking, weighted mean, and analysis of variance. In conclusion, the majority of the respondents are operating for three or fewer years, has three or fewer employees, and are engaged in trading. They usually have a capitalization of ₱3,000,000 and below and provide their employees with 3 and fewer training sessions. Additionally, the assessments of the respondents on the effectiveness of cash management practices, in the aspects of Cash Planning, Cash Budgeting, Cash Collection, and Cash Disbursement was "Effective." Third, there was no significant difference in each group's assessment of Cash Planning, Cash Budgeting, Cash Collection, and Cash Disbursement. However, there was a significant difference in assessments among MSEs grouped according to the number of training sessions that their employees can access.

Keywords: cash management, micro, small

The Digital Financial Services of a Microfinance Institution

Ferdinand Allag

Abstract

The study aimed to assess the effectiveness of digital financial service of TSPI branches in Metro Manila. This study will try to improve the impact of digital financial services to microfinance to ensure that this technological innovation is a better and easier way to execute its goals and objectives. The researcher constructed a survey questionnaire was used to collect the necessary data. In this study aside, the researcher used the quantitative method of research. The gathered data were then subjected to statistical treatment and a mathematical tool such as frequency of distribution, percentage, and weighted mean. The study revealed that majority of the respondents are more than 50 years old, married, female, with a high school diploma as the highest educational attainment, and have been TSPI members for 5 to 10 years with an average income of ₱10,001 to ₱15,000 that are using the digital financial services every week. The respondents assessed the effectiveness of the digital financial services in terms of “accuracy,” “efficiency,” “system sustainability,” “user-friendliness,” and “security” were “effective.” On the other hand, when the respondents are grouped according to age, sex, civil status, and highest educational attainment, their overall perceptions have no significant difference in all aspects. When respondents are grouped according to the number of years as a member, there was no significant difference on “accuracy,” “system sustainability” and “security”; however, there was a substantial difference in terms of “efficiency” and “user-friendliness.” Additionally, among those with different average monthly incomes and frequency of availing digital financial service, their overall perception is significantly different in all aspects.

Keywords: digital financial service, microfinance, Philippines, tulay sa pag-unlad, technological advancement

The Cash Management Services of East West Bank Stores in Quezon City

Lani Mae Ligaray Arnado

Abstract

The study was intended to assess the implementation and effectiveness of cash management services of EastWest Bank stores in Quezon City. The study was conducted to provide an understanding of the bank's impact in terms of the number of clients targeted by salespeople. The research's focus was on the three aspects of cash management: payroll, disbursement, and collection. The researcher constructed a questionnaire which was used to collect necessary data. Information gathered from the survey was then subjected to statistical treatment through mathematical tools such as percentage, frequency, and weighted mean. The study revealed that out of the 120 respondents, the majority are 20-30 years old, female, single, college graduates, receive an average monthly income of P15,000.00 and below, and with one (1) year and below bank officer experience. In terms of the assessment of the effectiveness and implementation of cash management services, the statement, "Respondents' Assessments on the Effectiveness of the Cash Management Services of East West Bank Stores In Quezon City in Terms of Payroll" attained the highest weighted mean of 4.62. It also garnered a verbal interpretation of "Very Effective." On the other hand, the statement "Respondents' Assessments on the Level of Implementation of the Cash Management Services of EastWest Bank Stores in Quezon City in Terms of Collection" got the lowest mean of 4.56, with the verbal interpretation of "Fully Implemented." The assessments are all in agreement with the implementation and effectiveness of cash management services, specifically on payroll, disbursement, and collection when the respondents are grouped by profile. Overall, when the respondents were grouped by age, civil status, average monthly income, and the number of years as a bank officer, there was no significant difference in the respondents' assessment of the cash management services of EastWest Bank stores in Quezon City. On the other hand, when grouped by sex and highest educational attainment, their estimates of the implementation and effectiveness of payroll, disbursement, and collection differed significantly.

Keywords: PUP, cash management services, EastWest Bank, payroll, disbursement, collection

The Effectiveness of Fraud Management Practices of Selected Financial Institutions in Makati City

Conrado C. Villaruel

Abstract

This study aimed to assess the effectiveness of fraud management practices of selected financial institutions in Makati City. The researchers used the descriptive method and included 119 employees from the Audit Department as respondents. The researcher adopted an instrument and Frequency and Percentage Distributions, Weighted Mean, t-Test, ANOVA, and Ranking were utilized as statistical tools. Most of the respondents were 31-40 years old, involved in fraud management for 1-5 years, attained college degrees, attended 1-5 training sessions on fraud management, employed in the bank for 1-5 years and possessed the supervisory level. The respondents proved to be effective in terms of fraud management organization, indicators of financial fraud, fraud detection management, and fraud mitigation processes. There was a significant difference in the respondents grouped by selected profile in terms of the different areas of fraud management. Banks should revisit their fraud management policy and ensure each employee abide by the policy. The administration should be able to implement a well-designed fraud detection system and a comprehensive whistle-blower program.

Keywords: fraud, practices, management, fraud detection

The Financial Management Literacy of Seafarers from Selected Areas in the National Capital Region

Honey Grace S. Mina

Abstract

The main objective of the study was to determine the level of financial management literacy of seafarers in selected areas in the National Capital Region. There were four variables used in the study: Planning, Control, Risk, and Attitude. This study employed the descriptive research method which is designed to gather information about the present and existing conditions needed in the chosen field of study. The respondents of this study are Filipino seafarers involved in the operation of a particular shipping company. Respondents live in different areas in the National Capital Region. A survey questionnaire was used to gather pertinent information from 168 respondents. The study revealed that majority of respondents were between 20 and 30 years old, single, college graduates, with an average monthly income of \$1,000 and below, in service for less than five years, were not engaged in any business, and have attended 1 or 2 training sessions. The seafarers assessed their financial management literacy as "Literate" in terms of Planning, Control, Risk, and Attitude. The researcher recommends that employers shall provide adequate reading materials, which the seafarers can read while on board, and an in-depth regular financial management training to seafarers with their allottees. The Maritime Industry Authority should also reach seafarers through social media by creating online groups exclusively for seafarers, where they can regularly share and read articles on financial management. The Commission on Filipino Overseas (CFO) should include financial management seminars in the conduct of the Pre-Departure Registration and Orientation Seminars (PDOS). Seafarers should avail medical, life insurance, and insurance policies covering their dependents in addition to what they receive from their employers. The government should provide free personal financial consultancy for Filipino seafarers during their vacation leave in the Philippines, which should be made available online during onboard periods.

Keywords: financial management, planning, control, risk, attitude, seafarers

The Financial Risk Management on Stocks Investment of Brokerage Firms

Christian Neil A Ramos

Abstract

This study aimed to assess the level of effectiveness of the financial risk management on stocks investment of brokerage firms. The researcher used the descriptive research method to interpret the implications of the findings. The researcher utilized a survey questionnaire to get the relevant data needed. The statistical tools employed were frequency, percentage distribution, weighted mean, one-way analysis of variance, t-test, and ranking. The respondents of this study were the stock investors who were using the online platform of the Brokerage Firms in stocks investing. Given the indefinite population, the sample size was set to 385-400 since it is the highest number that can be obtained for a population greater than 10,000. Hence, with the approval of the adviser, the researcher had 395 stock investors of Brokerage Firms as respondents. The result revealed that most of the respondents were between 18 and 25 years old, male, single, college degree holders, have an average monthly income of P 40,000 and above, have 3-year experience in stock investing, and invest in blue-chip and non-blue chip stocks. The dominant perceptions of the respondents on the level of effectiveness of the financial risk management on stocks investment of Brokerage Firms in the aspects “price risk,” “market risk,” “economic risk,” and “business risk” were all “effective.” Among different respondent profiles, there was a significant difference in the respondents’ perceptions on the level of effectiveness of the financial risk management on stocks investment of brokerage firms.

Keywords: financial risk management, stocks, brokerage firms

The Investments Financial Literacy Advisorship of Certified Public Accountants

Jeffrey B. Mangsat

Abstract

The main objective of the study was to assess the level of literacy on investments financial advisorship by Certified Public Accountants (CPAs). Specifically, it aimed to address the following concerns:

- (1) the socio-demographic profile of the respondents;
- (2) the respondents' assessment on level of literacy on investments financial advisorship in terms of income, liquidity, safety, tax efficiency and time; and
- (3) if there is a significant difference in the respondents' assessment of literacy on investments advisorship when they are grouped according to profile. The descriptive method was used to gather information about the existing conditions. A survey questionnaire was used to collect pertinent data from 117 respondents. The gathered data were tested at the .05 assumed level of significance. Frequency, percentage distribution, ranking, weighted mean, T-test, and One-Way Factor Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) were employed as statistical tools. Results showed that all aspects of investment financial literacy advisorship in terms of income, liquidity, safety, tax efficiency, and time are all literate based on respondents' assessment. There was a significant difference in the respondents' assessment on the literacy of investment financial advisorship in terms of age, gross monthly income, employment status and sectors they are currently working in among different profiles. However, there were no significant differences in the respondents' assessments in terms of sex, civil status, and year/s of experience when grouped according to profile. The following are recommended:
 - (1) CPAs investment financial advisorship must continue;
 - (2) advisorship of CPAs investments financial literacy program must be enhanced;
 - (3) CPAs should educate more investors;
 - (4) CPAs should improve and develop investment financial literacy advisorship program that can (5) help investors to sustain their business and financial needs; and
 - (5) the government and private institutions should encourage more CPAs to participate in investment financial advisorship.

Keywords: certified public accountants (CPAs), financial advisorship, investment, financial literacy

A Joint Resource Financing Program for Sari-Sari Stores in the City of Muntinlupa

Dorothy Joy M. Marcial

Abstract

The main objective of the study was to assess the effectiveness of the Joint Resource Financing (JRF) Program for *sari-sari* stores in the City of Muntinlupa. The study specifically aimed to address the following concerns:

- (1) to describe the relationship between the JRF Program and the profile of the respondents;
- (2) to assess if there were some financial, social and economic impact of the goal of JRF Program for *sari-sari* stores in the City of Muntinlupa;
- (3) if there is a variance in respondents' assessments on the impact of the JRF Program.

Three hundred forty (340) respondents were chosen using simple random sampling technique, consisting of borrowers from the Joint Resource Financing (JRF) Program of the City of Muntinlupa. A survey questionnaire was used to gather data. The data were computed and analyzed using statistical tools such as frequency of distribution, percentage, weighted means, ranking, and One-Way Factor Analysis of Variance (ANOVA). Results showed that the JRF Program has a tremendous financial, social, and economic impact for the respondents. Economic impact significantly differs from data that was gathered from respondents who were grouped according to the number of years as *sari-sari* store owners, the number of years as JRF Program beneficiaries, the type of loan availed, the type of employment, years of business operation, other sources of capital, and the number of employees. Social impact significantly differs from data that was gathered from respondents who were grouped according to the type of loan availed and years of business in operation. Lastly, financial impact significantly differs from data that was gathered from respondents who were grouped according to other sources of capital. There were no significant differences in financial, social, and economic impact from data that was gathered from respondents who were grouped according to the frequency of availing of loans. The following are recommended:

- (1) *sari-sari* store owners should have their salary separated from the income of the business;
- (2) they should learn how to design an appealing store facade;
- (3) they should not allow credit to consumers; and
- (4) they should learn the different techniques in developing a marketing mix.

Keywords: financial impact, social impact, economic impact, microfinance, borrower, impact

The Revenue Cycle Management System of Selected Private Hospitals in Quezon City

Brenda A. Mahinay

Abstract

Healthcare, just like education, is essential to our society. The healthcare industry is one of the sectors that are modifying their systems and planning to align with political, regulatory, and societal shifts. As our government fully commits to provide universal health care to the population, concerns about how hospitals, big and small, can be able to cope are on the rise. Billing and reimbursements are some of the significant sources of revenue for hospitals. Thus, effective billing and reimbursement processes play a crucial part in the healthcare industry. Revenue cycle management is the process used by the healthcare industry to manage claims, payment, and revenue. The objective of the study is to assess the effectiveness of revenue cycle management of selected private hospitals in Quezon City. The study adopted a descriptive method of research. The data and information presented herein were obtained from selected private hospitals in Quezon City who are members of the Private Hospitals Association of the Philippines, Inc. (PHAPI). The sampling technique used in the study is purposive sampling. The respondents who participated in the study are a combination of hospital representatives and individual patients or guardians. The researcher used a survey questionnaire as a research instrument. The overall perception of the respondents on the revenue cycle management of selected private hospitals in terms of the front-end process, intermediate process, and back-end process were all "Effective." Among these three variables, the back-end process was highly appreciated, as it had the highest grand mean. This is because most of the respondents are individual patients who are private payors. Thus, they can understand the situation of the hospitals in terms of the billing process, payment posting, and payment options. Meanwhile, data that was gathered from hospital respondents who were grouped according to the number of employees, scope of service, functional capacity, and bed capacity assessment show some significant differences in terms of intermediate and back-end processes. The result implies that the revenue cycle management of a hospital varies depending on its size, scope, and the number of personnel. Larger hospitals tend to have finances to invest in more advanced technology in relation to smaller counterparts. On the other hand, individual respondents' assessment showed a significant difference when they are grouped according to the classification of patients, especially in terms of the front- and back-end processes.

Keywords: revenue, hospitals, billing, reimbursement, process

The Internal Audit Function of Non-Stock Savings And Loan Associations in Metro Manila

John Paul S. Santos

Abstract

The study is exploratory to assess the effectiveness of the internal audit function of the Non-Stock Savings and Loan Associations (NSSLAs) in Metro Manila. There are five variables used in the study, namely: Management Support, Internal Audit Value, Independence of Internal Audit Work, Competence of Internal Audit Staff, and Approved Internal Audit Policies. This study employed the descriptive research method which is designed to gather information about the present and existing conditions needed in the chosen field of study. The respondents are employees of NSSLAs in Metro Manila whose job functions are involved in internal auditing. A survey questionnaire was used to gather pertinent information. The study revealed that out of the 152 respondents, 99 or 65.10% are rank-and-file employees, 113 or 74.30 are bachelor's degree holders, 52 or 34.20% have 3 to 4 years of work experience in internal auditing, 49 or 32.30% of the respondents have attended more than 48 hours of internal audit-related training, and 59 or 38.80% of the respondents have been employed for 1 to 2 years in the same organizations. The respondents assessed that the internal audit function of NSSLAs in Metro Manila was effective in terms of management support and competence of internal audit staff; and very effective in terms of internal audit value, independence of internal audit work, and internal audit policies. To further improve the effectiveness of the internal audit function of NSSLAs, the management must provide more support to the Internal Audit Department by providing appropriate training and professional certifications and hiring adequate and skillful staff. Internal Audit Department must directly and functionally report to the proper authority to improve the independence of internal audit work. Top management must not interfere with the decision of the Internal Audit Department in planning for scope, time, and extent of procedures performed.

Keywords: internal audit function, internal audit effectiveness, internal audit efficiency

EDUCATION

The Competencies of Mathematics Teachers in Relation to Grade Six Students' Mathematics Performance in Public Elementary Schools of the Caloocan North District

Suzet Floralde

Abstract

This study aimed to find out the relationship between the competencies of mathematics teachers and mathematics performance of the grade six students in nineteen selected public elementary schools in Caloocan North District during the school year 2015 -2016. The study employed the descriptive method of research with the use of a standardized questionnaire. The questionnaire, which was a checklist rating scale consisted of four areas. These areas were: (1) Preparation Competencies and Planning the Lesson, (2) Competencies in Carrying out the Lesson, (3) Assessment Competencies, and (4) Personal Competencies. The questionnaire was distributed to and responded by 48 mathematics teachers and principals in the nineteen public elementary schools in North District of Caloocan City. The number of teachers was taken from the total number of mathematics teachers assigned in grade six. The final marks of the Grade Six students in Mathematics were also collected. Frequency counts and percentages were used to answer research problem 2, while the weighted mean was applied to solve the research problem 1. The Pearson r or Product Moment Correlation was used to answer the research problem 3. After all the necessary data of the study were treated, the research yielded the following findings and conclusions:

- (1) The level of competencies of the mathematics teachers, as assessed by the principals, was competent in terms of the four areas.
- (2) There was a significant relationship existed between the teaching competencies of Mathematics teachers and the mathematics performance of the students.

Furthermore, some recommendations were suggested. First, Mathematics teachers are strongly recommended to be consistent in providing frequent and ongoing feedback that will give the students specific advice on how to improve their performance and that will provide parents feedback about their child's learning progress and strategies that may be used to assist their child's improvement. Second, seminar-workshops may be conducted about technological tools and techniques to enrich the creativity and innovativeness of the teachers. Third, the school administrators should continue to collaborate with the teachers to develop a shared understanding of the planning process and the need for students' data and information that can inform actions taken to improve students' learning. And lastly, further research needs to be conducted in identifying useful teaching competencies for mathematics teachers.

Keywords: competence, teachers, Mathematics, assessment, performance, students, competencies, teaching

The Competencies of Teachers Handling Senior High School Students of the Technical-Vocational Livelihood Track

Ruthchel G. Diaz

Abstract

The primary purpose of this study is to determine the competencies of teachers in handling senior high school students of Technical-Vocational Livelihood (TVL) Track. The present study used the descriptive method of research to get the perception of respondents on the level of competencies set for the teachers of TVL courses. The questionnaire used in the study was developed from the recent PPST which composed of the seven domains. The respondents of the study include selected TVL teachers from schools offering senior high education. The respondents also include senior high TVL students from the Don A. Roces Sr. Sci-Tech High School, the Krus na Ligas High School, the Quezon City High School, and the Carlos Albert High School. The results of the study showed that in terms of the domains of PPST, majority of the student-respondents assessed the category "Assessment and Reporting" as the highest (3.76), whereas the teachers assessed themselves as "Very Satisfactory" in the "Diversity of Learners" domain and "Outstanding" in the other domains (4.37). According to the majority of the Grade II students, which were female, the teacher-respondents were "Outstanding" and "Very Satisfactory." The results revealed that the t-computed value of 8.740 with a p-value of .000 rejects the hypothesis. Hence, the data show a significant difference between the competencies of teachers handling TVL track when the respondents are grouped (students and teacher-respondents).

Keywords: PUP, MEM, technical-vocational track, PPST, teachers' competencies.

The Competencies of Tourism and Hospitality Students in Selected Higher Education Institutions as Assessed by Industry Practitioners

Rovena I. Dellova

Abstract

Adequate competencies have always been screened to fill in various positions in the industry. This study, thus, specifically addressed every industry practitioner's competency assessment of tourism and hospitality students in selected higher education institutions. With the K-12 transition in the Philippine educational setting, ASEAN integration, and with the advent of the Industrial Revolution, the researcher intends to identify the competencies highlighted directly by industry practitioners. These sets of skills are beneficial to any student's development program since selected schools are in constant review of their respective curricula and syllabi. The descriptive study used the hospitality, tourism, and events industry model framework with 363 industry practitioner-respondents from 93 hospitality related industries. From the data gathered, the study revealed that the private school has a higher level of competency in terms of foundational competencies and industry-specific competencies compared with students in public school. Students in selected higher education institutions possess high-level skills in Foundational Competencies and Industry-Specific Competencies. The study also showed that there is a significant difference in terms of foundational competencies while there is no significant difference in terms of Industry-Specific Competencies. It can be concluded that, regardless of the differences in the skills, among the students from the selected higher institutions, the level of competency remains high. Results of the study likewise produced a compilation of the respondents' recommendations for the proposed student development program.

Keywords: competency, foundational competencies, industry-specific competencies, industry practitioner

The English Language Development Practices, Reading Proficiency, and Communicative Competence of Grade 10 Students in Bansud, Oriental Mindoro

Jessa F. Reynoso

Abstract

The study aimed to assess the extent of English language development practices of teachers and the level of proficiency in reading and the level of communicative competence of Grade 10 students. Three hundred ninety-five (395) Grade 10 students from selected schools in Bansud District and 15 English teachers participated as respondents of the study. Descriptive-correlational method of research was used in this study. Descriptive analysis was utilized to determine the extent of English language practices of teachers and the students' reading proficiency and communicative competence. The correlational method of analysis was employed to assess the relationship between variables. Findings revealed that the Grade 10 English teachers demonstrated high expertise in the English language practice. They have applied spiral progression, construction, integrative, interactive, learner-centeredness, and contextualization in the teaching and learning activities in English. As regards reading proficiency, there were more Grade 10 students who belonged to the frustration level than those under independent level both in word recognition and reading comprehension. The level of communicative competence of the students was low in terms of grammar, socio-linguistics, strategy, and discourse. The English language development practices of teachers should be sustained, but teachers should not stop exploring other strategies to make the students more communicative and proficient in reading. Teachers should reduce the worst reading practices and increase the best. Likewise, students should receive the best instruction and materials that would enable them to learn with less difficulty.

Keywords: English language, development practice, reading proficiency, communicative competence, students

The English Spelling Proficiency of Grade Five Pupils in the Pola District: A Basis for an English Enhancement Plan

Ryan L. Lacerna

Abstract

The study determined the spelling proficiency of Grade Five pupils in Pola District, specifically from the Tagbakin and Matulatula Elementary Schools. Test scores on a standardized test on phonology, morphology, and orthography were used to identify the pupils' level of English Spelling Proficiency. The mean scores regulated the factors affecting pupils' English Spelling Proficiency. Pearson Product Moment Coefficient of Correlation (Pearson's r) determined the relationship between the variables. It revealed that pupils' level of proficiency in spelling was low in phonology, high in morphology and moderate in orthography. The pupils' engagement in multimedia materials, reading, and writing activities have a positive effect on their spelling proficiency. A significant relationship existed between the following:

- (1) engagement to multimedia and the pupils' level of English Spelling Proficiency in phonology, and orthography;
- (2) reading activity and phonology, morphology, and orthography;
- (3) writing activity and phonology, morphology, and orthography.

These findings mean that all the hypotheses are rejected. No significant relationship existed between engagement to multimedia and the level of English Spelling Proficiency in morphology, confirming the hypothesis. The pupils' spelling proficiency in phonology, morphology, and orthography varies due to their engagement in multimedia, reading, and writing activities. The pupils' spelling proficiency does not depend much on multimedia or gadgets. Constant practice and exercises in spelling, reading, and writing should be provided to pupils using multimedia and printed materials. Syntax, semantics, and pragmatics should also be developed among the pupils to explore other fields of language. Further research should be conducted considering other components of English instruction.

Keywords: morphogy, multimedia, orthography, phonology, reading, spelling, proficiency, writing

Factors Affecting MAPEH Learners in San Mateo, Rizal

Cristy B. Vacaro

Abstract

Identifying factors that influence academic performance is an essential part of educational research. Academic achievement is commonly measured through examinations or continuous assessments. However, there is no general agreement on the best evaluation method or which aspects are most important in procedural knowledge, such as skills, or in declarative knowledge, such as facts. Evaluations are the main predictor on how the students perform in school, and it can be used as a basis for enhancement interventions. But there are factors which affect the Academic Performance of Learners, especially the personal issues of learners. This study, therefore, identifies the factors affecting the MAPEH learners of San Mateo, Rizal. These factors are motivation, self-esteem, personal relationships, conflict resolution, and Health. The grade point average of learners was included in this study and used for the analysis of data. The study aimed to evaluate Factors affecting the MAPEH Learners in San Mateo, Rizal. Based on the findings of the study, the researchers recommended a plan of action as to how to improve the academic performance and by considering the different factors of Grade 7 MAPEH learners.

Keywords: academic performance, self-esteem, motivation, personal relationship, conflict resolution

Finding Common Ground: A Gap Analysis between the Theory and Practice on Work Immersion of Grade 12 Students of the Emilio C. Bernabe Senior High School in Bagac, Bataan

Joel Suarez Castro, Rupert John B. Monis, & Joshua M. Manzano

Abstract

One of the existing problems that the school is facing nowadays is the work immersion program. Work immersion is a critical feature in the senior high school curriculum. The work immersion program is the part of the Grade 12 curriculum that consists of 80 hours of hands-on experience or work simulation. The program is implemented to expose them to the actual work setting and to enrich the competencies they learned in school. As stipulated in the Enhanced Basic Education Act of 2013, this program aims for the enhancement of the skills and knowledge of students, for them to become more equipped in facing future challenges, whether in pursuing higher studies in college or entering the very competitive world of employment. To further explore the phenomenon, the present study conducted a multi-site industry-based participatory action research in five industry partners across the Municipality of Bagac. This study aimed at improving the work immersion conditions through the active partnership of the school and industry. The study engaged stakeholders and partner industries in the development of a memorandum of agreement that can facilitate the provision of the needs of both parties for the benefit of the students. Using the Narratological research approach, the researchers analyzed and scrutinized the narrative and pictorial report of the work immersion students in the past two years. Findings of narratological research served as the basis for the researchers to proceed to the second phase of the data gathering. The Second Phase employed a Photovoice method; purposively-chosen participants were empowered to express their insights on the work immersion issues using photographs. Interviews followed this and focus group discussions. Data reiterated the continuous problem being experienced by the students in work immersion. By expressing their creativity and with their active use of mobile photography, the participants shared their work immersion experiences. They did this with the hope that existing problems will be addressed and that the school and partner industries would recognize their contribution to the development of the work immersion practice of the school and the Department of Education as a whole. Discussions and recommendations were provided to engage the teachers, school authorities, policymakers as well as the partner industries in a collaborative effort which will strengthen the policies on theory teaching and its application in work immersion practice.

Keywords: partner industries, photovoice, practice, theories, work immersion

From Reading Comprehension to Word Problem Solving Skills: A Directional Framework for Teaching and Learning Mathematics 7

William F. Falcutila

Abstract

This research study focused on assessing the effectiveness of team teaching in reading comprehension skills and word problem-solving skills in terms of noting details, inferring and applying, and their significant relationship with each other. The respondents of the study were selected learners of Victorino Mapa High School, Division of Manila for the school year 2018- 2019. There were 70 learners composed of 37 Grades 7 to 18 as the experimental group and 33 Grades 7 to 10 as the control group. The researcher was the Mathematics teacher of the two sections, while the experimental group was taught reading comprehension skills by an English teacher. This study used a quasi-experimental design as it involved two groups. The data were analyzed using statistical tools such as percentage, mean, t-test, and Pearson's *r*. The study revealed both groups improved their scores in reading comprehension and word problem-solving tests in the posttest. The experimental group performed better than the control group in both skills. In reading comprehension skills there was no significant difference between learning gains of two groups in noting details, inferring, and applying. In word problem-solving skills, the overall result showed that there was a significant difference between the learning gains of the two groups. This led to the conclusion that the experimental group who received treatment, gained understanding in solving mathematical problems. The applying skills got the lowest level of performance both in the control and experimental group even during pretest and posttest. This implied that learners have difficulty in solving mathematical equations, especially in linear equations in one variable. It was also found out that reading comprehension skills and word problem-solving skills were significantly related to each other. Based on the results of the study, the researcher recommends that teaching reading comprehension skills and word problem-solving skills should go hand-in-hand.

Keywords: reading comprehension skills, word problem solving skills

Mother Tongue-Based Multilingual Education (MTB-MLE) and Learners' Academic Performance in Mathematics: A Basis for Instructional Development

Janell O. Laureta

Abstract

The study centered on the relationship between the perception of Mathematics teachers on the use of MTB-MLE in teaching Mathematics and learners' academic performance in Mathematics in the Pagbilao District. The low performance of the MPS and the low level of pupils' skills in Mathematics, such as in performing the four fundamental operations, caught the interest of the researcher and led her to conduct the study. The study used a descriptive type of research wherein the questionnaire was the leading guide. The population aggregates of this study consisted of 110 teachers from Grades 1 to 3 and 31 sections of Grade 3 from 16 elementary schools with one thousand one hundred seventy-five (1,175) Grade 3 pupils. The researcher chose Grade 3 pupils because the third grade included a transition from Filipino to English instruction in Mathematics before proceeding to the intermediate level (Grades 4 to 6). Based on the perceptions of Mathematics teachers, the weighted arithmetic mean (WAM) and the standard deviation was used. To measure the significant relationship between the knowledge of Mathematics teachers on the use of MTB-MLE in teaching Mathematics and the learners' academic performance, the Pearson Product was used. The study revealed that the perception of the Mathematics teachers on the use of MTB-MLE in teaching Mathematics in the Pagbilao District has the strongly agree rating. Mathematics teachers decided that the use of MTB-MLE allowed teachers and pupils to interact naturally. In terms of the academic performance of the grade three pupils, it fell under the developing level. It indicated that pupils possessed the minimum knowledge and skills and core understanding. There was no relationship between the perception of Mathematics teachers and learners' academic performance in Mathematics. It implied that the opinion of the teachers on the use of MTB-MLE was not merely the prime factor in determining the pupils' academic achievements. The researcher recommends specialized training for Mathematics teachers that are related to the proper use of the MTB-MLE in teaching Mathematics. Teachers with pupils with lowest academic performance average grade should provide more authentic performance task. The Department of Education should continue to monitor and supervise the program and should provide necessary teaching and learning materials that align with the Mother Tongue of the learners.

Keywords: MTB-MLE, perception, academic performance teaching, Mathematics

The Oral Reading Performance of Grade 4 Learners Based on the 2018 Phil-IRI Test

Junaila S. Macapaar

Abstract

This study focused on the Philippine Informal Reading Inventory (Phil-IRI) 2018 Edition as a measurement of the oral reading performance and behavior of Grade 4 pupils. Respondents were from five selected elementary schools in the District of Quezon City: the Melencio M. Castelo Elementary School, the Commonwealth Elementary School, the Benigno Aquino Elementary School, the Manuel L. Quezon Elementary School, and the Payatas B. Elementary School. A total of 361 Grade 4 pupils participated as respondents of the study. A descriptive method was used in this study. Data were gathered using the adapted and validated reading materials test of Phil-IRI. To assess the Oral Reading Performance and Behavior of the respondent's frequency and percentage were utilized. The researcher measured the difference between test A and test B results using a T-test. In general, there is a no significant difference between oral reading performance results from test A and test B. Teachers should be more aware of their pupils' strengths and weaknesses when it comes to reading for them to develop the best approach to ensure maximum learning in each of the learners. Learners have different styles and abilities. Teachers should be aware of their pupils' mental and emotional capabilities. Having enough information on learners gives them an opportunity to review the quality of each learner's performance and design instruction accordingly. The results of Phil-IRI assessment must not be used as a means for making decisions regarding promotion nor retention. The data gathered must be used for designing reading instructions and interventions to help pupils in reading and improve their oral reading performance and reading behavior.

Keywords: reading performance, reading behavior, reading assessment, reading intervention, Master in Education Management, Polytechnic University of the Philippines

Professional Learning Communities Practices in Public Schools in the Division of Valenzuela: A Basis for Improved Professional Teaching Efficiency

Merian Z. Costibolo

Abstract

The present study used a descriptive research method to identify the Professional Learning Communities practices of teachers in Valenzuela Congressional I public high schools. In particular, the Lawang Bato National High School, the Vicente P. Trinidad National High School, and the Canumay East National High School were selected as research sites. Through the use of frequency and percentage counts, weighted mean and Chi-Square in the data-gathering procedure, the following results are derived: In terms of profile, majority of the respondents: belong to the 25-30 age range (59 or 36.65%); are female (111 or 69.94%); and are 3-5 years in service (63 or 39.13%). In terms of PLC Practices, the statement "Faculty members work together to seek knowledge, skills, and strategies and apply this new learning to their work" from the Collective Learning and Application Dimension got the highest mean score of 4.45 ("Strongly Agree"). Then, when the respondents were grouped according to the age variable, those that belong to the 26-30 years age range "Agree" more (4.35 mean score) than those who are in the age bracket 51 and above (3.26 mean score). When grouped according to sex, results showed that female respondents rate "Strongly Agree" higher (4.60) than men (3.56). Hence, female teachers maximize PLC potentials for their improvement. On the other hand, when it comes to years of service, it was noted that those who served for two years or less had a mean score of 4.16 in believing in the PLC, while those who are in 11-20 years in service agreed with the advocacies of PLC (mean score of 3.56).

Keywords: professional learning communities, professional teaching efficiency

Reading Levels and Their Relationship to the Academic Performance of Grade I Pupils of the District II, Quezon City

Olive D. Orilla

Abstract

This study was conducted to determine the relationship between different reading levels and academic performance. Respondents were from five selected schools in District II of Quezon City: the Melencio M. Castelo Elementary School, the San Diego Elementary School, the Benigno S. Aquino Sr. Elementary School, the Doña Juana Elementary School, and the Commonwealth Elementary School. A total of 472 Grade I pupils participated as respondents of the study. The descriptive method was used in this study. By using this method, data were gathered using the adapted and validated reading comprehension test of PHIL IRI. Frequency and percentage were computed to assess the respondents' reading profile. To determine the significant relationship between reading profile and academic performance, Pearson-r was used. In general, in the result of the reading profiles, the instructional level dominates the most number among the reading levels. In terms of academic performance, most of the pupils were categorized at the "satisfactory" level. There was a significant relationship in reading speed for all reading levels except for those in the Independent and Frustration levels. Teachers should be aware of their student's strengths and weaknesses of each student to maximize learning in each of them. Since learners have different styles and abilities, teachers should know their students' mental and emotional capabilities. Teachers must create innovative remedial programs. Grade I pupils must own reading materials that contain exciting stories to help them improve their reading skills, as well as vocabulary skills.

Keywords: academic performance, reading comprehension, reading levels, reading skills, remediation program

The Relationship Between Grade 10 Students' Attitudes and Their Performance in Mathematics

Analia B. Ador

Abstract

The primary purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between Rodriguez I, Rodriguez Rizal Grade 10 students' attitudes and their performance in mathematics. Specifically, it sought to identify the grade 10 students attitudes in Mathematics in terms of their Mathematics teacher, values of Mathematics, and study habits. Moreover, the study tried to identify the academic performance of the grade 20 students in mathematics in terms of their previous final marks in mathematics. Lastly, the researcher tested if there was a significant relationship between Grade 10 students attitudes and performance in mathematics and their academic performance in the subject.

Keywords: relationship

The Relevance of the AB Communication Curriculum on Job Preparedness for the Graduates of the Tarlac State University

Maria Fermina Joyce C. Nucum

Abstract

The research focused on the relevance of the AB Communication Curriculum on the job preparedness of the graduates of the Tarlac State University. The study also dealt with the assessment of the courses or subjects that were considered relevant to the industry based on assessments by the graduates. The employers also provided assessments on the graduates' level of job preparedness in the aspects of knowledge, skills, and attitudes required by the industry. The study was delimited to the AB Communication graduates from the years 2014-2017 that were employed in the specific industry. The researcher used the descriptive survey method. Through this, the researcher was able to assess the AB Communication curriculum in terms of the knowledge and skills that it provides, and its relation to actual industry needs. The respondents of the study were the graduates of AB Communication and the employers of AB Communication graduates. As to the profile of the graduates, the majority is 23 years old, female and single.

Most of the respondents do not pursue any master's degree and other higher degree. The majority of the graduates were employed in private companies, on a contractual basis, with an employment income ranging from Php10,001 to Php15,000. Most of the graduates hold customer service and marketing/sales specialist jobs, which they consider as stepping stones for future employment. The graduates' assessment on the relevance of the AB Communication curriculum based on the industry needs seemed out to be relevant. A majority of the employer-respondents were female and held department head/director positions in their company. A large proportion of the nature of the company/business of the employers is e-commerce, marketing, sales, and business processing outsourcing. The employers responded that, in terms of the graduates' knowledge and skills, the graduates are prepared for the job. The graduates were also considered as highly prepared in terms of their interpersonal skills, skills with computers and information communication technology and ability to perform routine office procedures. Among the three job preparedness aspects, attitude got the highest rating.

Keywords: relevance of AB Communication curriculum and job preparedness of graduates

School Climate, Self-Efficacy, and Teaching Competence Among High School Teachers in the Division of Cabuyao: An Input for the School Improvement Plan

Lailanie T. Torres

Abstract

This study was conducted to examine the existing school climate in selected high schools in the Division of Cabuyao and to identify the self-efficacy and teaching competence of the teacher-respondents from the three largest schools (the Cabuyao Integrated National High School, the Gulod National High School, and the Pulo National High School). A total of 172 junior high school teachers participated as respondents of the study. The Descriptive method of research was used in this study, since significant analyses, classification, and tabulation was made to identify substantial results and come up with an accurate interpretation. The hypotheses were tested at a 0.05 level of significance and were rejected since the result came up with the decision that there is a significant relationship between the school climate and the teachers' self-efficacy and teaching competence. Likewise, there is a direct relationship between teachers' self-efficacy and teaching competence. Results revealed that teacher respondents were able to identify their respective schools with a climatic condition that is at a positive and 'agreeable' level. Furthermore, the strong connection between self-efficacy and teaching competence of teachers is indeed essential in attaining a positive school climate.

Keywords: school climate, self-efficacy, teaching competence, school improvement plan

Stakeholder's Initiatives on the Indigenous Learners' Interest and Attendance in Oriental Mindoro

Alysa L. Villagrancia

Abstract

The study aimed to determine the stakeholders' initiative in the interest and attendance of indigenous pupils in the Division of Oriental Mindoro. It also identified the extent of the implemented DepEd mandated programs in Oriental Mindoro. There were 60 respondents who were involved in the study, indicating the participation of both internal and external stakeholders. A descriptive-correlational method of research was employed to determine the degree to which the independent variables relate to the dependent variable. The study utilized the quantitative-qualitative design using survey method, document analysis, interview, and focus group discussion for the qualitative aspect. Data were statistically treated using Mean scores to determine the stakeholders' initiative in pupils' interest and attendance to school, and the extent of implementation of the DepEd mandated programs in Oriental Mindoro. Pearson's product-moment coefficient of correlation r was used to determine the relationship between the variables to be correlated. Results revealed that there is no significant relationship between stakeholders' initiatives among principals, teachers, parents, non-government organizations (NGOs), and local government units (LGU), and the DepEd mandated programs such as the Drop-out Reduction Program (DORP), School-based Feeding Program (SBFP), Special Education (SPED), and Indigenous Peoples' Education (IPED).

Keywords: drop-out, government, indigenous, parents, principal, teachers

Teachers' Competencies in Differentiated Instruction and its Extent of Implementation in the Pinamalayan East District

Ledesma Pacia

Abstract

The study determined the teachers' competencies in using differentiated instruction and its extent of implementation in the Pinamalayan East District. The researcher evaluated the teachers' skills based on some types of differentiated instruction and the degree of differentiated instruction in terms of process, content, product, and learning environment, and the pupils' performance in the five academic learning areas. A total of 115 intermediate teachers were involved in the study. The qualitative method and a pre-survey, analysis of observations sheets and learners' proficiency based on the teacher's class record, and interview for teachers were used. Learners were engaged in supporting quantitative data of the study. A correlational method determined the relationship between the level of teacher's competencies in using differentiated instruction and its extent of implementation. Data were statistically treated using mean and multiple regression analysis through Pearson's r Product Moment of Correlation Coefficient. The teachers' high level of instructional competence in using differentiated instruction was observed in the types of differentiated instruction used. The upper extent utilization of differentiated instruction by the teachers' skills and proficiency in teaching have influenced pupils' performance.

Keywords: competencies, differentiated instruction, learning environment

Teachers' Competencies in the Use of ICT-Ready Learning Materials: Inputs to Learning Resource Management and Development System Implementation

Carla Sheine R. Danga

Abstract

This study was conducted to assess the teacher's competencies in the use of ICT-ready learning materials: inputs to Learning Resource Management and Development System implementation. The research seeks to examine the profile of the respondents, how the respondents assess their competencies in the development of ICT-ready learning materials, and the significant differences in skills based on profile. In this study, the descriptive research design was utilized. The target respondents' populations for the current study are teachers in public high schools in the North Caloocan District: the Camarin High School, the Bagong Silang High School, the Benigno Aquino High School, and the Deparo High School. The data was organized comprehensively to answer the statement of the problem made by the researcher. This study also used the statistical tools and methodology discussed in the previous chapter. The provides information about the profile of the respondent. The competencies in the use of ICT-ready learning materials in the use of multimedia presentations, use of electronic document file, use of e-learning tools, and use of ICT for assessment. It also gives a significant difference among the respondents with different profiles in the use of ICT-ready learning materials.

Keywords: PUP Open University, Master in Education Management, teacher's competencies, ICT-Ready, LRMDS

The Teaching Practices and the Learner's Level of Proficiency in Science Processes: A Basis for an Enhancement Program

Cecilia L. Balibado

Abstract

Science processes are a fundamental part of the scientific enterprise. Children must develop facilities in these processes, as scientific facts and concepts are a springboard for children to use as they explore the processes. Both Grades 3 and 4 learners in the Pinamalayan District attained an approaching level of proficiency in terms of observing and describing. Grade 3 learners in the Pinamalayan District achieved an approaching level of competence; while Grade 4 learners obtained the beginning level of proficiency. The level of proficiency learners in terms of classifying was approaching, while in terms of measuring was approaching. The level of proficiency of Grades 3 and 4 learners in Science in terms of inferring was developing. There was no significant relationship between the practices employed by teachers and the level of proficiency of Grades 3 and 4 learners in Science processes, except between the independent variable of establishing adaptability and responsiveness and the dependent variable of describing, communicating with learners and classifying and captivating learners' interests and inferring. An enhancement program that focuses on the skills of describing, organizing, and inferring may be prepared. Lessons for developing the reading comprehension of Grades 3 and 4 learners that utilize Science texts can be seen in the proposed intervention.

Keywords: Science processes, proficiency, teaching practices

The Extent of the Implementation of the Technical-Vocational Livelihood Track and Student Outcomes in Secondary Schools in the Division of Oriental Mindoro

Valerie S. Roda

Abstract

This study aimed to determine the extent of implementation of the Technical-Vocational Livelihood (TVL) track and the level of student outcomes in a secondary school in the Division of Oriental Mindoro. A total of seventy-eight (78) senior high school TVL track teachers in twenty-three (23) secondary public schools offer the TVL track. The researchers employed the descriptive method to collect data on student outcomes, which were defined by the management, curriculum, enrolment rate, promotion rate, dropout rate, and the number of students passing the National Certificate (NC) test. The researchers interpreted data through the use of weighted mean while Pearson's r was used to determine the relationship between the extent of implementation of the TVL track and the level of student outcomes in the Division of Oriental Mindoro. The researcher used the descriptive-correlational method of research to describe the basic features of the data gathered. Purposive sampling technique was used in this study in selecting respondents. Availability of facilities for the TVL track is in the sensible stage in most of the public secondary schools that offer the said track. Teachers' qualifications need to improve to produce more effective service-oriented career people who feel secure and independent in performing their tasks. Teachers' training provided by the Department of Education is useful, efficient, and timely for hired senior high school teachers, shown in the result. Factors such as management and curriculum do not affect the improvement of student outcomes. Thus, management and curriculum are not bases for the students' choice of school, as well as the track they are going to take in senior high school.

Keywords: implementation of tech-voc track and student outcomes

The Relationship of Digital Competencies and the Job Performance of Secondary Public School Teachers in the District of Calauan, Laguna

Ronnaliza Avanceña Dorado

Abstract

Currently, technology is an essential tool in many fields, including education, because it is one of the most useful knowledge transfer channels in most countries. The integration of technology in everyday life has transformed our society and changed the way people think, work, and live. Upon the implementation of the K-12 curriculum, Information and Communication Technology (ICT) became more necessary for teaching, and the teachers' digital competencies became required. Hence, studies conducted on digital competencies are often focused on developing the learner's abilities and skills in ICT, but not for its use in learning. In this study, the teachers' digital competencies will be reviewed so that their competencies might be improved. This study is a descriptive study making use of an adapted survey. The researcher utilized simple random sampling and fishbowl drawing so that each teacher-respondent has an equal chance of participating in the study. The study was conducted in three public high schools in Laguna. Using the Slovin's formula, the computed total population was 150. The instrument used underwent content validation as well as reliability test using the Cronbach's Alpha. Also, the Pearson product-moment correlation was utilized to determine whether there is a significant relationship between the teachers' digital competencies and job performance, which was based on their RPMS rating. The study showed that in terms of digital competencies, majority of the teacher-respondents have excellent skills in terms of basic computer and Microsoft Offices.

On the other hand, respondents were able to have above average skills in ICT. Moreover, the majority of the teacher-respondents were rated as very satisfactory in their job performance. The results revealed that the relationship between digital competencies and the teachers' job performance were not significant. The researcher recommends that schools may conduct advanced training through an ICT expert to enhance the knowledge of teachers on the latest trends in technology for education. The Department of Education should continue to encourage educators to participate in specialized training sessions that will help them. Furthermore, other factors that might affect the job performance of teachers, such as management factors, the working environment, and wages, should be considered.

Keywords: digital competencies, information and communication technology, job performance

HEALTH SCIENCE

**The Perception of Pregnant Women from Manila, Philippines on Prenatal Vitamins with DHA:
An Insight for Marketing Campaigns**

Crystal Jayne Valena, David Creony Javier, Shaira Hernandez, & Grace Anne De Asis

Abstract

Experts suggest the daily intake of vitamin supplements during pregnancy due to its importance in supporting proper maternal nutrition (Cody, 2011). Ordinary prenatal vitamin supplements that are available in the market also contain Docosahexaenoic Acid (DHA), which has been proven to support the brain development of children and decrease the rate of preterm birth (Jackson and Harris, 2018). Due to the multiple benefits of DHA-containing vitamin supplements, the cost of the daily intake of such products during pregnancy can directly affect pregnant women's purchasing behavior for DHA supplements. Understanding this market has important implications for current and future marketing strategies in the Asia Pacific region, where the number of prenatal vitamins has tremendously grown by a compounded annual growth rate (CAGR) of 12% from 2008 to 2013 (Euromonitor Report, 2014). This research discusses the factors affecting the purchasing intentions of 160 pregnant women in Manila for DHA-containing vitamin supplements using the Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB) as a framework. The researcher utilized a series of face-to-face interviews of respondents in government and private hospitals and aimed to determine the relationship between salient beliefs, attitudes, and perceived behavior control towards the intention to purchase or take such vitamin supplements. The findings of the study were used to complement possible integrated marketing communication plans in effectively increasing the recognition, reach, and customer perception of DHA-containing vitamin supplements.

Keywords: research Abstract

The Safety and Health Management of Road Construction in the First Congressional District of Quezon Province: A Basis for an Enhancement Program

Bernadeth D. Hora

Abstract

This study aimed to assess the level of safety and health management of road construction sites in the First Congressional District of Quezon province. The respondents were the project manager, project engineer, project inspector/supervisors, materials engineer, foreman, skilled laborers, laborers, and equipment operators of two (2) road widening constructions in Lucban, Quezon, one (1) road widening construction in Tayabas City, Quezon and one (1) road widening construction in Mauban, Quezon. The study used descriptive research, and data were obtained from the unstructured questionnaire. The data gathered through the research instruments were treated through mean scores and weighted mean. Based on the findings, the following conclusions were drawn: respondents mostly were male and 25 years old or younger. The topics were categorized into four (4): road works safety; disposal and management of spoils and debris; working conditions of the employees; and construction work/activity. The results and interpretation of the questionnaire were used as a guide in the proposed enhancement program for the safety and health management on the road construction site.

Keywords: safety and health management, road construction, working conditions

The Effects of Program and Non-Program Factors in Determining the Fertility Decisions of Couples of Reproductive Age in Two Selected Areas in the NCR: Towards Effective Population Program Strategies

Mary Jane A. Casimiro

Abstract

On the other hand, when taken individually, the non-program factors showed a significant effect. Therefore, these can be considered in the development of program strategies. Collectively, both factors were found to have a substantial impact but with no significant difference in fertility decisions. This suggests that exposure of beneficiaries to information on family planning and their demographic characteristics do not have much influence on the fertility decision of the respondents. Given these findings, it is recommended that the stakeholders and implementors of the family planning program should develop more innovations in changing the behavior of target beneficiaries. Inclusion of indicators on family planning in the DSWD Monitoring and Evaluation System is likewise recommended to measure the effectiveness of the information provided in improving the health-seeking behavior and access of beneficiaries, especially those identified to have an unmet need for family planning. As such, the goal to assist them on how to achieve their desired number of children, proper timing and spacing will be realized, thereby contributes to improving the quality of life of the poor.

Keywords: family planning, program and non-program factors, fertility decision, pantawid pamilya

LINGUISTICS

The Materials Used in Filipino: Piling Larang

Cecil Igama

Abstract

The Department of Education (DepEd) has already implemented the K to 12 programs in the educational system, adding two more years to the length of formal education. Filipino in Piling Larang was one of the new subjects introduced by the DepEd for senior high school students. It was taught as a Specialized Subject. Materials were used to teach this subject comprehensively for the students who are taking up Food and Beverages. Filipino in Piling Larang is not easy to teach. It should not be taught the same way as their subject in Cooking. This is the reason why the researcher developed materials that can be used to teach Filipino in Piling Larang in Food and Beverages. A mixed-method was used in collecting the data. A survey method was used in quantitative and followed by an interview to gather qualitative data. Questionnaires and interviews were administered in three different schools: 1 in the Mandaluyong area and 2 in the Manila area. It aimed to collect the foods and drinks known by the students who are taking up Food and Beverages and Culinary Arts. It was shown that 94% of food in the Luzon area was well-known by the students, while 6% was not identified. 35% of drinks in Luzon were not known by the students, while 65% of drinks were familiar to them. A picture dictionary was created for the foods and drinks that were not recognized by the students. This picture dictionary can be used as a material in teaching Filipino in Piling Larang. Teachers and students were interviewed to validate the efficacy of the content. According to them, it was useful and can contribute knowledge about our culture and local food, and can be used as an additional reference for the FnB students.

Keywords: Specialized subject, Filipino in Piling Larang, Picture Dictionary

MANAGEMENT

The Academic Performance of First-Year Engineering Students in a University in Quezon City, Philippines

Sharmaine C. Manalo, Rhodora N. Buluran, Harvey E. Avila, Marry Sol L. Lare, Aldion J. Almacha, Jairuss P. Galang, & Liezel M. Perez

Abstract

The Philippines has implemented the K to 12 program. The country joined the rest of the world in implementing the educational system. This research aims to determine the difference between the academic performance of first-year engineering students who took different strands in senior high school. This study focuses on first-year engineering students in a university in Quezon City, Philippines as research respondents. The sample size was taken from the 987 students under the engineering department. Achievement Emotions Questionnaire (AEQ) containing 50 questions was utilized to achieve the necessary data. The research comprised two major stages: the diagnostic assessment and obtaining the general weighted average of the three subjects (Chemistry, Calculus, and Statistics). Descriptive and inferential methods that include T-test and ANOVA were used as statistical treatments for the data. Data were transferred and analyzed using Minitab 17. The study reveals that the STEM students outperformed non-STEM students in both diagnostic assessments and their general weighted average of the three subjects. Despite the implementation of the K to 12 program, there was still a problem in the readiness of different educational institutions in accepting students that took a senior high strand that was not aligned to their college course.

Keywords: K to 12 program, education, academic performance, STEM vs. non-STEM, Philippines

An Assessment of the Public Health Services of the City of San Juan: A Basis for a Proposed Measure for Service Quality Improvement

Rommel S. Guillermo

Abstract

This research focuses on the assessment of the public health services of the City of San Juan. The study aims to assess the public health services of the city government to draw findings needed to be the bases for developing quality service improvement measures for the city. This study used the descriptive quantitative and qualitative method to describe the structure of the study. The descriptive survey shall be employed with the use of the SERVQUAL instrument in assessing clients' level of satisfaction on health service quality. This type of research methodology is used to determine the level of client satisfaction on the Health Services of the City Government of San Juan, which was done through observations and surveys. The study was conducted to assess the public health service provision of the City Government of San Juan within the time frame of October 2018. The study has 80 respondents/clients from the City Government of San Juan and 20 City Health employees. These respondents located in different health offices in the City Government of San Juan and were given ten questionnaires each. The surveys focused on the level of clients' satisfaction, the hindering and facilitating factors in public health service provision, the actions that were used by the city to address identified gaps and issues, and suggestions to improve service provision. In the 7K Program of the city, only the Kalusugan and its intentions will only be considered as the research scope. Any health-related policy should be considered in the development of quality service improvement plan. The researcher solely focused on the health offices of the City Government of San Juan that are located outside the city hall with a significant amount of transactions.

Keywords: City Government of San Juan, public health service, service quality improvement

A Unique Corporate Governance Mechanism for Huawei

Chen Wei

Abstract

Huawei's great success is inseparable from its unique corporate governance model of "incentive mechanism + check and balance mechanism." Through the virtual restricted investment system for all employees, Ren Zhengfei led and built an unprecedented reward and bonus system for Chinese enterprises. For a long time, the employee stock ownership plan implemented by Huawei has been regarded as a significant driving force for its development, which has created the centripetal force of Huawei's management and the combat effectiveness of "Wolf" culture company.

Keywords: Huawei Company governance, incentive mechanism

An Assessment of Medical Records in the San Juan Medical Center: A Basis for Improved Patients Care and Treatment

Irma H. Dela Cruz

Abstract

Assessment of Medical Records Management in San Juan Medical Center: Basis for Improved Patient Care and Treatment Medical Records are essential assets in ensuring that hospitals are run effectively and efficiently. The clinical support decision-making, provide an attestation of policies and support the hospitals in cases of legal action. The study explained the concept, types, and significance of medical records, taking into consideration the challenges affecting the files as a whole. Hospitals deal with the life and health of their patient. Without accurate, comprehensive, up-to-date, and accessible medical records, medical personnel may not offer the best treatment or may misdiagnose a condition, which can have serious consequences. This research mainly aims to assess the current medical records management in the San Juan Medical Center based on the perceptions and problems encountered by the respondents. It also seeks to identify the readiness of the City Government of San Juan, the acceptability, effectivity, and efficiency of adopting new medical records management system. Moreover, it seeks to recommend solutions to formulate a better policy that will assess the current medical records management in SJMC, to solve the existing problems and to improve the medical records management. The researcher used the descriptive qualitative and quantitative method of research to satisfy the objectives of this study. The researcher began with quantitative data gathering by way of conducting a survey. The result of the survey was processed by computing the percentage and weighted mean. For data interpretation, the results were then compared through the Likert Scale. Findings revealed that there are existing problems with the current medical records management system of San Juan Medical Center that needs to be attended for the improvement.

Keywords: master in public administration, medical records management. PUP

An Assessment of Human Resources for the Health Deployment Program of the Department of Health in Calabarzon: Towards a Proposed Strategic Plan

Jennifer Christina Tan Tiu

Abstract

The study assessed the factors that were affecting health service delivery specifically in terms of program management according to the provisions of Administrative Order (AO) No. 2014-0025 and Department Order (DO) No. 2018-0009, which pertains to the deployment of the Human Resources for Health (HRH). The order was passed to be responsive to the mandate of the Philippine Health Agenda (PHA) 2016-2022, Universal Health Care (UHC), and health-related Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Triangulation method was employed to facilitate a deeper understanding of occurrences wherein data sourced were validated through records, interviews, and observations. Findings showed that 142 out of 145 identified variables affect the Human Resources for Health (HRH) under the deployment program and provision of health services, and thus, concluded that there was a significant difference for the calculated F values at $p < .01$ or $p < .05$. Based on the findings and conclusions, the researcher recommends the implementation of the Strategic Plan which was a product of series of consultations with key personnel to improve the implementation of the Deployment Program in CALABARZON addressing almost all variables indicated in the study to enhance the provision of health services and be reflected in the health status reports.

Keywords: human resources for health, deployment program, health programs

Clients' Preferences in Condominium Real Estate Investments in Metro Manila

Joan Q. Horcasitas

Abstract

The main objective of the study was to assess the client's preferences on condominium real estate investment in Metro Manila. Specifically, it sought to determine the client's choices in investing in condominium properties in terms of affordability, accessibility, security, and amenities. The respondents of the study were 170 condominium owners' in a selected municipality in Metro Manila who are using their property to generate income. The study utilized a descriptive method of research to identify, describe, evaluate, and analyze the responses of respondents of this study. The instrument used was a structured questionnaire, applying a Likert Scale to measure the client's level of preferences in condominium investment. The data were gathered by conducting a survey based on purposive sampling. The collected data are analyzed using SPSS as a statistical tool. The respondents were mostly thirty to forty years old, male, single, and college graduate. The respondents were mainly earning an average monthly income of forty thousand pesos to less than fifty-five thousand pesos and owned only one condominium unit. The respondents assessed their preferences on condominium real estate investment as "Very Preferred" in terms of affordability and security. While on the other hand, they assessed accessibility and amenities as "Preferred." The respondents prefer most the affordability of the property compared to other considerations. With this, the researcher recommends that real estate developer should offer affordable properties without compromising the quality of the unit and the experience clients deserve. Also, the researcher recommends that condominium management should ensure a well-guarded vicinity to avoid untoward incidents from happening.

Keywords: condominium investment, real estate investment, real estate property

The Effectiveness of the Dojo Training Center in Improving the Technical Skills of the Assembly Line Personnel of Company XYZ

Lou Simon M. Catimbang

Abstract

Graduate School with Dojo Training Center, companies can improve the knowledge and skills of its primary asset, which is the workforce. The main purpose of the study was to assess the effectiveness of the Dojo training center in the technical skills of assembly line personnel of company XYZ. Specifically, the study wanted to find out the degree of helpfulness on the process development, production planning, and skill improvement depicted by Dojo training. The study also wanted to find out the benefits of Dojo training in different areas such as cost, delivery, efficiency, quality, safety, and time. The study used a descriptive method of research, and a survey questionnaire has been administered as the research instrument. The primary data was collected through a well-structured questionnaire circulated to thirty-four (34) assembly line personnel. One way ANOVA was utilized in testing the validity of the hypotheses set for the study. The findings of this research indicate that there is a significant relationship between Dojo training and its helpfulness and benefits. Based on these findings, company XYZ should embrace workforce training as a management approach to continually increase the knowledge, skills, and abilities required for employees to remain productive in a competitive environment. The study also recommends that employees who are willing to embark on training programs should be provided with adequate funding and supervision to ensure a successful program.

Keywords: dojo, training, dojo training, manpower training, productivity, efficiency

The Effectiveness of Existing Records Management System in XYZ Agency

Reaflor A. Tapeç

Abstract

The study aimed to evaluate the level of effectiveness and the extent of implementation of the existing records management system in XYZ Agency. The descriptive method was used, and a survey was conducted to gather the necessary information. It can be deduced that records are inextricably entwined with increased transparency, accountability, and good governance. It also became apparent that fraud cannot be proven, meaningful audits cannot be carried out, and government actions are not open to review when records are not well managed. Documents provide verifiable evidence of fraud and can lead investigators to the root cause of corruption. Sound records management is therefore at the center of increased accountability and good governance, it is one of the best weapons in fighting corruption, and it plays a vital role in the advancement of human rights and contributes towards ensuring sound financial management. Records should, therefore, be managed in the same manner that the other organizational resources, such as finance and staff, are maintained. The study discovered that as far as records monitoring, control, and management are concerned, there were individuals who are in-charge within the various offices, bureaus, services, and units in the agency. It was also realized that the agency has adequate policy framework on data privacy and security for its records. Records management function should be incorporated into the organization-wide strategic planning initiatives. Most importantly, senior management should embrace the records management function to ensure its effectiveness and should be incorporated into their performance management targets. The study reveals the importance of a records manager, and it is unfortunate that the agency has no records manager. The institution needs to appoint records managers whose responsibilities will be a compilation, implementation, maintenance, and utilization of approved filing systems and the records filed according to these systems. Workshops and seminars should be organized by the agency to train staff on records management. There should be Records Control Schedule to control and manage all institutions records and prevent unauthorized removal and destruction of files.

Keywords: records management, creation, maintenance, archival

The Effectiveness of Police Patrol Operations and its Impact to the Constituents of the Second District in the Province of Oriental Mindoro

Christian Atienza Marquez

Abstract

This study aimed to determine the level of effectiveness of police patrol operations and the extent of its impact on the constituents in the second district, province of Oriental Mindoro. A total of seven (7) patrol supervisors, sixty (60) police patrollers, and one hundred sixty (160) barangay captains were used as the significant respondents of this study. A mixed-method was employed to collect data on the level of effectiveness of police patrol operations and the extent of its impact to the constituents which were interpreted through the use of weighted mean, percentage, and rank while Pearson's r was used to determine the relationship between the level of effectiveness of police patrol operations and the extent of impact to the constituents of Oriental Mindoro. The researcher used descriptive-correlational methods of research to describe and compare the basic features of the data gathered. The respondents were drawn from the seven (7) municipalities of the second district in the province of Oriental Mindoro using the purposive sampling technique. The police patrol operations in the municipalities of the second district in the Province of Oriental Mindoro are highly effective while the extent of its impact on the constituents of the different municipalities is great. No relationship exists between the level of effectiveness of police patrol operations and the extent of its impact on the constituents of Oriental Mindoro.

Keywords: police officers, patrol supervisors, patrol operations, effectiveness, impact, PNP

The Emotional Intelligence and Managerial Competencies of School Principals in the First District of Oriental Mindoro: A Basis for a Developmental Training Program

Lovely Ann F. Hezoli

Abstract

This study aimed to assess the emotional intelligence and managerial competency level of school principals in the First District of Oriental Mindoro for the School Year 2018-2019 to conceptualize a developmental training program. The collection and analysis of data through the use of quantitative and qualitative research instruments were used since the goal of this study is to determine the relationship of the selected variables. There were 68 school principals in the quantitative part, while 15 school principals were selected for the face-to-face interview, and five principals participated in the focus group discussion. Modified Emotional Intelligence Self Evaluation Test adapted from Hidayet Tuncay (2002), self-made questionnaires for managerial competency level, face-to-face interview, and focus group discussion were used in this research. Data analysis was carried out through the use of Weighted Mean and Simple Linear Regression. Findings revealed that school principals had a definite strength in some variables of emotional intelligence while needing substantial development on managing one's emotion. High level of managerial competency was also shown in the results. The study revealed that emotional intelligence had a significant effect on managerial competence of the school principals. Further, the findings of this study were taken as bases in formulating the proposed developmental training program that is recommended to sustain the strengths and develop the weaknesses of the school principal.

Keywords: emotional intelligence and managerial competencies of principal for developmental training

Employee Job Stressors in the BPO Industry

Titus Carl Delmoro

Abstract

The study aimed to assess the Job stressors of employees in the BPO industry. The researcher used a descriptive design wherein a modified questionnaire was employed. The Questionnaire was divided into five (5) categories: Job Role, Colleagues, Management, Work Environment, and Company. The gathered data were subjected to statistical treatment. The data revealed that Shifting of schedule especially at night, disagreements from colleagues due to high politics, questionable decisions of the management, no permanent work stations, and troubled computers/ devices and other tools; and compensation concerns (Salary increase) and benefits were the major stressors of an employee in the BPO industry. There was no significant difference in the respondents' experience of Job Stressors when they were grouped according to sex, Number of voice accounts in the last 2 years in terms of Colleagues, Management, Work Environment and Company; Civil status in terms of Colleagues; Length of stay in terms of Colleagues, Management and Company. However, significant differences were shown when the respondents were group according to Age; Highest Educational Attainment; Number of voice account experience in the two years in term of Job role; civil status in terms of Job Role and Company; Length of stay in the BPO in terms of Job Role. One of the recommendations of the researcher was to provide employees in the BPO the option to choose their schedule as will help the employee restore his/her circadian rhythm. This will also promote personal and social life of employees as they have better control of scheduling their own events.

Keywords: BPO job stressors, job role stressors, management stressors

Employees' Perceptions about Lean Six Sigma of a Service Company

Ivy Jenelle C. Oliver

Abstract

The main objective of this research was to explore the employee perceptions on LSS initiatives in ABC Company. This research gathered information from published literature on LSS to design a survey questionnaire with scope to investigate employee perceptions on LSS: benefits; performance; and top 7 CSFs. The survey questionnaire was sent to employees from ABC Company who were or have been involved with LSS initiatives. A descriptive approach was used to analyze the data and compare and evaluate the views of employees according to the respondents' profile and to find significant differences in the areas of benefits and performances Lean Six Sigma initiatives. Findings showed that the employees from ABC Company who are involved with LSS Initiatives agree with the benefits and performance of lean six sigma and did not find significant differences with respect to overall benefits and performances of LSS except for LSS benefit – increased quality when grouped according to age group and LSS performance – process improvement is given high importance when grouped according to involvement with LSS initiatives.

Keywords: LSS, benefits, performances, critical success factors

Issues on the Parking Ticketing System in San Juan City: A Basis for a Better Program

Ana Marie P. Dela Paz

Abstract

This research mainly aims to assess the current parking ticketing system in San Juan City based on the perceptions and problems encountered by the respondents. It also seeks to recommend ways to adopt a better parking ticketing system, to solve the existing problems, and to improve the parking ticketing services of San Juan City. The researcher used the descriptive mixed method of the qualitative and quantitative method of research to satisfy the objectives of this study. The investigation began with quantitative data gathering by way of conducting a survey. The result of the study was processed by computing the percentage and weighted mean. For data interpretation, the results were then compared through the Likert Scale. Then, the researcher conducted interviews with the key informants who were chosen based on their knowledge of the parking management system and their active participation and engagement in this field. Findings revealed that there are existing problems with the current parking ticketing system particularly, the error in putting parking information. Thus, the adoption of parking handheld equipment for ticket issuance is the most acceptable system to solve such problems.

Keywords: issues, parking, manual, e-ticketing, system, San, Juan, City, Pup, MPA,

Job Satisfaction in a Maritime Company

Irene H. Reyes

Abstract

The main aim of the study is to determine the job satisfaction of employees in a Maritime Company. It includes various parameters that influence job satisfaction and also the present level of satisfaction of the employees. To understand employees perceptions about the job and come up with recommendations for the company to improve the level of job satisfaction. This research discusses the needs of employees that influence their job satisfaction and performance level in the workplace. It is essential to understand why employees get satisfied and dissatisfied and why employees become unproductive and unmotivated in the workplace and also the factors or variables why dissatisfaction occurs in the workplace. This research discusses the needs of employees that influence their job satisfaction and performance level in the workplace. Hence, it is crucial to understand why employees get satisfied and dissatisfied for the reason that he/she will also be uninterested in performing at his/her full potential in the workplace. The study used a qualitative method, and data were obtained from 129 employees. This study could provide job satisfaction from the perspective of employees in the company. A company can have productive employees if there is a strong relationship between the company and its employees. Results of this study indicate that there is no significant difference in the level of Job Satisfaction among the rank and file employee of the Maritime Company when assessed by the respondents when group according to demographic profile. The employees are satisfied with the way they are being handled by the management. The human relation in every organization very essential; the reason why most of the employee stays in the company is because of their excellent rapport with their colleagues as well as with the top management.

Keywords: job satisfaction, performance level, satisfied, dissatisfied, maritime company, human relation

The Job Satisfaction of Employees in Selected 5-Star Hotels in Makati

Hannah Vivien Akut

Abstract

The objective of this study was to determine the level of job satisfaction of employees in selected 5-star hotels in Makati. The researcher used a descriptive design wherein a researcher-made questionnaire was employed. Frequency and Percentage Distribution, Weighted Mean, ANOVA, t-Test, and f-Ratio were utilized as statistical tools. The respondents were satisfied in terms of achievement, recognition, growth, and promotion, work itself, company policy, relationship with peers, work condition, supervision, and compensation factors. There was no significant difference in the level of job satisfaction of employees in selected 5 star hotels in Makati in terms of achievement, recognition, growth and promotion, company policy, relationship with peers, work condition when grouped according to highest educational attainment, length of stay in the company, job position, trainings attended. There was a significant difference in terms of compensation when grouped according to numbers of years in the company, job position level, and the number of years in the present job. Hotel management should invest more in providing recognition and training sessions for hotel employees to increase the employees' involvement and sense of being appreciated in their career. In line with this, a proper feedback system between the employees and their superiors is also encouraged for employees to feel that their work is being valued and a sense of ownership on their actions, and empowerment towards themselves and their job.

Keywords: job satisfaction, motivator and hygiene factors, hotels

The Job Satisfaction of the Human Resources in a State University

Yehleen Cesca M. Patiño

Abstract

The study was intended to determine the job satisfaction of the human resources in a State University. Descriptive survey method was used in this study. The researcher gathered the necessary data using survey questionnaires. The respondents were 41-50 years old, female, married, college graduates, had been in the service for 6-10 years and were promoted once for the last five years. They were satisfied with the human resource in terms of training and development, compensation and benefits, performance management, employee relations, and employee communications. There was a significant difference in the respondents' job satisfaction of the human resources in terms of training and development when grouped by age. Significant differences were noted in the respondents' job satisfaction of the human resources when grouped by civil status in terms of compensation and benefits and employee relations. There were significant differences in the respondents' job satisfaction of the human resources when grouped by highest educational attainment in terms of training and development, compensation and benefits, performance management, employee relations, and employee communications. Significant differences were seen when respondents were grouped by number of years in service in terms of training and development, compensation and benefits, performance management and employee relations; while when grouped by number of times promoted for the last five years, significant difference was observed in terms of compensation and benefits employee communications; consequently, no significant differences in training and development, performance management and employee relations. As such, recommendations were made by the researcher to improve job satisfaction at the University.

Keywords: human resource, job satisfaction, employee communication

Mapping Baby Boomer Filipinos' Perception of Local Coffee Consumption

Jan Rafael Vincent A. Dela Pena

Abstract

Coffee consumption is on the rise, ranking next to oil in terms of global demand (Peace and Equity Foundation, 2016). According to Euromonitor International (2018), coffee is the leader amongst fast-moving consumer goods worldwide. The Philippines is amongst the select countries capable of producing all four varieties of coffee and used to be the world's leading supplier of arabica in the 19th century until coffee rust, and other diseases damaged the crop in 1890 (Leano, 2018). Though the coffee industry in the Philippines has recovered after the global crisis in 2001, the Philippine Coffee Board calls the need to promote patronization of local roasters and farmers. Kantar Worldpanel (2015) observed that the Filipino coffee consumer has shifted to becoming heavy coffee drinkers. However, according to Euromonitor International (2018), three big brands already account for 92.9% of the industry share, which primarily sells processed instant, bottled, and canned coffee. In response, this paper intends to explore factors that positively influence baby boomer Filipinos' perception of local coffee consumption. This may serve as a means to increase the odds for the sustainability of local coffee farmers and millers. This initiative is significant because it will help the coffee farmers, and millers establish a better branding for quality, boost local patronization, and encourage the community to develop the local coffee industry further. The Theory of Planned Behavior by Ajzen (1985) served as the backbone to be able to identify drivers that will increase the intention, which will hopefully translate to the buying behavior of local coffee. Observation, personal interviews, and surveys are being conducted to generate data for analysis. Initial findings suggest a price, communication through promotion efforts, accessibility, and consistency in the quality of delivered goods should be the priorities of coffee cooperatives, farmers, and millers to be able to capture this segment.

Keywords: coffee, coffee consumption, coffee cooperative

The Marketing Strategies of a Life Insurance Company

Jalene B. Delos Santos

Abstract

The Insurance industry has a very long history in the Philippines, particularly life insurance. However, it still seems relatively young due to its low penetration rate in the market. Compare to more developed countries; life insurance is deemed necessary as part of their basic financial need. Contrasting to this belief, although many Filipinos are aware of the importance of life insurance, it's still not being prioritized. This research aims to determine the level of effectiveness of the marketing strategies used by life insurance companies by using the theoretical framework on the 7 Ps of Marketing Mix. My research findings indicate that the majority of the policyholders who participated in the study were Millennials (ages 26 – 35 years old). Furthermore, the research reflects that the marketing strategies of a life insurance company were assessed as “Effective” on all aspects – Product, Price, Place, Promotion, People, Process, and Physical Evidence. Although, there's a need to improve in terms of the promotional strategy of this life insurance company which is due attention in selecting the promotional tools when communicating to different age groups. In the country, most of the studies in the life insurance industry are done from the finance point of view and only a few from a marketing point of view. By researching the level of effectiveness of the marketing strategies used by a Life insurance companies towards its policyholders, it will help the industry to gain more insights that may help them improve their marketing efforts to reach out to more people.

Keywords: life insurance, marketing strategies, effective marketing strategies

The Marketing Strategies of Selected Food Parks in the City of Manila

Lou Percival M. Apacible

Abstract

People who love to go on food journeys and then food parks are their most important thing. Similar to festive, food parks have a broad range of kitchens to fulfill cravings; food hub that proves to be a beautiful restaurant place for close friends and the whole family to bond while enjoying good food and excellent music. For a more extensive choice of clients, each food stall has a distinctive menu. It has affordable food, accessible parking, and excellent location for late-night cravings or beverages after job. The food park brought the trend of food to a different stage. This food fad swept the town through a storm that helped customers gain weight. Food served in food parks cannot be discovered in average shopping centres. The study aimed to determine the marketing strategies of selected food parks in the City of Manila. In this study, the researcher used the descriptive method of research. The type of descriptive method used is the survey method. To get the relevant information needed, the researcher used a survey questionnaire. The survey was conducted in various food parks in Manila, while the data was gathered by the personal distribution of questionnaires. Statistical tools were used to analyze the data. Results from the survey were presented. Frequency and percentage distribution, weighted mean, t-test, and ANOVA are the statistical tools used in this research. The majority of respondents were male, 18 – 34 years old, finished Bachelor's/Master's degree, single, have a monthly income of P10,001 – P30,000 and visited food parks 1 – 3 times within three years. All marketing strategies were rated "Effective" by the respondents. This means that the respondents perceived the marketing strategies in terms of price, place, and promotion of food parks in the city of Manila as useful. There was a significant difference in respondents' assessment according to four marketing strategies when the profile was grouped according to monthly income/allowance and grouped by the number of times visited food parks in 3 years. There was a significant difference in respondents' assessment to the product, price, and promotion when the profile is group according to Civil Status. There was a considerable difference when respondents profile is grouped according to the highest educational attainment in terms of price, place, and promotion. There was also a significant difference when respondents profile is grouped according to sex in terms of product.

Keywords: food park, marketing strategy, 4 P's, millennial customer, food trends

Medicine Supply Management Practices in the San Juan City Health Care Facilities: A Basis for an Effective Health Care Service Delivery to the Public

Maria Lourdes J. Dequito-Maglalang

Abstract

Medicine supply management (MSM) is analytical and of great concern in running a health facility. Unavailability of essential medicines is to a higher percentage blamed on the weak inventory management system. The study aimed to identify problems in MSM practices and determine its effect on healthcare service delivery focusing on San Juan City health facilities (SJCHF). It covered the perceptions of patients for a competent health care service delivery from four (4) SJCHF with a total sample of 36 health staff, 400 patients, and five key informants were selected for the study. This study assessed the MSM practices of the health care providers (physicians, nurses, and midwives) of SJCHF. The current methods of MSM still have deficiencies in the following key areas: 1) management of recording and reporting system on utilized medicines, 2) inadequate monitoring and evaluation system on LGU procured medicines and 3) lack of guidelines on medicine supply management. By researching on these areas of MSM and their interdependence, the researcher has confirmed the System Theory Diagram as applied in MSM where it explored the beliefs of health providers in the current supply chain practices significantly affecting the health care service delivery vis-à-vis the patients' experience in the access to medicine supply. It is therefore recommended for the City Health Department (CHD) to necessarily develop institutionalized MSM strategies that will accurately define the roles and responsibilities of each health care provider across all levels of the CHD to ensure that efficient MSM practices with strict compliance thereof. With these measures, it will link the medicine supply (Input) and greatly satisfy the needs of the majority (Output) as evidenced by the improvement of health-seeking behaviors of the community resulting to an effective healthcare service delivery outcome.

Keywords: inventory practices, service delivery, medicine supply management, healthcare, health facility

The Perceptions for Probiotic Foods and Drugs in the Philippines: A Review

Ronald C. Palacio

Abstract

The use of probiotics has been gradually increasing in the last decades worldwide. Probiotic products are significantly gaining popularity with consumers because of a reinforced awareness of the link between health, nutrition, and diet. Probiotics and other comparable products that advance medical benefits have gotten help because of the increasing consumer interest for such products that avoid the beginning of stomach related afflictions and improve the immune system. Along these lines, one of the essential purposes for the development of the greater probiotics market is the improved efficiency of the ingredients that gives the products their bio-therapeutic properties (Viana et al., 2008). In the Philippines, the total dietary supplements market valued at Php 10.8 billion and increases by 6%. The probiotic supplements saw the most substantial growth in nutritional supplements with a value increase of 23% in 2018 wherein more brands offer probiotic supplement, although it was rising from a low base (Euromonitor, 2019). The study aimed to evaluate consumers' perceptions, acceptance, and attitudes towards probiotic foods and drugs in the Philippines. A total of four hundred individuals partook in this examination: somewhere in the range of 20 and 60 years. Results showed that socio-demographic characteristics, for example, age, education level, and salary level are significant markers of consumers' awareness and consumption of probiotics.

Keywords: probiotics, food supplement, consumer, attitude, perception, market, Philippines

Principals' Leadership Styles and Teachers' Performance in the Division of Paranaque City

Sheila Marie Gutierrez

Abstract

The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between the principal's performance and leadership styles to teachers' performance in public elementary schools in the Division of Paranaque during the school year 2016-2017. This research reviewed three recent and widely utilized leadership styles; transformational, transactional, and distributed leadership. Selected teachers and all principals in District 3 of Paranaque were the respondents of this study. A teacher-made instrument determining the leadership styles of the principals were used to collect the needed data. Data collection was performed during the school year 2016-2017. The findings revealed that out of five (5) principals in District 3 of Paranaque, three (3) of them obtained Outstanding (O), and two (2) obtained Very Satisfactory (VS) in their performance rating. On the other hand, most of the teacher-respondents or 87.67% of the total samples obtained a very satisfactory rating, 8.03% obtained satisfactory, while 7.30% obtained outstanding. Principals in District 3 of Paranaque also practice Transformational Leadership frequently. However, their teachers believe that their principals practice this type of leadership style always. Same results were expressed by the teacher and principal-respondents for Transactional and Distributed Leadership styles. Results also provided evidence that leadership styles of principals and performance of the teachers have no significant relationship. There was also a weak negative correlation between their principals' leadership styles and their performance. In the light of the foregoing findings, the following conclusions were drawn: 1) all public elementary school principals from District 3 of Paranaque practice transformational, transactional, and distributed leadership styles. 2) The performance ratings of the teachers based on RPMS-IPCRF are Outstanding (O), Very Satisfactory (VS) and Satisfactory (S); and 3) there is no significant relationship between the leadership styles of the principals and teachers' performance. Therefore, leadership styles of principals cannot be used as a gauge in determining the performance of the teachers.

Keywords: leadership, performance, transformational, transactional, distributed

The Quality of Services Delivered by the Barangays in Bansud and the Constituents' Level of Satisfaction: A Basis for a Proposed Service Delivery Improvement Plan

Jovy M. Abalos

Abstract

This study assessed local services delivered and practiced in thirteen (13) barangays of the Municipality in Bansud namely Barangay Alcaquesma, Bato, Conrazon, Malo, Manihala, Pag-asa, Poblacion, Proper Bansud, Proper Tiguisan, Rosacarra, Salcedo, Sumagui, and Villa Pag-asa. The satisfaction of the residents in terms of Health Services, Social Services, Public Works, Environmental Protection, Education Services, Information Services, Peace and Order Services, and Agricultural Support Services was evaluated. It found means as to how basic services can be improved to formulate Quality Service Model as an output of barangay strategies and plans in improving local service delivery and meeting the rights-based need of the residents, especially the poor and marginalized. The study likewise assessed how residents had been empowered to practice demand-side governance for excellent performance and healthy results on the satisfaction of the residents of the Barangay using the descriptive method of research. The findings revealed that the quality of services rendered by the barangays to their constituents was generally high, yet the level of satisfaction on these services was perceived as just moderate to them. This implied that the perception on the level of satisfaction varied according to the given indicators of the services as could be attributed to the availability of resources in the barangays. The result largely concluded that the quality of services and the constituents' satisfaction depended on the availability of budget that each barangay allocated for the kind of services that were basic to the people. Therefore, it was highly recommended that the Local Government, through the Municipal level, should continuously adapt the existing rules as stipulated in the Local Government Code and provide the constituents with utmost satisfaction on the essential services and facilities they need. Continuous monitoring and evaluation of the service delivery should be done periodically. Barangays should also initiate their own monitoring and evaluation process to determine the constituents' satisfaction. Furthermore, a comprehensive yet viable Budget Allocation Plan should be undertaken in every barangay.

Keywords: LGU service

Sealing, Calibrating, and Licensing of Weights and Measures in San Juan City: A Basis for Enhanced Consumers' Protection

Albert V. King

Abstract

This research focused on the assessment of the current practices in sealing, calibrating, and licensing of weights and measures in local businesses in San Juan City, Metro Manila-based on the respondents' perceptions as a basis in formulation of recommendations for enhanced consumer protection. This study utilized descriptive qualitative and quantitative research methods. The research began with quantitative data by way of conducting a survey. The result of the study was computed, interpreted, and analyzed. To validate the responses from the survey, the researcher also conducted interviews with key informants who are knowledgeable about sealing, licensing, and calibrating of weights and measures. Findings revealed that most of the local business operators in San Juan City who use weights and measures have favorable perception in terms of the objective of the sealing, licensing, and calibrating of weights and measures. However, there are existing problems with the said system in terms of the inadequacy of workforce, costs, and procedures per identified respondents including the issues on costs/fees and transparency of needed information by identified respondents. Thus, in view of the findings of this study, it is hereby recommended to (1) emphasize on increasing the number of inspectors and consider hiring additional manpower; and (2) conduct surprise checking and verification of seals and calibrating of weighing equipment; and (3) create a consumers' protection group at the barangay and city levels.

Keywords: City Government of San Juan, sealing, calibrating, and licensing, weights and measures

The Servqual Method for Quality Assessment of Educational Services in a University in Quezon City, Philippines

Marry Sol L. Lare, Aldion J. Almacha, Sharmaine C. Manalo, Jairuss P. Galang, & Seif B. Santarin

Abstract

An educational institution is one of the vital factors that affect the academic performance of a student. It provides the development of students in various aspects such as socialization, skills, attitude, etc. This study seeks to assess the Quality of educational services in a university in Quezon City, Philippines, and if the demographic profile affects the responses. SERVQUAL method is a model that is designed to evaluate the gap between expectation and perception. This methodology measures the service quality using the five dimensions; Tangible, Reliability, Responsiveness, Assurance, and Empathy. The research used the readily available survey questionnaire and disseminated to 353 university students. The sample size was calculated using Slovin's formula. Descriptive method was utilized, and statistical treatment was used to analyze the data. Moreover, data were analyzed using Minitab 17— statistical software. The research revealed that the student's assessment in all the service dimensions accumulated a gap score of -1.12, which means that the expected services were not met. Consequently, the student's expectation when they are grouped according to Gender, shows that there is a significant effect on Reliability dimension while age shows a significant difference in Reliability and Assurance. In contrast, the respondents' perception, when grouped according to age, reveals that there is a substantial difference in the Assurance dimension. Hence, when students are grouped according to course, a significant difference was observed in Tangible and Empathy dimensions. With regards to year-level, all dimensions show substantial differences. This research recommends that the university must consider improving their service quality by focusing on the dimensions that accumulated negative gap scores.

Keywords: servqual, education, quality, GAP score

Television Advertisements on Consumer Buying Behavior: Towards Fast Food Restaurants

John Lester R. Lequin

Abstract

The study was intended to assess the effectiveness of Television Advertisement on Consumer Buying Behavior towards Fast Food Restaurant in the City of Biñan. The descriptive survey method was used in this study to determine the profile of the respondents. A total of four hundred respondents (400) have participated in the study. The effectiveness of the television advertisement on consumer buying behavior towards fast food restaurant in terms of awareness and interest was effective, whereas, in terms of desire and action, the respondents' assessments were somewhat effective. Advertisement placement through television format is still necessary to create awareness on the consumer level. Relevant content capturing the emotion and not purely product-centric advertisement could also be applicable in getting their interest. These marketing efforts pertaining to television advertisement helps the brand to create likelihood and repeat purchase as well.

Keywords: television advertisement on consumer buying behavior

The Information and Dissemination Campaign on the 7K Program of the City Government of San Juan: A Basis for an Intensified Information Campaign

Olivia M. Reyes

Abstract

This research focuses on the assessment of the information and dissemination campaign on the 7k Program of the City Government of San Juan. This paper seeks to identify the effectiveness of the activities of the Public Information Department (PID) in informing the general public about the said program. Moreover, this study aims to recommend solutions on how to intensify the information and dissemination of PID. To attain the objectives of this study, the researcher employed the descriptive qualitative and quantitative method of research. The researcher surveyed with the selected residents of the City of San Juan. Then, an interview was performed to validate the data gathered in the survey. Findings showed that the activities and projects implemented by the PID are useful in informing and educating the people. This can be proven by the high level of awareness of the residents about the 7K program. To further intensify the information and dissemination of PID, it is hereby recommended to (1) conduct regular and consistent programs in relation to information dissemination; (2) to evaluate every program in order to immediately assess the effectivity of such and; (3) to have more training sessions and seminars for PID employees.

Keywords: San Juan City, information dissemination, public relation

The Quality of Community Support Programs of the Philippine Army 203Rd Infantry Brigade in the 2nd District Of Oriental Mindoro: A Basis for Program Enhancement

Maria Bonita T. Agda

Abstract

The study assessed the quality of Community Support Program (CSP) of the Philippine Army 203rd Infantry Brigade in the Second District of Oriental Mindoro. The tribes of Alangan, Tau-Buhid, Bangon, Buhid, Tadyawan, and Hanunuo, were involved in the study. Both quantitative and qualitative methods of research using a researcher-made questionnaire, document analysis, and interview were employed. Majority of the respondents were still young; males and married. Hanunuo Tribe has the highest number of respondents; who earn 3,000- 5,000 pesos mostly derived from farming and agriculture, and monthly expenses range from 3,000 – 5,000 pesos. The Community Support Program (CSP) was of high quality in Strengthening Integrated Territorial Defense System (ITDS); Socio-economic Reforms; Command and Control; Logistics; and Productivity; and with high impact to Indigenous People (IP) in valuing education; improving the quality of life; appreciating one's aptitude, community involvement; and promoting their rights. Cultural Tradition, Inferiority Complex; Disinterest on the Community Support Program (CSP) itself; Inadequate Fund for Logistics; and Shortage of Personnel to manage the Community Support Program (CSP) were the constraints during the implementation of the program. Some indicators such as educational qualification, attitudes, and level of satisfaction towards the services of the Community Support Program (CSP) should be enhanced and sustained its effectiveness and productivity through livelihood and heightened satisfaction of the respondents. Enhancement Plan was designed along Socio-Economic Reform, Logistics, and productivity to address poverty issues, strengthen mobilization and disposition of Brigade's MOOE, and ensured indigenous economic system. Proper coordination with other agencies can help resolve the problems and succeed with its endeavor. Further research on cultural practices and satisfaction of the program beneficiaries were recommended.

Keywords: community support program, Mangyan tribes, ITDS, command and control, logistics, productivity

The Total Quality Management of Selected Food Manufacturing Companies

Thomas Genesis V. Ares

Abstract

The study was made to help enterprises in evaluating the extent of Total Quality Management (TQM) in their respective organizations. It focuses on the implementation and benefits of TQM in medium and large enterprises. The descriptive method of research was used in the study. It is a fact-finding type requiring adequate interpretation of data to understand the nature, characteristics components, aspects, and surface information and assess the extent of implementation and benefits of TQM in selected food manufacturing companies. The study involved the collection of primary data through interviews. The administration of questionnaires was the main instrument in data gathering. The essential findings of the study are: (1) the majority of the respondents comprised of 85% corporation while the remaining 15% came from a sole proprietor or partnership-owned companies. Out of these respondents, most of them for about 75% were considered under large enterprises, while the remaining 25% were under medium-sized enterprises. Most of them operate their organizations for more than 20 years. (2) The extent of implementation and benefits of TQM in selected food manufacturing companies were perceived "Implemented" and "Beneficial," as most of the respondents were convinced that it is implemented and beneficial in their organizations. The respondent's assessment on the following factors are presented accordingly: management leadership – implemented and beneficial (4); customer focus and satisfaction – implemented and beneficial (4); education and training – implemented and beneficial (4); and continuous improvement – implemented and beneficial (4). Based on the findings, the researcher recommends the following: To be able to improve the status of the organization and to be able to match with the number of the large enterprises, there is a need for smaller enterprises to continue through TQM principles as the years of their operation. It is also recommended that the organizations continue to implement practices more strictly for them to reach a higher level of implementation. Finally, should future researchers choose the same topic, they are encouraged to focus on other factors such as employee involvement, quality policy, employee empowerment, rewards and recognition, communication and information system, and benchmarking.

Keywords: total quality management, implementation and benefits, medium and large enterprise

A Trend Analysis of the Causes of Traffic Accidents on the Nautical Highway of Oriental Mindoro: A Basis for a Proposed Intervention Program

Alfredo H. Marayan, Jr.

Abstract

Traffic accidents are one of the leading causes of death and injuries which affect not only the road users but also the government. The study must be done to assess its socio-economic impact and create intervention programs to reduce, if not eradicate injuries and fatalities significantly. In this study, trend and the causes of traffic accidents on the Nautical Highway of Oriental Mindoro for the years 2013 to 2017 were investigated, and a proposed intervention plan was created. An ecological study was conducted on one city and ten municipalities along the Nautical Highway of Oriental Mindoro. The results showed that the rate per population and frequencies of traffic accident were high in urbanized and densely populated areas. Furthermore, Sunday and the month of March were noted to have higher frequencies of traffic accidents while 5:00 PM to 6:00 PM was the peak time of occurrences. It was revealed that the causes of traffic accidents were mainly human factors while road environment, vehicle defects, and weather conditions were merely occasional. Motorcycles were found to be the dominant vehicle involved. Based on findings, it is highly recommended that an awareness campaign on road safety must be introduced to the public, a comprehensive driving training program must be given to new drivers and retraining driving program to old drivers. Also, there should be an installation of comprehensive regulatory road signs on accident-prone areas or replacement on dilapidated ones and proper demarcation of pedestrian crossings. Increase the visibility of traffic enforcer in areas with heavy pedestrian and traffic congestion to minimize the involvement of pedestrian in traffic accidents.

Keywords: nautical highway, traffic accidents, trend, causes, intervention program

PRINCIPLE OF INFORMATICS

An Assessment of the San Juan Health Information System: A Basis for the Adoption of a City Appropriation Ordinance to Enhance the Health Information System

Rosalie M. Sto. Domingo

Abstract

Governments have become more and more interested in the growing power of Information and Communication Technology. The study aimed to identify the problems in the current Health Information System of San Juan and determine the effect of the new technology to its organization focusing on the people, structure, and task of the health personnel involved in the process of change. It covered the responses of 75 health personnel using a quantitative and qualitative questionnaire to gather relevant data on the current Health Information System. Although the existing Health Information System revealed the benefits the health sector are experiencing, there were lapses, challenges, and problems during the implementation that hampers the delivery of evidence-based health solutions. Integrating the Leavitt Model based on technology, people, structure, and task provided theoretical based on the assessment of the Health Information System. The implementation of the new technology revealed the slow pace of adoption of the new Health Information System due to limited manpower with majority of older health staff having difficulty dealing with the latest technology, inadequate computer literacy, insufficient computer and intermittent internet connectivity, lack of clearly defined roles and not well-disseminated objectives that had led to limited utilization of iClinicsys and affected the ability to carry the adoption of the new Health Information System effectively. There is a need for a City Appropriation Ordinance to provide budget allocation needed for the successful implementation of iClinicSys in the City Health Department for better and equitable access to quality health care services.

Keywords: health information system, technology, organization

Developing a Mobile Based Application for the Operations Research Laboratory of Industrial Engineering Students in a University in Quezon City, Philippines

Jairuss P. Galang, Rhodora N. Buluran, Liezel M. Perez, Jerum P. Galang, Sharmaine C. Manalo, Harvey E. Avila, Marry Sol L. Lare, Aldion J. Almacha, & Patricia Mariz Antigua

Abstract

This study aims to introduce an alternative method used in the operation research laboratory of Industrial Engineering students in a local university in Quezon City, Philippines. The researchers designed and developed a mobile-based application—a type of system engineering process that includes identification of user needs, requirement analysis, functional and design analysis, verification of specification, and the assessment of performance. In assessing the performance of the mobile application, several factors were used; such as user-friendliness, capability and reliability, supportability, and affordability. The generated weighted mean value in all the factors are 4.86, 4.9, 4.87, and 4.85 which interpreted as excellent according to a criteria: Poor (1.00 – 1.50)”, “Fair (1.51 – 2.50)”, “Good (2.51 – 3.50)”, “Very Good (3.51 – 4.50)”, and “Excellent (4.51 – 5.00)”. Descriptive method was used in the study. A total of 120 Industrial Engineering students served as research respondents. All the collected questionnaires were encoded and analyzed using Minitab 2017. The result showed that the development of a mobile-based application could be an alternative solution that can be used in an operation research laboratory. Finally, the researchers conclude that a mobile app is an additional tool that can be used together with the existing operation research software.

Keywords: designed, developed, mobile application, operation research

PSYCHOLOGY

Mobile Phone Usage and its Effects on the Study Habits of Students in Selected Public Secondary Schools in the District of Caloocan

Francisca Dela Cruz

Abstract

The study aimed to identify the effects of mobile phone usage on the study habits of students in the selected public secondary schools in the District of Caloocan. The three schools were Amparo High School, Horacio Dela Costa High School, and Tala High School, where their 354 grade 7 students were the respondents. The use of Slovin's Formula was used to get the number of respondents from the three schools, weighted mean to get the frequency and rank of the results of the data of questions number one and two while in the last question, Pearson R Computation was applied. The significant findings in the extent of mobile phone usage revealed that in owning personal mobile phone number 298 or 84.18 percent said Yes and 56 or 15.82 percent said No. As to accessing a mobile phone, out of 56 who said "they don't own personal mobile phone," 50 or 89.29 percent borrowed a mobile phone from family members and 6 or 10.71 percent borrowed a mobile phone from friends. In terms of using a mobile phone, 298 or 84.18 percent used the phone daily. As to the part of the day using a mobile phone, 156 or 44.07 of the respondents used the phone in the evening. With regards to the place in using mobile phones, 101 or 28.53 percent of the respondents used the phone when at home. As to the number of hours using the mobile phone a day, 238 or 67.23 percent of the respondents spent 5-7 hours in using a mobile phone. In terms of where to use the mobile phone, 161 or 45.48 of the respondents used the phone for browsing. The number one reason for using a mobile phone was for communication. It emerged that the first and foremost satisfaction in using the mobile phone was "I stay connected with my family, friends, and loved ones" with a weighted mean of 4.88. On a significant relationship, there was a moderate relationship between access to mobile phone usage and the importance of studying with a computed r -value of 0.45. It also reveals that there is a strong relationship between mobile phone usage and time management, activities performed in school and at home, and behavior in the study with computed r - values of 0.87, 0.95 and 0.93. This implied that mobile phone usage influenced the study habit of the students.

Keywords: mobile phone usage, study habits, public secondary schools, access to mobile phone, time management

The Five Pillars of Self-Discipline and its Relationship to Students' Academic Performance

Jamie Q. Masa

Abstract

Nowadays, students tend to perform poorly if not fail due to chronic tardiness, cutting of classes, refusal to do assigned tasks, failure to submit outputs like the project, and other activities. Not only that these students do not perform well in class, but these same students also do not show respect for authority in and outside the school. These can be outsourced from inadequate development of the moral character of the students. Self-discipline is one of the most important and useful skills everyone should possess. This skill is essential in every area of life, and though most people acknowledge its importance, very few do something to strengthen. In this study, the factor that affects learning outcome and performance of a learner is obviously lack of self-discipline. Lack of self-discipline is a source of low self-esteem of a learner becomes poor; it may be the cause of deterioration in studies. This is a descriptive study making use of an adapted survey. The study was conducted in three national high schools in Laguna. Slovin's formula was used to identify the respondents of the study, while the computed total population of the respondents was 260. The instrument used underwent content validation as well as reliability test using the Cronbach's Alpha. Also, the Pearson product-moment correlation was utilized to determine whether there is a significant relationship between the Five-Pillars of Self-disciplines and Students' Academic Performance. The study showed that in terms of Academic performance it depicts that the academic performance of Grade 10 students are "Satisfactory" on the other hand, based on the findings some of the indicators Acceptance, Hard work and Industry have a significant relationship towards students' academic performance thus the null hypothesis is rejected and the two remaining indicators such as will power and persistence were found out no significant correlation with academic performance the null hypothesis that any of these dimensions has no significant relationship with academic performance was sustained. The researcher recommends the School/teachers to maximize the student's potentials to enhance the self-discipline and improve academic performance, lessen failed and dropout students, motivate the students, to increase students' interest towards their studies, careful monitoring needs to be adopted, and students' concerned should be referred to immediate guidance and counseling.

Keywords: relationship, academic performance, pillar, self-discipline, difference

**The Personality Traits and Non-Suicidal Self-Injury Engagement Among Filipino Adolescents:
A Basis for an Intervention Plan**

Joana Vivien V. Caraan

Abstract

Personality Traits and its possible association with Non-Suicidal Self-Injury had several research studies done across different countries but has been very limited here in the Philippines. The primary purpose of this study was to explore the behavior and functions of the respondents' NSSI engagement while considering its possible relationship with their personality traits. The study utilized a mixed-method design, sequential explanatory that uses both quantitative and qualitative approach. The respondents were gathered through snowball sampling, coming from the areas of CALABARZON and NCR, with ages ranging from 16 to 24 years old. Results, therefore, showed that banging of one's head, scratching and cutting were the top 3 forms of self-harm while having affection regulation or emotion regulation as the primary function of their NSSI engagement. Furthermore, the specific correlation between personality traits and NSSI Functions was also found through a thorough analysis of data. The study also came up with a theoretical model and detailed proposed intervention plan using the key findings and interview from selected respondents. Therefore, this study provided enough grounds to explore the identified variables further. Lastly, the theoretical model and proposed intervention plan could be a subject for further validation of future researchers.

Keywords: personality traits, NSSI, mental health, mixed method, theoretical model

The Relationship Between Selected Personality Traits and Severe Substance Abuse: A Basis for an Enhanced Rehabilitation Program

Divina Gracia C. Cablay

Abstract

Drug euphoria's effect entices people despite the knowledge of its risks and the danger it poses on physical, legal, vocational, social, recreational, and occupational activities. Research tells us that most substance abusers have common personality traits that play a role in alcohol or drug problems. It also tells us that traditional forms of treatment for chemical dependency are not very successful with these people, as most of them return to using alcohol or drugs after treatment. When this happens, most of them become repeat offenders (Kushner et al., 2008; Mariani et al., 2008; Long, 2015; Pokhrel et al., 2010). Knowing that an individual has a unique personality, he/she has also had distinctive issues and underlying problems that predispose him to drug dependency. With the said contribution and importance of personality traits in the development of substance abuse, it is then the objective of this research to use this idea and determine its relationship to each other. The main aim of the study was to identify personality traits that have a significant relationship with severe substance abuse and used its results to propose an Enhanced Rehabilitation Program. Stratified random sampling with the help of Slovin's formula was employed to determine the number of respondents. There were 104 young adult male drug dependents who served as respondents. General profiles of the respondents were analyzed through the use of the descriptive and inferential method. Objective, standardized personality inventory, and a semi-structured interview were employed to gather data. The findings revealed that majority of respondents are prone to exhibit orientation towards self-centeredness leading to impulsive behavior without regards for prior learning and consideration of negative consequences of their actions, and their behavioral manifestation leans towards self-harm, dependency, and poor emotional control. Likewise, the findings also showed that respondents have severe substance abuse that showed extreme problems in areas of medical, employment, alcohol use, drug use, family, and psychiatric. Personality traits, specifically in anxiety and borderline trait revealed to have a weak positive relationship with severe substance abuse. Rehabilitation workers under addiction facilities should be knowledgeable and competent in conducting appropriate intervention programs/sessions that target personality traits highly associated with drug dependency.

Keywords: personality traits, substance abuse, rehabilitation program

SOCIAL AND SAFETY SCIENCE

The Pre-Disaster Risk Reduction Management of the Five Contiguous Cities of the NCR: A Basis for an Integrated Approach

Khris Dennis Bedar

Abstract

The study focused on and selected the five (5) contiguous cities of the National Capital Region and their respective barangays. It was limited only to these areas which are strategically located highly urbanized, densely populated, and prone to natural disasters. The cities are Manila City, Quezon City, Caloocan City, Marikina City, and Pasay City. All these five (5) cities have shown vulnerability to flooding and typhoons. The researcher used the quantitative and qualitative methods of research in assessing the different activities of local authorities in addressing the hazards of natural disaster to determine if there has been a paradigm shift from reactive to proactive in confronting the fury of weather disturbance in the light of the mandates of Republic Act No. 10121. The quantitative approach was made through a survey of barangay captains on the five (5) cities, while the qualitative approach was administered through interviews of officials and experts in disaster management. Integrated approach in disaster risk reduction management measures. Part 1, The Philippines has a fair share of climate-related calamities. This is due to its location on the globe. Being an archipelago, the Philippines is surrounded by bodies of water: On the eastern side by the Pacific Ocean and the western front by the Philippine Sea. Manila is the most exposed city, with almost all of its 23 million people in the path of cyclones and many also facing tsunamis or earthquakes. Part 2, Vision and Goals this proposed integrated approach in disaster risk reduction measures would strengthen the efforts of Barangay Chairpersons in their existing and available programs and services intended. To reduce future risks and human and material losses Increase preparedness for disasters in ways which make them less vulnerable and mitigate their exposures to hazards. To enhance personnel professionalism through continuing training and updating in knowledge, expertise and skills and technology. Part 3, Proposed Integrated Approach This study proposes an integrated approach in the disaster risk reduction management in the five (5) selected cities of the National Capital Region. The integrated approach includes strategies to complement each other with logistical, financial, and technological resources in anticipation of the destructive effects of the disaster. It is sharing and complementation of competence and capabilities to reduce losses in life and property, especially in vulnerable areas.

Keywords: the pre-disaster risk reduction management

SUSTAINABLE AND ENVIRONMENTAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT

Alternative Sustainable Biodegradable Plastic Packaging Material for the Philippines

Juan Miguel Dinglasan

Abstract

Plastic packaging material plays a vital role in people's daily lives, and it is a fact that most of which are petroleum-based like the ones being used in the Philippines. This type of plastic is very strong, less brittle, but non-biodegradable that would take hundreds of years before it decays. Due to this concern, this research assessed the existing sustainable, biodegradable plastic packaging material which can be a substitute for the petroleum-based plastics. This research identified various alternatives, namely: polylactic acid, nanocomposites, nanotechnology, and modified atmosphere. To have an optimal alternative plastic packaging material among which is selected through the application of Pareto-Optimization as the multi-criteria decision-making tool, it considered the following valuable factors in choosing an optimal plastic packaging material, namely: economic, durability, safety, environmental and biodegradability. The preferred alternative was the polylactic acid, which is primarily made from starch. This alternative was subjected for comparative analysis with the existing material, the petroleum-based plastic, and to the supply and demand analysis to check the abundance of supply of starch to supply the demand for single-use plastics in the Philippines which proves that Polylactic acid is an alternative sustainable, biodegradable plastic packaging material for the Philippines.

Keywords: sustainable biodegradable plastic packaging material, pareto-optimization, comparative analysis

A Comparison of Gas Emissions Between a Sanitary Landfill and an Incineration Plant Using the Monte Carlo Simulation

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Abstract

This study aims to quantify and compare a number of gas emission such as Carbon Dioxide (CO₂), Carbon Monoxide (CO), Nitrogen Oxides (NO), Particulate Matters (PM) and Dioxin, and the potential energy that can be recovered from sanitary landfill and incineration plant using Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) together with Monte Carlo method, from the Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) in Quezon City as input. There is a widespread transition from landfilling to incineration plant due to its low land occupation and material and energy recovery from wastes, thus, also being promoted in the Philippines, especially in Metro Manila by some government entities and agencies (DENR, 2017; Li et al., 2015). Monte Carlo method is used to simulate the variation in the input of the MSW assuming it has normal probability distribution then undergo LCA by applying the emission factor, stoichiometry, and gas model to estimate the considered output. Using a t-test, the researchers have found that the emission of both technologies is comparable with each other by examining the result. The CO₂ and CO of the sanitary landfill are statistically significant and higher compared to incineration, on the other hand, NO_x, PM, Dioxin, and energy potential of the sanitary landfill is statistically significant and lower compared to incineration. Based on the result, one can assess the amount of gas emission produced, as well as the benefit of potential energy that can be recovered from the two technologies.

Keywords: solid waste management, incineration plant, sanitary landfill, gas emissions, energy potential

SOCIAL AND SAFETY SCIENCE

A Dynamic Analysis of the Spatial Agglomeration of the Tourist Market: A Case in the Jiangsu Province in China

Zhide Luo

Abstract

Based on the data collected from the inbound and domestic tourist of 13 cities in Chinese Jiangsu Province the past decade, The paper dynamic analyzed the spatial concentration of tourism market by using concentration ratio (CR_n) and Herfindahl-Hirschman Index (HHI). The results show that the spatial concentration of the inbound tourism market is higher than that of domestic tourism, and they are still in the stage of market oligopoly. The spatial agglomeration degree of both inbound and domestic tourism markets is decreasing, and the spatial equilibrium degree is gradually increasing, indicating that the monopoly intensity of Jiangsu tourism market is decreasing and the spatial pattern of the market is slowly spreading. The spatial distribution of inbound tourism market is more influenced by scenic spots, location conditions, and economic conditions than domestic tourism market.

Keywords: tourism market, spatial aggregation, inbound tourism, domestic tourism, Jiangsu, China.

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