

BIBLIOGRAPHY

SACLA, EDELYN G. APRIL 2007. An Assessment of Transferee of College of Agriculture, Benguet State University. Benguet State University, La Trinidad, Benguet.

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ABSTRACT

The study was conducted to determine the trends in the transferee out rates from 1998-1999. For the College of Agriculture at Benguet State University. The study also determined the general profile of the transferee out according to gender, degree programs, year level, semester and province.

Data were gathered from the student records of 1998-2005 at Registrar's Office.

The finding shows that from 1998-2005, the Bachelor of Science in Agriculture has the highest rate of transferee out while the Bachelor of Science in Development Communication had the lowest rate. Majority of the transferee out are females, are second years and occur more during the first semester. Majority of transferee out came from province of Ilocos Region followed by students Ifugao.

It is therefore recommended that Benguet State University school should conduct orientation seminars and other activities that will help the freshmen in their transition. From the high school to college in order to minimize number of transferee out.

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INTRODUCTION

Rationale

Due to the continuing tuition hikes, more students enrolled in private college and universities are forced to transfer to state institutions. But the State Universities and Colleges (SUC's) are faced by similar problems not only are they few and their enrolment quotas is limited but they are also haunted by increase in tuition and other fees thus, forcing many state scholars to leave (Ramota, 2005).

The transfer of college students enrolled in private schools to state universities and college over the last decades had increased as shown in CHED records. In 1980, only 10% of college students were studying in SUC's. By 1994, the number went up to 21% and in school year 2002-2003, it already accounted for 34% of tertiary population (CHED, 2005).

Many college students have been transferring to SUC's in recent years because of the continuous and persistent tuition and miscellaneous fee hikes in private school as mandated by the education Act in 1982.

This is aggravated by the low priority that government places on state education as manifested not only by constantly chopping down education budgets but also by reducing the number of public tertiary schools in the country. From 271 in 1996, the number of public tertiary institutions was done to only 173 by 2002 (CHED, 2005).

There are several reasons why students leave college because, they either find academic program too hard, lack the proper study habits or motivation, fall victim to the temptations of the college environment, or simply for pre-existing personal reasons.



Parents can no longer afford to send their children to school because of the increase of prices of our common needs and services. Parents will be upset to pay increasing tuition fee of their children. Another reason from dropping out is the enrolment size, grade span and lack of preparation from the transition of high school to college.

Statement of the Problem

The study is centered on tracing of students who transfer out at the College of Agriculture, Benguet State University from 1998-2005. The researcher will seek to answer the following question:

What is the rate and trends of students transferees from 1998-2005 according to:

- a. Gender
- b. Year level
- c. Degree programs
- d. Academic year
- e. Province

Objectives of the Study

The study sought to determine the rate and trends of student transferee from 1998-2005 according to:

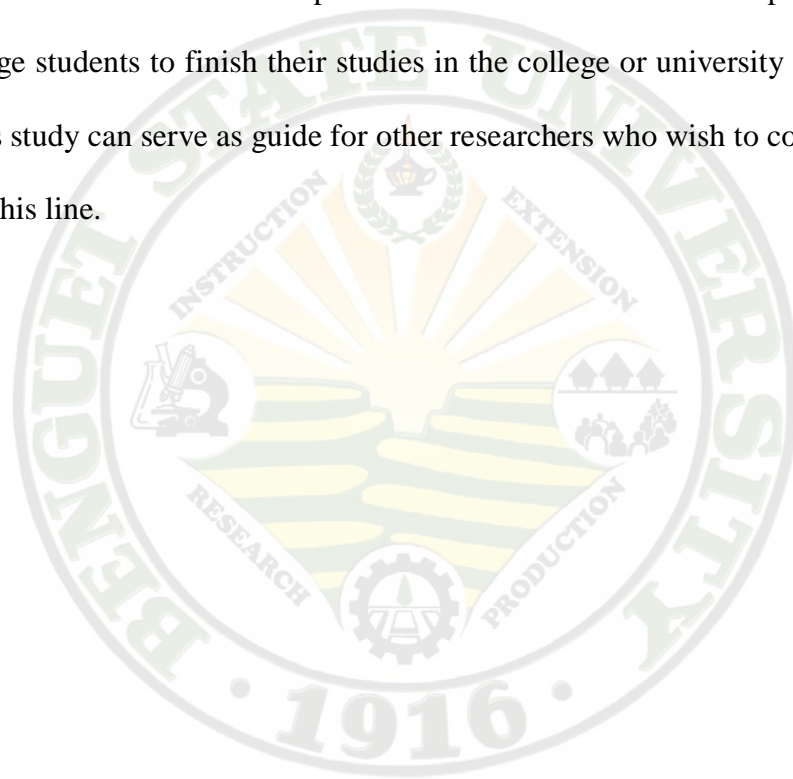
- a. Gender
- b. Year level
- c. Degree program
- d. Academic year



e. Province

Importance of the Study

This study is conducted to determine the number of students going out of the College of Agriculture. The results of this study will serve as a guide for the administrative office of BSU in planning and formulating rules and policies and also for executives in the academe for the improvement of curriculum or developing activity that will encourage students to finish their studies in the college or university as a whole. In addition, this study can serve as guide for other researchers who wish to conduct a further study along this line.



REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Importance of Education

School is place that brings today's Filipino teenage most happiness (Erickson, 2000 as cited by Bulatlat, 2004). More than ever before school one thing that brings them the most satisfaction.

Education as indispensable to achieving economic success, civic responsibilities and social cohesion (Matsura, 2003). He further stresses that education's central role in societal development has been restated in recent thinking on economic development for higher quality growth.

Dumantay (1998) said that through education that values can be enhanced, integrated and inculcated in young. He further stated that the foundation of student's personal qualities, values and attitudes lies in the nurture/care during infancy.

College Education

Padtoc (2004) said that entering to college is an experience, but for some it may be terrifying because of the changes and tensions.

Dacalos (2002) stated that college life besets with an overwhelming assortment of changes. The process of adjustments is thus a serious concern of students in order for them to cope and meet the demand of those changes.

Yapp (1970) said that anxieties of various kinds are common among college students. A study of Spielberger (1968) as cited by Yapp (1970) found that anxiety has little effect at the lowest and highest level of academic talent. Within the middle range of intellectual ability, however, anxiety interferes markedly with successful college



performance. In addition, to poor classroom performance, comparatively more anxious students who left the university for their reason.

Since the attrition rates are greater during the first few weeks of school year amend college freshmen, the first two to six weeks is a critical time of adjustment. A study by Cangani and Kowlaski (1990) showed that 75% of high school graduates in the United States- more than in any other nation in the world- enroll in an institution of higher education. However, 40% of freshmen drop-outs, most within the first year and many within the first week.

Young Students Today

According to Pangilinan (2002) youth today is no other generation has had so much access to so much information. No other generation has faced a world so complex and fearful. No other generation has been confronted by so much violence... violence in all its naked mutant forms. No other generation has seen so many institutions break faith- marriage, family, government, and church. This generation is hard put to name heroes. It is almost an alien concept. It is any wonder that many of our young people seem so cynical and jaded, that the future is not a concept that excites them... or that it seem so difficult to their trust and respect.



METHODOLOGY

Locale of the Study

This study was conducted at Benguet State University, particularly at the Office of the Registrar on November 2006 to January 2007.

Figure 1 shows the layout of Benguet State University. The research work was done at the administrative building (Admin) and case college studied was the College of Agriculture (CA).

Respondents of the Study

The source of information/data were the clerks/staff assign in the registrar's office who are in charge of the students records and the Director of Admission.

Data Collection

Aside from the information gathered from the staff of the Office of Registrar, information gathered from them were validated from the records of the students. Record/individual folders of the students were scanned.

Data Gathered

Records on the total numbers of enrollees of the different courses and number of transferees according to sex, degree course, semester , year level, and province of origin were gathered.



Data Analysis

Data gathered were tabulated and analyzed descriptive analysis such as frequency counts, percentages, and means.



RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Transferee Out Rate per Academic Year

Table 1 shows that there was a total of 19,277 enrollees from school year 1998 – 2005. From the total of enrollees, there are 323 students who transferred out from 1998 – 2005 with a total percentage of 12.02%. As shown in the table, the highest percentage (2.36%) of transferee out was observed in academic year 1998-1999. this is followed by academic year 2000-2001 with 1.89% and 1.87% in academic year 2004-2005. The rate of increase in transferee out of the college was highest in academic year 2000-2001. The mean was computed at 46.14%.

Table 1. College of Agriculture transferee out rate per academic year, 1998-2005

ACADEMIC YEAR	FREQUENCY	TOTAL CA ENROLLED	PERCENTAGE	RATE
1998-1999	59	2,495	2.36	-
1999-2000	31	2,808	1.10	-.53
2000-2001	53	2,791	1.89	.72
2001-2002	55	3,080	1.78	-.06
2002-2003	53	3,084	1.71	-.04
2003-2004	34	2,986	1.31	-.23
2004-2005	38	2,031	1.87	.43
TOTAL	323	19,277	12.02	0.29
MEAN			46.14	



Transferee Out as to Courses per Academic Year

From the four courses at the College of Agriculture, Bachelor of Science in Agriculture (BSA) have the highest total of enrollees at 14,546 from year 1998-2005. Out of the 14,547 students there are 237 who transfer out from 1998-2005. As shown in Table 2a academic year 2004-2005 had the highest percentage of transferee out, followed by academic year 1998-1999 at 1.90% and closely followed by academic year 2000-2001 at 1.87%. As to the rate of transferee out in each academic year rate will decrease and it will increase again in the next academic year. The overall total percentage of transferee out is 11.84% and the mean is 33.85.

Under the Bachelor of Science in Agribusiness (BSAB), the total enrollees is 2,334 from 1998-2005. There are 27 students who transferred out 1998-2005. As shown in Table 2b, academic year 1998-1999 have the highest percentage at 2%, followed by 2003-2004 at 1.88% and 1.60% in academic year 2001-2002. The trend on rate of transferee out from 1998-2001 decreased and for the next 2 years it increased. The mean is 3.28% and the total percentage of transferee out is 8.21%.

Bachelor of Science in Development Communication (BSDC) was only implemented in year 1999. During the first implementation, there were 60 enrollees (Table 2c). The tables shows that there are 1,318 enrolled in BSDC from 1999-2005 and a total of 12 transferee out. The average transferee out was computed to be 1.7% and 4.72 was the overall percentage of transferee out. The great occurrence of transferee out was observed in academic year 2002-2003 at 1.54%.

Under the Diploma of Agro-forestry (DAF), there are 1,078 enrollees from 1998-2005 and a total of 47 transferred out. Table 2d shows that academic year 1998-1999



had the highest percentage of transferee out at 9.79%. The average transferee out was computed at 30.9% with an average rate of 9.61. The mean was computed at 6.71.

Table 2a. Distribution of transferee out in Bachelor of Science in Agriculture as to academic year

ACADEMIC YEAR	FREQUENCY	TOTAL ENROLLED	PERCENTAGE	RATE
1998-1999	40	2,103	1.90	-
1999-2000	29	2,314	1.25	-.34
2000-2001	40	2,139	1.87	.50
2001-2002	36	2,334	1.54	-.18
2002-2003	37	2,259	1.63	-.06
2003-2004	25	2,210	1.13	-.31
2004-2005	30	1,188	2.52	1.23
TOTAL	237	14,547	11.84	1.02
MEAN	33.85			



Table 2b. Distribution of transferee out in Bachelor of Science on Agribusiness from 1998-2005

ACADEMIC YEAR	FREQUENCY	TOTAL ENROLLED	PERCENTAGE	RATE
1998-1999	5	249	2	-
1999-2000	1	256	0.39	-0.80
2000-2001	2	354	0.56	.44
2001-2002	6	373	1.60	1.86
2002-2003	4	411	0.97	-.39
2003-2004	6	319	1.88	.94
2004-2005	3	372	0.81	-.57
TOTAL	23	2,224	8.21	1.48
MEAN	3.28			

Table 2c. Distribution of transferee out in Bachelor of Science in Development Communication from 1998-2005

ACADEMIC YEAR	FREQUENCY	TOTAL ENROLLED	PERCENTAGE	RATE
1998-1999	-	-	-	-
1999-2000	-	66	-	-
2000-2001	1	136	0.73	-
2001-2002	2	221	0.90	.23
2002-2003	4	260	1.54	.71
2003-2004	1	309	0.32	-.79
2004-2005	4	326	1.23	2.84
TOTAL	12	1,318	4.72	2.99
MEAN	1.71			



Table 2d. Distribution of transferee out in Diploma of Agroforestry from 1998-2005

ACADEMIC YEAR	FREQUENCY	TOTAL ENROLLED	PERCENTAGE	RATE
1998-1999	14	143	9.79	-
1999-2000	1	172	0.58	-.94
2000-2001	10	162	6.17	9.64
2001-2002	11	154	7.14	.16
2002-2003	8	154	5.19	-.27
2003-2004	2	148	1.35	-.74
2004-2005	1	145	0.68	-.50
TOTAL	47	1,078	30.9	7.35
MEAN	6.71			

Transferee Out as to Sex and Academic Year

Table 3 shows that during the period of 1998-2005, there were more females 13.08% than males 11.13% who transferred out. The transferee rate per year is greater in males. Among the females, occurrence of transferee out was highest in academic year 1998-1999 at 2.51% while for males this was observed in academic year 2000-2001 at 2.48% followed by academic year 1998-1999 at 2.19%. The average transferee out in female was computed at 27.28% and 18.85% in male and the overall transferee out percentage from 1998-2005 in female was computed to be 13.08% and 11.13%.



Table 3. Distribution of transferee out according to sex for academic year 1998-2005

ACADEMIC YEAR	GENDER							
	FEMALE				MALE			
	F	TE	%	RATE	F	TE	%	RATE
1998-1999	33	1,310	2.51	-	26	1,185	2.19	-
1999-2000	16	1,573	1.01	-.60	15	1,235	1.21	-.45
2000-2001	24	1,622	1.48	.47	29	1,169	2.48	1.27
2001-2002	33	1,832	1.80	.22	22	1,250	1.76	-.72
2002-2003	34	1,827	1.86	.03	19	1,257	1.51	-.14
2003-2004	33	1,667	1.98	.06	13	1,319	0.99	-.34
2004-2005	30	1,226	2.44	.23	8	805	0.99	0
TOTAL	191	11,051	13.08	0.41	132	8,220	11.13	-0.38
MEAN	27.28				18.85			

TE – Total Enrolled

Transferee Out According to Semester per Academic Year

Benguet State University has 2 semesters per year. Table 4 shows that there were more transferee out during the first semester than in the second semester. The highest occurrence of transferee out for the first semester was observed in academic year 2004-2005 at 2.70% and for the second semester, it was observed in academic year 1998-1999 at 2.43%. The mean rate for the second semester has 27.42% and 18.71% for the second semester. The total percentage of transferee out for the first semester was 13.48% and 10.04% for the second semester.



Table 4. Distribution of transferee out according to semester for academic year 1998-2005

ACADEMIC YEAR	SEMESTER							
	FIRST SEM				SECOND SEM			
	F	TE	%	Rate	F	TE	%	Rate
1998-1999	80	1,301	2.30	-	29	1,194	2.43	-
1999-2000	11	1,453	0.76	-.67	20	1,355	1.48	-.40
2000-2001	34	1,459	2.33	2.07	19	1,332	1.43	-.03
2001-2002	31	1,706	1.82	-.22	24	1,376	1.74	.22
2002-2003	33	1,630	2.02	.11	20	1,454	1.36	-.22
2003-2004	23	1,482	1.55	-.23	11	1,504	0.73	0.46
2004-2005	30	1,111	2.70	.74	9	900	0.87	.19
TOTAL	192	10,142	13.48	1.8	131	9,135	10.04	-0.7
MEAN	27.42				18.71			



Transferee Out as to Year Level per Academic Year

Courses offered by the College of Agriculture, Benguet State University is a four year degree courses except for the Diploma on Agroforestry. Second years had the highest number of transferee out (166) followed by the first year (82).

Table 5 shows that academic years, 1998-1999 had the highest percentage at 1.80%. The total transferee out percentage was computed at 9.63 with a mean of 11.71%. For the second years, academic year 1998-1999 had the highest percentage at 5.84% followed by 2004 – 2005 at 5.67%. The total percentage of transferee out was computed at 26.3% with a mean of 23.71. For the third years, academic years 1998-1999 had the highest percentage of transferee out at 2.10%. The average transferee out was computed 7.14% and the overall percentage was computed at 10.25%. The highest occurrence of transferee out was for fourth years was during the academic year 2004-2005 at 1%. The overall percentage was computed at 3.64% and the total average was computed at 3.57%.

Transferee Out as to the Province of Origin in Academic Year 1998-2005

Students of Benguet State University come from different provinces. But majority of the students are from the Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR). Some are even coming from Visayas and Tagalog region for the academic year 1998-2005. For the period of 1998-2005, majority of the transferee out students come from Ilocos Region. The mean transferee out rate is 4.95%. Students from Ifugao follow this with a mean drop out rate of 4.10.



By academic year, 12.69% of students from Ilocos region transferred out in 2003-2004. For Ifugao, academic year 2000-2001 registered the highest transferee rate at 13.04%

In terms of number of students, transferee out is clearly observed that Benguet and Mt. Province had the highest enrolment size.



Table 5. Distribution of transferee out according to year level per academic year 1998-2005

ACADEMIC YEAR	YEAR LEVEL															
	1 st Year				2 nd Year				3 rd Year				4 th Year			
	F	TE	%	Rate	F	TE	%	Rate	F	TE	%	Rate	F	TE	%	Rate
1998-1999	13	721	1.80	-	32	548	5.84	-	9	428	2.10	-	5	798	0.63	-
1999-2000	8	1,029	0.77	-.57	16	663	2.41	-.59	4	521	0.77	-.63	3	595	0.50	-.21
2000-2001	12	873	1.37	.78	27	827	3.26	.35	9	445	2.02	1.62	5	646	0.77	.54
2001-2002	17	972	1.75	.28	29	726	3.99	.22	7	711	0.98	-.51	2	673	0.29	-.62
2002-2003	16	835	1.92	.09	25	794	3.15	-.21	10	576	1.74	.78	2	879	0.22	-.24
2003-2004	12	817	1.47	-.23	14	706	1.98	-.37	6	614	0.98	-.44	2	849	0.231	.05
2004-2005	4	728	0.55	-.63	23	405	5.67	1.86	5	301	1.66	.69	6	597	1	3.35
TOTAL	82	5,975	11.71	0.28	1.06	4,669	26.3	1.26	50	3,596	10.25	1.51	25	5,037	3.64	2.87
MEAN	11.71				26.71				7.14				3.57			



Table 6. Distribution of transferee out according to province of origin

REGIO N/ PROV.	1998-1999			1999-2000			2000-2001			2001-2002			2002-2003			2003-2004			2004-2005			MEAN	
	F	TE	%	F	TE	%	F	TE	%	F	TE	%	F	TE	%	F	TE	%	F	TE	%		
Abra	1	56	1.79	-	56	-	-	60	-	-	68	-	-	65	-	-	62	-	-	32	-	0.25	
Baguio	3	92	3.26	-	174	-	1	126	0.79	5	120	4.16	6	118	5.08	2	61	3.27	6	96	6.25	3.25	
Benguet	2	1,00	2.28	1	993	1.40	2	996	2.81	3	1,09	3.02	3	1,04	2.87	1	1,01	1.57	2	760	3.42	2.48	
	3	5		4			9			3	1		0	2		6	5		6				
Ilocos Region			7.40		66	4.54		61	1.63			6.09			2.35			12.6		42	-	4.95	
Ifugao	4	54		3			1			5	82		2	85		8	63	9	-		42	-	4.10
			10.8		71	1.40		46	13.0			3.48			-						42	-	
Mt.Prov.	4	37		1			6		4	3	86		-	89		-	60	-	-		562	-	0.989
			2.38		759	0.79		760				0.60			0.64								
Nueva Viscaya	1	755		6			1		1.31	5	833		6	934		4	776	0.51	-				
	8						0																
			6.66		70	4.28		52				1.23			2.53						53	-	2.36
Kalinga	3	45		3					-	1	81		2	79		1	54	1.85	-		41	7.31	3.87
					65	6.15	-	58				2.59			1.26								
Tarlac	-	50		4					6.89	2	77		1	79		1	61	1.63	3				
					58	-	4	45				-			-						34	-	0.31
Isabela	-	39		-					2.22	-	31		-	34		-	38	-	-				
			1.69		79	-	1	67				-			1.49						50	6	1.31
Visayas	1	59		-					-	-	68		1	67		-	65	-	3				
			5.55		78	-	-	82				-			2.38						55	-	1.33
Tagalog Region	2	36		-					-	-	86		2	84		1	71	1.40	-				
					59	-		57				1.88			2.98						53	-	1.45
	-	52		-					3.51	1	53		2	67		1	56	1.78	-				
							2																
TOTAL	5	2280	41.8	3	246	18.5	5	241	32.2	5	2676	23.0	5	2743	22.8	3	2382	24.7	3	182	22.9	26.55	
	9		1	1	9	6	3	0		5		5	3		5	4			8	0	8		



Table 7. Rate of transferee out according to province of origin and academic year 1998-2005

REGION/PROV.	ACADEMIC YEAR						
	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005
Abra	-	-1	-	-	-	-	-
Benguet	-	-1	1	4.26	0.22	-0.35	0.91
Banguet	-	-0.38	1.01	0.27	-0.04	-0.45	1.17
Iloxcos Region	-	-0.38	-0.64	2.73	-0.61	4.4	-
Ifugao	-	-0.87	8.31	-0.73	-	-	-
Mt. Province	-	0.67	0.65	-0.54	0.06	0.20	-
Nueva Viscaya	-	-0.36	-1	1	1.05	0.26	-
Kalinga	-	1	0.12	-0.62	-0.02	-0.35	3.48
Tarlac	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Isabela	-	-1	-	-	-	-	-
Visayas	-	-1	-	-	1	-1	-
Tagalog Region	-	-	1	-0.46	0.58	-0.40	-



SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Summary

The study was centered on the rate of transferee out of the College of Agriculture, Benguet State University from 1998-2005. The study aims to determine the trends in the transferee out rate over the years and the general profile of the transferee out according to: a) gender, b) year, c) degree program and semester and, d) by province of origin.

From 1998-2005 there were 323 students who transferred out from the record of the Registrar's Office. Methods and tools used in the research was desk research using a data sheet. Results were analyzed using frequency count mean and percentages.

Bachelor of Science in Agriculture has the highest transferee out rate because it also has the highest population of students as compared to other degree programs. The Bachelor of Science in Agribusiness also has 2,334 enrollees and out of these 8.21% transferred out. Bachelor of Science in Development Communication had 1,318 enrollees and 4.72% transferred out and Agroforestry had 1,078 enrollees and 30.9% transferred out. There were more females who dropped during the first semester as compared with the males. On year levels there were more sophomores (2nd years) and juniors (3rd years) who transferred out. Majority of those who transferred out came from the Ilocos Region followed those from Ifugao.



Conclusions

Based on the findings of the study, the following conclusions were made;

1. There are greater percentage of transferee out in the DAF in contrast with the total number of enrollees in the college.
2. Bachelor of Science in Agriculture has the highest rate of transferee out students and the least is the Bachelor of Science in Development Communication.
3. Majority of the transferee out are females and the percentage of transferee out is during second semester and majority are from the 2nd years.
4. Majority of the transferee out are from the CAR region because the region has also the highest population as compared to other provinces.

Recommendations

Based on the findings, the following recommendations are made:

1. A study to trace the students transferee out, to identify their reason for transferring.
2. A study to look closely why more females, second years and agroforestry students transferee out is recommended.
3. Appropriate school orientation activities to all students issues possibly related to why students transfer out.



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