

UNP CRIMINOLOGY STUDENTS, THEIR PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS AND HOME TO SCHOOL MANAGEMENT, SY 1990-1991

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ABSTRACT

Focusing on the personal characteristics of students in terms of their socio-demographic, socio-economic characteristics and housing conditions, the study was confined to 260 (84.42%) students in the Institute of Criminology during the school year 1990-1991. It aimed to look into the students' general profile which can affect their academic pursuits. Aside from above-mentioned characteristics, the study also attempted to look into their home to school management in terms of their manner in going to school; where they stay during the school week; how much they pay for board/lodging; how often they go home and how much they spend for costs of transportation.

BACKGROUND/RATIONALE

Since its establishment as a state university, the UNP has been offering several degree programs, among which is Bachelor of Science in Criminology. As early as SY 1975-1976 and with an initial enrolment of 15 students or a little more, the institute has been increasing in its enrolment annually to meet the growing demand for manpower along maintenance of peace and order and security services needs of business and industrial enterprises not only in the province of Ilocos Sur but also in other neighboring provinces in the region.

Envisioned to serve the less financially fortunate constituents/families in the province of Ilocos Sur, the University of Northern Philippines has extended its academic services and functions as far as Cagayan, La Union and Abra. The Institute of Criminology has not only been increasing in its population but also in security extension and trafficking services to the community.

It is highly expected that the results and findings of this study are useful not only for the College/Institute itself in planning development programs for the students and its faculty. It also provides basis for policy planning and formulation for the administration as well as establishing programs, of activities for students' welfare and development. An insight of the profile and general conditions of the criminology students facilitates the functional and realistic flow of guidance services in the university, because the profile and characteristics of students reflect the possible guidance needs and problems of students under study. This can also serve as a factor to consider in curriculum development.

OBJECTIVES

The study specifically intended to look into the general profile of the students at the Institute of Criminology, SY 1990-1991 in terms of their:

- A. Socio-Demographic Characteristics
- B. Economic Conditions
- C. Housing Conditions
- D. Home to School Management

It aimed to answer the following questions:

1. What are the socio-demographic characteristics of the Institute of Criminology students, SY 1990-1991, in terms of age, sex, religion, languages spoken, educational attainment of parents.
2. **What are** the economic conditions of students in terms of the kind of **job working** students are engaged in? occupation of their parents? other sources of **their** income? average monthly family income? number of working brothers and sisters?
3. What are the students' housing conditions in terms of nature of house ownership? materials of house structure? household facilities? garbage and sewerage disposal?
4. What are the students' home to school management strategies?
5. How much do they pay for transportation costs?
6. How much do they pay for board and lodging?

RELATED LITERATURE AND STUDIES

According to Seniseth Wanida in her thesis "Variables Associated With the Choice of the College Courses of Students in UNP, 1983, the challenge for quality education is a big challenge which becomes bigger in the light of the grand efforts of the Philippines to develop. Education plays a very important role in the development of a nation.

Bowles and Lemin (1968) observed that the family socio-economic characteristics of the students and their families are not only a strong determinant of the advantages with which they come to school; they are also related to the amount and quality of resources in school where their children are enrolled. Consequently, higher status children enjoy advantages in terms of better teaching facilities and highly qualified teachers plus the parents' strong educational interests and stimulating achievement.

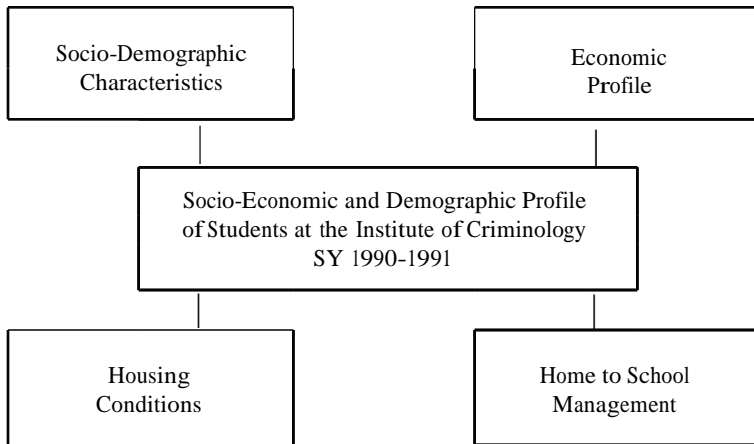
The study of Salas (1962) and Isidro (1954) both agree that the economic conditions of the family which reflects the parents' income, affect to a great extent the students' stay in school.

The strong influence of the home is stressed by Stephen (1967) in these words: The general intellectual level of the children and the social and economic background of the parents will account for almost 60 percent of all the differences found from disadvantaged home and families behind their co-peers.

Bradfield (1967) in his investigation on college adjustment and performance of male college freshmen reported that college students have been found low in their need for precision, order structuring and planning and are more conforming to explicit and implicit rules of the college or institution.

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK OF THE STUDY

The following paradigm was the basis of the aspects of the study which are investigated.



METHODOLOGY

Using the normative survey method, the study used the questionnaire as its primary tool in gathering the necessary data. Simple statistical treatment and presentation of data such as frequency distribution, ranking, percentages and arithmetic mean were used.

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

On Socio-Demographic Characteristics

Table 1 shows that there were 230 (88.46%) male students and 30 (11.50%) female. Students' age group on the average was 19.28 as per 45% of respondents: 255 (98.08%) were single and 5(1.92%) were married among spouses of married children, 2 (40%) had no schooling; 2 (40%) were high school graduates; and 1

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(20%) was a college graduate. Majority, 250 (96.16%) were catholics by religious affiliation and 5 (1.92%) were born again christians.

As for their specific place of residence, 127 (48.85%) were from the barrio, 64 (24.62%) from the rural farm; 61 (23.46%) lived in the poblacion and 6 (2.30%) in fishing village.

The average number of children in the family was 5 as per 46.92% respondents. Parents' educational attainment was mostly high school graduate as per 76 (29.23%); 50 (19.23%) were elementary graduates; 30 (11.54%) were below college graduates and 29 (11.15%) were technical/vocational graduates. Likewise, 23 (8.85%) were college graduates and the same percentage was true for below high school graduates.

Table 1. Distribution of Students at the Institute of Criminology by Their Socio-Demographic Characteristics

Socio-Demographic Characteristics	No.	%
a. Sex		
Male	230	88.46
Female	50	11.54
b. Age Group		
25 & above	6	2.31
22-24	32	12.31
19-21	117	45.00
16-18	105	40.38
Average age	19.28	
c. Marital Status		
Single	255	98.08
Married	5	1.92
d. Educational Attainment of Spouses of Married Students		
No schooling	2	40.00
High School Graduate	2	40.00
College Graduate	1	20.00
e. Religious Affiliation		
Catholic	250	96.1
Methodist	1	0.38
Church of Christ	2	0.78
Jehovah's Witness	1	0.38
Aglipayan	1	0.38
Born Again Christian	5	1.92

(Table 1 continued)

Socio-Demographic Characteristics	No.	%		
f. Specific Place of Residence				
Poblacion	61	23.46		
Barrio	127	48.85		
Rural Fann	64	24.62		
Rural non-fann (not engaged in agriculture)	2	0.77		
Fishing village	6	2.30		
g. No. of Children in the Family				
13-15	2	0.77		
10-12	9	3.46		
7-9	46	17.69		
4- 6	122	46.92		
1-3	81	31.16		
Average no. of children	5			
h. Educational Attainment of Parents				
	Father		Mother	
	No.	%	No.	%
No schooling	6	2.31	4	1.54
Below elem. graduate	14	5.38	18	6.92
Elem. graduate	50	19.23	56	21.54
Below H.S. graduate	23	8.85	20	7.69
High School graduate	76	29.23	73	28.09
Tech./Voc. graduate	29	11.15	31	11.92
Below college graduate	30	11.54	20	7.69
College graduate	23	8.85	24	9.23
Not specified	9	3.46	14	5.38

On Economic Conditions

Among working students, as per Table 2 46 (63.01%) were engaged in fanning/fishing/agriculture; 9 (12.33%) were drivers; 6 (8.22%) were construction workers and 4 (5.48%) were engaged in small scale business.

Among respondents' parents, 169 (65%) were farmers; 52 (20.00%) were employed in either government or private agencies; 16 (6.16%) were fishermen; 12 (4.62%) were engaged in small scale business and 5 (1.92%) are teachers:

Other sources of family income included small scale business for 189 (72.69%) and 11 (4.23%) received monthly pension from either abroad or retirement. The

average monthly income was below P2,374.00 for 149 (57.31%) between P2,374 and P2,999.00 for 44 (16.92%); P3,000.00-4,999.00 for 33 (12.69%); P5,000-6,999 for 23 (8.85%). There **were** 27 (10.38%) whose either brother or sister was employed and could help in augmenting family expenditures; 23 (8.85%) had 2 siblings employees and 4 (1.54%) had also 4 brothers and sisters who could work and helped in the home economy. The kind of work engaged in by brothers and sisters for the majority 54 (42.19%) was domestic help; for 44 (34.38%) were engaged in teaching and for 18 (14.07%) their brothers and sisters were physicians.

Table 2. Distribution of Students at the Institute of Criminology by Their Economic Conditions

Economic Conditions	No.	%
a. Kind of Work Performed by Working Students		
Business	4	5.48
Barangay Official	1	1.37
Farming/Fishing	46	63.61
Handicraft	2	2.74
Driving	9	12.33
Construction Worker	6	8.22
Barber/Beautician	3	4.11
Welder	2	2.74
b. Occupation of Parents		
Farming	69	65.00
Fishing	16	6.16
Gov/Private Firm Employee	52	20.00
Teaching	5	1.92
Cottage Industry	3	1.15
Business	12	4.62
Driver/Welder/Musician	3	1.15
c. Other Sources of Income		
Small Scale Home-Making Jobs	189	72.69
Pension	11	4.23
d. Average Monthly Income of the Family		
Below P2374	149	57.31
P2374 - 2999	44	16.92
3000 - 4999	33	12.69
5000 - 6999	23	8.85
7000 - 8999	6	2.31
9000 - 9999	1	0.38
10000 & above	4	1.54

(Table 2 continued)

Economic Conditions	No.	%
e. No. of Employed Brothers/Sisters		
Six (6)	2	0.77
Five (5)	3	1.15
Four (4)	4	1.54
Three (3)	4	1.54
Two (2)	23	8.85
One (1)	27	10.38
I. Kind of Work Performed by Brothers/Sisters		
Teaching	44	34.38
Physician	18	14.07
Lawyer	4	3.12
Dentist	4	3.12
Private Firm Employee	3	2.34
Domestic Helper	54	42.19
Entrepreneur	1	0.78

Table 3 gives a picture of housing conditions. There are 184 (70.77%) who owned houses and lots; 30 (11.54%) did not specify kind of house ownership; 18 (6.92%) shared house with friends and relatives; 13 (5.00%) owned house and rented the lot; 9 (3.46%) rented house and lot and 6 (2.31%) were caretakers. Likewise, on materials of house structure, 95 (36.54%) had their house concrete; 89 (34.23%) have them semi-concrete; 48 (18.46%) did not specify material type and 25 (9.62%) said theirs were of light materials.

On respondents' household facilities, 229 (88.08%) had electric lights and 31 (11.92%) used kerosene. There were 107 (41.15%) whose water supply source from artesian/deep well; 82 (31.54%) had open well; 43 (16.54%) have electric pumps and 28 (10.77%) had NAWASA as source of water supply. Among respondents, 158 (60.77%) used wood for fuel; 46 (17.69%) use LPG; 36 (13.85%) used electricity for cooking; and 20 (7.69%) used kerosene. On toilet facilities used, 117 (45%) resorted to water sealed toilets and 38 (14.62%) used close pit. For their appliances, 148 (56.92%) had televisions, 134 (51.54%) had cassettes/tape recorders/stereos; 129 (49.62%) had radios; 91 (35.00%) had gas range; 28 (10.77%) had Beta/VHS; and 5 (1.92%) had electric fans.

On garbage disposal, 140 (55.85%) used drainage system; 115 (44.23%) did not specify system and 5 (1.92%) had septic vault.

Table 3. Distribution of Students at the Institute of Criminology by Their Housing Condition

Housing Condition	No.	%
a. Nature of House Ownership		
Owns house and lot	184	70.77
Owns house and rents lot	13	5.00
Rents house and lot	9	3.46
Shares with relatives/friends	18	6.92
Caretaker	6	2.31
Not specified	30	11.54
b. Materials of House Structure		
Concrete	95	36.54
Semi-concrete	89	34.23
Light materials	25	9.62
Salvaged materials	3	1.15
Not specified	48	18.46
c. Household Facilities		
1) Lighting		
Electricity	229	88.08
Kerosene	31	11.92
2) Source of Water Supply		
Electric pump	43	16.54
Artesian/Deep well	107	41.15
Open well	82	31.54
NAWASA	28	10.77
3) Fuel Used		
Electricity	36	13.85
Kerosene	20	7.69
Wood	158	60.77
LPG	46	17.69
4) Toilet Facilities		
Flushed toilet	105	40.38
Water sealed toilet	117	45.00
Closed pit	38	14.62
5) Appliances		
Television	148	56.92
BETA/VHS	28	10.77
Gas/Electric stove/Range	91	35.00
Casette/Tape Recorder/Stereo	134	51.54
Radio	129	49.62
Washing Machine	3	1.15
Electric Fan	5	1.92

(Table 3 continued)

Housing Condition	No.	%
d. Garbage Disposal		
Collected	34	13.08
Dump pit	66	25.38
Backyard	160	61.54
e. Sewerage Disposal		
Drainage	140	55.85
Septic Vault	5	1.92
Not specified	115	44.23

Home to School Management

On manner of going to school as per Table 4, 151 (58.08%) commuted and 109 (41.92%) did not commute but either took tricycle or jeep from boarding house. Among commuters, 96 (63.58%) took the tricycle; 45 (29.80%) took the jeepney; 6 (3.97%) just walked while 4 (2.65%) had their private rides. On where respondents stayed during the school week, 82 (75.23%) stayed in boarding houses; 22 (20.18%) stayed in relatives' houses and 5 (4.59%) stayed in dormitory.

On cost of board/lodging per month, 36 (33.03%) paid P90.00-109.00; 26 (23.85%) paid P110.00 and above; 22 (21.19%) paid below P50.00 and 21 (19.26%) paid P90.00-98.00 and 4 (3.67%) pay P50.00-69.00. On cost of transportation, 56 (38.62%) spent below P100.00; 40 (27.59%) spent P150.00-199.00 and 4 (2.76%) spend P200.00 and above. On boarders' assessment of their dormitory/boarding house services; 57 (52.29%) said good; 38 (34.86%) said very good and 14 (12.85%) said fair.

Table 4. Distribution of Students at the Institute of Criminology by Their Home to School Management

Home to School Management	No.	%
a. Manner of Going to School		
Commute	151	58.08
Do not commute	109	41.92
b. Manner of Commuting		
Walking	6	3.97
Tricycle	96	63.58
Jeepney (PUJ)	45	29.80
Private ride	4	2.65

(Tble 4 continued)

Home to School Management	No.	%
c. Where They Stay		
Boarding House	82	75.23
House of Relative	22	20.18
UNPDonn	5	4.59
d. Monthly Rental		
Below P50.00	22	20.19
P50 - 69	4	3.67
70-89	21	19.26
90 - 109	36	33.03
110 & above	26	23.85
e. Average Weekly Transportation Allowance		
Below P100	45	31.03
P100 - 149	56	38.62
150 - 199	40	27.59
200 & above	4	2.76
t. Assessment of the Services of Dormitory/Boarding House		
Very Good	38	34.86
Good	57	52.29
Fair	14	12.85

CONCLUSIONS

Based on findings of the study, the following are drawn:

1. On socio-demographic characteristics, the students in the Institute of Criminology were mostly male with a few female who were masculine in behavior and whose average age was 19.28. Majority were single with a few married. Most were also Catholics by religious affiliation and resided in the barrio and rural farm. The average number of children was five. Their parents' educational attainment was high school and elementary graduates. Few were college graduates.
2. On respondents' economic conditions, respondents were mostly engaged in farming which is also the major occupation of their parents though some were also either government or private agency employees. Other sources of family income included small scale home-making jobs and pension abroad. The average monthly income of the family was below P2,374.00. The family income was augmented by earnings of employed brothers and sisters who were mostly teachers and domestic helpers abroad.

3. On housing conditions, most respondents owned houses and lots which were also made of concrete materials. Although most of them came from the barrio/rural farm, they were also benefited with electricity for lighting, cooking and water supply. Most toilets were water sealed with flush system. Most of them had televisions and cassettes/stereos. Most used the backyard system of garbage and drainage sewerage disposal.
4. On home to school management, most respondents commuted to school while some did not, but stayed in boarding houses or dormitories. Commuters still spent for transportation via tricycles and jeepneys. It was found out that majority paid P90.00 to P110.00 a month for rentals and that the average monthly cost for transportation was P100.00 to P200.00. Those staying in boarding houses assessed their living quarters away from home as "good".

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. It is recommended for students at the Institute of Criminology to strive harder to earn for their allowances during their free time to help their parents in their schooling.
2. Early marriages among students should be discouraged to have better concentration in their school work/studies.
3. Students should be encouraged to stay in dormitories/boarding houses to save more time for doing assignments as well as to develop insights into other people, thus, for their further social development. These ways can also reduce/minimize problems on tardiness and frequent absenteeism.
4. The university administration should also work on the betterment/improvement of students' living quarters during the school year.
5. The Institute of Criminology should be more selective in the admission of students based on findings.
6. There should be a closer look into the way classroom activities are organized in view of the findings.

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