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Research Article

PROFILE VARIABLES IN RELATION TO THE ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE OF BSBA MAJOR IN FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT STUDENTS OF CSU

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ABSTRACT

This study is ascertained to assess the students' academic performance in relation to their personal and socioeconomic profile. The descriptive - correlational research design was utilized in determining the relationship of the profile variables and academic performance of the eighty-two (82) third year BSBA major in Financial Management Students in the College of Business, Entrepreneurship and Accountancy, Cagayan State University. Purposive sampling was employed to determine the number of participants in this study. The study revealed that there is no significant relationship between the profile variables and the academic performance of the respondents.

Keywords: personal and socioeconomic profile, academic performance.

INTRODUCTION

Schools play a vital role in unifying students from different places with various demographic and socio-economic status, cultures, religious and political affiliations towards the ultimate goal of education 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 the like. These factors affect in different intensities their total personality including their performance in school. Hence, a student 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. Students coming from different socioeconomic strata perform differently in school. their performance is a reflection of their relationship with significant people in their life such as their parents and other members of their family, their teachers and their 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 their performance. However, the school shares the rest of the responsibility in providing the necessary guidance and training for the students to succeed. Unless the home and the school do not complement and cooperate with each other, the students fail. The school therefore, is confronted with the task of developing the students intellectually, morally, socially, physically and spiritually. It should provide a setting conducive for human laboratory so whatever inadequacies of the home the school can adequately provide. It is a fact that majority of students come from marginalized families. As such, poverty is often observed to interfere with students' success in the college work, but others take poverty as a strong motivating factor to strive towards social mobility. However, the extent to which poverty

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and other factors affecting students' performance in school and their relationship remains or their relationship if there are still remains a big question. The students' personal and socioeconomic profile are among the important factors that are believed to have been affecting the academic performance of students in school. Hence, it is then imperative for the school particularly CSU to make an inquiry to established or identify the relationship between the personal and socioeconomic factors to the academic performance of students for better understanding, guidance and direction. In the light of the above context, the researchers being instructors of Cagayan State University developed an intense desire to conduct a study on the personal and socioeconomic status of the eighty-two (82) 3rd year BSBA major in Financial Management students of CSU Andrews Campus in relation to their academic performance.
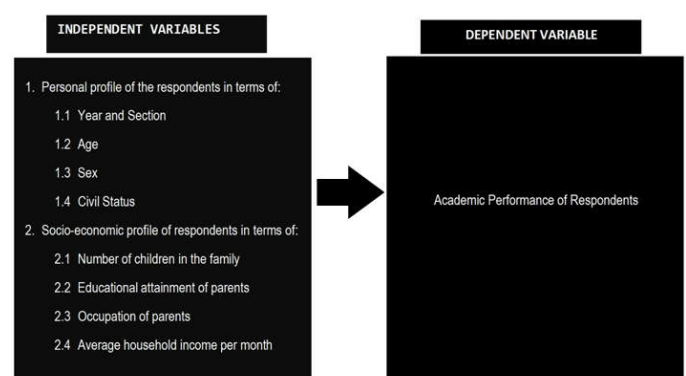
RESEARCH PARADIGM

Figure 1 presents the research paradigm that provides the framework of the study. It shows the personal profile and socioeconomic profile of respondents as independent variables. The personal profile includes year and section, age, sex and civil status of the respondents. On the other hand, socioeconomic profile includes number of children in the family, educational attainment of parents, occupation of parents and average household income per month of

the respondents. These independent variables are assumed to have an effect on the academic performance of the respondents based on their weighted average which is to be proven in the study.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Generally, the study aimed to assess the academic performance of respondents relative to their personal and socioeconomic profile.

Specifically, it sought to answer the following questions:

1. What is personal profile of the respondents in terms of:

    1.1 Year and Section
    1.2 Age
    1.3 Sex
    1.4 Civil Status

2. What is the socioeconomic profile of the respondents in terms of:

    2.1 number of children in the family?
    2.2 educational attainment of parents?
    2.3 occupation of parents?
    2.4 average household income per month?

3. What is the weighted average of the respondents during the 1st semester, A.Y. 2020-2021?
4. Is there a significant relationship in the academic performance of the respondents when grouped according to their personal and socioeconomic profile?

HYPOTHESIS:

The study was guided by the null hypothesis that there is no significant relationship in the academic performance of the respondents when grouped according to their personal and socioeconomic profile.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY:

The results of the study will be useful to the following individuals:

CSU Instructors and Professors: Considering the fact that college instructors and professors have a direct contact with students, the study will give them a clearer idea of as to the effect of the students' personal and socioeconomic profile to their academic performance.
University Officials: The results of the study will help university officials in formulating policies that would cater to the students' needs in relation to their academic performance.

Guidance Counsellor: Results of this study will serve as a basis for designing and providing scholarship programs to poor but deserving students.

Parents and Guardians: Being directly involved in sending and financing students to college, parents and guardians will be greatly benefited by the results of the study, as they will have knowledge on the effect of socio-economic status to their academic performance and therefore can make necessary adjustments.

College Students: As direct recipients of their study, the study can make them improve their academic performance through the recommendations provided.

Future Researchers: Since the study deals only with the personal and socio-economic profile 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 eighty-two (82) 3rd year BSBA major in Financial Management students of Cagayan State University - Andrews Campus for the A.Y. 2020-2021. Only the weighted average for the 1st semester of A.Y. 2020-2021 was considered in the study.

DEFINITION OF TERMS:

The following terms are subsequently defined for easier understanding by the readers:

Academic Performance: It refers to the weighted average of a student in a semester.

Age: It refers to the number of years the respondents has been living

Analysis: In social research, it means the separation of social phenomenon into their constituent parts and an examination of this parts in relation to each and to their social context.
Civil Status: It refers to the respondents' being single, married or widow/widower

Correlation: It refers to a method of determining a degree of relationship between and among variables.

Cumulative Record: It refers to a students' individual record kept continually up-to-date over all the years that the learners is in school that serves as a complete educational history of their social achievement, courses studied, grades, attendance, health and other pertinent data.

CBEA: It stands for the College of Business, Entrepreneurship and Accountancy, it is the college/department where the respondents are enrolled.

CSU: Is one of the premier higher learning institutions in Region 2 where the respondents are studying.

Intelligence: It refers to the cognitive capacity of the mind that can be broken down into sub domains which includes the ability to learn, perceive, analyze and synthesize.

Level of Academic Performance: It refers to the degree of scholastic performance measured in terms of grades or rating obtained at the end of the course or term.

Poverty Line: It refers to the point where below it, the family's income and other means of support are insufficient to provide the basic needs.

Personal Profile: It refers to the respondents' year and section, sex, gender and civil status

Relationship: Refers to any quality which can be predicted only by two or more things taken together.

Respondents: it refers to the 3rd year BSBA major in Financial students of CSU who are considered the participants of the study.

Socio-Economic Status: Refers to the position or standing an individual hold in the community where he lives in relation to the number of children in the family, educational attainment of parents, occupation of parents and average household income per month.

Standard of Living: It refers to the economic and social style of living desired by an individual or family unit.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter presents the research design, respondents of the study, data gathering instrument, procedure, and statistical treatment and analysis of data.

RESEARCH DESIGN:

This study used the descriptive-correlational design to determine the relationship of the profile variables and academic performance of the eighty-two (82) third year BSBA major in Financial Management Students in the College of Business, Entrepreneurship and Accountancy, Cagayan State University. Descriptive research is a type of investigation that aims to accurately describe existing phenomena (Atmowardoyo, 2018). The author further argued that the primary goal of descriptive research is to describe existing phenomena in a systematic manner. In their study, the relationship of the profile variables and the academic performance of the respondents was described. On the other hand, a correlational study is a type of descriptive research in which the researcher looks for relationships between two or more variables (Busk, 2015). The author also added that researchers gather data from a single, sufficient size sample. In their study, the relationship of the profile variables and the academic performance of the respondents was ascertained.

Respondents of the study:

The respondents of the study are the 3rd year BSBA major Financial Management students of CSU, Andrews Campus for the A.Y. 2020-2021.

Table 1

Frequency Distribution of Respondents Per Section

Course and Section	Frequency	Percentage
BSBA FM 3A	42	51%
BSBA FM 3B	40	49%
TOTAL	82	100%

Table 1 presents the frequency and percentage distribution of the respondents per section. There are 42 or 51% from BSBA FM 3A and 40 or 49% of the respondents come from BSBA FM 3B

DATA GATHERING INSTRUMENT:

This study utilized the use of survey questionnaire as the primary source of data. It elicited personal as well as the socio-economic profile of the respondents. Part 1 was centered on the personal profile of the respondents like year and section, age, sex and civil status. Part 2 consists of the socio-economic profile of the respondents such as number of children in the family, educational attainment of parents, occupation of parents and average household income per month. Part 3 consists of the respondents' weighted average for the first semester A.Y. 2020-2021.

DATA GATHERING PROCEDURE

In determining the students' personal and socio-economic profiles, the researchers undertook the following steps: First, the researchers constructed a questionnaire for the students in order to collect information on the students' personal and socio-economic profiles. Having completed it, the researchers asked permission from the office through the college research coordinator to float the

questionnaire to the respondents via google form. Hence, results were automatically retrieved and tallied.

STATISTICAL TREATMENT AND ANALYSIS

Frequency count and percentage distribution were used to interpret the personal and socioeconomic profile of the respondents. The formula is stated below

Formula: % = (F/N) x 100

Where:

F = frequency
N = total population
% = percent

On the other hand, Chi-square test was used to determine the significant relationship between the personal and socio-economic profile of the respondent to their academic performance.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents in tabular form the data gathered as basis for the analysis and interpretation. In order to have a clear and more organized presentations the data are presented following the arrangement of the specific problems stated in the Statement of the Problem.

Table 2

Summary of the Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Respondents According to their Personal Profile

Profile Variables	Frequency	Percentage
Year and Section		
> BSBA FM 3A	42	51%
> BSBA FM 3B	40	49%
TOTAL	**82**	**100%**
Age		
> 20	13	16%
> 21	64	78%
> 22	5	6%
TOTAL	**82**	**100%**
Sex		
> Male	9	11%
> Female	73	89%
TOTAL	**82**	**100%**
Civil Status		
> Single	82	100%
> Married	0	0%
> Legally Separated	0	0%
> Widowed	0	0%
TOTAL	**82**	**100%**

Table 2 shows the summary of the frequency and percentage distribution of respondents according to their personal profile. As shown 42 or 51% of the respondents belong to BSBA FM 3A and 40 or 49% are BSBA FM 3B, their data indicates that the students of CBEA are assigned to class sections in a random manner based on a substantial portion of class size. Concerning age, majority of the respondents are 21 years old with a frequency of 64 or 78%. This is due to the transition of the old basic education curriculum to K-12 curriculum. Regarding sex, nine (9) or 11% of the respondents are males, while 73 or 89% are females. The data implies that female students dominate their male counterpart. This can be attributed to

the nature of career of BSBA major in Financial Management graduates where women are underrepresented at all levels of the Philippine financial system.

Table 3

Summary of the Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Respondents According to their Socio-Economic Profile

Profile Variables	Frequency	Percentage
Number of Children in the Family		
> 1-2	27	33%
> 3-4	36	44%
> 5-6	9	11%
> 7-11	10	12%
> 12 and above	0	0%
TOTAL	**82**	**100%**
Educational Attainment of Parents (FATHER)		
> Elementary Undergraduate	13	15.85%
> Elementary Graduate	9	10.98%
> High School Undergraduate	12	14.63%
> High School Graduate	21	25.61%
> College Undergraduate	18	21.95%
> College Graduate	9	10.98%
TOTAL	**82**	**100%**
Educational Attainment of Parents (MOTHER)		
> Elementary Undergraduate	6	7.32%
> Elementary Graduate	8	9.76%
> High School Under-ggraduate	11	13.41%
> High School Graduate	25	30.49%
> College Undergraduate	14	17.07%
> College Graduate	18	21.95%
TOTAL	**82**	**100%**

Occupation of Parents (FATHER)		
> Businessman	4	4.88%
> Farmer	37	45.12%
> Fisherman	2	2.44%
> OFW	4	4.88%
> Government Employee	3	3.66%
> Private Employee	3	3.66%
> Jobless - No Income	4	4.88%
> Deceased	6	7.32%
> Others	19	23.17%
TOTAL	**82**	**100%**
Occupation of Parents (MOTHER)		
> Businessman	8	9.76%
> Farmer	11	13.41%
> Fisherman	0	0.00%
> OFW	11	13.41%
> Government Employee	6	7.32%
> Private Employee	2	2.44%
> Jobless - No Income	26	31.71%
> Deceased	4	4.88%
> Others	14	17.07%
TOTAL	**82**	**100%**

Average Household Income Per Month		
> Less than 10,000	50	61%
> 10,000 - 19,999	18	22%
> 20,000 - 29,999	7	9%
> 30,000 - 39,999	4	5%
> 40,000 - 49,999	2	2%
> Above 50,000	1	1%
TOTAL	**82**	**100%**

Table 3 shows the summary of the frequency and percentage distribution of respondents according to their socioeconomic profile. As to the number of children in the family, having 3-4 children ranked the highest with 44 % and 12 above as the lowest with 0%. this proves that the respondent's parents believe that family size is correlated with quality of life. The bigger the family size, the higher the expenses incurred. This proves that the respondent's parents believe that family size is correlated with quality of life. The bigger the family size, expenses would be bigger. For educational attainment of parents, High School Graduate for both father and mother top the rank with 21 or 25.61% and 25 or 30.49% respectively. This can be attributed to the article presented by j92545 in January 7, 2020, How Poverty Affects Education in the Philippines "Of those seven children, only 4 out of 7 will complete high school education, and of those 4, just one will proceed onto the university. Which is the main reason for poverty." Hence, the above data On the other hand, when it comes to occupation of parents, 37 or 45.12% of fathers are farmers and 2 or 2.44% are fishermen. It is a fact that the province of Cagayan is truly industrialized, various occupations are now available but agriculture furnishes employment. No doubt that Cagayan Valley has emerged as the country's grains granary. In like manner, in the case of occupation of the respondent's mothers 26 or 31.71% are jobless. their is an evidence that poor or low education and training can cause unemployment. In terms of the average household income per month of the respondents 50 or 61% of the average household income per month of the respondents is less than 10,000 and only 1 or 1% has an average household income per month of above 50,000. This explains that the monthly average household income of the respondents is on poverty threshold based on the Philippine minimum wage in the Philippines that is expected to reach 537.00 PHP/day by the end of 2021, according to Trading Economics global macro models and analysts' expectations.

Table 4

Summary of the Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Respondents According to their Academic Performance

Weighted Average	Frequency	Percentage
90.00 and above	31	38%
80.00-89.99	51	62%
75.00-79.99	0	0%
Below 75.00	0	0%
TOTAL	**82**	**100%**

Table 4 shows the summary of the frequency and percentage distribution of respondents according to their Academic perform. As shown in the data, 51 or 62% of the respondents have a weighted average of 80.00-89.99 followed by 90.00 and above with 31 or 38%. This shows that the personal and socioeconomic profile variables are not a hindrance for the respondents to garner a high weighted average. This proves that, nothing is impossible for responsible students like them.

Table 5

Summary on the Test of Relationship Between the Personal Profile of Respondents and their Academic Performance

Personal Profile	Chi Square Values	df	p-value	Interpretation
Year and Section	3.5270	1	0.0604	No Significant Relationship
Age	1.1643	2	0.5587	No Significant Relationship
Sex	0.0860	1	0.7694	No Significant Relationship
Civil Status	0.0000	3	1.0000	No Significant Relationship

Table 5 shows the summary on the test of relationship between the personal profile of respondents and their academic performance. The result of the study shows acceptance of the null hypothesis that the variables along personal profile like year and section, age, sex and civil status have no significant relationship to the academic performance of the respondents. Hence, the above variables of personal profile have no contribution to the academic performance of the respondents, besides there are other factors to consider when looking at the academic performance of students specially with the current situation of online learning.

Table 6

Summary on the Test of Relationship Between the Socio-economic Profile of Respondents and their Academic Performance

Socio-Economic Profile	Chi Square Values	df	p-value	Interpretation
Number of Children in the Family	5.3672	3	0.1468	No Significant Relationship
Educational Attainment of Parents				
Father	9.2536	5	0.0994	No Significant Relationship
Mother	2.1701	5	0.8251	No Significant Relationship
Occupation of Parents				
Father	2.1028	3	0.5514	No Significant Relationship
Mother	2.9581	3	0.3981	No Significant Relationship
Average household income per month	5.1201	5	0.4014	No Significant Relationship

Table 6 shows the summary on the test of relationship between the socioeconomic profile of respondents and their academic performance. The data shows that all the variables under socioeconomic profile have no significant relationship to the academic performance of the respondents. The socioeconomic profile of the respondents provides them with experience handling adversity and set them up for challenges presented in the real world. Their weighted average is an evidence that their socioeconomic condition Does not affect them negatively. Hence, the null hypothesis is accepted.

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter presents the summary, conclusions and recommendations based on the results of the study.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS:

Personal Profile of the Respondents

1. Year and Section - BSBA FM 3A 42 or 51% and BSBA FM 3B 40 or 49%
2. Age - Majority of the respondents are 21 years old with a frequency of 64 or 78%
3. Sex - Majority of the respondents are female with 73 or 89%
4. Civil Status - 100% of the respondents are single

Socio-economic Profile of the Respondents

1. Number of Children in the family - Rank the highest is 3-4 number of children with 36 or 44%
2. Educational attainment of parents - Highest rank for educational attainment for father and mother is High School Graduate with 21 or 25.61% and 25 or 30.49% respectively.
3. Occupation of parents - 37 or 45.12% of respondent's fathers are farmers and 26 or 31.71% are jobless for the respondent's mothers.
4. Average household income per month - Having less than 10,000 average household income per month got the highest with 50 or 61% and only 1 or 1% has an average household income per month of above 50,000.

Weighted average of the respondents during 1st semester, A.Y. 2020-2021

51 or 62% of the respondents have a weighted average of 90 and above.

Relationship in the academic performance of the respondents when grouped according to the their personal and socioeconomic profile

The profile variables have no significant relationship to the academic performance of the respondents.

CONCLUSIONS

1. The class size is based on substantial portion as manifested on the number of students per section. The student-respondents' age is just right for their year level considering the K-12 curriculum if we are to consider the K-12 curriculum. The female respondents dominate their male counterpart because of career factor. Moreover, the respondent's priority is education; hence, all of them are single.
2. The respondents' families are of average size, hence, they consider the sad truths of having a big family size. Parents of the respondents have low educational attainment. On the hand, Farming is the dominant occupation of the respondents' fathers and jobless for their mothers. The average household income per month of the respondents is very low, hence, their families are generally poor.
3. The respondents have a positive attitude towards education. They are responsible students despite their socioeconomic status as evidenced in their high weighted average.
4. Generally, the profile variables along personal and socioeconomic of the eighty-two (82) BSBA FM respondents have no significant

relationship in respect to their academic performance. Therefore, the null hypothesis was accepted.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the above conclusions, the researchers highly recommend the following:

1. Additional studies should be conducted to determine other factors that may affect the academic performance of students.
2. Remedial classes program for subjects with a very low grade be adopted by the college as shown in the certification of grades.
3. The research office of the school through its researchers should place a high priority on researches that would determine factors that affect academic performance.
4. Policies on tuition fee, class schedule, academic loads for the students should consider the socioeconomic status of students.

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