



Adventist University of the Philippines
RESEARCH OFFICE

4th International Research Forum

April 21, 2022

THEME:

**Rigor,
Reasons,
Research (R³)**

RESOURCE SPEAKERS



DR. JULIETA M. PARAS, CESE
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Commission on Higher Education*



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ADVENTIST UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES

4th International Research Forum

April 21, 2022

Theme:

“Rigor, Reasons, Research (R³)”

Objectives:

1. Create a venue for sharing multidisciplinary research findings.
2. Provide opportunities for researchers to build collaborative networks.
3. Uphold the culture of research across international institutions of higher learning.

PROGRAMME

8:30 – 8:35	OPENING PRAYER	PR. FELIXIAN T. FELICITAS Administrative Assistant, Institutional Planning and IFL AUP
8:36 - 8:45	PHILIPPINE NATIONAL ANTHEM & UNIVERSITY SONG	RESPLENDENTS 2023 AUP College of Nursing
8:46 - 9:05	INSPIRATIONAL MESSAGE	PR. FRANCIS RAY M. GAYOBA Research Consultant, Chaplain, OIC, Spiritual Development & Mission AUP
9:06 - 9:10	WELCOME REMARKS	DR. MIRIAM P. NARBARTE Vice President-Academics, AUP
9:11 - 9:25	ROLL CALL OF PARTICIPANTS	DR. JOLLY S. BALILA Director, Research Office, AUP
9:26 – 9:30	MUSICAL RENDITION	MUSIC SOCIETY OF NURSES AUP College of Nursing
9:31 - 9:35	INTRODUCTION OF THE SPEAKER	DR. VICKY C. MERGAL Assistant-Vice President for Academics- Graduate Studies, AUP
9:36 - 10:05	KEYNOTE SPEAKER	DR. JULIETA M. PARAS, CESE Director, National Capital Region Commission on Higher Education Republic of the Philippines
10:06 – 10:10	CLOSING PRAYER	PR. KENNETH T. PATILAN Associate Pastor Philippine International Church, AUP
10:11 – 10:13	ANNOUNCEMENTS	MODERATOR
10:14 - 10:20	BREAK	
10:21 – 12:00	PARALLEL SESSIONS I	
	10:20 – 10:40 First Presentation	
	10:40 – 11:00 Second Presentation	
	11:00 – 11:20 Third Presentation	
	11:20 – 11:40 Fourth Presentation	
	11:40 – 12:00 Fifth Presentation	

PROGRAMME

12:01 - 1:30	LUNCH BREAK
1:31 - 3:50	PARALLEL SESSIONS II 1:30 - 1:50 First Presentation 1:50 - 2:10 Second Presentation 2:10 - 2:30 Third Presentation 2:30 - 2:50 Fourth Presentation 2:50 - 3:10 Fifth Presentation 3:10 - 3:30 Sixth Presentation
3:30 - 4:00	BREAK

4:00 PM – 5:00 PM AFTERNOON PLENARY SESSION

4:00 – 4:05	OPENING PRAYER	DR. BERYL BEN C. MERGAL, RN Research Consultant, AUP
4:06 – 4:10	MUSICAL RENDITION	COB CHORALE AUP College of Business
4:11 – 4:15	INTRODUCTION OF THE SPEAKER	DR. EUNICE M. ACLAN Dean, College of Arts & Humanities AUP
4:16 – 4:45	SPEAKER	DR. SAFARY WA-MBALIKA Dean, School of Post-Graduate Studies Adventist University of Africa
4:46 – 4:50	CLOSING REMARKS	DR. FRANCISCO D. GAYOBA President, Adventist University of the Philippines
4:51 – 4:55	CLOSING PRAYER	DR. LORCELIE B. TACLAN Research Consultant, AUP
4:56 – 5:00	ANNOUNCEMENTS	MODERATOR

MASTER OF CEREMONY

MS. MADONNA LOURDES M. FELICITAS
Editor & Research Assistant, Research Office
Adventist University of the Philippines

SCHEDULE OF PRESENTATIONS

4th International Research Forum

April 21, 2022

ALLIED HEALTH Parallel Session 1A

Session Chair: Dr. Joyosthie B. Orbe

TIME	PRESENTER	TITLE OF PRESENTATION
10:20 – 10:40	Demuel Dee L. Berto	ALH001 Predictors of Interdependent Happiness Among Health Science Students During the COVID-19 Pandemic
10:41 – 11:00	Melody Gay A. Ferreras	ALH004 Knowledge, Attitude and Practice as Determinants of COVID-19 Infection among Frontliners in Lopez, Quezon: Basis for a Health Promotion Program
11:01 – 11:20	Arianne S. Alvarez	ALH009 Health Crisis Response in the Covid-19 Pandemic as Experienced by Selected Hospital Workers
11:21 – 11:40	Helen Faith Cruz	ALH014 Effects of a 30-day Nutrition and Physical Activity Wellness Program on the Knowledge, Attitude, and Practices of Hospital Office Workers
11:41 – 12:00		

ALLIED HEALTH Parallel Session 2A

Session Chair: Dr. Gladys Mae R. Laborde

TIME	PRESENTER	TITLE OF PRESENTATION
10:20 – 10:40	Chelsea Iriani Windewani	ALH003 Perception of Nurses in the Application of Information Technology in Manado Adventist Hospital
10:41 – 11:00	Ferin Krisminanto	ALH019 Effectiveness of a Road Safety Intervention on Knowledge, Attitude, and Practices Among Tricycle Drivers in Puting Kahoy
11:01 – 11:20	Khristine T. Moreno	ALH018 Multidrug Resistance: A Respiratory Threat Among Lucena City Residents in the Time of Covid-19 Pandemic
11:21 – 11:40	Catherine Ann C. Bainto	ALH015 Knowledge, Attitude and Practice as Determinants of Urinary Tract Infections Among Pregnant Women in a City of Quezon Province
11:41 – 12:00		

BUSINESS
Parallel Session 3A

Session Chair: Dr. Lowena G. De Ocampo

TIME	PRESENTER	TITLE OF PRESENTATION
10:20 – 10:40	Raphael Louis E. Fernandez	BUS001 Perceived Factors Contributing to Employee Initiated Separations in Retail Carts and Kiosks
10:41 – 11:00	Daniel Adofo Kwakye Ameyaw	BUS002 Relationship Between Credit Administration and Asset Quality in Ghana's Financial Sector
11:01 – 11:20	Felix Oppong Asamoah	BUS010 Leadership Style and Procurement Performance in District, Municipal, and Metropolitan Assemblies of Ghana
11:21 – 11:40	Fevi Iris Rabino	BUS012 Accounting and Consultancy Services Firm in Puting Kahoy, Silang, Cavite: A Feasibility Study.
11:41 – 12:00	Isaac Ohene Ankomah	BUS008 Effect of Faculty Development on Quality Management Practices

BUSINESS
Parallel Session 4A

Session Chair: Dr. Evelyn G. Lintao

TIME	PRESENTER	TITLE OF PRESENTATION
10:20 – 10:40	Marvin C. Hernandez	BUS011 Perceived Influence of Covid-19 Pandemic to the Work-Life Balance of CABEIHM Faculty at Batangas State University ARASOF-Nasugbu, Nasugbu, Batangas
10:41 – 11:00	Aileenmae Goyal Silverio	BUS005 A Feasibility Study of Establishing a Convenience Store in Caloocan Matnog Sorsogon
11:01 – 11:20	Theresa Mae F. Faina	BUS004 A Feasibility of Establishing a Pharmacy in Sunrise Subdivision in Brgy. Inosluban, Lipa City
11:21 – 11:40	Nisaam Ibbat L. London	BUS015 Establishing a Lifestyle Food Restaurant in San Lorenzo, Makati City: A Feasibility Study
11:41 – 12:00	Alexis Louise O. Anaya	BUS013 Establishing a Catering Business in Sto. Domingo, Santa Rosa, Laguna

EDUCATION
Parallel Session 5A

Session Chair: Dr. Teofilo C. Esguerra

TIME	PRESENTER	TITLE OF PRESENTATION
10:20 – 10:40	Ronald E. Mocorro	EDUC014 Lattice Method in Polynomial Multiplication
10:41 – 11:00	Danedhel R. Mocorro	EDUC015 Student Team Achievement Division (STAD) as Cooperative Learning Strategy: Effect on Students Achievement in Mathematics
11:01 – 11:20	Michelle T. Collado, Aryel Lignalig, Arjane Libot and Jerah Mapute	EDUC007 Effects of Kahoot! On Attitudes and Academic Performance in Edukasyong Pantahanan at Pangkabuhayan Among Grade-Schoolers
11:21 – 11:40	Mari Angela C. Farcon	EDUC010 Development and Integration of Infographics in English for Academic and Professional Purposes Among Senior High School Students in the New Normal

EDUCATION
Parallel Session 6A

Session Chair: Dr. Abraham P. Racca

TIME	PRESENTER	TITLE OF PRESENTATION
10:20 – 10:40	Cecilia F. Ronia, Alpha G. Rombaoa and Levy M. Fajanilan	EDUC005 Parents' Satisfaction and Perceived Gains from Enrolling Their Children in an Adventist Elementary School
10:41 – 11:00	Twinkle Mie Rose Dinero & Cecilia F. Ronia	EDUC006 Assessment of General Education Teacher's Knowledge to Identify Pupils with Special Needs: Basis for Advocacy Program
11:01 – 11:20	Shen Zhongyi	EDUC001 Chinese Beginner's Piano Students: Parents' Challenges and Successes
11:21 – 11:40	Rowena Imelda Ramos	EDUC003 Utilization of Beyond Labz: Experiences and Reflections of Teachers in Virtual Science Laboratory Classes

ARTS & HUMANITIES
Parallel Session 7A

Session Chair: Dr. Rhalf Jayson F. Guanco

TIME	PRESENTER	TITLE OF PRESENTATION
10:20 – 10:40	Princess Marian G. Macasa	HUM008 Lived Experiences of Filipino Married Couples: Secrets for a Long-Lasting Relationship
10:41 – 11:00	Kristien Rose Mari L. Cadio	HUM024 Uno sa Lahat: A Phenomenological Study on the Silent Battles of the Eldest Children in Filipino Households
11:01 – 11:20	Danielle Elinore Adreza	HUM021 A Qualitative Study on the Experiences of Parents with Gay Child
11:21 – 11:40	Mary Mae R. Ke-e	HUM017 A Multi-Case Study of Parent-Child Relationship Among Single-Parent and Cohabiting Families: A Basis for Psychoeducation
11:41 – 12:00	Dr. Mylene S. Gumarao	HUM031 Parented by Same-Sex: The Case of a Filipino Adolescent

ARTS & HUMANITIES
Parallel Session 8A

Session Chair: Dr. Sheryll Ann M. Castillo

TIME	PRESENTER	TITLE OF PRESENTATION
10:20 – 10:40	January Dungca Lucero	HUM019 Relationship of Self-Compassion and Social Anxiety Among Education and Theology Students in AUP
10:41 – 11:00	Chosen T. Belga	HUM012 Stress Reset: The Effects of Psychoeducation Program on the Academic Stress Among Sagrada Youth
11:01 – 11:20	Mae Angeline A. Sariego	HUM013 Dear Stress, Let's Break Up: An Intervention Program for Young Adults During Pandemic
11:21 – 11:40	Jennifer A. Bonagua	HUM026 Stress Base Reduction Program for Families Living in Payanang Rural
11:41 – 12:00	Miriam M. Salido	HUM015 I Am Valiant: The Effectiveness of Coping Skill Training Program for Children with Anxiety Symptom

ARTS & HUMANITIES
Parallel Session 9A

Session Chair: Ms. Cutie B. Canesares

TIME	PRESENTER	TITLE OF PRESENTATION
10:20 – 10:40	Charlene Raye C. Tugade	HUM020 Social Media: Its Effects on the Body Image of Adolescents
10:41 – 11:00	Jacobbe Earl M. Ocdamia	HUM016 A Literature Review: Effects of Online Gaming During Pandemic
11:01 – 11:20	Lester Ernest M. Lagabon	HUM011 WWW.Jesus and Me: A Spiritual Well-Being Program for Children Ages 10-12 Years Old
11:21 – 11:40	Divinagracia Taroquin-Bautista	HUM025 The Effects of Psycho Spiritual Program on Emotional Health of the Youth
11:41 – 12:00	Melinda E. Navarro	HUM001 A Case Study on Being a Military Wife Dependent

ALLIED HEALTH
Parallel Session 10P

Session Chair: Dr. Uriel Zarzaga

TIME	PRESENTER	TITLE OF PRESENTATION
1:30 – 1:50	Nomagugu Minenhle Sibanda	ALH005 Knowledge, Attitude and Dietary Practices Among Adolescents of Nhlambabaloyi Secondary School, Ntabazinduna Zimbabwe: Bases for a Health Education Program to Prevent Malnutrition
1:50 – 2:10	Mahaliza C. Marin	ALH017 Knowledge, Belief, and Preventive Practices of Type-2 Diabetes of Middle-Aged Adults in a Municipality in Quezon: Basis for a Reversal Program
2:10 – 2:30	Annalyn Chua Palmes	ALH007 Promotion of Breastfeeding and Human Milk Donation Among Mothers in Quezon
2:30 – 2:50	Rea Joan Asuncion Formanes	ALH011 Prevalence of Iron Deficiency Anemia Among Pregnant Mothers of Guinayangan, Quezon: Basis for a Health Education Program
2:50 – 3:10		

ALLIED HEALTH | SCIENCES
Parallel Session 11P

Session Chair: Dr. Angel Grace Bingcang

TIME	PRESENTER	TITLE OF PRESENTATION
1:30 – 1:50	Harris Acero	ALH013 Knowledge, Attitude, and Lifestyle Practices of Adults at Risk of Cardiovascular Disease: A Basis for a Health Education Program
1:50 – 2:10	Mary Caroline A. Custodio	ALH006 Knowledge, Attitude and Prevention Practices On Helminthiasis Among Parents Of Children 5-9 Years Old
2:10 – 2:30	Magda Gerogetta Resontoc	ALH021 The Relationship of Attending Oral Health Education Program to Knowledge, Attitude and Practices Among Grades 11-12
2:30 – 2:50	Jason M. Montejo	SCI002 An Assessment Study on the Residential Housing Wiring Installation of Cabaruan, Manganip, Danglas, Abra
2:50 – 3:10		

BUSINESS
Parallel Session 12P

Session Chair: Dr. Marta B. Macalalad

TIME	PRESENTER	TITLE OF PRESENTATION
1:30 – 1:50	Allan Paul Calpito	BUS007 Establishing a Groundwater Control Company in the Philippines: A Feasibility Study
1:50 – 2:10	Samantha Grace Gatdula Musni	BUS006 Establishing a Hazardous Waste Transporter Company in Mexico, Pampanga: A Feasibility Study
2:10 – 2:30	Joanne A. Dinglasan	BUS014 Establishing a Bike Upgrading Shop at Visita Bonita San Jose Dasmariñas, Cavite: A Feasibility Study
2:30 – 2:50	Gladys Lou E. Tubac	BUS003 Establishing a Funeral Service Business in Puer-to Princesa City, Palawan: A Feasibility Study
2:50 – 3:10		
3:10 – 3:30		

BUSINESS
Parallel Session 13P

Session Chair: Dr. Ruben T. Carpizo

TIME	PRESENTER	TITLE OF PRESENTATION
1:30 – 1:50	Daryll Mann C. Caisip	BUS018 Perception About the TRAIN Law and Buying Practices on Beverage Choices Among Middle Class Residents in Angeles City
1:50 – 2:10	Jaysi T. Corpuz	BUS016 Achievement, Affiliation, Power and Academic Performance of Business Management Students of a State University in Cavite, Philippines
2:10 – 2:30	Sherryll Fetalvero	BUS017 Predictors of Students' Performance in Accounting 1 at Romblon State University
2:30 – 2:50	Charney Valdez	BUS009 A Project Proposal Expansion of Adventist Hospital Palawan Parking Space
2:50 – 3:10		
3:10 – 3:30		

EDUCATION
Parallel Session 14P

Session Chair: Dr. Leonardo B. Dorado

TIME	PRESENTER	TITLE OF PRESENTATION
1:30 – 1:50	Ma. Nenita L. Magallanes	EDUC009 Student's Learning Style and Modality Amidst COVID-19 Pandemic
1:50 – 2:10	Willan Keith A. Badidles	EDUC018 The Implementation of Online Learning During Covid-19 Pandemic: A Multiple Case Analysis
2:10 – 2:30	Arjem Noryn Caringal-Agum	EDUC002 Filipino College Students' Perspectives on the Challenges, Coping Strategies, and Benefits of Self-Directed Language Learning in the New Normal
2:30 – 2:50	Argie Anthony C. Inciso and Arlene C. Inciso	EDUC017 Traditional Face-to-Face Teaching versus Modular Distance Learning: A Case Study on Multigrade Teaching
2:50 – 3:10	Rinny Lientje Kambey	EDUC004 Relationship of the Use of Technology on Student's Motivation to Learn
3:10 – 3:30	Maria Lourdes G. Tan	EDUC016 Navigating Strategies in Teaching Science in the New Normal: Input to Pre-Service Teachers

EDUCATION
Parallel Session 15P

Session Chair: Dr. Rowena A. Ramos

TIME	PRESENTER	TITLE OF PRESENTATION
1:30 – 1:50	Fabiana P. Peñeda	EDUC013 The Roller Coaster Life in Teaching: The Case of Preservice Teachers in a State University
1:50 – 2:10	Ma. Rebecca A. Abayan, Hyasinth D. Tribujeña, & Fatima L. Butil	EDUC019 Filipino Teachers' Experiences in English Language Teaching in ENL/ESL/EFL Countries: A Case Study
2:10 – 2:30	Kham Khan Khai	EDUC011 University Students' Perception of Effective Teaching
2:30 – 2:50	Shen Zhongyi	EDUC008 Estimation of the Motivations: A Study of Academically-Challenged Students in Higher Education (Estimation on Motivation)
2:50 – 3:10	Candida Flora Benozza	EDUC020 Impact Assessment of CAS Extension Programs
3:10 – 3:30	Jay P. Mabini	EDUC021 Tertiary Music Teachers' Best Practices in Utilizing Music Notation Software as an Aid to Musically Challenged Students

ARTS & HUMANITIES
Parallel Session 16P

Session Chair: Dr. Myrtle C. Orbon

TIME	PRESENTER	TITLE OF PRESENTATION
1:30 – 1:50	Jonnalene N. Gonzales	HUM002 Lived Experiences of Multiple Drug Relapse of a Patient with Antisocial Personality Disorder
1:50 – 2:10	Alisa May D. Lagabon	HUM004 Effects of a Psychosocial Intervention Program on Teachers' Socioemotional Well-being During the COVID-19 Pandemic
2:10 – 2:30	Rizalina S. Ballesteros	HUM006 The Effect of Psycho Education Program on the Fear of the Covid-19 Among Women in Jacana Church
2:30 – 2:50	Roseline Bautista	HUM010 Covid-19, Babangon Ako!: A Socio-Emotional Skills-Based Training for Allied Healthcare Students
2:50 – 3:10	Zeny Mozo	HUM014 Sanib Sanayin Kaanib: An Interpersonal Skills Strengthening Program for a Company Church in Puerto Princesa City, Palawan Philippines
3:10 – 3:30		

ARTS & HUMANITIES
Parallel Session 17P

Session Chair: Dr. Mylene S. Gumarao

TIME	PRESENTER	TITLE OF PRESENTATION
1:30 – 1:50	Cheyenne Lee Frances C. Ojano	HUM023 Students' School-Home Balance During the Covid-19 Pandemic: A Phenomenology
1:50 – 2:10	Orpha Jef S. Silvestre	HUM005 Parents as Teachers During Pandemic: Effects of Psychoeducational Intervention on Parent's Academic Involvement Among Parents of Teenagers
2:10 – 2:30	Bibeth S. Castardo	HUM007 Building Personal Strength Program: Its Effect on Academic Self-Efficacy in the New Normal
2:30 – 2:50	Gelle Andrea A. Peras	HUM009 No Hiring: A Phenomenological Study on Unemployed Filipino Workers During DOVID_19 Crisis
2:50 – 3:10	Harry D. Castardo	HUM003 Effects of Professional Learning Community on Conflict Management Among Teachers During COVID-19 Pandemic
3:10 – 3:30		

ARTS & HUMANITIES
Parallel Session 18P

Session Chair: Dr. Juvy Lou T. Bhattra

TIME	PRESENTER	TITLE OF PRESENTATION
1:30 – 1:50	Reyline Myrrh M. Tabella	HUM022 Quarantine Trends: A Phenomenological Study on the New Normal Craze
1:50 – 2:10	Jyl Xynth C. Lacierda	HUM018 Love Expressions in the Time of Community Quarantine
2:10 – 2:30	Ma. Anne P. Fabella	HUM029 Job Insecurity, Home Environment of Filipino Seafarers as mediated by Resiliency during covid-19 pandemic
2:30 – 2:50	Catherine P. Blanco	HUM028 Phonological Features of Manobo Spoken in Davao Occidental
2:50 – 3:10	Danna Karyl Jane C. Talde	HUM027 Caught in a Cross Fire: Campaign Speeches of President Rodrigo Roa Duterte
3:10 – 3:30		

ABSTRACTS

Predictors of Interdependent Happiness Among Health Science Students During the COVID-19 Pandemic

Demuel Dee Lozada Berto

Adventist University of the Philippines

Abstract

The COVID-19 pandemic has brought an unprecedented global health burden. However, there remains a dearth of local studies on the impact of the pandemic on student mental health, mainly studies correlating a unique culturally related construct such as interdependent happiness to physiologic, health, and psychosocial factors. Cross-sectional data were collected from July to August 2020, to examine the factors predicting the interdependent happiness of health science students of a private university during the COVID-19 pandemic. Utilizing convenience sampling, 180 respondents completed a 7-part online survey. Variance inflation factor found no evidence of multicollinearity issues among all independent variables. Results showed that 100% of respondents had poor quality of sleep, a morning chronotype, and better eating habits. The majority had low physical activity (81%), below-average social support (60%), and average levels of interdependent happiness (36.1%). Bivariate associations showed that sleep quality and chronotype were negatively associated with interdependent happiness, with each physiologic factor showing medium and small correlation, respectively. Dietary habits and social support showed a significant moderate positive association with interdependent happiness. Physical activity was not significantly associated with interdependent happiness. Regression analysis identified three variables significantly predicting interdependent happiness: quality of sleep, dietary habits, and social support. Interaction analysis found no significant differences in the interdependent happiness of health science students when factoring in age, sex, college, year level, family income, body mass index, and grade point average. This study demonstrates that sleep quality, dietary habits, and social support significantly predict interdependent happiness and should be considered in managing the psychological impact of COVID-19 or any future pandemics among students.

Keywords: *sleep quality, dietary habits, social support, interdependent happiness, COVID-19*

The Perception of Nurses in the Application of Information Technology in a Selected Hospital in Manado, Indonesia

Chelsea Iriani Windewani

Adventist University of the Philippines

Abstract

Technological development and adoption of new technology in healthcare have greatly affected the work of a nurse. Technology is expected to improve the quality of care and ease the work of healthcare professionals. The aim of this descriptive phenomenological study is to identify the perception of nurses regarding the use of technology. The study used a descriptive cross sectional qualitative research design. Participants in this study includes 11 professional nurses at a selected hospital in Manado, Indonesia who use technological tools in their daily work. The method used in selecting participants was purposive sampling. The number of participants in this study was determined by data saturation. In-depth interviews were done to gather data. The interview was conducted in about 3-7 minutes of in-person or face-to-face with the help of an interview guide. From the interviews with the eleven nurses, majority of them said that the application of technology in the hospital is very important and is very necessary to assist in providing efficient service to patients, simplifying the work of nurses. Furthermore, some of the participants stated that the use and application of technology in this hospital was still quite inadequate, it was also necessary to add some technological tools because they were still lacking and limited. The practice of nursing informatics brings together thoughts on human components, information technology, ergonomics and ease of use. By adjusting technology, knowledge and nursing science, the services offered to patients will be improved significantly.

Keywords: *descriptive phenomenology, nursing informatics, information technology*

Knowledge, Attitude and Practice as Determinants of COVID-19 Infection among Frontliners in Lopez, Quezon: Basis for a Health Promotion Program

Melody Gay A. Ferreras

Adventist University of the Philippines

Abstract

The novel coronavirus diseases 2019 (COVID-19) has brought a stigma to all frontliners and Healthcare Workers (HCW) worldwide. Given the fact that it is a new viral infection, preventive behavior and practices such as infection control are the only way to prevent the infection. Therefore, the study determined knowledge, attitude and practice (KAP) of the frontliners as determinants of COVID-19 infection in the municipality. Purposive sampling among 107 respondents who have direct contact with COVID patients using a self-constructed questionnaire was used. Data gathered were encoded and exported to SPSS version 23 for statistical analysis. Findings showed that the respondents have low knowledge (mean=6.37), high perception (mean=3.08) and excellent practice (mean=4.56) on the extent of adherence to Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) procedures during health care interaction with a COVID-19 patient while very good practice (mean=3.89) on the extent of practices on routine of duties. In addition, results show that there is a significant low, negative correlation between belief and incidence of COVID-19, indicating that those with more positive beliefs are less likely to get COVID-19. Furthermore, there is a significant difference in knowledge across different ages with the age group 31-40 reporting higher level of knowledge; and across different professions, the physicians recorded a higher level of knowledge. Significance of the given findings used as a tool to develop a health promotion program that will enhance the knowledge of the frontliners and healthcare professionals in dealing with COVID-19.

Keywords: *frontliners, healthcare workers (hcw), covid-19 infection, kap*

Knowledge, Attitude and Dietary Practices Among Adolescents of Nhlambabaloyi Secondary School, Ntabazinduna Zimbabwe: Basis for a Health Education

Nomagugu Minenhle Sibanda
Adventist University of the Philippines

Abstract

Malnutrition, either overweight or underweight, has been recognized as one of the public health challenges at this time not only in Zimbabwe but globally. To combat the poor dietary habits and malnutrition, this study was done to ascertain knowledge, attitudes, and practices of malnutrition among the adolescents of Nhlambabaloyi Secondary School, Ntabazinduna Zimbabwe. A descriptive-correlational study through questionnaire survey was conducted among the adolescents aged 13-15 years old of which convenience sampling was used to determine the 70 participants of the program. The findings revealed that the respondents have a Low Knowledge (Overall Mean: $M=13.4$, $s=2.5$), Positive Overall Attitude ($M=3.08$, $s=0.58$) and Good Overall Practice ($M=2.5$, $s=0.53$) on malnutrition. The findings show that there is no significant relationship between knowledge and practice ($p=.203$), knowledge and attitude ($p=.215$) and attitude and practices ($p=.802$). The program used the PRECEDE-PROCEED model as a theoretical framework which is a community-based strategy to build effective community-based health promotion and education projects. A module to prevent malnutrition among adolescents was created and is currently ongoing as an intervention program.

Keywords: *malnutrition, malnutrition prevention program, adolescents*

Knowledge, Attitude and Prevention Practices On Helminthiasis Among Parents Of Children 5-9 Years Old

Mary Caroline A. Custodio

Adventist University of the Philippines

Abstract

Poor sanitary conditions, insufficient water supply, and unhygienic practices all contribute to the spread of infectious agents. One of the most contributing factors of transmission is a lack of knowledge, attitude, and practices (KAP) regarding helminthiasis prevention. The study evaluated the knowledge, attitude, and practice of the parents of school-aged children in Tagkawayan, Quezon. Data was collected from 77 respondents using a simple random sampling technique. A questionnaire was used to collect data on parents' helminthiasis knowledge, attitude, and practice. The study findings were presented using descriptive data analysis. Results showed that the 77 respondents have high knowledge (mean=9.88, SD=1.20), a very positive level of belief (mean=3.71, SD=0.26), and a good extent of practices (mean=3.47, SD=0.28) related to soil-transmitted helminthiasis. Analysis of data also yields that there is a significant low, positive, linear correlation between belief and practices ($r=0.315$, $p=0.005$). Individuals with positive belief are more likely to exhibit good practice on the prevention of helminthiasis. There is a significant relationship between source of drinking water and employment ($\chi^2=8.291$, $p=.016$). More unemployed ($N=32$) than expected (26.4) are using tap water. Less unemployed (8) than expected (13.5) are using truck water. Individuals with a positive attitude are more likely to exhibit good practice in the prevention of helminthiasis. Parents' occupation in Brgy Aldavoc is commonly considered as one of the factors compromising sanitation and personal hygiene. There is a significant relationship between the source of drinking water and employment. More unemployed than expected are using tap water. Less unemployed than expected are using truck water.

Keywords: *helminthiasis, sanitary condition, helminthiasis, kap*

Knowledge, Attitude and Practices on Breastfeeding and Milk Donation among Selected Mothers in Quezon Province

Annalyn Chua Palmes and Ma. Kristine H. Mendoza

Adventist University of the Philippines

Abstract

Globally, one in every ten babies is born prematurely. Collectively, sick, low-birth-weight babies and premature babies can be considered as the most sensitive patients requiring exceptional attention, including nutrition. Without apprehension, the preferred choice to feed a baby is their own mother's milk; but when not applicable, milk from a donor is the next best solution. The goal of this correlational study is to determine the relationship between knowledge, attitude, and practices on breastfeeding and milk donation among mothers in the province of Quezon. The study utilized random sampling in selecting 145 respondents. Data was gathered through a structured and validated questionnaire. Data were encoded to SPSS 23 for the analysis. The mean and the Pearson's Correlation Coefficient were the statistical treatment used. The findings revealed that the respondents have a High Knowledge, Positive Overall Attitude and Good Overall Practice on Breastfeeding and Milk Donation. The study found that there is a low positive significant relationship between knowledge and practice. This means that mothers with high knowledge of breastfeeding are more likely to have better practices regarding breastfeeding and milk donation. However, the attitude of a mother is not significantly related to breastfeeding. Theory of Planned Behavior and Self-Efficacy Theory were the theoretical frameworks used in this study.

Keywords: *breastfeeding, milk donation*

Health crisis response in the covid-19 pandemic as experienced by Selected Hospital Workers

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Abstract

The pandemic has brought the hospital workers on the front lines of the battle against the Covid-19 illness. This qualitative phenomenological study explores the experiences of Selected Hospital workers on how their facility responded to their needs and adapt to the situation encountered. According to the hospital workers, the facility handled the ongoing covid-19 pandemic through specialized guidelines of the hospital, the IATF guidelines and by supplication of workers' needs. The challenges they encountered in their facility during the health crisis (pandemic) were sympathetic experiences, inability to personally tend to patients, getting infected by covid-19, struggles with PPE, doubled working time, separation from family, being unprepared, and lack of socialization. Lastly, the results showed that hospital workers long for plans like establishing new programs, systems, and infrastructures for a better work environment and be able to accommodate more patients. Also, a better working condition for medical staff to improve the labor conditions of the employees for improved efficiency at the same time facilitate in the needs and concerns of the medical frontliners. The COVID-19 pandemic has reminded everyone of the vital role health workers play to relieve suffering and save lives. The pandemic has also highlighted the extent to which protecting health workers is key to ensuring a functioning health system and a functioning society.

Keywords: *health crisis response, health crisis, healthcare workers*

Prevalence of Iron Deficiency Anemia among Pregnant Mothers of Guinayangan, Quezon: Basis for a Health Education Program

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Abstract

During pregnancy there is an increased demand for Iron for the development of the baby. It also needed to compensate for the iron loss at delivery. Globally, almost 41.8% of pregnant women are suffering from anemia.. The aim of this study is to determine the prevalence of IDA, its relation to knowledge, attitude, and preventive (KAP) practices among pregnant mothers of Guinayangan, Quezon. The study utilized convenient sampling among 93 respondents through a structured questionnaire. The mean score of demographic profile against knowledge, attitude, practice, hemoglobin level was compared by U-test and H-test. Blood samples were collected and examined based on the standard World Health Organization's (WHO) hematological procedure. Out of the 93 respondents, results show that 23 (24.7%) respondents have moderate anemia, and 52 (55.9%) have mild anemia. The findings show that the respondents have low knowledge (mean= 5.81, SD= 1.45), positive attitude (mean=2.83, SD=0.42), and positive practice (mean=3.08, 0.69) towards IDA. Analysis of data also reveals that there is a significant difference in Knowledge across the category of Income ($U=343.0$, $p=0.02$). Participants who reported a monthly household income of more than P9,520 have a higher level of knowledge with a median of 7 than those with monthly household income below P9,520 (median of 6). Health Belief Model (HBM) was used as a theoretical framework in this study. Supported by the results of the study, a health education program was developed to increase the knowledge and awareness of pregnant women via offering information about Iron Deficiency Anemia.

Keywords: *iron deficiency anemia, hemoglobin level, knowledge, attitude, practice, and pregnant women.*

Knowledge, Attitude and Lifestyle Practices of Adults at Risk of Cardiovascular Disease: A Basis for a Health Education Program

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Abstract

Cardiovascular disease (CVD) is a leading cause of death around the world including the Philippines. There is a significant increase yearly not only for middle and older aged adults but also with young adults, and lifestyle has been considered as one of the major factors of the said disease. A cross-sectional study was conducted to determine knowledge, attitude, and practice (KAP) of the adults at risk of Cardiovascular Disease. A total of 66 participants comprising 26 male and 40 female subjects were selected through convenient sampling method. Around 50% of the participants are 40-59 years old, 42.4% are 30-39 years old, and only 7.6% are 60-89 years old. The knowledge of the respondents had an overall mean of 7.73 (SD=1.16) which is interpreted as high knowledge. The attitude of the respondents had a mean of 3.58 (SD=0.50) which is interpreted as very positive. The respondents also had a good lifestyle practice with overall mean of 2.76 (SD=0.49). This study revealed that participants had good knowledge and attitude regarding cardiovascular diseases and its risk factors. Yet, there is still a high number of those who do not practice healthy lifestyle and diet. Development of health education program is essential to effectively encourage everyone to practice what they know and believe that can help prevent cardiovascular diseases.

Keywords: *cardiovascular diseases, ischemic heart disease, diabetes, respiratory problems, risk factors, KAP*

Effects of a 30-day Nutrition and Physical Activity Wellness Program on the Knowledge, Attitude, and Practices of Hospital Office Workers

Helen Faith Cruz

Adventist University of the Philippines

Abstract

Office workers are mostly confined to their desks, often in a seated position, for the duration of their work. Many spend their lunch breaks tied to their desks and often consume sugary and high-calorie snacks. Limited movement and poor nutritional practices in the workplace can lead to obesity. A one group, pre-test and post-test study design was used to determine the effects of a 30-day nutrition and physical activity wellness program on the knowledge, attitude, and practices of office workers. Convenience sampling was used to recruit 20 office workers employed at a nearby hospital. A total of 20 participants (80% women) enrolled in the program with ages ranging from 27-54 years old. Descriptive and inferential statistics were used to treat the data. A paired t-test analysis was used to analyze the difference of KAP levels before and after the program intervention. Results show overall improvement in wellness for all participants in the aspect of nutrition and physical activity. Pre-test results showed moderate knowledge, negative attitude and good practices on nutrition and physical activity. Post-test results showed a significant increase on the knowledge and practices of participants. Changes in attitude levels are found to be insignificant. T-test analysis revealed significant positive linear correlations between knowledge-practice ($r = 0.32$, $p < 0.01$) and attitude-practice ($r = 0.282$, $p < 0.01$). Cohen's d effect size of the wellness program indicates a large effect on KAP (1.047, 3.221, and 1.704, respectively). The positive correlations between knowledge-practice and attitude-practice affirms that higher nutrition knowledge is associated with positive attitude, thus resulting in good practices. Educational sessions alone does not necessarily bring attitude changes to food choices because the problem in itself is multifactorial. Integration of nutritional counselling into the program may help. Inability to influence the attitude of participants may also be attributed to the short time frame of the intervention program. Lengthening the program duration and increasing the sample size is recommended for future studies to strengthen the validity of results.

Keywords: *nutrition, physical activity, wellness, knowledge, attitude, and practices.*

Knowledge, Attitude and Practices towards the Determinants of Urinary Tract Infections Among Pregnant Women in a Selected City in Quezon Province

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Abstract

Urinary tract infection (UTI) is a global public health concern marked by the manifestation of pathologic microorganisms affecting the urinary system. During pregnancy, it is one of the common infections that can have serious consequences for both the fetus and the mother. It disrupts fetal development caused by colonization, metabolic by-products, and bacterial activity. Early screening and management of UTIs in pregnancy are essential to impede its complications. This descriptive-correlational study aims to determine the incidence of UTIs among pregnant women and evaluate the socioeconomic status of the respondents. It also measures the knowledge, attitude and practices (KAP) as determinants of UTIs during pregnancy in the city. The study utilized random sampling method in the selection of 69 pregnant respondents. The data were gathered using a structured and validated questionnaire. Data were coded and exported to SPSS version 23 statistical package for analysis. Frequency, Percentage, Mean, and Pearson correlation were used as statistical treatment. Out of the 69 respondents, 14 (20.3%) have current UTI problem and 21 (30.4%) had previous UTIs. The findings also revealed that with regards to their KAP as determinants of UTIs, the respondents have good knowledge ($M = 8.12$), positive attitude ($M = 3.35$, $s = 0.56$) and good practice ($M = 3.38$, $s = 0.56$). It was found that there is no significant relationship between Knowledge, Attitude, Practice and UTIs during pregnancy. However, the respondents were least knowledgeable in terms of symptoms of UTIs (47.8%) and the prevention that includes diet was the least practiced ($M = 2.84$). The result was a health program to enhance the knowledge, attitude and practice of the pregnant women in UTI prevention.

Keywords: *urinary tract infection (uti), pregnant women, kap*

Knowledge, Belief, and Preventive Practices of Type-2 Diabetes among Middle-Aged Adults in a Municipality in Quezon: Basis for a Reversal Program

Mahaliza C. Marin

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Abstract

Diabetes mellitus is a chronic lifestyle condition that affects millions of people worldwide and it is now a major health concern. Diabetes mellitus, like any other noncommunicable disease, is said to be preventable with lifestyle change. The goal of this descriptive-correlational study is to determine the knowledge, belief, and preventive practices of middle-aged adults with Type-2 diabetes mellitus. The study utilized convenience sampling in selecting 82 respondents who completed a validated questionnaire. Data gathered were encoded to SPSS version 23. Statistical analyses such as mean, Mann-Whitney Test, Kruskal-Wallis Test were utilized. The findings showed that respondents have high knowledge ($M = 8.39$), showed positive belief in lifestyle change ($M = 3.16$), and good preventive practices ($M = 2.64$). There is no significant linear correlation between knowledge, belief, family history of diabetes, and preventive practices. However, a significant difference was found across categories of age in terms of knowledge ($p = 0.047$) and beliefs ($p = 0.028$). A significant difference is also evident in beliefs across categories of educational background ($p = 0.032$). This means that the higher the educational background, the more positive is the belief of the respondents. The result of this research implies that the reversal program should focus on improving the preventive practices from good to very good. Emphasis on positive lifestyle change through the practical application of lifestyle medicine modalities among middle-aged adults in a municipality in Quezon is recommended.

Keywords: *diabetes mellitus, reversal program, type-2 diabetes mellitus*

Knowledge, Attitude, and Practice on the Rational Use of Antibiotics Among Residents of Lucena City

Khristine T. Moreno

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Abstract

Multidrug-resistant (MDR) infections are caused by organisms or pathogens that evolve as a result of antibiotic abuse and overuse, resulting in the development of MDR pathogens. Multidrug-resistant bacteria are the leading cause of respiratory infections causing high mortality, thus making respiratory infections a significant cause of global mortality and morbidity. During the Covid-19 pandemic, as various medications were introduced to patients suffering from the disease, ranging from herbal medicines to high antimicrobial drugs, widespread misuse of these antimicrobials by hospitals and the general population raised concerns about the rising rate of antimicrobial resistance. In the 2018 Philippine Health Statistics (PHS) morbidity rate in Lucena City, 36.6 percent of the population suffered from pneumonia, and 13.5 percent died from chronic lower respiratory disorders. To assess the degree of knowledge, attitude, and behaviors about the rational use of antibiotics, this study employed a random sample of 79 respondents, all of whom were Lucena city residents, using a prepared and validated questionnaire. For analysis, the data were encoded in SPSS23. Descriptive statistics (percentage, mean, standard deviation) were used to describe and summarize participants' profiles, knowledge, attitude, and practices. The findings indicated that the participants have high knowledge (mean= 8.39), a positive attitude (M= 1.75), and good practice (M= 3.48) towards the rational use of antimicrobials. Participants with a high level of awareness of antimicrobial rational use are more likely to have a positive attitude and adhere to good practices.

Keywords: *MDR, multidrug-resistant, antimicrobial resistance, respiratory illnesses, public health, antimicrobial drugs, KAP*

Knowledge, Belief, and Preventive Practices of Type-2 Diabetes among Middle-Aged Adults in a Municipality in Quezon: Basis for a Reversal Program

Mahaliza C. Marin

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Abstract

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Keywords: *diabetes mellitus, reversal program, type-2 diabetes mellitus*

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Keywords: *MDR, multidrug-resistant, antimicrobial resistance, respiratory illnesses, public health, antimicrobial drugs, KAP*

Effectiveness of an Intervention Program on the Knowledge, Attitude, and Practices of Road Safety Among Tricycle Drivers in Puting Kahoy

Ferin Krisminanto

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Abstract

As a basic means of individual transport, tricycles play an important role in transport in most countries in Asia such as the Philippines. However, this type of vehicular transportation poses serious problems in terms of road safety. The goal of this quasi-experimental study is to determine the effect of an intervention program towards the knowledge, attitude and practice of road safety among tricycle drivers in Puting Kahoy, Silang, Cavite. Convenience sampling was used in the selected of 13 respondents. The researcher used formulated survey questionnaire composed of knowledge (true or false), attitude and practice through likert scales. Moreover, the result shows that there is a significant difference on the level of knowledge. On the level of Practice on road safety among tricycle drivers, lower in pretest (.00643) and upper on posttest (.18844). Therefore, there is a significant difference on level of practice. On the level of attitude on traffic rules and regulations among tricycle drivers, lower in pretest (.3492) and upper on posttest (1.14289). Thus, there is a significant difference on road safety among tricycle drivers on the level of knowledge, attitude and practice. Moreover, thorough regulations and enforcement would help reduce traffic offences. Appropriate road safety education (campaigns) for the general population through proper and improper driver's knowledge, attitude, and practices and traffic rules through the media, such as radio, TV program, newspaper, Facebook, etc. And the tricycle driver should be aware of the environment, any changes on your motorcycles condition, health condition that could attribute accidents; seek any help to enhance level of knowledge, attitude and practice.

Keywords: *road safety, intervention program, tricycle drivers*

The Relationship of Attending Oral Health Education Program to Knowledge, Attitude, and Practices among Grades 11-12

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Abstract

Despite technological advances in dentistry, poor oral health remains a public health issue in the Philippines. There is a paucity of data on oral health among Filipino adolescents. Therefore, this correlational study aimed to assess their knowledge, attitude and practices (KAP) toward oral health and its association with oral health education (OHE) attendance. A web-based platform was used. Information on attendance in oral health education and knowledge, attitudes and practices toward oral health among selected high school students attending a public school in Cavite were collected. Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics and Pearson correlation to determine relationship between OHE attendance and KAP. A total of 65 high school students participated, of whom 44 (67.7%) were females and 21 (32.3%) were males. The average mean age was 17.94 years old. There was no significant difference in knowledge ($t(27) = .585, p = .563$), attitude ($t(27) = .572, p = .572$), and practice ($t(27) = -1.158, p = .257$) between those who attended oral health education program and those who have not. There was a significant inverse linear relationship between attitude and age of the participants ($r = -0.274, p = .027$). Younger students were more adherent to the recommended brushing and flossing. Subjects view dentist's role as limited to treatment and think that it is natural for people to lose all their teeth in old age. Age and grade level have no significant association with KAP. The subjects were found to have good knowledge, Attitude and Practices on oral health regardless of OHEP attendance. However, oral health remains an important public health problem, to substantiate this result, it would be a good topic in future research to correlate this with clinical findings by doing mouth examination (to check periodontal status, caries index) as well as exploring socio-economic status and its association with good oral health. Despite good K, + A, good knowledge, attitude and practice, it is still necessary to reinforce this with oral health education tailored to this age group to maintain good oral health in their lifetime.

Keywords: *MDR, multidrug-resistant, antimicrobial resistance, respiratory illnesses, public health, antimicrobial drugs, KAP*

Perceived Factors Contributing to Employee Initiated Separations in Retail Carts and Kiosks

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Abstract

Small enterprises, such as retail business in carts or kiosks, are the most vulnerable to the effects of employee turnovers given their limited resources and number of employees. In view of the foregoing, it would be beneficial for retail cart and kiosk owners and those who may be interested to pursue such business to be familiar with the factors that can adversely affect employees' job satisfaction which can lead to loss of employees. This study is a descriptive research aiming to present the statistics of known factors in employee initiated separations focusing on retail carts and kiosks and provide explanations on the results based on data collected from primary and secondary sources. The target population for this study are those who had past employment in retail carts or kiosks and whose employment was terminated by the employee. Given the nature of the target population of this study which makes determining the population size not feasible, quota sampling is used and 400 respondents was deemed sufficient. Conduct of surveys was employed with the use of questionnaires to acquire the needed data from the sample population to present the statistics of each factor in employee separations. Survey results on 400 respondents show that 70.25% stated compensation as a reason to initiate employment separation, 49.5% on employer's management of the business, 20.5% on occupational safety and health, 20% on job security and long term work, 19.75% on job or task being done, 19.25% on personal circumstances affecting work, 16.5% on treatment of employer, 12.5% on pursuit of further studies, business, other vocation or interests, and 3% on conflict with co-workers. Employee initiated separations are indelible fact of employment regardless of scale or nature of business, but they can be minimized with awareness of its causes and their appropriate management.

Keywords: *employee turnover, employee engagement, job satisfaction, retail, small business, resignation, management*

Relationship Between Credit Administration and Asset Quality in Ghana's Financial Sector

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Abstract

The killer of financial institutions in this world is the issue of asset quality. Banks operate on the wings of deposit-taking and giving out loans. The loans are classified as financial assets on the statement of financial position. The study examined the asset quality of 349 financial institutions in Ghana, considering the variable of credit administration. Data were gathered using self-constructed questionnaires and financial statements of firms, which were analyzed with SPSS 23 for correlation. The results of the study discovered a negative and moderate significant relationship between credit administration and asset quality. The implication of the result is that there is an inverse relationship between credit administration and asset quality. It means an improvement in credit administration will cause a reduction to NPL and write-offs and improve the poor asset quality. To improve the poor asset quality of financial institutions, the credit administration in the financial sector of Ghana must be given emphasis. have a moderately positive impact. Credit administration must focus on credit rating, credit control, and credit monitoring to improve asset quality.

Keywords: *credit administration, asset quality, financial sector*

Establishing a Funeral Service Business in Puerto Princesa City, Palawan: A Feasibility Study

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Abstract

The funeral industry has increased its involvement in burial rituals, funeral arrangements, and after-care services to assist bereaved families during this trying time. This study is an analysis of the viability and feasibility of establishing a funeral service business in Puerto Princesa City, Palawan. Other funeral service providers were consulted to gain a comprehensive understanding of the intended business operation. Interviews and survey questionnaires were used to collect data. The survey questionnaire was validated by five specialists in accounting, statistics, and economics. It was also evaluated by four laymen to ensure that the target market will grasp it. The questionnaires were then administered to a sample of 421 residents, using convenience sampling. The sample size was calculated using the 307,079 total target market populations and a 5% margin of error. This feasibility study centers on marketing, technical, organization, management and financial aspects of management. The research resulted to a rising demand for the proposed services. In 2022, supply is just 77% of demand. Unsatisfied demand is 23% for 2022-2027. The proposed business's target market is Puerto Princesa City, Palawan. According to research, the first-year demand is P360,360,666.81 while supply is P277,248,526.01. The analysis found that approximately P13,278,152.86 will be required for the service process. The researcher advises implementation by January 2023.

Keywords: *feasibility study, funeral services*

A Feasibility of Establishing A Pharmacy in Sunrise Subdivision, Brgy. Inosluban, Lipa City

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Abstract

Due to the rise of the pandemic in 2019, pharmacy/drugstore has increased their demand with consumers hoarding medicines and vitamins. The simultaneous lockdowns all over the Philippines led the Filipinos to have a hard time buying their maintenance, especially when pharmacies are far from their homes. This study analyzes the feasibility of putting up a pharmacy in Sunrise Subdivision, Brgy. Inosluban, Lipa City. There is a need of having a nearby pharmacy in the subdivision since the nearest pharmacy is 3 to 5 km away, and the subdivision is located along the highway which makes it hard for the residents and tenants to buy medicines when needed. The primary data used for the research is the questionnaires prepared through google forms. This was distributed through messenger and face-to-face interviews. Other information were gathered is from the owners of the pharmacy through unstructured questionnaires relating to the establishment of the pharmacy. Overall, there are is a total of 201 respondents coming from the residents of the subdivision. Results from of the study show that there are 112 respondents that who are regularly buying their medicines and 145 respondents are buying other products from the pharmacy resulting in 46% average market share on demand and supply. To help the researcher better understand the various aspects in business and to have an overview of the pharmacy operation, the marketing, production and operations, organization and human resource, strategic management, financial, and socio-economic responsibility are were examined. This study concludes that establishing a pharmacy is sustainable and recommended for implementation.

Keywords: *pharmacy, feasibility, pandemic*

A Feasibility Study of Establishing a Convenience Store in Caloocan, Matnog, Sorsogon

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Abstract

The Municipality of Matnog is a third-class municipality consisting of forty barangays in the province of Sorsogon, Philippines. Matnog is the tip of Luzon and its port host to millions of people crossing the San Bernardino Strait to Northern Samar annually. It's wonderful tourist's destinations and road accessibility to different towns and cities makes it one of the busiest in the region, however, the municipality has seen with a very few mini grocery or convenient stores within the town that would cater the need of the Matnogans, the tourists and travelers. As convenience store is one of the better opportunities that is available today, the proponent shall look into the viability of putting up a convenience store near the entrance of seaport of Matnog which is also located in the central business place of the town. A total of 339 respondents that represented the population were determined through the stratified sampling technique. The households in Matnog Sorsogon are the target market of the study and the descriptive research method, which involves surveys, interviews, and observation were used by the researcher. Online research, case studies and published related academic articles and studies are the secondary sources of information. The market study only covered the six nearest barangays in the proposed location as representative of the population which revealed that from the unmet demand, there is a feasible market share of 1.45% for the business. The total cost of the investment is PHP 4.3 million and the NPV, IRR, and BCR are acceptable with an average annual net earnings after tax of PHP1.4 million. Payback period is 3 years and 7 months.

Keywords: *convenience store, mini grocery, seaport*

Establishing a Hazardous Waste Transporter Company in Mexico, Pampanga: A Feasibility Study

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Abstract

In determining the feasibility of the business, both primary and secondary data were used. Primary data were gathered through survey questionnaires and interview questions. The questionnaires were validated by five laymen and five experts, from the academe and environmental sectors, to ensure that each question will provide the needed information of the study. Interview questionnaires were sent to managers of similar companies, while the survey questionnaires were distributed to households in Mexico, Pampanga, the target market of the study. It was administered to a sample size of 397, which represents a population of 34,681. This figure was computed by considering a 5 percent allowance of error. Moreover, the questionnaires were distributed using the stratified sampling technique and divided the entire population into different barangays, then proportionately selected the sample from the population. The secondary data were gathered from related materials, including articles, studies, news, laws, and government-issued circulars published on the Internet to support the study. This study centers on the determination of the feasibility of establishing a proposed business “HazClean Environmental Solutions: A Hazardous Waste Transporter” in Mexico, Pampanga with total consideration of marketing, technical, operations, human resource, strategic management, financial and socio-economic aspects of management. The researcher found that there is a demand for the service. For the year 2022, the supply is 67% of the total demand, thereby leaving an unsatisfied demand of 33%. The study revealed that the demand in Peso Value for the first year of operations will be P99,409,432, while the supply is P67,013,457. After a thorough analysis and evaluation of the viability of the study, it is recommended that the proposed business be implemented in January 2022.

Keywords: *hazardous waste transporter. supply, demand*

Establishing a Groundwater Control Company in the Philippines: A Feasibility Study

Allan Paul Calpito

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Abstract

With the Philippines trying to catch up with its neighboring countries in terms of infrastructures developments through the Public-Private Partnership (PPP) and Build! Build! Build! (BBB) programs, there are numerous projects in the queue that are the first of their kind in the country. These involve excavations that extend tens of meters below the groundwater table which is bound to require a proper groundwater control solution. International constructors delivering some of these projects have had to bring in sub-contractors from overseas to provide dewatering solutions. In this feasibility study, the researcher examines the demand for groundwater control in the Philippine construction industry and explores the viability of establishing a dewatering company to cater to this demand. Three hundred eighty-two (n=382) Philippine Contractors Accreditation Board (PCAB)-registered contractors in Luzon were selected through purposive sampling and were reached out through emails, Google forms, and phone interviews. Secondary information from online sources, particularly data published by government offices, were also used in the evaluation of supply and demand. Local contracting companies who offer related services were interviewed to understand the current market situation. The study found that although there is only a small ratio of construction projects that require construction dewatering, accounting for only 14% of the reported number of projects of the surveyed companies, there is sufficient demand and value for a medium-sized enterprise construction dewatering company to be viable and be profitable. The study estimates a market share of at least 6% is feasible, with an estimated annual turnover of at least Php21.1M.

Keywords: *groundwater control, construction dewatering Philippines, infrastructure*

Effect of faculty development on quality management practices of Tertiary Institutions

Isaac Ohene Ankomah

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Abstract

There is a substance to the statement that there is a relationship between faculty development and quality management practices. This paper addressed the quality management practices of the tertiary institutions and explained the relationship between faculty development and quality management practices in private universities in Ghana. The study used random sampling to a 348 respondents, which was used for the analysis. This study utilized a correlational research design and analysis in SPSS version 23 on self-constructed questionnaires with Cronbach Alpha of 0.760 for faculty development and 0.857 for quality management practices. The results showed that there is a moderate positive significant relationship between faculty development and quality management practices ($r = .387$, $p = .000$, $N = 371$). The study shows that faculty development positively impacts quality management practices in private universities in Ghana. More research into the construct of quality management practices and faculty development is recommended to expand this understanding.

Keywords: *faculty development, quality management practices, tertiary institutions*

A Project Proposal Expansion of Adventist Hospital Palawan Parking Space

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Abstract

Parking shortage in hospitals is a pivotal issue that the Adventist Hospital in Palawan (AHP) is currently facing. The continuous lack of parking spaces has contributed to illegal parking and road obstructions which affected the customer satisfaction rating and profits of the hospital. Thus, this study was conducted to determine the feasibility of expansion of parking space to address the shortage of parking spaces for hospital customers. The descriptive study used questionnaire as the main data gathering tool. The questionnaires were administered to 146 customers who included physicians and hospital employees. The data gathered were analyzed using projection method and other financial analytical tools. The survey revealed that 90% of the respondents parked in their designated parking area, 83% used the parking area for less than two hours, 73% customers were willing to patronize the proposed expansion of AHP parking space, 43% of the customers were willing to park their vehicle between 2-4 hours per day and, 83% of the customers were willing to pay a minimum parking fee of P20 per hour. The proposed expansion of AHP parking space will be headed and supervised by the hospital Director for Operation with one security staff for the monitoring and collection of fees from customers who will park in AHP pay car parking space. There is no market share of the proposed expansion of AHP parking space. The total cost of investment was 13,188,885 and the Net Present Value, Internal Return Rate, and Benefit Cost-Ratio are acceptable with a payback period of 15 years. The proposed parking space can accommodate more than 120 cars per day. The proposed expansion can be implemented immediately after the pandemic outbreak.

Keywords: *expansion, parking space, customer*

Leadership Style and Procurement Performance in District, Municipal and Metropolitan Assemblies of Ghana

Felix Oppong Asamoah
Adventist University of the Philippines

Abstract

The study sought to examine leadership style and procurement performance in district, municipal and metropolitan assemblies of Ghana. This is because procurements in these assemblies have suffered many irregularities due to leadership problems, the study, therefore, sought to investigate and find solutions to this menace. A simple random sampling method was used to select the 313-sample size out of 1,439 procurement unit staff for the study. Questionnaires were the main instruments used to gather data from these respondents across the 260 districts, municipal and metropolitan assemblies of Ghana. Descriptive statistics (comprising of mean, standard deviation, and frequencies) and Pearson correlation were used to analyse the data gathered. Results indicated that both transformational leadership and transactional leadership traits are effectively exhibited by procurement unit heads in the various assemblies, however, they moderately foster trust among staff members of the units, and are unable to adopt practical approaches to solve problems in time within the various units. It was also established that the units were effective and efficient in their procurement practices as the units effectively do follow-ups to ensure timely delivery of goods and goods are inspected to ensure quality and excellence to avoid the possibility of accepting faulty and damaged goods. However, the procurement process is not fully automated. Findings also indicated that leadership style has a strong positive association with procurement performance. The study, therefore, recommends that leadership training workshops be organised for the heads of the various procurement units to educate them on the various leadership styles, their merits and demerits and be sensitized to adopt the most effective leadership style as they head the various procurement units to improve on procurement performance. Also, the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development of Ghana in collaboration with the management of the various assemblies should ensure that the procurement processes of the procurement units are fully automated to enhance productivity and save time.

Keywords: *faculty development, quality management practices, tertiary institutions*

**Perceived Influence of COVID-19 Pandemic to Work-life
Balance of the College of Accountancy, Business, Economics,
and International, Hospitality Management Faculty at Batangas
State University ARASOF- Nasugbu, Nasugbu, Batangas**

Marvin C. Hernandez

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Abstract

The truth of today's business world is that while most people recognize the importance of work-life balance (WLB) in their lives, only a small percentage of people can achieve it. When employees use technology such as cell phones or apps, they are still accessible to their supervisors, coworkers, and subordinates when they are at home and to their family and friends while they are at work. The current COVID-19 scenario has exacerbated the issue, as Work from Home (WFH) has become the rule rather than the exception. One thing is certain: both work and home are equally essential, and the two institutions must not only coexist but also succeed. As a result, achieving WLB is very challenging for workers (Mehta, 2021). This paper aims to determine the perceived influence of the COVID-19 pandemic on WLB of the College of Accountancy, Business, Economics, and International Hospitality Management (CABEIHM) Faculty, largest college at Batangas State University ARASOF-Nasugbu, Nasugbu, Batangas, as this university adopted the flexible learning system as instigated by the community quarantines. After determining the demographic profile of the respondents, the factors affecting WLB, and the awareness level of the respondents to the new normal, the researcher found out that there is no significant difference in the level of WLB of the respondents during the COVID-19 Pandemic when grouped according to their profile and there is a strong positive relationship between the factors and level of work-life balance except for time management. From this, the researcher recommends that the College should initiate a college-based Online Kapihan with the Dean, provide Mental Health or Happiness metro-meter, and similar study be conducted throughout the campus as the basis for welcome development programs.

Keywords: *work-life balance, covid-19 pandemic, pandemic, new normal, faculty members*

Accounting and Consultancy Services Firm in Puting Kahoy, Silang, Cavite: A Feasibility Study

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Abstract

The research explored the viability of establishing an Accounting and Consultancy Services Firm in Puting Kahoy, Silang, Cavite, Philippines. The study has considered the different aspects of the business, such as marketing, technical, and financial. Various relevant pieces of literature were reviewed to support the study. Using a descriptive and exploratory research approach, data was acquired from 216 respondents. The target markets are business owners or managers of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) established in Silang, Cavite. The survey results were further evaluated, resulting in an opportunity from the market's excess demand. Unstructured interviews with similar organizations were conducted to collect further information on business operations. The researcher recognized the need to address the lack of accounting literacy and knowledge of reporting and compliance requirements of managers and business owners. Due to the dynamic environment and demanding government and regulatory requirements, they have struggled with these activities. If the proposed business is viable and established, business owners and managers of MSMEs will be given opportunities to improve their bookkeeping, reporting, compliance, and decision-making. The researcher also wants to inspire Accountancy students, Certified Public Accountants, and investors who aspire to have a similar business in the future. The market study revealed a market share of 57% in its first year of operations, and the financial analysis resulted in favorable results for the five-year projection. The overall study proves the feasibility of establishing an Accounting firm and recommends its conception by 2022.

Keywords: *accounting, msme, viability*

Establishing a Catering Business in Sto Domingo, Santa Rosa City, Laguna Nasugbu, Batangas

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Abstract

The purpose of the study is to determine the feasibility of starting a Catering Service in Santo Domingo, Santa Rosa City Laguna. This aims to acquire information for a proposed business in order to gain a clear rationale of basic factors in marketing which includes the strengths and weaknesses of such venture. Included also in this study are the opportunities and threats that are presented by the environment. Data collected through observation and survey questionnaires which were distributed to 364 households in Santo Domingo, Santa Rosa City Laguna. A strategic analysis was used to determine if the restaurant could be a legitimate competitor among the many local and well-established catering businesses around Santa Rosa City, Laguna. Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats were outlined, given weights according to their impact, and used to develop a SWOT matrix. The final step in determining if the catering business could compete in barangay Sto Domingo, Santa Rosa City, Laguna was to perform a competitive analysis against what was determined to be the top local and well-established competitors. Following the strategic analysis, a financial analysis was executed to determine whether the operation offered a profitable investment. This included an examination of startup costs and funding, as well as the creation of an income statement, statement of cash flows, and a balance sheet that were based on a thirty-six-month sales forecast. These financial forms made it possible to perform a break-even analysis that had the final say as to whether or not the restaurant could be a profitable investment.

Keywords: *catering business, strength, weaknesses, opportunities, threats*

Establishing a Bike Upgrading Shop at Vista Bonita San Jose Dasmariñas, Cavite: A Feasibility Study

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Abstract

People around the world have turned to bicycles to get around during the coronavirus pandemic. The surge has lifted cycle sales sky high and given long-time biking advocates new hope. Moreover, bike shop owners in the Philippines say demand for bikes has been stronger and in other places in our Country. Bicycles are also a tool for disaster preparedness and recovery, especially in these times when natural disasters have become more frequent. Initially, this research will provide ideas and information to business starters. Also, this study aimed to determine the viability of establishing a bicycle upgrading shop business at the subdivision of Vista Bonita Barangay San Jose, Dasmariñas, Cavite. The data for this study were gathered through observations, survey questionnaires which was distributed through google forms, and interviews to determine the insight of the respondents towards establishing a bike upgrading shop. Based on the analysis of data, the study signified that establishment of bicycle upgrading shop at the Subdivision of Vista Bonita Barangay San Jose, Dasmariñas , Cavite is viable and feasible. Even though it will be risky on some of its operations, it will have a positive outcome and successful results operating on succeeding years. The different aspects in the bicycle industry analyzed in this study include the organization, production, marketing, strategic management, financial and socio- economic responsibility, which are necessary in making valuable business. It may also serve as ideas to business starters specifically in the bicycle industry to identify the applicable interventions that will strengthen this kind of industry. Additionally, this will help to achieve the objectives and goals that are planned on the said business. To succeed on this industry, always treat the business you are building as an asset.

Keywords: *bike shop, feasibility study*

Establishing A Lifestyle Food Restaurant In San Lorenzo, Makati City

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Abstract

The purpose of the study is to determine the feasibility of establishing a lifestyle food restaurant in the heart of San Lorenzo, Makati City Philippines. A lifestyle food restaurant is extremely important in this kind of urban area due to the flock of red meat products being served on the plates of the public in that area. The study will first look at the literature about lifestyle restaurants, and then follow the feasibility study of the proposed lifestyle food restaurant. The report utilizes two techniques for the analysis of this data. A strategic analysis was used to determine if the restaurant could be a legitimate competitor among the many local and well-established restaurants in San Lorenzo, Makati City. Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats were outlined, given weights according to their impact, and used to develop a SWOT matrix. The survey was administered to 399 individuals which represents the 125,660 population in the selected barangays in Makati City. A five (5) percent margin of error was considered. The survey questionnaire was distributed using the stratified sampling technique. Data was gathered through the creation of a Quick Response code (QR code) that will link to the google form created for the survey questionnaire, this is to ensure contactless in the gathering of data. Following the strategic analysis, a financial analysis was executed to determine whether the operation offered a profitable investment. This included an examination of startup costs and funding, as well as the creation of an income statement, statement of cash flows, and a balance sheet that were based on a five (5) year sales forecast. A projected 5% to 6% increase in the income after tax. Return of Investment (ROI) was projected to have a ratio of 2.31x. These financial forms had the final say as to whether or not the restaurant could be a profitable investment.

Keywords: *feasibility study, lifestyle food, strategic analysis, financial analysis*

Achievement, Affiliation, Power and Academic Performance of Business Management Students of a State University in Cavite, Philippines

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Abstract

Business management is a priority course in most universities given the thrust to develop entrepreneurs. Motivational profile of business management students in a state university in Cavite, Philippines was assessed and analyzed its relation to their academic performance. Achievement, affiliation and power based on McClelland's theory (1960), were compared across sex groupings and determined the most dominant motivation per year level. Cochran's sample size formula ($p = .05$) was used to obtain a total of 311 participants. Descriptive statistics (mean, percentage, frequency count) and correlational analysis (Pearson r correlation and t -test) were used in analyzing the data. Outcomes show a substantial relationship between achievement motivation and students' academic performance. Most participants are females, junior level and have very good academic performance. Results show a dominant motivational profile in the desire to achieve, followed by affiliation, and lastly, power. Achievement motivation is highest for freshmen; juniors are affiliation-oriented; and seniors are power-motivated. There is no significant difference between sex and motivational profiles, but there is a weak negative correlation between achievement motivational profile and academic performance. However, there is no significant difference between affiliation and power motivational profiles and academic performance.

Results imply that while studies show a positive correlation between motivational profiles and academic performance, other factors that may define academic performance, like teaching methodologies, can be maximized by schools. As student's motivation shifts from achievement to affiliation to power, teachers may ensure that students have a healthy combination of activities that foster a sense of achievement, good interpersonal relationships, collaboration and healthy competition.

Keywords: *achievement motivation, affiliation motivation, power motivation, academic performance and McClelland theory of motivation, quantitative research*

Predictors of Students' Performance in Accounting 1 at Romblon State University

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Abstract

In Romblon State University (RSU), the low cohort survival rate in the BS Accountancy program calls for an urgent review of its admission policies. This study analyzed whether gender, school type, academic track, senior high school report card grade, overall College Admission Test (CAT) Score and its subject components (Science, English, Mathematics and Filipino), and abstract reasoning can significantly predict students' performance in Accounting 1. Correlation between accounting grade in senior high school and final grade in Accounting 1 in college was also determined. Registration data and test results from 79 students with complete information out of 139 target respondents were analyzed using multiple linear regression. Results showed that English CAT Score ($\beta = 0.34$, $p = 0.001$), academic track ($\beta = 0.32$, $p = 0.001$) and Abstract Reasoning Test Score ($\beta = 0.31$, $p = 0.002$) can predict the performance of students in Accounting 1, but there was no significant relationship between accounting grade in senior high school and final grade in Accounting 1 in college ($r = 0.21$, $n = 55$, $p = 0.12$). The significant predictors are reflective of the important intellectual skills and competencies the accounting profession requires such as analytical, problem-solving and strategic critical thinking skills. The University may consider these factors in updating their admission policy to the program.

Keywords: *predictors of final grade in accounting 1, college admission test scores, abstract reasoning, english proficiency, abm strand or track*

Perception About the TRAIN Law and Buying Practices on Beverage Choices Among Middle Class Residents in Angeles City, Pampanga

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Abstract

The TRAIN Law or Tax Reform for Acceleration and Inclusion is passed into law in 2018. It aims to simplify the taxation system in order to foster and create a better environment for investment, reduce poverty and create jobs. Two notable provisions of this law are the reduced income tax and increased tax on high fructose beverages. By means of this, the majority is expected to enjoy an increased buying capacity and discourage them from purchasing high sugar beverages. This study further evaluates the perception about TRAIN Law and buying practices on beverage choices among middle class residents in Angeles City. The results of this study measures the perception on how middle class earners view the effects of TRAIN Law and its influence on their buying behavior. A Descriptive Survey was utilized to get the 71-study sample. Self-constructed questionnaires were used in this study. Pearson Correlation Coefficient, Kruskal Wallis, Percentages and mean were used in the analysis of data. Results of this study will pave a way for a taxation information program vis-a-vis health awareness program specifically on the choices of healthy beverage options. The work profile revealed that most respondents belong to the Lower Middle Class (60.6%) followed by the Middle Income Class (29.6%) and Upper Middle Class (9.9%). Majority are from the Call Center and Information Technology Industry constituting a total of 60.5% of the total respondents. The other 39.5% are Business Owners, Managers, Teachers, Office Admin, Engineer, Nurse and Finance Officer. Statistics show that there is no significant linear correlation between knowledge and practice. Also, demographics does not influence much on the buying preferences of Angeles City residents.

Keywords: *train law, buying practices, beverage choices*

Chinese Beginner's Piano Students: Parents' Challenges and Successes

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Abstract

This study aimed to identify parents' challenges in encouraging their child to learn piano and determine what causes them to succeed in training piano among their children. The study utilized phenomenological design with 13 participants aged 5-12 piano students' parents. The findings identified the following challenges of parents for their children to learn piano: a) lack of interest; b) lack of focus; c) poor grasp of staff; and d) low rate of progress. On the other hand, parents discovered that what leads to some success are: a) parents' support; b) equity; c) freedom; and d) encouragement to work harder. Based on the results, it is concluded that piano teachers should not only focus on nurturing children to learn piano skills, but also on teaching parents and significant others how to engage them to motivate these children.

Keywords: *parents' challenges, parents' successes, piano learning, music education*

Filipino College Students' Perspectives on the Challenges, Coping Strategies, and Benefits of Self-Directed Language Learning in the New Normal

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Abstract

COVID-19 pandemic has affected academic institutions worldwide posing different challenges among teachers and learners. Because this is new, a few studies were found especially on the challenges encountered by college self-directed language learners. Therefore, this study sought to determine the challenges, coping strategies, and benefits gained from employing self-directed language learning. Anchored on the Zone of Proximal Development Theory, utilizing a case study design, eight college self-directed language learners from three purposively sampled HEIs in the Philippines were individually interviewed using a semi-structured interview guide. Three teachers and two parents were also interviewed for triangulation. Emerging themes on the challenges that Filipino college students experienced on self-directed language learners are difficulty consulting with teachers, logistical issues and poor internet connections, and family commitment and distractions. To cope with these challenges, they developed time management and self-discipline, cultivated self-reliance, and prepared contingency plans. Moreover, they gained self-motivation and academic independence while employing self-directed language learning in the new normal. This implies a positive adaptation to a new normal way of studying. It is recommended that these themes be used as variables in a quantitative study and come up with a more generalizable result.

Keywords: *self-directed language learning, new normal, zone of proximal development theory, second-language learners*

Utilization of Beyond Labz: Experiences and Reflections of Students and Teachers in Virtual Science Laboratory Classes

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Abstract

COVID-19 pandemic has brought challenges especially for holding virtual Science laboratory classes. Regardless of the situation, educators are expected to adjust to this new learning environment. One of the practices that emerged to deal with the situation is the use of virtual science laboratory apps. Hence, this instrumental case study seeks to investigate the experiences and reflections of students and teachers in utilizing a virtual laboratory app. Two teachers and three students from the Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) strand of a senior high school are purposely chosen to participate in the study. In-depth interviews, observation, and document analysis from the manual of the laboratory app are used to gather the experiences and reflections of the participants. Enjoyment, pleasantness, and safety of the students and teachers are among the identified advantages of using the virtual app. Further, results show that utilizing the virtual app provides a good avenue to enhance the scientific knowledge and skills of the students to bridge the gap between lecture and experience during this pandemic.

Keywords: *beyond labz, science laboratory, pandemic*

Relationship of the Use of Technology on Student's Motivation to Learn

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Abstract

In facing the current era of globalization, human life has been influenced by science and technology. The role of technology is very helpful for students and teachers in teaching and learning activities. There are many studies that show that technology is very useful for human life, especially in the implementation of education. This research was conducted to determine the relationship of the use of technology on students' motivation to learn. And this study uses a correlation research design by running a questionnaire directly to 93 Grade 7 students. The results of the study found that there was a significant relationship of the use of technology on students' motivation to learn. And there was no significant difference between age and gender on relationship of the use of technology on students' motivation to learn.

Keywords: *technology, students' motivation, education*

Parents' Satisfaction and Perceived Gains from Enrolling their Children in an Adventist Elementary School

Cecilia F. Ronia, Alpha G. Rombaoa and Levy M. Fajanian

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Abstract

Parents are important co-stakeholders in the basic education program for they play an important role in the choice of school for their children. To increase the enrolment rate, it is essential to unfold what satisfies the expectation of the parents. This is a multi-method study design to determine the satisfaction level of the parents on quality education and the extent the elementary school contributed to the development of the students. This utilized a survey for the quantitative part and online open-ended question for the qualitative part which was participated in by 112 parents. The quantitative results revealed that the majority of the parents were highly satisfied with the quality of school program in terms of: a. Relationship to God, b. Responsible Citizenship, c. Skills and Knowledge; and also, the majority of the parents believed that the extent the school contributed or participated to the development of its students in terms of: a. Relationship to God, b. Responsible Citizenship, c. Skills and Knowledge was very high. The qualitative results unfolded that majority of the parents validated that they chose the Adventist school for the objectives it carries. However, the study recommends that programs pertaining to the development of culture appreciation, social and national interdependence through involvement in community programs and development of computer-related skills be enhanced. It also recommends the school to conduct massive school promotion highlighting its strengths through different media platforms to reach parents with elementary-aged children.

Keywords: *satisfaction, school program, adventist education, parent's school choice, evaluation*

Assessment of General Education Teacher's Knowledge to Identify Pupils with Special Needs: Basis for Advocacy Program

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Abstract

This study focused on general education teachers' knowledge on identifying pupils with special needs. Using the quantitative descriptive survey research design, the following research questions were addressed: 1) What is the extent of knowledge of the general education teachers to identify pupils with special needs? 2) Is there a significant difference of the general education teachers' knowledge to identify pupils with special needs according to sex, years of teaching experience, and educational attainment? Purposive sampling technique was employed to select participants that conformed to the criteria of having at least three years of teaching experience, having at least experienced handling pupils at-risk of disabilities or pupils diagnosed with disabilities, and being teachers in schools that have a record of accepting pupils at-risk or diagnosed with disabilities. Subsequently, 36 respondents from selected private schools in Cavite answered a self-constructed survey questionnaire to determine their level of knowledge. Results showed that general education teachers have high knowledge in identifying pupils with special needs. There was no significant differences between the respondents' knowledge and their years of teaching and educational attainment. However, sex manifested significant difference, as females' knowledge was statistically higher than the males. The study proposed an Advocacy Program based on the results of the study.

Keywords: *general education teachers, assessment, special education, knowledge, at-risk pupils, identification, disability, elementary*

Effects of Kahoot! on Attitudes and Academic Performance in Edukasyong Pantahanan at Pangkabuhayan among Grade-Schoolers

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Abstract

Unlike in other countries, there are limited resources and research available in the Philippines, even in our Bible-based institutions, on the effects of Kahoot! on students. This study was conducted to find out the effects of Kahoot! on grade-schoolers' academic performance and attitudes. The data were collected in the from a Bible-based school in Cavite. A quasi-experimental design was utilized; experimental and control groups were purposely selected with a total of 28 Grade 6 boys grade-schoolers. Data were analyzed using T-test and Anova. Based on the result of the study, using Kahoot! application has no significant effects on the academic performance of the students. However, it motivated the pupils to participate in class. Moreover, teaching strategies create a big impact on pupils' attitudes and academic performance. Therefore, it is recommended that future research with a larger population and longer period of intervention be conducted for a better and wider scope of the study.

Keywords: *academic performance, attitudes, bible-based institutions, edukasyong pantahanan at pangkabuhayan, kahoot*

Estimation of the Motivations: A Study of on Academically-Challenged Students in Higher Education

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Abstract

Universities need to provide multifaceted and systematic support to assist students, who from completed completion of the fiercely competitive university entrance process to enrollment in tertiary studies, and in adapting to the academic demands and requirements. The study aims to estimate the motivations of academically challenged students in higher education. This study used three types of instruments among the 80 participants of the study. The first instrument was used to get the respondent's demographic profile. The second instrument was used to determine the motivating factor. The third instrument was used to determine the cause see how their reason about extent of academic pressure. Research findings showed that motivating factors are closely related to the education attainment, learning purpose and the program of respondents. The reason for attending school is to get a diploma (36.3%) and enjoy college life (27.5%), and only 18.8% students for to earn knowledge and improve themselves. This misconception leads them to face the academic challenges. The difficulty of in studying is because the time efficiency is too low (23.8%). The majority of the respondent are had academic pressure mainly comes coming from society (45.0%) and changes in the study and living environment (27.5%). and the last the Majority of the respondents' was the reason for their present study condition are is that the study and living environment is not good (28.8%). From these results, universities should give attention on to freshman and junior students and establish a correct view of learning so there will be a positive learning environment for students.

Keywords: *higher education ,higher education, motivation*

Student's Learning Style and Modality Amidst COVID-19 Pandemic among Grade-Schoolers

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Abstract

Learning is a relatively permanent change in behavior, a never-ending process that leads to a specific outcome. Successful teaching and student learning can be accomplished by acknowledging the learner's style and preferred learning modality. This study sought to discover the varied learning styles and preferred learning modality of Senior High School students during the first semester of AY 2021-2022 when COVID-19 (Omicron variant) pandemic was still on the rise. It relied on Fleming's VARK model of learning style scale, and a self-constructed questionnaire that focused on student's learning modality. Using the Google Forms, 199 students completed the questionnaires. Data were statistically treated and analyzed using the SPSS software. Results revealed that most students are visual based on the VARK model and preferred self-learning kit with hard copy of the modules as learning modality. Since most students provided multiple responses as with regards to preferred learning modality, the relationship between learning style and learning modality was not statistically evaluated and established. Moreover, with computed p value = .06, students' learning style, when grouped based on sex, do not have significant difference; when grouped based on subject strand, with computed p value = .46, students' learning style do not have significant difference. Therefore, Ho1 and Ho2 were accepted. It is recommended that teachers should first determine students' learning style using the VARK model at the start of class to accrue sound understanding of what to teach and how to teach in order to involve students in teaching and learning activities. The results imply that teachers and students must adapt to the demands of the current situation despite monetary and other difficulties. School administrators must provide needed technological skills advancement so that teachers can deliver quality education effectively and efficiently.

Keywords: *learning style; learning modality; covid-19; pandemic; vark model*

Development and Integration of Infographics in English for Academic and Professional Purposes among Senior High School Students In The New Normal

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Abstract

Infographics, otherwise known as information graphics, are used in this study as an instructional tool in a course/subject in Senior High School in the Philippines. The purpose of this study is to examine whether the integration of infographics in the teaching instruction results in a significant difference in the academic performance of Senior High School students, and to explore the student's perceptions of the infographics. Using a quasi-experimental design, this study was analyzed with forty participants divided into two groups: experimental (N=20) and controlled (N=20). The treatment persisted for the whole second quarter of the school year, approximately 8 weeks. Using a summative test and a questionnaire assessing student's perceptions, the data were collected and the results revealed significantly higher academic performance in the experimental group than in the control group. Further, infographics were found to have a positive impact on their intellectual, life skills, and affective development. This study definitively answers the question regarding the effect of infographics in the academic performance of Senior High School students in their English for Academic and Professional Purposes subject during the new normal.

Keywords: *infographics, multimedia learning, visualization, perception*

University Students' Perception of Effective Teaching

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Abstract

Effective teaching has always been considered the foundation of meaningful learning in every educational setting. However, the elements of effective teaching seem to be mysterious. This study aimed to identify the important elements that make teaching effective as university students perceive. The Students' Perception of Effective Teaching survey was adopted and modified to gather information about teachers' approach to teaching, clarity of instruction, group interaction, individual interaction with students, and enthusiasm in teaching as being considered elements of effective teaching. A total of 104 university students participated in the study. The findings from the analysis showed that students perceived coming well prepared to class and clear explanations as to the most important elements of effective teaching. Other important elements as perceived by students are respect each student as individual, letting student participate in sharing their own knowledge and experiences as well as summarizing major learning points to students, energetic and dynamic, as well as eager to know whether the class understands him/her or not, and teaching which encourage discussion. In average, students perceived organization and clarity in teaching as the most important elements of effective teaching. There was no significant difference in effective teaching as perceived by gender, year level. However, there were differences in perceptions by major of emphasis. University students perceived organization and clarity of teaching and relationship with individual student are the most important elements in effective teaching. It is important to prepare well and respect each student as individual to support the highest possible learning environment for university students.

Keywords: *effective teaching, students' perceptions, teacher-student interaction, respect*

The Roller Coaster Life in Teaching: The Case of Preservice Teachers in a State University

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Abstract

Teachers are honed for many years to be able to teach comprehensively to diverse learners. Before achieving earning their college diplomas, they still have to undergo practice teaching to enhance and employ content and pedagogical approaches they learned from their previous college years. This study's framework was based clearly on Jean's Piaget Formal Operational Stage and Albert Banduras' Social Cognitive Development Theory. Learners develop their critical thinking during a formal stage, promoting constructive behavior that affects an individual's success. Ten (10) elementary preservice teachers of the Integrated Laboratory School were selected through the purposive sampling technique. The researcher gathered the data appropriately using in-depth semi-structured interviews, and responses were recorded and documented with confidentiality. This study's findings are the preservice teachers' preparation stage of teaching, tangible teaching exposure, utilization of pedagogical methods and approaches, people's unamenable behavior, vigorous school demands, financial shortage, implementation of diverse teaching strategies, possess adequate personality and seek out spiritual guidance. Results suggest that school administrators and faculty educators must provide all education students with resilient and concrete experiences. Lesson planning, various teaching strategies, and classroom management must introduce as early as possible once they step into the education portal during their first year in college before undergoing the practice teaching stage.

Keywords: *education, preservice teachers, qualitative case study, formal operational stage, social cognitive development theory*

Student Team Achievement Division (STAD) as Cooperative Learning Strategy: Effect On Students Achievement In Mathematics

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Abstract

One of the most common problems faced by teachers in classroom instruction is the heterogeneity in student skills and learning rate. The problem arises due to some students lack the necessary skills while others have already attained mastery. This employs more time in dealing such and most are wasted. This study investigates the effectiveness of the use of Student Team Achievement Division (STAD) to resolve the issue of heterogeneity in skills and learning rate of students. The study is action research applying a quasi-experimental method using intact classes. Two Grade 6 classes were assigned into two groups, the experimental group using STAD and the control group using the conventional method of teaching. It was made sure that the groups are comparable on their mathematical skills and performance. Pretest and posttest were given to the groups to determine the effect of STAD. Analysis using t-test for independent samples were conducted. The result showed a test statistic of $t = -4.735$ and a p- value of less than .05, this means of that there is significant difference between the performance of the two groups. In addition, the control group has a mean of 18.45, while the experimental group that used STAD with had a mean of 21.61. Hence, the result revealed that students taught using the strategy STAD performed significantly better than those who were taught with the conventional method of teaching.

Keywords: *student team achievement division, stad, strategy in teaching mathematics, cooperative learning, team learning*

Lattice Method in Polynomial Multiplication

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Abstract

Despite of different researches on Methods and Strategies in teaching Multiplication of Polynomials, little is known about the method called Lattice Method in Multiplication of polynomials. Lattice Method is a method of multiplying using grid which help organize the solution of the students. This study investigated the effectiveness of Lattice Method in Polynomial Multiplication versus the conventional method which is vertical multiplication. The study is action research applying a quasi-experimental method using intact classes. Two classes of second year education students were selected as the subject of the study. Before the experiment were conducted, it had made sure that the two groups were comparable. Pre-test and post-test were given to the groups. An analysis using t-test for independent samples were conducted to determine the significant difference between the performance of the two groups. The test resulted to a $t = -2.9$ with a p-value of less than .05. In addition, the mean of 2.833 and 4.458 for conventional method and Lattice Method respectively were seen. The result of the study revealed that students taught using Lattice Method in Multiplying Polynomials performed significantly better than those who were taught the conventional method of multiplication.

Keywords: *lattice multiplication, multiplication of polynomials, strategies in teaching mathematics, methods of teaching mathematics*

Navigating Strategies in Teaching Science in the New Normal: Input to Pre-Service Teachers

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Abstract

Teachers face new challenges and perspective with the new teaching modality. This phenomenological study aimed to explore in- service teachers' real stories in the difficulties, coping mechanism and suggested strategies they have in teaching science using online learning modality. Participants of the study were 10 public Junior Highschool science teachers purposely selected. Data were collected through a questionnaire in google form and one-on-one in-depth interview via google meet. It employed Colaizzi' method of data analysis anchored in the theory of Outcomes- Based Teaching and Learning. Results revealed the following difficulties : unstable internet connection, conducting activities and experiments .Coping mechanism include: technology resource enhancement, preparing pre-recorded discussion. In-service teachers suggested the use of inter-active science games and innovative approaches in teaching science.

Keywords: *science teachers, teaching strategies, online learning, phenomenology, new normal*

Traditional Face-to-Face Teaching versus Modular Distance Learning: A Case Study on Multigrade Teaching

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Abstract

The Bureau of Curriculum Development of the Philippines identified the Most Essential Learning Competencies (MELCs) across all learning areas in the K to 12 Curriculum which was adopted in the implementation of the basic education program during the COVID-19 Pandemic. Furthermore, the Department of Education issued the Policy Guidelines for the Provision of Learning Resources in the Implementation of the Basic Education Learning Continuity Plan in response to the regulations set by the Inter-agency Task Force of the Philippines during the COVID-19 Pandemic. Self-learning modules were prepared by the teachers and utilized by the students and pupils. With this new modality, the researchers compared traditional face-to-face teaching and modular distance learning based on the experiences of multigrade teachers. Three multigrade teachers were identified through purposive sampling using selection criteria and were interviewed. Qualitative content analysis was used for the interpretation of data. The study found four meaningful themes that were discussed namely (1) Roles of the Teachers, (2) Teaching Strategies, (3) Formative and Summative Assessment, and (4) Authenticity of Learning. The findings of the study would help identify the strengths and weaknesses of traditional face-to-face teaching and modular distance learning.

Keywords: *face-to-face teaching, modular distance learning, multigrade teaching, covid-19 pandemic*

The Implementation of Online Learning During COVID-19 Pandemic: A Multiple Case Analysis

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Abstract

The existence of the COVID-19 pandemic caught everyone, including the education sector, by surprise. A myriad of restructurings to find alternative learning modalities that suit the present needs of learners during global emergencies were thought of by the government and academicians. As a result, the Philippines crafted a new learning continuity plan to address the educational delivery model problems. Online learning is one of the new normal learning modalities identified as practical and efficient. However, despite the practicality and effectiveness that online learning promises to offer, students, teachers, and parents still face challenges concerning its implementation. Adhering to the Connectivism Theory and the Zone of Proximal Development (ZPD), this study utilized the descriptive-multiple case study design modified from Descriptive Case Study by Yin (2013); Pattern Matching by Yin (1984); and Multiple-case study by Yin (2009) in order to understand the experiences of students, teachers, and parents on the implementation of online learning modality during COVID-19 pandemic. There were 12 students, 12 parents, and 12 teacher participants who were identified through selection criteria set by the researcher. For the students' experiences, there were five identified themes, namely, a) academic engagements, b) learning support, c) barriers to learning, d) COVID-19 pandemic effects, and e) non-academic engagements. With the teachers' experiences, there were four recognized themes: a) online teaching pedagogy, b) challengers on online teaching, c) management in online classes, and d) non-teaching functions. Finally, for the parents' experiences, there were four identified themes viz., a) parents' plights, b) perception of the implementation of online learning, c) parents' observation towards students in online learning, and d) complaints. This study could help improve the existing implementation of online learning modality in the Philippines.

Keywords: *covid-19, online learning, new normal, multiple-case study, heterogeneous cases, k-means algorithm*

Filipino Teachers' Experiences in English Language Teaching in ENL/ESL/EFL Countries: A Case Study

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Abstract

Language teachers play a crucial role in ensuring the success of English language teaching and learning. It is said that apart from the teachers' technical and pedagogical knowledge, the teachers' competence in the use of the language is likewise important in ensuring that students learn English best. Teaching English in countries where English is used as a Native Language (ENL), English as a Second Language (ESL), or English as a Foreign Language (EFL) poses a challenge for Filipino English teachers, especially in terms of the use of the English variety in teaching. Anchored on Acculturation Theory and Kachru's Three Concentric Circles Model, this qualitative study employs the case study design, which aims to investigate the experiences of Filipino teachers who are teaching English in ENL/ESL/EFL countries. Three Filipino teachers were selected through purposive random sampling to serve as participants of the study. The data were gathered using a research questionnaire, which was in Google Format to draw pertinent data regarding the profile of the respondents, together with an interview protocol guide, and transcriptions from individual interviews were used to analyze the data, which were treated using Creswell's Thematic Analysis. Results of the study revealed that the use of English varieties is closely linked with their linguistic society and specific purposes for teaching. The teachers may refer to American English as the standard variety yet the inclusion of other English varieties is observable across the three linguistic groups. It also revealed that their perceptions centered on functionality, proximity, inclusivity and awareness, and comprehensibility of the language variety in teaching.

Keywords: *english language teaching, case study, kachru's three concentric circles model, acculturation theory*

Impact Assessment of College of Arts and Sciences Extension Programs

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Abstract

Extension service is one of the three main functions of higher education or State Universities and Colleges (SUCs) in the country, according to CMO No. 08, s. 2010. It is the act of conveying and transferring information and technology to certain sectors and target clientele in order to help them improve productivity, improve and the quality of life. Provides The goal is to provide non-formal education and learning activities to residents. It emphasizes that taking knowledge gained through study and education and applying it directly to people's lives would result in beneficial changes and like improving their income and thereby eliminating poverty. The College of Arts and Sciences under the Department of Mathematics and Natural Sciences conducted extension activities and it that have been running for five years. The extension programs are nearing completion. As a result, it is critical to assess the program's impact in order to establish its strengths and limitations. The age of the participants ranged from 30 and above. The result revealed that most of the participants are ages from ages 41-50. Most of the participants were female and most of them availed the programs for 4 years. The participants were very much aware about extension programs extended by the Department of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, of which has a composite mean of 4.95. The respondents have a very high level of acquired knowledge of the different extension programs as revealed by a composite mean of 4.85. They acquired knowledge on health management and solid waste management. They became knowledgeable from the utilization of herbal plants as a medicine until processing, packaging, and producing herbal products. Based on the result, it reveals that the very much acquired attitude is that, the participants can work together for a common goal and increased a sense of community ownership, stewardship and leadership, of which has a composite mean of 4.97 (VMAc). As a result, the participants improved their social responsibilities on being an active member through participating in various community projects with a common goal. In terms of the impacts assessment of the respondents as demonstrated through attitudes and values toward work, the extension programs have a great impact on the beneficiaries as revealed by a composite mean of 4.90. Through the different extension programs conducted in their community, the beneficiaries became have become skilled through the technical assistance provided to them and at the same time capable of transferring knowledge to other people or the community. Additionally, they became have also become sensitive to the needs of the community and at the same time became responsive to the need, their problems and issues.

Keywords: *impact assessment, extension programs, college program*

Tertiary Music Teachers' Best Practices in Utilizing Music Notation Software as an Aid to Musically Challenged Students

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Abstract

This study focused on the best practices of tertiary music teachers in utilizing music notation software as an aid to musically challenged students. The phenomenon refers to those who have the difficulty in music aptitude, rhythmic, tonal audiation, and music theory. With the use of purposive sampling, ten participants provided saturated responses to the questions on their best practices in utilizing music notation software through an interview guide and was treated using thematic analysis. This is a single case study and is anchored on cognitive theory of multimedia learning of Richard Mayer where students learn more deeply through sounds, picture, and words. The results confirm that the best practices of the tertiary music teachers in utilizing music notation software even with no formal training, boil down to being efficient and effective by providing alternative means and navigation of its basic features, resourceful by adjusting to the underutilized features of the software to cater the needs of the musically challenged students, and making use of the opportunities brought by music notation software to aid the instruction of musical and non-musical students in the classroom.

Keywords: *music notation software; tertiary music teachers'; musically challenged students; case study*

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Abstract

Military wives are a vital part of military members' lives, but the reality of deployment can lead to psychological distress, marital separation, and disputes. This case study explored the experiences of being a military wife dependent here in the Philippines. The data gathered were from interviews and were validated through psychological tests reports, and expert analysis of which yielded to significant findings. Fighting and reconciliation, negative emotions and thoughts are the pre and post deployment experiences of being a military wife dependent. Moreover, being cheated for another woman during deployment of military spouse on distant duty station was reported to be the most difficult situation a military wife dependent had experienced. Further, health, educational, and financial assistance were considered to be the benefits of being a military wife dependent. Finding social support, turning to prayers, and going to church, by being productive, and becoming occupied at home are the coping strategies that helped military wife dependent cope well. Most importantly, this study showed that being a military wife dependent can make oneself to be a better person such as to be by being more prepared, resourceful, and courageous in life. Finally, the study may be used by counselors, clinicians, educators, community leaders, family advocates, and researchers to improve practices in this population.

Keywords: *military wife, case-study, dependent*

Lived Experiences of Multiple Drug Relapse of A Patient with Antisocial Personality Disorder

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Abstract

This qualitative study was concerned in describing the lived experiences of a rehab patient with Substance Use Disorder (SUD) with co-morbid Antisocial Personality Disorder (ASPD) who had multiple relapse. The participant is a 33-year-old male who is diagnosed with ASPD and has gone through four different treatment and rehabilitation facilities. A semi-structured interview schedule was developed in which target questions covered each relapse episode and how he felt about the experiences of relapse upon looking back. The goal of this interview was to solicit detailed descriptions from participant concerning his drug use and his relapse experience. Interview recordings were transcribed verbatim and then subjected to detailed qualitative analysis. Interview transcriptions were analyzed using the Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis (IPA). Following the application of IPA to the interview transcriptions, four main themes emerged, these being: 'going against the norm', 'eventuality and fate', 'self-righteousness', and 'difficulty utilizing recovery capital'.

Keywords: *relapse, antisocial personality disorder, substance use disorder*

Effects of Professional Learning Community Program on the Conflict Management Skills Among Teachers During COVID-19 Pandemic

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Abstract

Conflict is part of human relationship. It exists due to differences in mental aspects, personality, beliefs, points of view, cultural values, needs, interests, and power of individuals interacting with one another. Conflict situations have been the subjects of continuous concern for psychologists and education science professionals because of their impact on teachers' performance. These conflicts affect teachers' work-and-life balance. The current study aimed to determine the effects of the professional learning community program on the conflict management skills of teachers to make sure that they can continue performing their roles as motivators of learning amidst the COVID-19 pandemic. It employed a pre-test and post-test research design to determine the effects of the program on the conflict management skills of teachers. The study revealed that the conflict management skills of the respondents had improved from the mean score of 2.65 (sd=.477), described as "moderate" in the pre-test to 2.91 (sd=.303) interpreted as "low" in the post-test. The mean (P-value=.000) indicated that there was a significant difference between the pre-test and the post-test. This study concludes that the intervention, the Professional Learning Community Program, had a positive impact on participants' level of conflict management. The researcher recommends further study in groups that are classified according to age, gender, educational attainment, ethnicity, life experiences, and the duration of the program to give a balanced view of how different groups of professionals are oriented to conflict. Further, the study will encourage the establishment of professional learning communities in every school as an avenue to promote not only professional collaboration but also mental health and well-being among teachers.

Keywords: *conflict management skills, family-work-organizational conflict; intervention; pandemic crisis, professional learning community; self-care; conflict resolution; stressors; teachers*

Effects of A Psychosocial Intervention Program on Teachers' Socioemotional Well-Being During The Covid-19 Pandemic

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Abstract

The COVID-19 pandemic has modified our understanding of the world as we know it. It has changed almost everything and has affected the education sector more than others. Not only has it affected the mental and emotional state of the students (Cachon-Zagalaz et al., 2020) but more so that of the teachers. Recent studies have shown that during lockdown, teachers have suffered stress which has been accompanied by anxiety and depression having to abruptly adapt to new methods of teaching. The present study investigated the effects of a psychosocial intervention program on teachers' socioemotional well-being during the COVID-19 pandemic using the one-group pretest-posttest design. A total of 22 elementary and secondary teachers from selected Christian schools in Palawan participated in the study. Due to the lockdown, an online questionnaire was developed via Google Forms. The questionnaire consists of four indexes with statements expressing emotional states the teachers experienced during the pandemic. The results gathered showed that there is a significant difference in the socioemotional well-being of the participants in terms of their status, self and burnout indexes. This result implies that the psychosocial intervention is effective in reducing the subdimensions of the socioemotional well-being. Furthermore, the study revealed a significant increase in the power index of the participants, implying that the intervention program is effective in improving the socioemotional well-being in this subdimension.

Keywords: *psychosocial intervention program, teachers, socio-emotional wellbeing*

Parents as Teachers During Pandemic: Effects of Psychoeducational Intervention on Parent's Academic Involvement Among Parents of Teenagers

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Abstract

One problem that arose during the pandemic is the concern of parents regarding the academic performance of their children. Parental academic involvement has a big factor in students' success. However, the COVID-19 pandemic affected the daily routine of families and challenged both the parents and the teen children in their academic activities. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to investigate the effects of psycho-educational intervention on parent's academic involvement among parents of students with ages of aged 13 to 21 years from Sablayan, Occidental Mindoro. The quantitative method was used to gather data using one-group pretest-posttest design composed of 12 participants who completed the program. The results of the study revealed that there is a significant difference in the pre-test score ($M=3.45$) and post-test mean score ($M=3.81$) $t(10) = -7.40$, $p < 0.001$ of the parents' academic involvement. The result confirms that psychoeducational intervention helps increase the parents' academic involvement to with their teenage children. Recommendations include the continuance of the study with a bigger population size with coordination from schools and teachers.

Keywords: *Parental involvement, academic involvement, teenage children, COVID-19 pandemic*

The Effect of Psycho Education Program on the Fear of the Covid-19 Among Women in Jacana Church

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Abstract

The Coronavirus 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic brought an intense fear to all creatures. Many people were infected and died. There are no proven treatments for the disease yet and the best way to prevent its spread is to be vaccinated. The present study aimed to assess the fear of COVID-19 among women in Jacana Church. A pre-experimental design study was used to collect data of fear of Covid-19 scale (FCV-19S). The primary method for measurement used was the pre-test and post-test design to measure the effectiveness of the intervention. The participants are the members of the woman ministries in Jacana Church, they were 10 women volunteered to join the program. The survey was conducted through face to face setting. The mean of COVID-19 fear scores significantly decreased after the intervention (pre-test 4.650 – post-test 1.581). The paired difference between the pre-post test score is 3.068 of FCV-19. The result of the study shows that there is a significant improvement in the pre-and post-test scores due to the intervention program. Psychoeducation program has been effective in improving knowledge and mitigating fear of COVID-19.

Keywords: COVID-19, psychoeducation, program, fear, pandemic

Building Personal Strength Program: It's Effect on Academic Self-Efficacy In The New Normal

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Abstract

Academic self-efficacy is the degree to which students believe they are capable of learning and accomplishing an academic task within a specific area of subject matter. Due to abrupt changes in learning modalities in the new normal, students surmounted many challenges that may have affect their way of learning. Thus, this study investigated the level of academic self-efficacy of the students and further determined the effect of Building Personal Strength Program on their self-efficacy. This intervention program was design to help students build their personal strength and reach the higher level of academic self-efficacy was introduced. This quasi-experimental study involved 25 junior high school students who are currently enrolled during the school year 2021-2022 from one of the public schools at Puerto Princesa City, Palawan, Philippines. The comparative analysis revealed a t- test value of -9.309, with 19 degrees of freedom, and $p < 0.00$ rejects the null hypothesis that states there is a difference, on average, in academic self-efficacy between pre-test and post test results. The result of 5.18 in the pre-test revealed that the junior high school students exhibited a slightly high academic self-efficacy, but after an intervention program was administered, the result of 6.42 showed that the academic self-efficacy level had increased by 23.94%. This signifies that the Building Personal Strength Program is effective in improving the academic self-efficacy of the students. The findings provide preliminary evidence that may encourage young researchers to investigate other type of participants to compare the level of academic self-efficacy during the new normal.

Keywords: *academic self-efficacy, building personal strength*

Lived Experiences of Filipino Married Couples: Secrets for a Long-Lasting Relationship

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Abstract

Marriage and family has been widely studied to discover and understand people's experiences in this field. However, studies made within the Filipino context are limitedly conducted. This qualitative study utilizing phenomenological design aims to investigate the lived experiences of long-term Filipino married couples and their secrets for a long-lasting relationship. Data were collected through face-to-face and virtual interviews among two husbands and six wives. The criteria were set for selecting the participants: (a) legally married couples; (b) married for at least 20 years; (c) both are Filipino citizens; and (d) have two or more children. Triangulation was done by gathering evidences of their long-term relationship. Evidences contain old photos of the couple together and love letters dated decades ago. Findings reveal that married Filipino couples define their marital satisfaction by understanding each other's differences through good communication, trust, love, commitment, and respect; and , by surpassing trials and challenges in their married life. The secrets of their marital satisfaction in their long-term relationship are being engaged in a God-centered relationship, being sacrificing and persevering, and valuing and appreciating each other. Finally, the insights that participants imparted to the younger Filipino generation include making wise decisions before entering into marriage in terms of emotional maturity and financial stability; taking responsibilities and limitations; and being there for each other always.

Keywords: *marital satisfaction, Filipino married couples, long-lasting relationship*

No Hiring: A Phenomenological Study on Unemployed Filipino Workers During COVID-19 Crisis

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Abstract

The COVID-19 pandemic has placed everyone's life on pause. Many have been ordered by the government to stay at home. Many Filipino workers were unemployed. This phenomenological study attempts to explore the experiences, well-being, and coping mechanism of unemployed Filipino workers during the COVID-19 pandemic. Data were gathered through a semi-structured interview with six unemployed workers during the pandemic. The four participants were from Bulacan. The other two participants were from Cebu Province. Findings revealed that being unemployed in the COVID-19 crisis did limit them from the resources they need. They experienced having limited food, unable to provide for family necessities and cutting unimportant necessities. Unemployment during the COVID-19 crisis has affected their well-being. They felt dissatisfied. They were unhappy with the situation and it also resulted in negative emotions and feelings. They also felt troubled, low-spirited, and isolated. Their coping mechanism was to depend on their support system like their family, friends, and the people around them. They never lose their faith in God. They were always praying. They have also empowered themselves. It involves making conscious decisions to make positive choices, taking action in advance and being confident with their ability. This study proves that as Filipinos, we may experience different circumstances in life like being unemployed during the pandemic. We may have felt dissatisfied, but still we continued to fight and find that light that will give us hope. We found strength from our family and friends who are our support system, we never lose our faith and we did not forget to affirm ourselves that this will come to an end.

Keywords: *unemployed, well-being, coping mechanism*

Covid-19, Babangon Ako!: A Socio-Emotional Skills-Based Training for Allied Healthcare Students

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Abstract

COVID-19 caused financial, emotional and psychological distress to people worldwide. A needs assessment survey was conducted to a group of allied healthcare students using the four basic needs as variables to assess their needs during this pandemic. The needs assessment result shows that, of the four basic needs, the financial, emotional, and psychological aspects of their well-being that are most affected, which is the main consideration of this study. This study aimed to identify the level of social emotional learning skills of the participants that may affect how they cope with their financial distress during this COVID-19 pandemic, in terms of self-awareness, social awareness, self-management, relationship management and responsible decision-making skills. An intervention program, "COVID-19, Babangon Ako!: A Socio-Emotional Skills-Based Training was conducted using a pre-test posttest design to determine the level of their social emotional skills before and after the intervention program. A paired sample t-test that was conducted to determine the difference between the performance of the participants before and after the intervention program shows that there is a significant increase in the mean score from the result of the pre-test ($M=4.18$, $SD=0.34$) to the post-test result ($M=4.39$, $SD=0.378$, $p(0.001) < 0.05$). The results show that there is enough evidence to show that the "Covid-19, Babangon Ako! program is effective. The improved level of socio-emotional skills of the participants implies that the intervention program is helpful among the participants as they face the COVID-19 pandemic.

Keywords: *socio-emotional skills, covid-19, babangon ako, allied healthcare*

WWW. Jesus And Me: A Spiritual Well-Being Program For Children Ages 10-12 Years Old

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Abstract

The regular social and spiritual routine of children has been abruptly disrupted due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Lockdowns were strictly implemented which affected the church attendance of children. Religious programs on social media catered more to adults than to the children. These affected the spiritual well-being of children whose week-ends centered on worships specifically those programs designed for children. This study looks into the spiritual well-being program for children ages 10-12 years old in Christian churches in the island of Palawan. A total of 18 children, 8 boys and 10 girls, willingly participated in the study assisted by their parents/guardians. In this study, the one-group pretest-posttest design was used with an intervention program entitled “www. Jesus and Me” or treatment in-between tests. A validated spiritual well-being questionnaire for children was administered. The results gathered in the pretest and posttest indicates that the spiritual well-being program resulted in an improvement in the spiritual well-being of the participants after the intervention with $t(17)=2.85$, $p<.05$ having a medium effect size. Religious programs and activities for children are recommended to be continued and improved by church leaders which will help improve and strengthen their spiritual well-being.

Keywords: *spiritual well-being, www. jesus and me, religious programs*

Stress Reset: The Effects of Psychoeducation Program on the Academic Stress Among Sagrada Youth

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Abstract

Academic stress has always been a big concern among the youth in the society. Since the COVID-19 pandemic occurred across countries, a lot of young individuals had been intensely affected, leading to the rapid growth of mental health issues such as anxiety, depression, and even more psychiatric problems regardless of age and background differences. The study aimed to determine the academic stress levels among the youth by implementing a the effects of psychoeducation program on reducing the academic stress of Sagrada youth to assess its effectivity in reducing stress. The sample, selected from a small community, with consisted of eight high school and three college students (N=11). The intervention was implemented in a three-week period with two sessions each. Therefore, The pretest and posttest assessment results on academic stress showed that there is no significant difference which implies that there is no sufficient evidence to prove that the intervention program was effective $t(10) = 1.01$, $p(0.338) > 0.05$. This study recommended that future research should be further conducted with a larger sample size and longer sessions for the psychoeducation program. Demographic profiles may also be considered in the analysis of the academic stress of the students.

Keywords: *psychoeducation program, academic stress, stress reset*

Dear Stress, Let's Break Up: An Intervention Program for Young Adults during Pandemic

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Abstract

The COVID-19 pandemic brought a lot of changes and it affected everyone, especially the young adults. Young adults are said to be the most affected due to the sudden changes of their environment: forced lockdowns and isolation that also create a great negative effect on their emotional and mental health, bringing up mental stress as one of their main concerns. This study focuses on the effects of an intervention program “Dear Stress, Let's Break Up” in reducing the level of stress among young adults during COVID-19 pandemic. A total of 12 young adults from an online virtual community in Puerto Princesa City, Palawan participated in the intervention program. This study used a pretest-posttest design to determine the level of stress of the participants before and after the intervention program. Paired sample t-test was used to determine the difference between the pretest and posttest scores. The results revealed that there was a significant difference between the pretest score 2.99 (0.42) and the posttest score 3.7 (0.46). The mean difference between the pretest score and the posttest is 2.28 with a 95% confidence interval ranging from -0.361 to -0.006. It could be concluded from the findings that the intervention had significant limitations given that it has increased the perceived stress of the participants which could be attributed to unidentified external factors. Recommendations for further studies were discussed.

Keywords: *stress, students, intervention, pandemic*

Sanib Sanayin Kaanib: An Interpersonal Skills Strengthening Program for a Company Church in Puerto Princesa City, Palawan Philippines

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Abstract

Interpersonal skills are important especially in building relationships for a new group of people as to the new convert members of the newly founded company church who are inefficient of these skills, which are crucial component to develop good interpersonal relationship. Thus, this study determines the effect of Sanib Sanayin Kaanib, an intervention program to improve the interpersonal skills of the Seventh-day Adventist church members using the one-group pretest-posttest design using purposive sampling. The result of the study revealed that the church members have poor interpersonal skills. Furthermore, the study revealed that the interpersonal skills of the church members has improved practically although the statistical significance does not show enough evidence. The intervention program can be used to determine its effects to address some limitations of the current study such as time constraints, limited sample size, limited duration of the conduct of the intervention program due to COVID-19 restrictions and related issues.

Keywords: *interpersonal skills, sanib sanayin kaanib. seventh-day adventist*

I Am Valiant: The Effectiveness of Coping Skill Training Program for Children with Anxiety Symptoms

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Abstract

Anxiety among children has increased significantly because of the pandemic and there is a great need to mitigate this problem. One of the feasible mitigations that is feasible is to teach young minds to cope with anxiety. Studies have revealed that a coping skill training program in school settings has reduced symptoms of anxiety. However, there was no evidence that this program is effective among Filipino children. This study aims to investigate whether the I Am Valiant: Coping Skills Training Program can reduce anxiety symptoms among Filipino children. A quasi-one-group pretest-posttest pre-experimental research design with a one-group pretest-posttest was used to investigate the effect of a coping skills program on the respondents' anxiety level. A child anxiety test scale was given to 21 children to identify their levels of anxiety. This served as their baseline date before they were subjected to the Coping Skills Training Program. A post-test was given to determine whether the levels of anxiety had changed. Paired t-test analysis showed that there is a significant reduction in the overall anxiety levels among the children who had undergone the intervention program. Therefore, a coping skill training program is effective as a mitigating factor to reduce the anxiety symptoms among Filipino children.

Keywords: *coping skills training program, symptoms of anxiety, filipino children*

Effects of Online Gaming During Pandemic: A Literature Review

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Abstract

This paper analyzes on the effects of using games during the pandemic, since people cannot go out during the first year of the pandemic and cannot socialize. People find alternative solutions to communicate with others and have activities that they can do while talking in communication devices. This study will help determine the effects of online gaming during the pandemic and determine the types of games that people play in the online setting. Also, it will determine the good and bad effects on people who play online games during pandemic. In this study the found in google and google scholar, there were twenty journals and three articles that were used in this study. The study focused on journals and articles that supports the effects of online gaming during pandemic and the types of games that are being played during the duration of the pandemic. The result of the study showed that the effects, positive effects include it can be used as a form of relaxation, it can also be an avenue for open communication especially for individuals who are shy, and it can also improve attention span. However, there is also a negative effect which says that it can lead to behavioral problems, academic issues and sleeping problems. As for the types of games that people play in the online setting there are six types of games like MMO or Massively Multiplayer Online game, Action-Adventure games, Puzzle games, Educational games, Role-Playing games, and Sports-themed games. In conclusion, the effects would vary from person to person because not everyone will experience the same effect while playing video games. This activity can also help alleviate boredom while the pandemic is ongoing.

Keywords: *online gaming, literature review*

A Multi-Case Study of Parent-Child Relationship among Single-Parent and Cohabiting Families: A Basis For Psychoeducation

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Abstract

Family is regarded as the most basic social unit, which provides love and affection to the children. However, the family continues to be reinvented and transformed that exist in many forms including single-parent families and cohabiting families. Anchored on family system theory, this study claims that each member plays a specific role and must follow certain rules. As an individual affect the other members that can lead to either balance or dysfunction. A qualitative case study was conducted among six (6) modern families. Three (3) are single-parent families and three (3) are cohabiting-parent families. The participants were purposively selected from regions in Luzon, Philippines. Participants were asked semi-structured questions through face-to-face interviews, represented by a parent and an adolescent. They were separately asked to identify experienced conflicts with each other and how they resolved them. Data were analyzed using the thematic analysis. Findings reveal that Filipino modern families describe their parent-child relationship as ambivalent, avoidant, and secure relationship. Seven themes emerged on the conflicts experienced by modern families, namely, parental absence, parental attention, financial scarcity, guilt, authority, miscommunication, and concern for legitimation. Compromising style resolution, avoiding style resolution, and collaborating style resolution were the themes that emerged regarding how they resolved the conflict. These themes on the parent-child relationship of the modern Filipino families, conflict experienced, and their resolutions could be used in psychoeducation to be utilized by parents and adolescents in building healthy relationships and in raising awareness to couples preparing to build a family.

Keywords: *parent-child relationship, family, conflict, resolution, single-parent, cohabiting-parent*

Relationship of Self-Compassion and Social Anxiety Among Education and Theology Students in a Faith-based University

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Abstract

This study examined the relationship between self-compassion and social anxiety among students (n = 56) under the Education and Theology programs in a faith-based university in Cavite. It also aimed to determine whether gender and year level would yield any significant difference in the level of self-compassion and social anxiety among the respondents. Simple random sampling was utilized in selecting the desired sample. The measures used in the study include the Self-compassion scale – short form (SCS-SF) and Social Anxiety Questionnaire for Adults (SAQ-A30). The result shows that students have moderate self-compassion and experience a low level of social anxiety. The level of self-compassion is negatively correlated to social anxiety. Further, no significant difference in the level of self-compassion and social anxiety was found when gender and year level were considered.

Keywords: *self-compassion, social anxiety, faith-based university*

Love Expressions in the Time of Community Quarantine

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Abstract

The global pandemic has greatly compressed the lives of everyone, affecting not only the lifestyles and businesses, but also how to keep relationships connected. Through this study, the researchers identified how the participants this time of during the community quarantine expressed their love towards their family and explored the importance of expressing it. The participants of this study were chosen through convenience sampling. The data were gathered through interviews with eight participants who ranged ranging from 20 to 63 years old. The researchers examined the data through thematic analysis. The researchers found that the situation helped the participants realize the importance of showing love to their families as they expressed their love through physical and emotional ways and as they tried to stick together through frequent digital communications. In return, the respondents received love from their families with tangible responses through gifts, acts of services, and physical gestures, as well as intangible responses through emotional support and deep concern. Some also testified that they experienced the mix of the intangible and tangible love responses from their families. In addition, the participants understood and stated how it is important to express love as it enriches and promotes effects that are not only for the self, but also for others and humanity.

Keywords: *love expression, community quarantine, pandemic*

A Qualitative Phenomenological Study on the Experiences of Parents with Gay Child

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Abstract

Parenting has become challenging these past decades. However, there is an additional challenge when parents have gay children. The shortage of psychological research on the parents' experiences with gay children led to the conduct of this study. This phenomenological study addressed the following research questions: 1) What are the experiences of Filipino Parents with the gay child? 2) What do parents feel when their children reveal their gender identity? 3) What are the changes in the relationship between the parents and the child after coming out?, 4) What are the challenges of the parents with a gay child? This qualitative, phenomenological study involved 14 participants through snowball sampling, who's ages ranges from 40-72 years old with identified gay children who were 18 years and above. Themes were generated for each research question. Six themes emerged from the experience of parents with gay child, namely, indirect coming out, direct coming out, denial, acceptance, acknowledgement, and guidance. Parents felt helplessness, disappointment, happiness, and anger after their child came out to them. The results of this study indicated that the relationship between the parents and the child changed after having found out that the child is gay. Their relationship either became distant or even closer than before. Furthermore, parents were challenged by the independence, negative peer influences, discrimination, and negative attitude of their child. The conclusion researchers drew from the participants' accounts is that Filipinos differed a little in their experience as parents of a gay child. Regardless of different circumstances, parents will always care for their child.

Keywords: *gay, indirect coming out, direct coming out, denial, acceptance, acknowledgement, guidance*

Effects of Social Media on the Body Image of Adolescents: A Systematic Review

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Abstract

Adolescence is a time of tremendous change in physical appearance. Many adolescents, may it be male or female, report dissatisfaction with their body shape and size. Forming one's body image is a complex process, influenced by family, peers, and for this digital era, social media. This study employed the review of related literature of 20 scientific journals and articles from Google on social media usage, the positive effects of social media on male/female adolescents' body image, and the negative effects of social media on male/female adolescents' body image. The data found was based on analysis of the results of the gathered journals where the effects of social media on body image were explored using different research methods. Multiple research show that students who were exposed to fitspiration images felt worse about themselves and their bodies compared to the individuals who viewed neutral images. However, the researchers remind the readers that limitations of these studies need to be kept in mind when interpreting the findings. Psychology practitioners, school personnel, pediatricians, and other adults must work to promote media education and make media healthier for young people.

Keywords: *social media, body image, adolescents*

Quarantine Trends: A Phenomenological Study on the New Normal Craze

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Abstract

COVID-19 pandemic provoked a delay in everyone's typical day-to-day lives. The government implemented community lockdowns that forced many to remain inside their houses. Their only means of spending time was through TikTok and collecting plants known as the Quarantine Trends under the "New Normal Craze". This phenomenological qualitative study explore the participants' perceptions on how using Tiktok and collecting plants affect their well-being, the problem of being deeply immersed in them, and an understanding of how these trends show Filipino character during adversity. The participants of the study were purposively selected. Data were gathered online through a semi-structured interview with three participants from each category. A total of six respondents were included in the study. The researchers examined the data through thematic analysis. Respondents stated that following quarantine trends relieve stress that contributes to their well-being. Moreover, they testified that the problem of being deeply immersed are dissatisfaction, losing track of time, and addiction. In addition, participants stated that quarantine trends show the Filipino character of being optimistic, friendly, and responsible during adversity. The study implies that being mindful of the quarantine trends is needed to evaluate their influence on one's physical, social, and mental well-being.

Keywords: *quarantine trends, well-being, new normal*

Students' School-Home Balance During the Covid-19 Pandemic: A Phenomenology

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Abstract

Numerous problems and changes have been reported and experienced by students forced to study from home due to the unexpected surge in health concerns around the COVID-19 Pandemic. The study aims to better understand the students' difficulties while studying online, how their coping strategies help them overcome the challenges they face, and how to balance home and school life. This qualitative research study included five tertiary students, aged 20–21 and living at home, who agreed to participate in one-on-one interviews. This study found that the majority of participants appeared to respond positively to this new way of learning. Most participants practice time management in order to maintain a healthy balance between school and home life. The challenges range from lack of motivation, ineffective ways of learning, responsibilities at home, and health problems. The participants have learned how to cope with their problems in the areas of organization, recreation, reinforcement, and social and spiritual support, as well as how to deal with stress.

Keywords: *school-home balance, COVID-19 pandemic, challenges, coping*

Uno sa Lahat: A Phenomenological Study on the Silent Battles of Eldest Children in Filipino Households

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Abstract

In a Filipino family, the eldest children are given significantly more responsibility than their younger siblings. Reprimanding, protecting, and leading the little ones are their tasks. They are expected to set a good example, even at the expense of their mental wellbeing and autonomy. When this responsibility is no longer voluntary but is imposed on the eldest child, it has the potential to obstruct the child's development by imposing age-inappropriate duties. This qualitative research study was conducted on six eldest children aged 21–25 who agreed to have one-on-one virtual interviews with the researchers to acquire a comprehensive understanding of the struggles of firstborn children as children and adults, the coping skills they used to adjust to their circumstances, and the possible effect on their mental health. This study found that most parents expected their eldest children to be the role models for their younger siblings and act as stand-in parents with or without the presence of a parental figure. The pressure this role exerts has detrimental implications on the individual's life, both socially and emotionally. The majority of responders report experiencing symptoms of depression, rumination, and reservation when they cope with personal or family issues, all of which add to their responsibilities as the eldest. The respondents utilize problem-focused and emotion-focused coping styles. The researchers also noticed the normality of emotional and instrumental parentification in Filipino households, with children deeming it normal and part of their family role.

Keywords: *eldest children, struggles, parentification, coping style*

The Effects of Psycho Spiritual Program on Emotional Health of the Youth

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Abstract

There has been a lot of research about the impact of integration of spirituality in physical health and mental health, but specifically not much about the emotional health of Filipino youth. The study explored the effects of Psycho-spiritual program on emotional health of the youth. The demographic profile: sex and age were considered in this research study. The research study tried to figure out assess the level of the emotional health of the respondents, before and after the intervention program. Furthermore, the study also figured out determine the significant difference in the level of emotional health of the participants based on the pretest and posttest data. The results of the study show that the overall pretest emotional score is $M=3.26(SD=0.405)$ and that the posttest emotional health score is $M=3.30(SD=0.388)$ which show that the respondents have moderate emotional health level. The study reveals that there is no significant difference in the pretest emotional health and post-test emotional health scores ($t=0.568$, $df=15$ and, $p=0.679$). Additionally, the study shows that the level of emotional health is the same regardless of their age and sex. The study implies that the respondents' emotional health is the same even after the intervention.

Keywords: *psycho-spiritual program, emotional health, youth*

Stress Reduction Program for Families Living In “Pamayanang Rural”

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Abstract

This study focuses on adults living in “pamayanang rural” areas of Palawan, where they participate in a stress reduction program. The objective of this study is to ascertain the level of stress among adult family members by pre - and post-intervention assessments and to lower their stress levels through the administration of a stress management program tailored to their current condition. The researcher of this study selected individuals aged 18 years and older to assess their stress levels. The researcher distributed questionnaires in the Filipino language to a total of ten individuals. A paired t-test analysis revealed a substantial reduction in total stress levels among intervention program participants ($t=6.081, df=9, p=.001$). This study proposes that families living in marginalized communities such as ‘pamayanang rural’ understand stress and how to manage it.

Keywords: *stress, “pamayanang rural”, Stress Reduction Program*

Caught in a Cross Fire: Campaign Speeches of President Rodrigo Roa Duterte

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Abstract

The study is a critical discourse analysis of President Rodrigo Roa Duterte's campaign speeches. Generally, it aimed to analyze PRRD's campaign speeches with the purpose of establishing the discursive patterns. The study employed the descriptive-qualitative design which utilized Critical Discourse Analysis, anchored with Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) by Halliday. Results show the highest frequency of the following lexico-grammatical features: modals will, would, should, and shall; pronoun I (me); and verb tense present simple. Results also reveal that verbal process constitutes the highest in terms of transitivity, while it is positive median politeness for modality. Also, the analysis reveals that the informative, regulatory, and instrumental are the dominant functions of language used by PRRD. Based on the findings of the study, it can be concluded that PRRD stressed his campaign speeches with willingness, determination, certainty, and fortitude, with greater involvement of himself; PRRD have gone extra-mile to attack the personalities of the other parties for self-projection and self-promotion, along with the expression of enthusiasm, optimism, and determination, to elicit support from the populace; and PRRD focused on neutralizing the asymmetrical power relations that existed between him and the electorate, but with the emphasis of control, and needs of his countrymen.

Keywords: *critical discourse analysis, campaign speech, transitivity, modality, language functions, lexicogrammar, discourse features*

Phonological Features of Manobo Spoken in Davao Occidental

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Abstract

The study provides a description of the phonological features projected in Manobo that is spoken in Jose Abad Santos, Davao Occidental as an effort to monitor the status and vitality of the language. In eliciting the segmental and suprasegmental features, the respondents read the questionnaire, a pre-determined word list of Cebuano vocabularies and sentences, and it was documented through audio-recording. The transcribed words were rated through International Phonetic Alphabet symbols. For the suprasegmental features, those focused on length, stress, and intonation in statement form and in answering WH/Yes-No questions. The study identified a total of 42 phonemic units in Manobo language's phonetic code: nine (9) vocoids, four (4) vocoid chains, 15 contoids, four (4) contoid-cluster, and 10 supra-segmental phonemes. Also, factor such as age somewhat affect their phonological features. Native speakers were observed borrowing words from the dominant languages –Bisaya, Tagalog, and English, clipping some of the native words, and code-switching to other language in their speech. Finally, the paper echoes the call for future studies of Manobo morphophonemic features of various Manobo speakers.

Keywords: *phonological features, vitality of language, segmental, suprasegmental*

Job Insecurity, Home Environment and Mental Well-being of Filipino Seafarers as Mediated by Resiliency During the COVID-19 Pandemic

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Abstract

Issues surrounding mental well-being of seafarers are becoming a global concern. This study aimed to explain the relationship between Job Insecurity, Home Environment and Mental Well-being of Filipino Seafarers as mediated by Resiliency during COVID-19 Pandemic. This study utilizes a descriptive-mediation correlation research design. Structural Equation Modeling Multiple Regression Analysis was used to identify the total effect, direct effect and indirect effect of job insecurity, and home environment to mental well-being and when resiliency was added as mediating variable. Three hundred eighty (n=380) seafarers from various seafaring training company were requested to participate in this study. Results shows that Job Insecurity negatively predict mental well-being ($\beta=-3.34$, $z=-2.49$, $p<0.013$) while home environment is a significant predictor of mental well-being ($\beta=5.592$, $z=-3.419$, $p<.001$). Analyzing the indirect effect results reveal that Resiliency does not mediate the relationship between Home Environment and Mental Well-being ($\beta=.1131$, $z=-0.443$, $p=0.657$), while Resiliency positively affect Mental Well-being ($\beta=.514$, $z=25.326$, $p<.001$). Recommendations to lessen level of Cognitive Job insecurity and strengthening Home Environment of Seafarers was emphasized.

Keywords: *job insecurity, home environment, resiliency and mental well-being*

Parented By Same-Sex: The Case of A Filipino Adolescent

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Abstract

Adolescence is one of the crucial life stages that later lead to the formation of one's identity through the incorporation of their own perception and interactions with people outside themselves. Taking that into account, this study aims to provide a meaningful representation of the life of an adolescent with same-sex parents and how he perceived his present situation. The purpose of this research is to help adolescents like him be understood better and let their struggles come to light as they overcome the adolescence stage. To address the goal of this paper, a case study method was utilized to extract information based on the participant's own point of view. A 15-year old male adolescent parented by both females participated in this study. After an initial interview, three (3) follow-up semi-structured interviews were conducted along with two (2) interview sessions with one of his parents for triangulation purposes. Data were then transcribed and were placed in a table to be analyzed through an Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis (IPA) method. Furthermore, data were validated through the use of member checking. The results suggested themes concerning the life of an adolescent that is parented by same-sex. These themes are associated with school bullying, high parental control, absence of a father-figure and confusion. The adolescent reported feeling supported and disheartened. Being with friends of same-sex and self-determination were the important influences to the development of gender identity. The strategies used to cope in his unique family structure were found to be diversion and acceptance. These themes were further discussed in this study.

Keywords: *adolescent, same-sex parents, case study*

An Assessment Study on the Residential House Wiring Installation of Cabaruan Manganip, Danglas, Abra

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Abstract

This study was started to assess the wiring installation design of the residential houses of Cabaruan Manganip, Danglas, Abra on January 2021, particularly the bedroom, dining room, comfort room, kitchen, and perimeter wiring design profile of the dwellings. There were sixty (60) households that served as respondents of the were assessed in this study. The researcher used the checklist of investigation. Prior to the conduct of the study, the researcher sought the approval of the barangay captain of Cabaruan Manganip, Danglas, Abra and ensured safety protocol. The researcher asked the residents' permission to conduct in their respective households. The researcher made the survey by personally listing the different wiring installation design in the identified houses of the respondents personally. Tabulation of the data gathered was done. Frequency counts and percentages were used to determine the wiring installation design of the residential houses of Cabaruan Manganip, Danglas, Abra. In the different wiring installation design of the findings, the following conclusions were drawn: As a result of the two days investigation specifically wiring connection design profile at Barangay Cabaruan Manganip, Danglas, Abra, it was found out that the entire wiring installation design was "Satisfactory" with sixty (60) respondents and a total average of 68.81%. It was also found out that their houses had been engineered with their electrical system so they have passed on their wiring installation of Barangay Cabaruan Manganip, Danglas, Abra. Based on the findings and conclusion, the researcher hereby recommend:

1. Respondents should secure their electric wiring inside their houses or different parts of the house. So they can prevent an accident like touch a conductor with worn out insulator especially when there are kids in the family.
2. Respondents of Barangay Cabaruan Manganip, Danglas, Abra should use the new and safer circuit breaker. Circuit breaker is safer than the fuse.

Keywords: *electrical, wiring installation, safety, profiling, electrical system.*

