



THE SOCIO ECONOMIC STATUS OF BSAAC STUDENTS: AN ASSESSMENT

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ABSTRACT

A school is made up of three (3) components: the administration, the faculty and the students in the operation of a school, it is very important that these three components interrelate with each other. Among the three, the focus of educational activities should always be on the students. It is important that the school administrators as well as the faculty members have a clear idea of the personal variables and socio-economic profiles of the third component which is the students. It is for this reason that the study revolved around the profile variable and socio-economic factors of students such as: family monthly gross income, father's occupation, mother's occupation, father's educational attainment, mother's educational attainment, family size, religion and ethnicity can greatly affect their academic performance. The result of the study will further pave way to better understand the needs of the students. Moreover, the descriptive method of research was used by the researcher.

KEYWORDS: *Bachelor of Science in Accountancy, College of Business, Entrepreneurship and Accountancy, Ethnicity, Family Income, Family Size, Parent's Occupation, Parent's Educational Qualifications, Religion, Socio-Economic Status*

INTRODUCTION:

The school is considered as the fastest catalyst of change. It plays the vital role of unifying students coming from different socio-economic status, cultures, religious and political affiliations, social infrastructure, cultural renaissance and spiritual enlightenment all towards the ultimate goal of education, human development and self-realization. Parents and society in general pin their hope to the school for the great task of human transformation as the key step to nation building.

The crop of young people who flock to school for academic enhancement come in large numbers. They reflect a myriad of factors influencing their unique personalities. Each of them possesses characteristics influenced by an array of factors such as family, home,



government, church and their political ideologies. These factors affect in different intensities their total personality including their performance in school. The student therefore is a finished product of many factors that have strongly shaped him. He feels, thinks and acts according to the pulse and realities in the society he is revolving.

The student's response become conditioned by the simplicity or complexity of his environment. Aware of the social class to which he belongs, the students become sensitive to the interests, attitude and characteristics of the society. As to the struggle in his quest for knowledge with the end in view of preparing for a better way of life, the student is conditioned by the inadequacies and complexities of the world around him. Such environmental conditions greatly affect his performance in school.

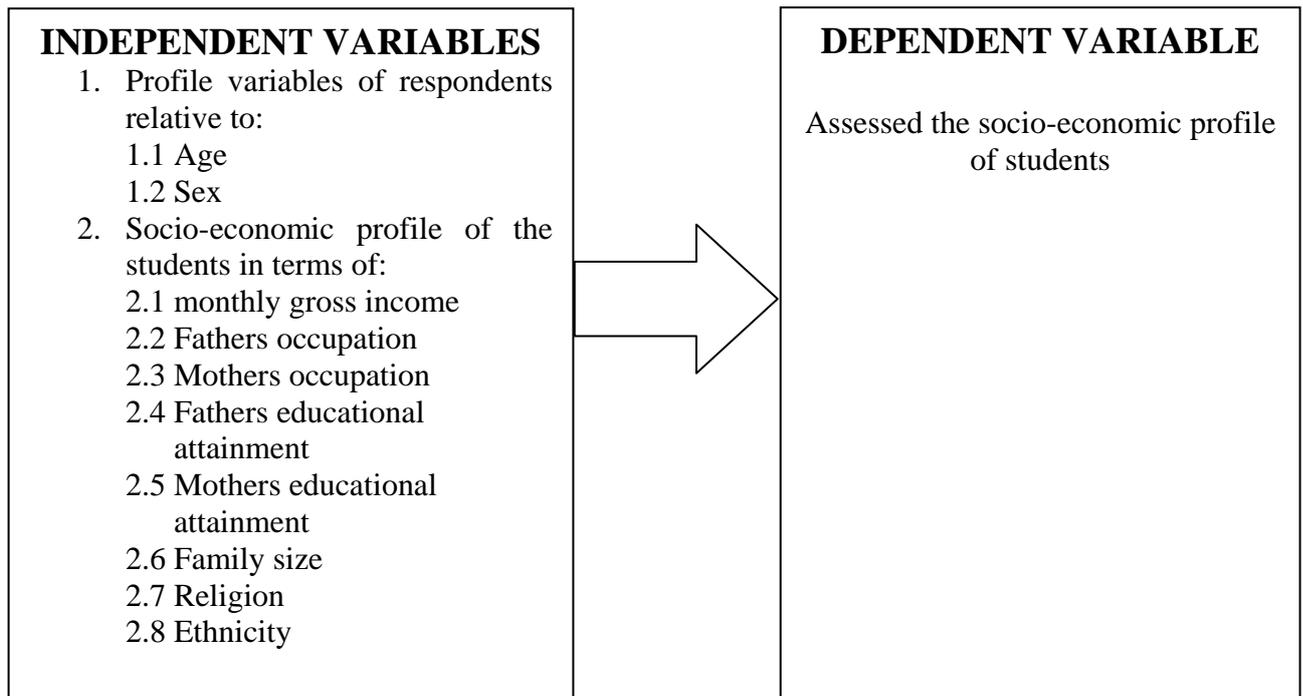
Different students coming from different socio-economic strata perform differently in school. His performance is a reflection of his relationship with significant people in his life such as his parents and other members of his family, his teachers and his friends. Of the above influencing factors, the family plays the major role. The kind of parental guidance and the extent of financial support given by the family, strongly determine his performance. However, the school shares the rest of the responsibility in providing the necessary guidance the rest of the responsibility in providing the necessary guidance and training or the student to succeed. Unless the home and the school complement and cooperate with each other, the students fails.

The school therefore, is confronted with the task of developing the child too his full capabilities: intellectually, morally, socially, physically and spiritually. It should provide a setting conducive for human laboratory so that whatever inadequacies of the home there can be adequately provided. The student is full of potentials but these potentials are developed in so far as the home and the school supplement each other's role.

In the light of the above context, the researcher being a faculty member of the College of Business, Entrepreneurship and Accountancy of Cagayan State University developed an intense desire to conduct a study on the socio-economic status of the 166 first year BSACC student of the said college. Hopefully, this study will be useful to CBEA.



Research Paradigm



STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM:

This study aimed to determine the socio-economic profile of the BSACC students of the College of Business, Entrepreneurship and Accountancy students of Cagayan State University, Andrews Campus for SY 2018-2019 and its relation to their Academic Performance in Accounting Course

Specifically, the study sought to answer the following questions:

1. What is the What is the profile of the student-respondents relative to:
 - 1.1 Age
 - 1.2 Sex
2. What is the socio-economic profile of the students in terms of the following:
 - 2.1 Family monthly gross income
 - 2.2 Fathers occupation
 - 2.3 Mothers occupation
 - 2.4 Fathers educational attainment
 - 2.5 Mothers educational attainment
 - 2.6 Family size



2.7 Religion

2.8 Ethnicity

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

Since this study endeavored to establish the socio-economic profile of the BSACC students of CBEA, the results will be useful to the following:

1. CBEA Faculty Members – Considering the fact that college instructors have a direct contact with students, they will be guided in advising students on matters pertinent to socio-economic problems.
2. College Designated Officials – The results of this study will help them in preparing class schedules and formulating college policies that would cater to the need of students coming from different socio-economic status.
3. Parents and Guardians – Being directly involved in sending and financing students to college; parents and guardians will be greatly benefited by the results of this study, as they will have a knowledge of the effect of socio-economic status to their performance in school and therefore can make necessary adjustments.
4. College Students – As direct recipients of this study, they will be benefited by whatever policies, guidelines and programs created and implemented by the school in their favor.
5. Future Researchers – Since this study deals only on socio-economic status affecting academic performance, future researchers can make use of the results of the current study as input or basis for relevant studies that would consider a wider scope of factors.

SCOPE AND DELIMITATION

This study is limited to the 166 first year Bachelor of Science in Accountancy students of the College of Business, Entrepreneurship and Accountancy who are enrolled during the 1st semester of A.Y. 2018-2019.



RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research Design

The descriptive method of research was used in the study. The respondents profile variable in terms of age and sex same with the respondents' socio-economic profile in terms of the following was determined: Family monthly gross income, Fathers occupation, Mothers occupation, Fathers educational attainment, Mothers educational attainment, Family size, Religion, Ethnicity.

Locale of the Study

The study was conducted at the Cagayan State University- Andrews Campus, College of Business, Entrepreneurship and Accountancy (CBEA) during the 1st Semester of Academic Year 2018-2019.

Respondents and Sampling Procedure

The respondents were the 166 Bachelor of Science in Accountancy 1st year students of the College of Business, Entrepreneurship and Accountancy of Cagayan State University, Andrews Campus, 1st semester of A.Y. 2018-2019.

The purposive sampling was used in the study. 166 student-respondents responded out of the total population of 166, forming a 100% sample size.

Data Gathering Tool

The main data gathering instrument used to gather data is the structure questionnaire which were floated personally to the respondents. The questionnaire dealt with the respondents' (2) profile variables and (8) socio-economic profiles of the BSACC students of the College of Business, Entrepreneurship and Accountancy.

Statistical Treatment

Descriptive statistics was employed in the study. To present the profile variables and socio-economic profile of the respondent, the frequency count, percentage and averages were used.



RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Profile Variables of Respondents

Table 1.1

Frequency and Percentage Distribution of the Student-Respondents' Profile

Relative to Age

Age	Frequency	Percentage
18 and below	22	13.26
19	124	74.70
20	18	10.84
21 and above	2	1.20
Total	166	100

Table 1.1 presents the frequency and percentage distribution of the student-respondents profile relative to age. As seen on the table, the ages ranges from 18 and below to 21 and above. Majority of the student-respondents are aged 19 with a frequency of 124 or 74.70 percent. 21 and above have the least numbered with a frequency of 2 or 1.20 percent and still those who are 18 and below are 21 in number or 13.26 percent and there are 18 or 10.84 percent who are 20 year old. This implies that majority of the student – respondents are already at the age of majority.

Table 1.2

Frequency and Percentage Distribution of the Student-Respondents' Profile

Relative to Sex

Sex	Frequency	Percentage
Male	35	21.08
Female	131	78.92
	166	100.00

Table 1.2 presents the frequency and percentage distribution of the student-respondents' profile relative to sex. As shown by the table, the female student-respondents' outnumbered the males with a frequencies of 131 and 35 or 78.29 percent



and 21.08 percent respectively. This therefore implies that the BSACC program of the College of Business, Entrepreneurship and Accountancy of Cagayan State University, Andrews Campus are female – dominated.

Socio-Economic Profiles of Respondents

Table 2.1

Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Student-Respondents Relative to Family Monthly Gross Income

Family Monthly Income	Frequency	Percentage
Below 5,000	56	33.74
P5,001.00 – P15,000.00	79	47.59
P 15,001 – P25,000.00	25	15.06
P25,001.00 and above	6	3.61
Total	166	100.00

Table 2.1 presents the frequency and percentage distribution of the student-respondents' profile relative to family monthly gross income. As shown by the table, majority of the respondents' family income belong to minimum wage earner with a frequency count of 56 or 33.74% and 79 or 47.59% has a family monthly income of ₱5,000 and ₱5,001-₱15,000 respectively. For family monthly income of ₱15,001-₱25,000, a frequency counts of 25 or 15.06% and only a frequency counts of 6 or 3.61% has a family monthly income of above ₱25,000.

Table 2.2

Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Student-Respondents Relative to Father's Occupation

Fathers' Occupation	Frequency	Percentage
Government Employee	11	6.63
Private Employee	28	16.87
Driver	16	9.64
Farmer	69	41.57
Self-employed	5	3.01
OFW	3	1.80
Others	34	20.48
	166	100.00



Table 2.2 shows the Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Student-Respondents Relative to Father's Occupation. As shown in the above data, majority of the respondents' father are farmers with a frequency count of 69 or 41.57%. In line to this, the province of Cagayan is known to have a rich agricultural lands thus farming is the dominant work. Three (3) or 1.80% are OFW, this proves that close family ties among Filipino family doesn't warrant a father to be working far from his family.

Table 2.3

*Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Student-Respondents Relative to
Mother's Occupation*

Mothers' Occupation	Frequency	Percentage
Government Employee	16	9.64
Private Employee	14	8.43
Housekeeper	58	34.94
Farmer	8	4.82
Self-employed	5	3.01
OFW	22	13.26
Others	43	25.90
	166	100.00

Table 2.3 shows the Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Student-Respondents Relative to Mother's Occupation. The data reveals that most of the mothers' occupation is housekeeping this can be attributed to the educational attainment of the mothers. On the other hand, self-employed has the lowest frequency of 5 or 3.01%

Table 2.4

*Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Student-Respondents Relative to
Father's Educational Attainment*

Fathers' Educational Attainment	Frequency	Percentage
Elementary	44	26.51
High School	73	43.98
College	47	28.31
Post Graduate	2	1.20
Total	166	100.00



Table 2.4 shows the Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Student-Respondents Relative to Father's Educational Attainment. It can be perceived in the above table that 73 or 43.98% of their fathers' educational attainment is college this due to financial constraints. Having the lowest frequency is post graduate which has a frequency count of 2 or 1.20% due to the high cost of post graduate education.

Table 2.5

*Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Student-Respondents Relative to
Mother's Educational Attainment*

Mothers' Educational Attainment	Frequency	Percentage
Elementary	26	15.66
High School	84	50.60
College	53	31.93
Post Graduate	3	1.81
Total	166	100.00

Table 2.5 shows the Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Student-Respondent Relative to Mothers' Educational Attainment. As shown in the above data, 84 or 50.60% of the respondents mothers' educational attainment is college because of financial constraints. Last is post graduate with a frequency of 3 or 1.81% due to the high cost of post graduate education.

Table 2.6

*Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Student-Respondents Relative to Family
Size*

Family size	Frequency	Percentage
2 and below	0	-
3 – 4	79	47.59
5 – 6	64	38.55
7 – 8	19	11.45
9 and above	4	2.41
Total	166	100.00



Table 2.6 shows the Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Student-Respondents Relative to Family Size. As revealed in the above data 79 or 47.59% of the respondents has a family size of 3-4 and only 4 or 2.41% of the respondents have a family size of 9 and above because parents in today's era realize the hardships of having a big family.

Table 2.7

Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Student-Respondents Relative to Religion

Religion	Frequency	Percentage
Roman Catholic	107	64.46
Aglipayan	2	1.20
Iglesia ni Cristo	7	4.22
Born Again Christian	20	12.05
Jehovah's Witnesses	3	1.81
Others	27	16.26
Total	166	100.00

Table 2.7 shows the Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Student-Respondents Relative to Religion. As deemed in the above data, Roman Catholic has the highest frequency count of 107 or 64.46% which is often observed in Philippine educational institutions, last is Aglipayan with a frequency count of 2 or 1.20%

Table 2.8

Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Student-Respondents Relative to Ethnicity

Ethnicity	Frequency	Percentage
Ilocano	117	70.48
Ybanag	14	8.43
Ytawes	23	13.86
Others	12	7.23
Total	166	100.00

Table 2.8 shows the Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Student-Respondents Relative to Ethnicity. The table above shows that most of the student-respondents are Ilocano with a frequency count of 117 or 70.48%, since the third largest Filipino ethno-linguistic group mostly reside with the Ilocos Region in the north-western seaboard of



Luzon. Further due to ethnic migration in 1970s, significant Ilocano populations now outside their traditional homelands, wherein Cagayan Valley is part of it.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Profile Variables of Respondents Findings:

1. Majority are aged 19
2. Majority are females

Socio-Economic Variables of Respondents Findings:

1. Majority of the respondents' family income range from P5,001-P15,000
2. Majority of the respondents father's occupation is farming
3. Majority of the respondents mother's occupation is housekeeping
4. Majority of the respondents father's occupation is farming
5. Majority of the respondents father's educational attainment is college
6. Majority of the respondents mother's educational attainment is college
7. Majority of the respondents' family size is 3-4
8. Majority of the respondent's religion is Roman Catholic
9. Majority of the respondent's ethnicity is Ilocano

CONCLUSIONS

Below are the conclusions drawn from the above findings

1. The student-respondents are in the right age bracket in entering 1st year.
2. The 166 respondents of the Bachelor of Science in Accountancy of the College of Business, Entrepreneurship and Accountancy for the 1st semester of A.Y. 2018-2019 are female dominated.
3. The student-respondents family monthly gross income belong to minimum wage
4. Farming is the dominant occupation of the respondents father's occupation
5. Housekeeping is the dominant occupation of the respondents mother's occupation.
6. Both of the respondents parent's educational attainment is college.
7. The student-respondents families are of the average size.
8. Roman Catholic is the dominant religion of the respondents.



9. Ilocano is the dominant dialect spoken by the respondents.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Basing on the above conclusion, the researcher highly recommends the following:

1. Curriculum-schedule of classes should be adjusted based on the socio-economic needs of the students.
2. For the school to strengthen the programs for students under the office of OSSW that will suit the needs of poor but deserving students.
3. The school should make a research on the employability of our graduates in order that the school can offer relevant courses especially for the poor.
4. Policies on tuition fee, class schedule, academic loads for the students should take into consideration the socio-economic status of students.

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