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All these research articles are published by the Multidisciplinary Journal of UV-Dalaguete and align with the thematic areas of research contributions under the UNSDG. The journal endeavors to foster scholarly discourse, promote interdisciplinary collaboration, and contribute to the advancement of knowledge across various fields of study.

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**MULTIDISCIPLINARY JOURNAL OF UV-
DALAGUETE (MJUV-D)**

ABOUT

Aims and Scope

The Multidisciplinary Journal of UV-Dalaguete is committed to publishing an annual journal that explores key areas of research across diverse educational fields. Our goal is to deepen understanding and encourage scholarly dialogue on these important topics. This edition features research contributions from students in Education, Business Administration, Hotel and Restaurant Management, and Criminology Education. The MJUV-D anchored in the pillars of Education, Technology and Livelihood, and Resiliency, Law and Order, and other themes below:

| THRUST | SUBPRIORITIES |
|-------------------------|---|
| Quality Education | Institutional Sustainability Mathematics, Language, and Performing and Visual Arts Inclusive Nation Building Pedagogies in the Philippine Education System (K-12 and HEI Studies) |
| Business and Livelihood | Competitive Industries Technology Development Knowledge Development, Technology Generation, Transfer, and Commercialization |
| Societal Impact | Knowledge, Attitude and Behavior Equity and Human Rights Socio-economic Studies History, Arts, Culture, and Sport Sustainable Development Outcomes |
| Environmental Integrity | Sustain Biodiversity and Functioning of Ecosystem Services Climate Change Resilient Environment Agriculture, Aquatic and Natural Resources Environmental Threats to Health |
| Resiliency | Disaster Risk Reduction and Health Emergencies Environmental Threats to Health |
| Educational Management | School and Classroom Operations |

Publication Policy

The Multidisciplinary Journal of UV-Dalaguete recognizes the importance of research and advocates for the development of new knowledge and processes that may improve existing practices not only in the academe but in the community as well.

Pre-checking

Once researchers submit their full paper, the editor will review it for content completeness.

During the pre-checking phase, the paper will undergo plagiarism checking, with a maximum acceptable plagiarism rate of 15%. If the plagiarism rate exceeds this limit, the paper will be returned to the researchers for revision and rechecked until it meets the acceptable rate.

Following the plagiarism check, the paper will be reviewed for grammar and adherence to APA formatting. Once the grammarian and APA formatting checker mark the paper as ACCEPTED, it will be forwarded for peer review.

If the paper is found to be mostly incomplete and unfit to proceed to the peer review phase, it will be rejected with no further processing.

Peer Review

There will be at least three reviewers for every paper submitted. The following are the qualifications of the reviewers:

- Master's degree holder.
- Have no conflict of interest with the authors.
- Have recent publications in the field of the submitted paper.

The managing editor will collect the reports from the reviewers together with one of their recommendations:

- Accept without revision
- Consider after minor revision
- Consider after major revision
- Reject: Manuscript is flawed or not sufficiently novel

Editor Decision

The managing editor has the final say on the papers subjected for review, with decisions falling into one of the following categories:

- Accept
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- Ask author for revision

The managing editor may disagree with the reviewers' recommendations, provided they justify their decision for the authors' benefit.

If the managing editor recommends "Accept without revision," the manuscript will be double-checked by the editorial office. Once this is done, the authors will be notified of the manuscript's acceptance.

If the managing editor recommends rejecting the manuscript, the rejection is immediate.

If the managing editor recommends "Ask author for revision," the manuscript will enter the revision process.

Revision

Authors will be informed immediately if their paper requires revision. The revised manuscript will be reviewed by the original reviewers, who will provide suggestions on whether the authors have complied with the recommendations. The managing editor will check the revised version, the author's response, and the second-round comments before making a final decision. Once the managing editor is satisfied with the final manuscript, it will be accepted.

Publication Online

Once a paper has been accepted for publication, it will be sent to the authors for final proofreading before being scheduled for publication.

Editorial Board

Roles of the Editorial Board

In response to the current research culture at the University and in pursuit of its vision and mission, the Editorial Board undertakes the following tasks:

- Review submitted manuscripts.
- Advise on journal policy and scope.
- Identify topics for special issues, which they may guest edit.

- Attract new authors and submissions.
- Promote the journal to their colleagues and peers.
- Assist the editor(s) in decision making over issues such as plagiarism claims and submissions where reviewers cannot agree on a decision.

Selecting Editorial Board Members

Editorial Board members are selected by the journal's editor(s), with input from the publisher. Editorial boards generally undergo a complete revision every two or three years, with members joining, stepping down or continuing for another term. Changes also occur in the interim, for example if a member resigns.

A journal's editorial board can affect its quality, so editors should consider the following:

- The location of board members should represent the reach of the journal.
- Board members' expertise should represent the journal's scope.
- Representatives should be appointed from key research institutes.
- Former guest editors of special issues, authors of key reviews, and top reviewers may be suitable.
- Existing board members may have suggestions for new members.

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Language Aptitude and English Language Proficiency of Grade 11 Senior High School Students of the University of the Visayas, Dalaguete Campus

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ABSTRACT

In recent years, the Philippines has experienced a decline in its English Language Proficiency Index, raising concerns in the education sector. This study, conducted at the University of the Visayas-Dalaguete Campus among Grade 11 students, aimed to investigate the correlation between their language aptitude and English language proficiency. The research focused on the relationship between language aptitude components, such as phonetic coding ability and grammatical sensitivity, and English proficiency components, specifically listening and reading skills. This study is grounded in John Carroll's Language Aptitude Theory, which proposes that a specific aptitude for learning a second language is unlocked through natural cognitive ability. An online test via Google Forms was administered to the 67 respondents to measure their language aptitude and English language proficiency. The findings revealed a strong positive correlation between language aptitude and English proficiency, particularly in the specified components, with an r -value of 0.554 and a p -value of 0.001, thus rejecting the null hypothesis. However, the majority of students displayed low levels of both language aptitude and English proficiency, indicating they did not meet expectations. These results underscore the need for targeted interventions to improve English language proficiency.

Keyword: language aptitude, phonetic coding ability, grammatical sensitivity, English language proficiency, listening skills, reading skills, Language Aptitude Theory

INTRODUCTION

Language abilities significantly influence how people think, understand others, and express themselves. One key language ability is language aptitude, which refers to a person's potential for learning languages. Language aptitude is crucial for learning a second or foreign language (Elmechta, 2016). Carroll's (1981) theory of language

aptitude identifies four core abilities: phonetic coding ability, grammatical sensitivity, rote learning ability, and inductive language learning ability.

Among these, phonetic coding ability is the strongest predictor of language learning success (Li, 2015), while grammatical sensitivity also plays a significant role (Hanafi & Septiana, 2021). In fact, grammatical sensitivity is one of the most extensively studied aspects of language aptitude (VanPatten et al., 2013).

English is the most widely spoken language globally and is essential for communication at administrative and organizational levels. It is increasingly necessary for academic and everyday life. In the Philippines, English is an official language and the primary medium of instruction in education, business, science, technology, government, and international communication (Cabigon, 2015).

English language proficiency is defined as an individual's ability to effectively and accurately use the English language, measured across listening, reading, speaking, and writing skills (Faris, 2022). Reading and listening are particularly important as they provide the input needed to improve speaking and writing skills (Rhalmi, 2019). Listening is crucial for second language acquisition, providing language input that plays a vital role in language development (Kajiura et al., 2021; Darti & Asmawati, 2017). Reading, considered the most extensively researched language skill, significantly contributes to overall language competence (Al-Sohbani, 2017; Wangmo, 2022). Enhancing reading efficiency also leads to rapid progress in speech and writing (Pradhani, 2023; Sadiku, 2015).

Despite the importance of English proficiency, the Philippines has experienced a decline in its English Proficiency Index, dropping from 14th place in 2018 to 27th in 2020, with a slight improvement to 20th in 2023 (Santos et al., 2022). This decline underscores the need for research into factors influencing this massive decline.

Statement of Purpose

This quantitative correlational study aims to determine the relationship between language aptitude and English language proficiency of Grade 11 senior high students in University of the Visayas-Dalaguete Campus for SY 2023-2024.

Specifically, it seeks to answer the following sub-problems:

1. What is the level of language aptitude of the Grade 11 senior high school students at the University of the Visayas-Dalaguete Campus?

2. What is the level of English language proficiency of Grade 11 senior high school students at the University of the Visayas-Dalaguete Campus?
3. Is there a significant relationship between language aptitude and English language proficiency among grade 11 senior high school students?
4. What plan can be proposed based on the findings of the study?

Statement of the Null Hypothesis

HO- There is no significant relationship between language aptitude and English language proficiency among grade 11 senior high students.

METHODOLOGY

Study Participants

This research collected data from Grade 11 students at the University of the Visayas, Dalaguete Campus using stratified and simple random sampling, yielding a sample of 67 students from the HUMSS, ICT, and STEM strands. The Sampling method ensured the validity and generalizability of the findings. Data was collected using Google Forms, with statistical analysis performed to formulate conclusions and recommendations. Responses were deleted post-analysis to maintain confidentiality.

Data Gathering Tools

Two test questionnaires were deployed: a 35-item test for language aptitude (20-item phonetic coding ability and 15-item grammatical sensitivity) and a 40-item test for English language proficiency (20-item listening skills and 20-item reading skills). These were validated by a registered psychometrician and administered via Google Forms.

Data Analysis

A quantitative correlational design was used to examine the relationship between language aptitude

and English language proficiency. Statistical tests were performed using Microsoft Excel and SPSS. Spearman’s rank correlation established the relationship between the variables as the dependent variable were normally distributed.

The mean score of 64.98, with a standard deviation of 17.28, suggests that the overall performance did not meet expectations. These findings align with previous studies. For instance, Wen (2021) emphasized the importance of recognizing language

RESULT

Table 1

Level of Language Aptitude

| | Frequency | Percent | Descriptor |
|--------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|
| 90-100 | 5 | 7.5 | Outstanding |
| 85-89 | 5 | 7.5 | Very Satisfactory |
| 80-84 | 7 | 10.4 | Satisfactory |
| 75-79 | 3 | 4.5 | Fairly Satisfactory |
| Below 75 | 47 | 70.1 | Did Not Meet Expectations |
| Mean: 64.98 | | SD: 17.28 | Did Not Meet Expectation |

Table 1 presents the levels of language aptitude among grade 11 senior high school students at the University of the Visayas, Dalaguete Campus. The results show that 70.1% of the students scored below 75, indicating a significant lack of language aptitude. Only 5 students (7.5%) scored below 75, indicating a significant lack of language aptitude. Only 5 students (7.5%) scored in the outstanding range, while 5 students (7.5%) were in the very satisfactory category. A slightly larger group, 7 students (10.4%), scored satisfactorily, and 3 students (4.5%) were rated as fairly satisfactory.

aptitude to enhance learning experiences, supporting the notion that understanding individual differences can lead to more effective educational strategies. Similarly, Robinson (2009) highlighted that assessing language aptitude is crucial for identifying learners’ strengths and predicting their success in language acquisition.

Table 2 displays the result of the online test assessing English language proficiency, focusing on listening and reading skills among Grade 11 Senior High School students at the University of the Visayas-Dalaguete Campus. The data reveal that a significant

Table 2

Level of English Language Proficiency

| | Frequency | Percent | Descriptor |
|--------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------------------------|
| 90-100 | 0 | 0 | Outstanding |
| 85-89 | 3 | 4.5 | Very Satisfactory |
| 80-84 | 1 | 1.5 | Satisfactory |
| 75-79 | 6 | 9.0 | Fairly Satisfactory |
| Below 75 | 57 | 85.1 | Did Not Meet Expectations |
| Mean: 43.88 | | SD: 19.84 | Did Not Meet Expectations |

student, 57 out of 67 (85.1%), scored below 75, indicating a deficiency in English language proficiency. These scores suggest that many students struggle with fundamental language skills, which could hinder their academic performance and comprehension. The findings underscore a pressing need to address these proficiency gaps through targeted educational interventions.

In contrast, a small proportion of students exhibited higher proficiency levels: 9.0 scored between 75-79, indicating a fairly satisfactory level of English proficiency.

These students demonstrate a grasp of basic language concepts and can communicate effectively at a foundational level. Additionally, 1.5% of students scored between 80-84, reflecting satisfactory proficiency, albeit with potential challenges in understanding complex linguistic constructs. A further 4.5% achieved a score between 85-89, indicating very satisfactory.

Table 3 presents the relationship between Language Aptitude (LA) and English Language Proficiency (ELP) among Grade 11 senior high school students at the University of the Visayas-Dalaguete Campus. The study utilized Spearman’s rho correlation coefficient within a quantitative correlation framework to assess the association between these variables. The analysis reveals a statistically significant and moderately strong positive correlation ($p = 0.554$, $p < 0.001$) between Language Aptitude and English Language Proficiency. This indicates student with higher language aptitude tend to demonstrate higher level of English proficiency. The p-value of 0.001, which is significantly less than standard alpha level of 0.05, supports the rejection of the null hypothesis (H_0), affirming that the observed relationship is not due to chance but represents a genuine connection.

These findings suggest profound implications for

Table 3

| Variables | r-value | p-value | Decision | Interpretation |
|--|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| Language Aptitude and English Language Proficiency | 0.554** | 0.001 | Reject H_0 | Highly Significant |

Notably, no students scored within the outstanding range of 90-100, highlighting a lack of exceptional proficiency among the cohort. The mean average score of 43.88, with a standard deviation of 19.84, reinforces that the overall English language proficiency of Grade 11 students did not meet expectations.

These findings resonate with concerns raised in a report by Raffy Tima on "24 Oras," citing Rex Wallen from Hopkins International Partners, who noted that the Philippines lags behind its ASEAN neighbors in English proficiency. The study underscores the critical importance of improving English language proficiency among Filipino students to align with regional and global standards.

language learning and education. Educators may benefit from considering language aptitude alongside other factors when designing tailored learning strategies. Furthermore, the strong correlation underscores the potential advantages of early language exposure and targeted instructional approaches that accommodate varying levels of language aptitude among students.

DISCUSSION

The study aimed to investigate the relationship between language aptitude and English language proficiency among Grade 11 students at the University of the Visayas, driven by recent concerns over declining English Proficiency Index scores in the Philippines. Specifically, the researchers focused on how language aptitude components—phonetic

coding ability and grammatical sensitivity—correlate with English proficiency, particularly in listening and reading skills. The findings revealed a robust correlation between language aptitude and English proficiency across these measured components. However, a significant majority of students exhibited low levels of both language aptitude and English proficiency, highlighting an urgent need for targeted interventions to enhance these fundamental skills.

Comparatively, Farah Khaja's study in 2020, which explored English as a Foreign Language (EFL) learners' language aptitude and proficiency, also found positive correlations using different assessment tools such as the Language Learning Aptitude Measure and the Test of English as a Foreign Language. Despite methodological differences, both studies consistently underscored the critical role of language aptitude in the development of proficiency.

Furthermore, this study corroborated previous research by Alshahrani (2011), which emphasized a strong positive correlation between language aptitude and English proficiency among Saudi learners. Alshahrani's focus on foreign language aptitude and second language proficiency parallels this study's emphasis on the stability of language aptitude and its constructive impact on English language skills.

Conversely, Harley et al.'s (1997) investigation into language aptitude components and second language outcomes among learners with varying ages of exposure highlighted a similarly high correlation, albeit in a different educational context. While their study encompassed learners with diverse ages of second language exposure, our study specifically focused on adult learners' language aptitude and its relationship to English language proficiency.

CONCLUSION

Overall implications

In response to the recent decline in the Philippines' English Proficiency Index, this study investigated the correlation between language aptitude and English language proficiency among Grade 11 students at the University of the Visayas –

Dalaguete Campus. The research focused on specific components of language aptitude, such as phonetic coding ability and grammatical sensitivity, and their relationship to students' English proficiency in listening and reading skills.

The findings revealed a significant positive correlation between language aptitude and English language proficiency, particularly in the targeted components. This suggests that students with stronger language aptitude tend to exhibit higher levels of English proficiency, particularly in areas such as listening and reading. These results align with previous research highlighting the beneficial connection between language aptitude and proficiency in English.

However, a notable concern emerged from the study: a majority of students demonstrated low levels of both language aptitude and English language proficiency. This dual challenge indicates that many students face difficulties not only in their inherent language learning abilities but also in effectively communicating in English, which is crucial for academic and professional contexts.

Addressing this issue requires targeted interventions. Potential strategies include providing additional support through tutoring programs and technology-based learning tools tailored to enhance language aptitude and English proficiency. Incorporating interactive activities like group discussions and debates could also stimulate language development and improve proficiency.

Furthermore, integrating educational technology into classrooms, such as language learning apps and multimedia resources, offers engaging avenues to strengthen listening, speaking, and overall language skills. Increasing awareness among students, parents, and educators about the critical role of language aptitude and early intervention in improving English proficiency is also essential.

Moreover, the study identified a significant number of students whose performance fell below expectations in both language aptitude and English proficiency, with only a minority achieving satisfactory to outstanding levels. This underscores the necessity for personalized teaching approaches that accommodate varying levels of language aptitude among students.

Theoretical and Practical Implications/Contribution

This research investigates Language Aptitude and English Language Proficiency among Grade 11 students through the lens of John Carroll's Language Aptitude theory, offering significant theoretical insights and practical implications. The study contributes to theoretical understanding by validating Carroll's framework within the context of English language proficiency among Grade 11 students. Specifically, it examines phonetic coding ability and grammatical sensitivity as proposed components of Carroll's theory, providing empirical evidence that supports their role as predictors of listening and reading skills in English language proficiency. This validation enhances our understanding of how individual differences in language aptitude influence language learning processes, illuminating the cognitive mechanisms underlying language aptitude in this student cohort.

Practically, this research informs educational practices by offering insights into tailored interventions and curriculum development strategies. Educators can leverage these findings to design targeted interventions aimed at enhancing students' language aptitude, thereby improving their English language proficiency levels. Curriculum developers can benefit by incorporating insights from this study into language programs, ensuring instructional materials and methods align with students' identified cognitive strengths through Carroll's framework. Additionally, the study underscores the importance of using appropriate assessments aligned with language aptitude components to place students in language learning programs that suit their individual abilities, thereby optimizing learning outcomes.

Moreover, this study contributes to policy discussions in education by offering evidence-based recommendations to enhance English language education at the secondary school level. These research findings can guide educators and policymakers in making informed decisions that support effective language learning environments and equitable access to language education opportunities for all students.

Limitations and Future Research Direction

The study on Language Aptitude and English Language Proficiency among Grade 11 students, conducted online, is subject to several limitations that warrant consideration. Firstly, the participants were exclusively Grade 11 students from the University of Visayas-Dalaguete Campus; Grade 12 Senior High School students were not included in the study sample. This restricts the generalizability of findings beyond this specific cohort.

Secondly, the study did not include a comprehensive demographic profile of the participants. Understanding demographic factors such as socio-economic background, language exposure outside of school, and educational history could provide additional insights into the relationship between language aptitude and English language proficiency.

Lastly, this study focused specifically on exploring the significant relationship between Language Aptitude and English Language Proficiency, establishing a highly significant correlation between these two variables. Future researchers are encouraged to broaden the scope by including a larger and more diverse sample of participants. They may also consider conducting similar studies across different grades or in other educational institutions to enhance the external validity of findings.

Furthermore, future research could benefit from exploring alternative research methodologies, such as traditional test questionnaires administered in person, to complement findings from online assessments.

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The Influence of Classroom Physical Environment and Academic Performance Among Education Students

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ABSTRACT

The classroom, as the primary learning environment for students, is a critical factor influencing educational quality. This study investigates the relationship between the physical classroom environment and academic performance among 1st-year education students at the University of the Visayas, Dalaguete Campus. Employing a correlational research design, the study aimed for a sample size of 59 students, determined using Krejcie and Morgan's formula and selected through simple random sampling. A descriptive approach was adopted, utilizing a checklist questionnaire to collect data. The instrument was a modified version of the questionnaire developed by Ahmad, Yahata, Abdullah, Noh, and Adnan (2015) to evaluate the physical learning environment. Students' grades were used as the measure of academic performance. To assess the correlation and significance between the physical learning environment and academic performance, Pearson's r correlation was employed. The findings indicate a low significant correlation between the classroom physical environment and students' academic performance, suggesting that the physical characteristics of the classroom have a minimal impact on academic outcomes.

Keyword: *classroom physical environment, academic performance, education, correlational study, Krejcie and Morgan, education students*

INTRODUCTION

In today's educational landscape, schools bear significant responsibility for shaping students' achievements. The classroom, where students spend a substantial portion of their time acquiring knowledge and skills, plays a pivotal role in their educational journey. As Nelson Mandela famously stated, "Education is the most powerful weapon which you can use to change the world," highlighting the transformative power of education in shaping

individuals socially, economically, and physically. Central to quality education is the learning environment, specifically the physical setup of classrooms.

The Sustainable Development Agenda 2030 underscores the importance of education facilities and learning environments as part of Goal 4: Quality Education. It emphasizes creating inclusive, safe, and effective learning environments that cater to diverse needs, including those of children with disabilities

and different genders. The physical environment of a classroom encompasses its layout, design, learning centers, and essential amenities. According to the IRIS Center (2015), thoughtful arrangement of furniture, materials, and spaces can enhance student engagement and learning opportunities. Factors such as indoor climate, lighting, noise, levels, architecture, interior design, furniture, quality, and other facilities, as highlighted by Schools for Health in Europe (2022), contribute significantly to students' comfort and potentially improve their academic performance.

Effective learning environments are crucial for equipping students with the knowledge and skills necessary for their future endeavors and careers. Omae et al. (2017) emphasize the role of well-equipped facilities like libraries, laboratories, and classrooms in enhancing teaching quality and fostering student learning outcomes. Hence, schools must prioritize providing adequate resources and essential equipment to optimize the learning experience.

From a developmental perspective, classrooms serve as environments where students not only learn academic content but also develop social skills, interests, and aspirations for their futures. Defe and Tavalos (2017) assert that classrooms are spaces where students envision their future paths and acquire the skills to pursue their goals.

A conducive learning environment fosters intellectual engagement, social interaction, support networks, and overall student growth. Suleman and Hussain (2014) note that positive class climates, where students feel safe, valued, and engaged, are instrumental in promoting effective learning experiences. Effective classroom management, involving proactive discipline and engaging instruction, enhances both student learning and teacher satisfaction.

Statement of Purpose

The research aims to investigate the influence of the classroom physical environment on the academic

performance of education students at the University of the Visayas- Dalaguete Campus for the school year 2023-2024.

Specifically, it will answer the following questions:

1. What is the academic performance of education students in terms of their overall grades?
2. What is the perceived classroom physical environment of the education students?
3. Is there a significant relationship between classroom physical environment and the academic performance of the student?
4. What improvement of plan can be proposed based on the findings of the study?

Statement of the Null Hypothesis

Ho: There is no significant relationship between the classroom physical environment and the academic performance of education students.

METHODOLOGY

Participants of the Study

The study focuses on first-year Bachelor of Elementary Education (BEED) students from the College of Education at the University of the Visayas, Dalaguete Campus. These participants were selected to investigate the potential influence of classroom environments on their academic performance. Participants were chosen using simple random sampling, ensuring each student had an equal opportunity to be included in the study. Based on Krejcie and Morgan's formula, a sample size of 59 students was determined from a total population of 69.

To initiate data collection, the researchers obtained necessary permissions from the university's research office and administrators. They requested a list of eligible students to establish the total respondent pool.

The data collection process involved administering a modified questionnaire through Google Forms to assess perceptions of the classroom physical environment. This questionnaire included a consent letter outlining confidentiality agreements to ensure participant privacy and ethical compliance.

Additionally, the researchers obtained academic grades from subject teachers, following ethical guidelines and seeking explicit consent from the teachers and students involved. This step was crucial in correlating students' perceptions of their learning environment with their academic performance.

The data gathering phase spanned 2-3 days, during which completed questionnaires were collected and compiled by the research team. Subsequently, the gathered data underwent thorough analysis to derive meaningful insights into the relationship between classroom physical environment and academic performance among first-year BEED students. The findings were then interpreted to draw conclusions relevant to educational practice and policy.

Research Instrument

The study employs a modified research questionnaire adapted from the assessment tool for Physical Aspects of the Classroom Environment, as developed by Che Ahmad et al. (2015) in Malaysia. This instrument has undergone validation and achieved a reliability score of 0.963. Comprising 9 constructs and a total of 19 items, the questionnaire assesses various aspects including Furniture (3 items), Fixtures (2 items), Display board (2 items), Space (2 items), Classroom capacity (2 items), Lighting (2 items), Indoor Air Quality (3 items), Color (2 items), and Quality of paint (1 item). It collects initial demographic data such as name,

gender, and age of the respondents. Responses are recorded on a five-point Likert scale ranging from 1 (representing "strongly disagree") to 5 (representing "strongly agree").

Data Analysis

Researchers used a correlational research design under a quantitative approach, to determine the relationship between the two variables, classroom physical environment and academic performance among college of education students.

According to Tan (2014), an investigation using correlation aims to establish connections between two or more variables. It explores whether a change in one variable is related to a change in another variable. The SPSS (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences) 29.0.2.0 software was utilized to analyze all the data gathered. The SPSS (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences) 29.0.2.0 software was utilized to analyze all the data gathered. SPSS serves as a comprehensive tool for quantitative data analysis. Moreover, Pearson r was used to determine the relationship between the classroom physical environment and the performance of education of the 1st year college students, it is used to determine how strong the association of the two variables. It is regarded as the best way to measure the relationship between variables of interest.

Table 1

Demographic Profile of the Respondents

| | Variables | <i>f</i> | % |
|------------|------------------|-----------------|----------|
| Age | 18-21 years old | 46 | 78 |
| | 22-25 years old | 8 | 13.6 |
| | 26-29 years old | 2 | 3.4 |
| | 29-34 years old | 3 | 5.1 |
| Sex | Male | 18 | 30.5 |
| | Female | 41 | 69.5 |

The demographic profile of the study participants is detailed in Table 1, illustrating the frequency and percentage distribution of respondents according to age and sex. Most of the respondents (78%) are aged 18-21 years old, which is typical for first-year college students who often enter university immediately after high school. This age group significantly outnumbers the other age categories, indicating that most equal opportunity for inclusion in the study (Patton, 2015). The researchers endeavored to represent the diversity within the population of first-year Bachelor of Elementary Education (BEED) students at the University of the Visayas, Dalaguete Campus. Fairness in data collection and analysis was maintained to uphold the principles of justice (Mertens, 2020).

A smaller proportion of participants are aged 22-25 years old, making up 13.6% of the sample. This group likely includes students who may have taken a gap year, transferred from other some time away. Only 3.4% of the participants are aged 26-29 years old, and an even smaller percentage, 5.1%, fall within the 29-34 years old age range. The presence of older students, although limited, highlights some diversity in age, suggesting that not all participants are following a conventional educational trajectory.

In terms of sex distribution, the sample is predominantly female, with women comprising

69.5% of the respondents. This contrasts with the 30.5% of participants who are male. The higher representation of females in the sample may reflect broader trends in education programs where female enrollment often surpasses male enrollment. This could be attributed to societal norms and interests, as teaching has traditionally been viewed as a female-dominated profession. Understanding the age and sex distribution of the participants is crucial for interpreting the study's findings. The concentration of younger students (18-21 years old) might indicate that the physical classroom environment's impact on academic performance could be more pronounced for this age group, which is still adapting to the higher education setting. Younger students may have different educational needs and experiences compared to their older counterparts, who may bring more work or life experience to their studies. The gender distribution also has implications for the study. Previous research has indicated that male and female students can have different responses to environmental factors such as classroom layout, lighting, and seating arrangements (Fisher, 2000; Cheryan et al., 2014).

Given that females make up the majority of the sample, the findings may reflect the preferences and needs of female students more prominently.

Table 2

Perceived Physical Classroom Environment

| Indicators | Mean | Interpretation |
|---|-------------|----------------|
| FURNITURE | | |
| The armchair in my classroom accommodates various body sizes. | 3.34 | Neutral |
| The armchair in my classroom is comfortable for long periods. | 3.25 | Neutral |
| The armchair in my classroom is sturdy and not easily broken. | 3.02 | Neutral |
| FIXTURES | | |
| The blackboard in my classroom is appropriately sized for teaching and learning needs. | 3.49 | Agree |
| The blackboard in my classroom is clearly visible. | 3.32 | Neutral |
| DISPLAY BOARD | | |
| The display board in my classroom is suitably placed. | 3.34 | Neutral |
| The display board in my classroom is appropriately sized for important information (e.g., timetables, duty roster). | 3.24 | Neutral |
| SPACE | | |
| The learning space in my classroom is appropriately sized for the number of students. | 3.17 | Neutral |
| The learning space in my classroom allows for group learning activities. | 3.44 | Agree |
| CLASSROOM CAPACITY | | |
| The number of students in my classroom suits the size of the classroom. | 3.34 | Neutral |
| The number of students in my classroom allows teaching and learning activities to be carried out comfortably. | 3.37 | Neutral |
| LIGHTING | | |
| The lighting in my classroom uses white light. | 3.31 | Neutral |
| The lighting in my classroom is adequate in number. | 3.03 | Neutral |
| INDOOR AIR QUALITY | | |
| The air circulation in my classroom is appropriate for the classroom size. | 2.78 | Neutral |
| The fans in my classroom are well-functioning. | 2.59 | Disagree |
| The temperature in my classroom is comfortable for teaching and learning. | 2.34 | Disagree |
| COLOR | | |
| The paint color in my classroom brightens up the classroom. | 3.25 | Neutral |
| The paint color in my classroom helps maintain concentration on learning. | 3.31 | Neutral |
| QUALITY OF PAINT | | |
| The quality of the paint in my classroom is long-lasting. | 3.15 | Neutral |
| Overall Perceive Physical Classroom Environment | 3.16 | Neutral |

Table 2 presents the results of the Perceived Physical Classroom Environment survey, revealing students' overall perceptions and specific feedback on various classroom elements. The average mean score of 3.16 indicates a generally neutral perception, suggesting that students find the classroom environment to be moderately adequate.

The furniture in the classroom received neutral ratings, with mean scores of 3.34 for accommodating various body sizes, 3.25 for comfort during long periods, and 3.02 for sturdiness. These scores suggest that while the furniture meets basic needs, there is room for improvement in terms of comfort and durability to

better support students’ physical well-being during extended use. The fixtures, specifically the blackboard, received mixed feedback. The blackboard's size for teaching and learning needs scored an agreeably high mean of 3.49, indicating that it generally meets the students' needs. However, the visibility of the blackboard was rated neutral with a mean of 3.32, suggesting some students may experience difficulty seeing the board clearly. The display board's placement and size were rated neutral, with mean scores of 3.34 and 3.24, respectively. These scores imply that while the display board is functional, it might not be optimally placed or sized to effectively support students’ learning needs.

The adequacy of the learning space received a neutral rating with a means core of 3.17, while the ability to facilitate group learning activities scored slightly higher at 3.44, falling into the agree category. This indicates that while the generally adequate, it is particularly appreciated for its capacity to support collaborative learning. The perceived adequacy of classroom capacity for the number of students received neutral ratings, with scores of 3.34 and 3.37. These ratings suggest that the classroom size is generally suitable for the student population, but improvements could enhance the comfort and effectiveness of teaching

and learning activities. Lighting in the classroom received neutral feedback, with the scores of 3.31 for the use of white light and 3.03 for adequacy. These scores indicate that while the lighting is generally acceptable, there may be issues with the number or quality of light sources affecting students' visual comfort.

Indoor air quality was a significant concern, with low mean scores of 2.78 for air circulation, 2.59 for the functionality of fans, and 2.34 for comfortable temperature. These ratings suggest that poor air quality and temperature control are major issues, potentially impacting students' comfort and concentration negatively. The color of the paint received neutral feedback, with scores of 3.25 for brightness and 3.31 for maintaining concentration. The quality of the paint also received a neutral score of 3.15, indicating that while the paint is generally adequate, it may not significantly enhance the learning environment. The overall perceived physical classroom environment scored a mean of 3.16, reflecting a neutral perception. This indicates that while students find the environment to be moderately adequate, there are several areas, particularly air quality and temperature control, that require significant improvement to enhance the overall learning experience.

Table 3 *Academic Performance of the Students*

| Grading Scale | Frequency | Percentage | Interpretation |
|----------------------|------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|
| 90 - 100 | 44 | 74.6 | Outstanding |
| 85 – 89 | 15 | 25.4 | Very Satisfactory |
| 80 – 84 | 0 | 0 | Satisfactory |
| 75 – 79 | 0 | 0 | Fairly Satisfactory |
| 74 and below | 0 | 0 | Did not meet expectations |
| Mean: | 91.068 | Interpretation: | Outstanding |
| SD: | 2.1961 | | |

Table 3 presents the academic performance distribution of students based on their grades. The data reveals a highly positive academic outcome among the students. A significant majority, 74.6%, achieved grades in the 90-100 range, categorizing their performance as Outstanding. This high percentage of Outstanding grades indicates that most students are excelling in their studies.

Additionally, 25.4% of the students earned grades in the 85-89 range, which is interpreted as Very Satisfactory. These further underscores the overall strong academic performance, as a combined total of 100% of the students fall within the top two performance categories. Notably, there are no students in the Satisfactory (80-84), Fairly Satisfactory (75-79), or Did Not Meet Expectations (74 and below) categories. This absence of lower performance grades highlights that none of the

students are underperforming according to the grading scale used in this study.

The mean grade of 91.068 supports the interpretation that the average academic performance is Outstanding. The standard deviation of 2.1961 indicates relatively low variability in student grades, suggesting consistent high performance across the student body.

The data in Table 3 illustrates a rich academic achievement among the students, with the majority performing at an Outstanding level and no students falling below the Very Satisfactory category. This consistent high performance reflects positively on the students' abilities and the effectiveness of the educational environment, and instructional methods employed.

Table 4

Correlation Result Between the Respondents' Perceived Classroom Environment (PCE) and Academic Performance (AP)

| Variables | ρ (rho) | p | Decision | Interpretation |
|--------------------------|--------------|------|-----------|-----------------|
| PCE \longrightarrow AP | .040 | .762 | Accept H0 | Not Significant |

Table 4 shows the relationship between students' perceptions of their classroom environment (PCE) and their academic performance (AP). The correlation coefficient (ρ) is .040, indicating a very weak link between how students view their classroom environment and their academic results. Essentially, changes in student's perception of their classroom setup do not significantly affect their grades.

The p-value at 0.726, is much higher than the standard threshold of 0.05. This high p-value means the observed relationship does not statistically significantly affect their performance.

In simple terms, the data reveals that students' view on their physical classroom environment do not play a significant role in their academic success.

This suggests that other factors might be more important in influencing student performance. Further research should explore what these factors might be.

DISCUSSION

The findings indicate that there is no significant relationship between how students perceive their physical classroom environment and their academic performance. This suggests that despite their opinions on classroom conditions, these factors don't strongly influence how well they perform academically.

In contrast, other studies like Aquino's 2019 have suggested that the classroom environment plays a crucial role in academic success, emphasizing the

importance of factors like facilities, teacher-student relationships, and overall classroom atmosphere. Similarly, research by Cheryan et al. (2004) underscores how classroom design can impact learning outcomes by fostering engagement and inclusivity.

However, our study aligns with findings from Dela Rosa (2019), who found that specific aspects such as lighting and ventilation didn't significantly impact academic achievement. These results highlight the complexity of how physical classroom factors interact with academic outcomes, suggesting that individual student preferences and learning styles may play a more significant role.

The weak correlation found in our study between students' perceptions of their classroom environment and their academic performance echoes the perspective of Woolner and Hall (2010), who argue that while the environment matters, it's individual student preferences that may drive success. Barret et al. (2015) also support this view, emphasizing that student preferences for environmental factors can vary widely and deeply influence learning.

In summary, while the physical classroom environment is important, our study suggests its impact on academic performance is nuanced and intertwined with many other factors. Understanding these dynamics can help educators create learning spaces that better support diverse student needs and enhance overall learning experience.

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The Satisfaction Level of Tourism in South Cebu Beach Area

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ABSTRACT

This study evaluates the satisfaction levels of foreign and local tourists at public beaches in Southern Cebu, focusing on their willingness to return. The primary objective is to assess tourist satisfaction at the public beach in Dalaguete, Cebu. The research details systematic procedures and methods for gathering first-hand data, including sampling techniques and approaches to engaging respondents. The findings are categorized into four themes: Climate, Water Quality, Safety, Accommodation, and Scenery. This quantitative study employs operationalized methods to accurately and systematically describe the data collected. The results indicate that both international and local tourists consider these qualities when choosing beach destinations. The high satisfaction ratings for accommodation and climate indicate that the lodging facilities and weather conditions are viewed positively by the visitors. Although safety received the lowest rating among the factors, it still falls within the 'very satisfactory' category, implying that tourists feel relatively secure. The excellent ratings for scenery and water quality highlight the beach's aesthetic appeal and cleanliness, which are significant contributors to overall tourist satisfaction. Prior studies on tourist satisfaction often emphasize the importance of accommodation, climate, safety, scenery, and water quality in shaping overall tourist experiences.

Keywords: *Tourist satisfaction, public beaches, Dalaguete, Cebu, quantitative research, climate, water quality, safety, accommodation, scenery*

INTRODUCTION

Tourism can be important for both the travelers and the people in the countries they visit. For visitors, travelling can increase understanding of and appreciation for people in other countries and their cultures. In the tourism services sector, tourist experience and destination image are the keys to creating tourist satisfaction. Thus, tourists are expected to gain pleasure and lead to a build of

tourist' trust in the beach destination.

According to the Tourism Society and the United Nations World Tourism Organization Statistics Guidelines of 2010, tourism is the generic term used to cover both demand and supply that has been adopted in various forms and is used throughout the world. (Malakauskiene, 2006). Tourism is one of the world's fastest growing industries as well as the major source of foreign exchange earnings and

employment for many developing countries. It is a leisure activity which involves a discretionary use of time and money. Recreation is often the main purpose for participation in tourism (Ghosh, 2001) either domestic or international. In domestic tourism, people move within their own country whereas in international tourism, the barriers exist in travelling to destinations beyond national boundaries where both have incoming and outgoing implications on a country's balance of payments.

Today, tourism is not only a concept of enjoyment or travelling or passing the holidays, but also a means of development for developed, developing and underdeveloped countries. Tourism brings in large amounts of income into a local economy in the form of payment for goods and services needed by tourists, accounting for 30% of the world's trade of services, and 6% of overall exports of goods and services. Tourism is expected to become an even more important weapon in the Philippines' economic arsenal. However, both our tourist markets and the Philippine tourism industry itself have become more aware of the negative environmental and social costs associated with tourism development.

The tourism industry plays a significant role in the Philippine economy and in labor market. "In 2019, the contribution of Tourism Direct Gross Value Added (TDGVA) to the Philippine economy as measured by the Gross Domestic Product was estimated at 12.7%. The TDGVA amounted to PHP2.48 trillion [approximately US\$ 51.25 million] in 2019, was higher by 10.8% compared to PHP2.24 trillion [approximately US\$ 46.29 million] in 2018. Employment in tourism characteristic industries was estimated at 5.71 million in 2019, higher by 6.5% compared to 5.36 million in 2018. Share of employment in tourism industries to total employment in the country was recorded at 13.5" (Philippine Statistics Authority [PSA], 2020a: para. 1-2, 7).

Hence, the Philippine government at various levels

has considered tourism as one of its top development priorities to ensure its sustainability. Other than its significant contribution to the Philippine economy, tourism also has an impact on social development, which is broad and deep because it is both labor and capital intensive. It promotes skills and vocational development that can be exported, and it promotes a 'culture of tourism' through a safer and cleaner environment that benefits not only tourists but the entire community as well.

Beach tourism is one of the earliest modern forms of tourism and a staple of the tourism industry. This kind of tourism at coastal resorts is often considered to result from an inevitable attraction to the beach, but the relationship is one in which tourism and leisure are an inherent part of the formation of the desirability of beaches. Beach resorts in the Philippines aimed to build and maintain high quality services available to the clientele in order to compete in the global market especially this time that ASEAN Integration came into the country's business systems. (Guray, 2018).

Cebu's tourism competitiveness is strengthened by its diverse historical and natural resources, rich cultural milieu, established land, sea and air transport infrastructure, presence of hotels and resorts and a thriving industrial and manufacturing economy. The presence of the Mactan Cebu International Airport in Lapulapu gives Cebu a highly competitive edge for its connectivity with the rest of the country and many vital Asian cities. White sand beach resorts which abound in the province are easily accessible. The same holds true for hotels and other tourism facilities. Nonetheless, many challenges pose a slowdown in Cebu's tourism momentum. Tourist destinations in many parts of the country and in neighboring Asia are rapidly growing and innovating. Cebu tourism industry has to take the lead with highly competitive better-quality products and services than what its competitors put in the tourism market. The tourism industry players must ensure efficient and strong partnerships among the local government units

(LGUs), the business entrepreneurs, the local communities in keeping Cebu a premier tourist destination hub in a sustainable manner. (Abocejo, 2016)

Despite the Municipality of Dalaguete, Cebu, being renowned for its breathtaking mountains, charming heritage sites, enchanting beaches, fascinating forests with unique flora and fauna, and spectacular reefs teeming with diverse marine life, there is limited research comparing the satisfaction levels of foreign and local tourists at its public beaches. This study aims to address this gap by determining the differences in satisfaction levels between these two groups of tourists at the public beaches in Dalaguete, Cebu.

Statement of Purpose

The purpose of this study is to determine satisfaction of foreign and local tourist at the public beach in Dalaguete, Cebu. Specifically, this study seeks to the following questions:

1. What is the profile of the respondents in terms of:
 - 1.1 Age
 - 1.2 Civil/Status
 - 1.3 Educ.
 - 1.4 Socio- Economic Status
2. What is the level of satisfaction among tourists visiting beaches in South Cebu regarding the following factors?
 - 2.1 Accommodations
 - 2.2 Climate
 - 2.3 Safety
 - 2.4 Scenery
 - 2.5 Water quality
3. Is there a significant relationship between respondents' profile and perceived level of satisfaction?
4. Is there a significant difference between the tourist perceived level of satisfaction?
5. What beach spot improvement and sustainability plan can be proposed based on the findings of the study?

Null Hypothesis

Ho: There is no significant difference/relationship between the tourists' perceived level of satisfaction.

H1: There is a significant difference/relationship between the tourists' perceived level of satisfaction.

METHODOLOGY

Participants of the Study

The respondents of this study are both domestic and international tourists in south Cebu beach. The respondents both domestic and international were taken of a total population of 100 respondents from the survey through quota sampling.

The participants of this study will be both local and international tourists that are visiting south Cebu beaches. The respondents will be local and international tourists who are in the beach during the time the survey will be conducted. The survey questionnaire refers to the demographic of the respondents. It will determine the level of satisfaction of the tourist in south Cebu beach in terms of the of Accommodation, Climate, Safety, Scenery, and Water Quality. The purpose of seeking the need for approval prior to the execution of data gathering, is to have a set of questions that will directly provide data to the research by means of survey. On the performed data analysis, the researchers will use the statistical tools. Frequency and the demographic distribution will be used to describe the demographic profile of the respondents. The Dalaguete Beach Park is a public beach resort located at the municipality of Dalaguete in southern Cebu province, 84 kilometers from Cebu city to municipality of Dalaguete, and tagged as the summer capital of Cebu. Dalaguete beach park is 1.5 Kilometers away from national road. This public beach has nice scenery and tall coconut palms on its long sandy beach shorelines and has outstanding facilities for tourist accommodation. The area is being cared for and maintained by the local government for the enjoyment of both domestic and international tourists. Dalaguete beach park is accredited to DOT with the help of local government.

Research Instrument

In this study, the researcher will be using an adapted survey questionnaire by Roda Villones et.al (2023), Level of Tourist Satisfaction in the Local Beaches of Calbayog City. This study is conducted to determine the level of tourist satisfaction on local beaches of Calbayog City in selected aspects. The questionnaire is a set of orderly-arranged questions carefully prepared to be answered by customers and designed to collect facts and information. The researchers adapted the questionnaire from (Villones, 2023). The questionnaire consists of five parts. The demographics of the respondents comprised variables such as gender, age, educational attainment, and social status. A 5-point Likert scale will be used to rank people's judgment of accommodation, climate, safety, scenery, water quality and ratings from unsatisfactory to excellent. The 45 adapted questionnaire ranges from 1= unsatisfactory, 2 = moderately satisfactory, 3 = satisfactory, 4 = very satisfactory, and 5= excellent.

Data Gathering Procedure

In conducting the study, the following steps were undertaken by the researchers: First, the researchers ask permission from the college dean to undersign the letter noted by the researchers. Second, as the letters of request were approved by the school principal, the researchers use an adapted survey checklist. Third, the survey checklist was validated by the research coordinator. Fourth, the process of communicating information to the respondents and seeking their consent was to establish mutual understanding between researchers and participants. Each participant was individually called for and was given opportunity to ask questions pertaining the survey checklist and to discuss the information and their decision if they wish to participate in the survey or not. Thus, information on the following matters was communicated to the respondents: how the research will be monitored; contact details of the researchers; how privacy and confidentiality will be protected; how the participants can withdraw from further participation at any stage, along with any

implications on the withdrawal, and whether it will be possible to withdraw the data. After the individual and group briefing, all of the identified respondents agreed to the terms and conditions discussed by the researchers and gave their voluntary consent. Moreover, the adapted checklist was administered to the 100 respondents of the study and lastly, the data gathered were tabulated, computed, analyzed and interpreted by the researchers.

Data Analysis

The data gathered from the survey questionnaire was table, tabulate, analyze, and interpret using following statistical tools was employed. Frequency counts (f) and percentage (%) were employed to determine the profile of the respondents in terms of their civil status, age, educational attainment, and socio-economic status. Mean and standard deviation was utilized to find out tourists' satisfaction in South Cebu beach found in Dalaguete in terms of Accommodation, Climate, Safety, Scenery, and Water Quality. Chi-square test was used to determine the significant relationship between the profile of tourists on the level of tourist satisfaction in south Cebu beach in terms of the variables. One-way analysis of variance for the significant difference of the perception of the respondents on the level of tourist's satisfaction in south Cebu beach in terms of the variables. This research study utilized quantitative correlational study to describe the relationship to scale the level of satisfaction of the tourist in south Cebu beach area.

Table 1: Demographic Profile of the Respondents

| | Variables | f | % |
|------------------|--------------------------------|----------|----------|
| Age | Adolescents (11-19 years) | 20 | 27.0 |
| | Young Adulthood (20-39 years) | 51 | 68.9 |
| | Middle Adulthood (40-59 years) | 3 | 4.1 |
| Sex | Male | 36 | 48.6 |
| | Female | 35 | 47.3 |
| | Non-Binary | 3 | 4.1 |
| Education | Elementary | 1 | 1.4 |
| | Secondary | 33 | 44.6 |
| | Tertiary | 40 | 54.1 |
| Strand | Low | 26 | 35.1 |
| | Middle | 41 | 55.4 |
| | High | 7 | 9.5 |

RESULT

Based on the demographic profile of the respondents in table 1, a total of 74 individuals participated in the study examining satisfaction levels of foreign and local tourists at the public beach in Dalaguete, Cebu. The age distribution indicates that the majority of respondents are in their young adulthood (20-39 years), accounting for 68.9% (51 respondents). Adolescents (11-19 years) comprise 27.0% (20 respondents), while middle adulthood (40-59 years) is represented by 4.1% (3 respondents). In terms of sex, the respondents are nearly equally distributed between males and females, with 48.6% (36 respondents) being male and 47.3% (35 respondents) being female.

Additionally, 4.1% (3 respondents) identified as non-binary. Regarding educational attainment, a respondents). Those with secondary education constitute 44.6% (33 respondents), while only 1.4% (1 respondent) have completed elementary education. For the socio-economic status of the respondents, the majority of respondents (55.4%, 41 respondents) fall within the middle socio-economic status. Those in the low socio-economic status category make up 35.1% (26 respondents), and a smaller portion of respondents, 9.5% (7 respondents), are classified within the high socio-economic status.

Table 2

Descriptive Statistics of Tourists' Satisfaction with Key Factors

| | Indicators | Mean | SD | Interpretation |
|----------------|-------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| Accommodation | | 4.2012 | .64229 | Very Satisfactory |
| Climate | | 4.1230 | .55135 | Very Satisfactory |
| Safety | | 3.9284 | .66549 | Very Satisfactory |
| Scenery | | 4.3361 | .63970 | Excellent |
| Water Quality | | 4.3328 | .68630 | Excellent |
| Overall | | 4.1843 | .63703 | Very Satisfactory |

Table 2 reveals the descriptive statistics for the respondents' satisfaction with various aspects of the public beach in Dalaguete, Cebu.

The overall satisfaction rating is 4.1843 with a standard deviation of .63703, indicating that tourists generally find their experience to be very satisfactory. Analyzing specific factors, accommodation received a mean score of 4.2012 (SD = .64229), interpreted as very satisfactory. This suggests that tourists are highly content with the lodging facilities available.

The climate also scored very satisfactorily, with a mean of 4.1230 (SD = .55135), reflecting favorable weather conditions that contribute positively to the beach experience. Safety, although the lowest among the indicators, still achieved a very satisfactory rating with a mean of 3.9284 (SD = .66549).

This indicates that while there is room for improvement, tourists generally feel secure during their visit. The scenery received an excellent rating, with a mean of 4.3361 (SD = .63970). This high score underscores the aesthetic appeal and natural beauty of the beach, which significantly enhances visitor satisfaction. Similarly, water quality was rated excellent, with a mean of 4.3328 (SD=.68630), highlighting the pristine and clean conditions of the beach's waters, which are crucial for an enjoyable beach experience. Overall, the high satisfaction ratings across various aspects indicate that the public beach in Dalaguete, Cebu, is well-regarded by tourists, with particular strengths in its scenery and water quality.

Table 3

Spearman Correlation Between Age, Education, SES, and Overall Beach Satisfaction

| Variables | ρ | <i>p</i> -value | Decision | Interpretation |
|----------------------------------|--------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|
| Age — Overall Satisfaction | .096 | .414 | Accept H0 | Not Significant |
| Education — Overall Satisfaction | -.034 | .772 | Accept H0 | Not Significant |
| SES — Overall Satisfaction | .295* | .011 | Reject H0 | Significant |

Note: Significant if *p*-value < 005 alpha

Table 3 shows that the correlation between age and overall satisfaction yielded a coefficient (ρ) of 0.096 with a *p*-value of 0.414. Since the *p*-value is greater than the significance level of 0.05, we accept the null hypothesis, indicating that there is no significant relationship between age and overall satisfaction. This suggests that the age of the respondents does not significantly influence their satisfaction with the beach experience. Similarly, the correlation between educational attainment and overall satisfaction resulted in a coefficient (ρ) of -0.034 with a *p*-value of 0.772. Again, the *p*-value exceeds the 0.05 threshold, leading to the acceptance of the null hypothesis. This implies that the level of education of the respondents does not have a significant impact on their satisfaction with

the beach. In contrast, the socio-economic status (SES) showed a significant relationship with overall satisfaction, as evidenced by a correlation coefficient (ρ) of 0.295 and a *p*-value of 0.011. Since the *p*-value is less than 0.05, then the null hypothesis is rejected, indicating a significant positive relationship between socio-economic status and overall satisfaction. This finding suggests that respondents with higher socio-economic status tend to report higher levels of satisfaction with their beach experience. Overall, while age and educational attainment do not significantly affect the satisfaction levels of tourists, socio-economic status plays a crucial role in determining their overall satisfaction with the public beach in Dalaguete, Cebu.

Table 4

Kruskal-Wallis Test for Satisfaction by Gender, Education, and Socio-economic Status

| Variables | N | Mean Rank | X ² | df | p | |
|------------------|------------|-----------|----------------|-------|---|------|
| Gender | Male | 36 | 40.74 | 3.197 | 2 | .202 |
| | Female | 35 | 35.73 | | | |
| | Non-Binary | 3 | 19.33 | | | |
| Education | Elementary | 1 | 37.50 | .091 | 2 | .956 |
| | Secondary | 33 | 38.33 | | | |
| | Tertiary | 40 | 36.81 | | | |
| SES | Low | 26 | 27.98 | 7.929 | 2 | .019 |
| | Middle | 41 | 42.99 | | | |
| | High | 7 | 40.71 | | | |

Note: Significant if *p*-value < 0.05 alpha

Table 4 revealed the findings regarding the comparison of the perceived satisfaction among tourists at the public beach in Dalaguete, Cebu, based on gender, educational attainment, and socio-economic status. Firstly, gender differences were examined, with respondents categorized into three groups: female (N = 36), male (N = 35), and non-binary (N = 1). The mean ranks for satisfaction were 40.74 for females, 35.73 for males, and 19.33 for non-binary individuals. The chi-square (X²) value for gender was 3.197 with 2 degrees of freedom (df), yielding a p-value of 0.202. This result indicates no statistically significant difference in perceived satisfaction levels among tourists based on gender (p > 0.05).

Secondly, educational attainment was analyzed with respondents divided into three levels: elementary (N = 3), secondary (N = 30), and tertiary (N = 40). The mean ranks for satisfaction were 37.50 for elementary, 38.33 for secondary, and

36.81 for tertiary education. The chi-square (X²) value for education was 0.091 with 2 df, resulting in a p-value of 0.956. Therefore, there was no significant difference in perceived satisfaction levels based on educational attainment (p > 0.05). Thirdly, the impact of socio-economic status (SES) on satisfaction was assessed. Respondents were categorized into three SES levels: low (N = 41), middle (N = 26), and high (N = 5). The mean ranks for satisfaction were 42.99 for the low SES group, 27.98 for the middle SES group, and 40.71 for the high SES group. The chi-square (X²) value for SES was 7.929 with 2 df, resulting in a p-value of 0.019. This analysis revealed a statistically significant difference in perceived satisfaction levels based on SES (p < 0.05). In summary, while gender and educational attainment did not significantly impact perceived satisfaction, socio-economic status showed a notable effect. Tourists with different SES levels reported varying satisfaction levels at the

Table 5

Results of Kruskal-Wallis Post Hoc Test for the Significant Difference Based on Socio-economic Status

| Multiple Comparison | U | W | Z | p(2-tailed) |
|---------------------|---------|---------|--------|-------------|
| Low & Middle | 319.500 | 670.500 | -2.749 | .006 |
| Low & High | 57.000 | 408.000 | -1.498 | .134 |
| High & Middle | 132.000 | 160.000 | -.336 | .737 |

Note: Significant if *p*-value < 0.017 alpha (Bonferroni correction alpha = .05/3 comparisons)

Dalaguete public beach in Cebu.

The results of the Kruskal- Wallis post hoc test with the Bonferroni correction applied in table 5 provide detailed insights into the significant differences in perceived satisfaction based on socio-economic status among tourists at the Dalaguete public beach in Cebu. The comparison between the low and middle socio-economic status (SES) groups yielded a p-value of 0.006. After applying the Bonferroni correction, with an adjusted significance level of 0.017, this result remains statistically significant. Therefore, there is a significant difference in the variable being tested between the low and middle SES groups. In contrast, the comparison between the low and high SES groups resulted in a p-value of 0.134. Following the Bonferroni correction, this result does not meet the adjusted significance level ($p > 0.017$). Consequently, there is no significant difference in the variable between the low and high SES groups. Similarly, the comparison between the high and middle SES groups produced a p-value of 0.737. This result also fails to reach significance after the Bonferroni correction ($p > 0.017$). Thus, there is no significant difference in the variable between the high and middle SES groups. In summary, the significant difference in perceived satisfaction is specifically observed between the low and middle socio-economic status groups.

DISCUSSION

The descriptive statistics reveal that respondents' overall satisfaction with various aspects of the public beach in Dalaguete, Cebu, is high. The specific factors contributing to this overall satisfaction include accommodation, climate, safety, scenery, and water quality. These findings suggest that tourists generally find their experience at the public beach in Dalaguete, Cebu, to be very satisfactory. The high satisfaction ratings for accommodation and climate indicate that the lodging facilities and weather conditions are viewed positively by the visitors. Although safety received the lowest rating among the factors, it still falls within the 'very satisfactory' category, implying that tourists feel relatively secure. The excellent ratings for scenery and water quality highlight the beach's aesthetic appeal and cleanliness, which are significant contributors to overall tourist

satisfaction. Prior studies on tourist satisfaction often emphasize the importance of accommodation, climate, safety, scenery, and water quality in shaping overall tourist experiences. For instance, research by Smith RA (1991) notes that beach resorts evolve naturally through the expansion of accommodation sector plus other recreational functions found that high-quality accommodation and favorable weather conditions are critical determinants of tourist satisfaction. Additionally, studies such as those by Yu (2019) to improve beach quality and provide better facilities, beach management is needed considering beach user's preferences and priorities because it allows development of more specific recommendations and guarantees user satisfaction, indicate that safety perceptions significantly influence tourists' overall satisfaction and likelihood to return to a destination. The importance of scenery and natural beauty in enhancing tourist experiences is well-documented in tourism literature, with studies by Choudry (2019) use of beaches and related tourism is promising activity for local economies in turn started to show signs of degrading the local environment that can affect ecological status and the recreational experience of people using beaches, underscoring the positive impact of aesthetic appeal on visitor satisfaction. Similarly, the cleanliness and quality of water at beach destinations are crucial for attracting tourist. The correlation between age, educational attainment, socio-economic status (SES), and overall satisfaction among tourists at the public beach in Dalaguete, Cebu shows that age and educational attainment do not have significant relationships with overall satisfaction. However, SES demonstrates a significant positive relationship with overall satisfaction, indicating that respondents with higher SES report greater satisfaction with their beach experience. These findings suggest that tourists' age and educational attainment do not significantly influence their satisfaction with the beach experience at Dalaguete. Regardless of their age or level of education, tourists generally have similar levels of satisfaction. In contrast, socio-economic status is a critical factor, with higher SES associated with higher satisfaction levels. This

implies that wealthier tourists tend to have a more positive experience, potentially due to their ability to access and afford better amenities and services, or due to differing expectations and perceptions influenced by their socio-economic background. Prior research provides mixed results regarding the influence of age and educational attainment on tourist satisfaction. Some studies, such as those by Bajs (2017) it is important to understand first the profiles and segments of tourists, tourists' perception of a destination, and level of satisfaction and safety among tourists, suggest that age can influence satisfaction due to varying preferences and needs among different age groups. However, other studies, like the one by Oliver (1980) satisfaction is determined by the gap between tourists' pre-visit expectations and their post-visit perceptions of the actual experience, found no significant impact of age on satisfaction, which aligns with the current findings. Similarly, educational attainment has been found to have inconsistent effects on satisfaction, with some studies indicating no significant relationship Oliver (1980), which supports the current results. The significant relationship between SES and satisfaction aligns with numerous studies in tourism literature highlights that higher SES often correlates with higher satisfaction levels due to better financial capability to enjoy higher-quality services and experiences. Additionally, studies by Armstrong (1999) also point out that if consumers are satisfied with the quality of service provided by the company, emphasize that tourists with higher SES have more discretionary income, enabling them to engage in more satisfying activities and experiences. The analysis of perceived satisfaction among tourists at the public beach in Dalaguete, Cebu, reveals that gender and educational attainment do not significantly impact satisfaction levels. Specifically, the Kruskal-Wallis test showed no statistically significant difference in satisfaction based on gender or educational attainment. However, socio-economic status (SES) was found to significantly influence satisfaction. Further post hoc analysis with Bonferroni correction indicated that the significant difference lies between the low and

middle SES groups, while no significant differences were found between the low and high SES groups or between the middle and high SES groups. These findings suggest that demographic factors such as gender and educational attainment are not determinants of satisfaction levels among tourists visiting the public beach in Dalaguete, Cebu. This implies that satisfaction is relatively uniform across these demographic categories. However, socio-economic status is a crucial factor influencing satisfaction, particularly highlighting a significant disparity between tourists from low and middle SES groups. This indicates that individuals from lower SES backgrounds may have different expectations, experiences, or access to resources that affect their satisfaction levels compared to those from middle SES backgrounds. The absence of significant differences between other SES pairings suggests that the most notable disparities in satisfaction occur between the lower and middle socio-economic strata. Prior studies offer mixed insights into the impact of gender and educational attainment on tourist satisfaction. For instance, research by Weber's (1996) approach, the customer satisfaction is one of the most important factors of the marketing theory and has an important influence on customers purchase intentions in future, through the Word of mouth (WOM) channel, suggests that gender does not significantly influence tourist satisfaction, aligning with the current findings. Similarly, studies by (Park, Back, Bufquin, & Shapoval, 2019) ambiance can impact consumers' feelings relaxation, enjoyment, and pleasure and their behaviors indicate that educational attainment often has a negligible impact on satisfaction levels, supporting the present results. The significant role of socio-economic status in determining satisfaction aligns with findings from various tourism studies. (Khadka & Maharjan 2018) tourist loyalty is significantly impacted by the interpersonal connections between staff and their guests, highlight that higher SES is often associated with greater satisfaction due to better access to high-quality services and amenities. Additionally, research by Smith RA. (1992) sandy beaches and coral reefs necessitates and helps in the development of beach resorts. underscores that

tourists with higher SES have more discretionary income, enabling them to engage in more enjoyable and satisfying activities during their travels.

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The Influence of Transformational Leadership on Employee Turnover Intention

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ABSTRACT

Employee turnover is a critical challenge faced by many organizations, particularly in the hospitality industry where retaining skilled staff is essential for maintaining service quality and operational stability. This paper investigates the influence of transformational leadership on employee turnover intention within selected resorts. Using a total population sampling approach, the study includes employees from these resorts. A descriptive-correlational design explores the relationship between transformational leadership (independent variable) and turnover intention (dependent variable). The participants' demographic profiles are analyzed using frequency and percent, while the extent of transformational leadership and turnover intention is measured through weighted mean and standard deviation. Pearson's correlation is employed to determine the relationship between the two variables. The results show no significant relationship between transformational leadership and employee turnover intention ($r = -.138$, $p = .491$). Although transformational leadership is highly perceived by employees, it does not significantly influence their intention to leave. These findings suggest that managers should not rely solely on transformational leadership practices to address turnover issues but should consider additional strategies to retain staff.

Keywords: *transformational leadership, turnover intention, employees, relationship, resort, descriptive correlation*

INTRODUCTION

Managing business nowadays is very crucial. A lot of things must be considered, one of which is finding highly potential leaders who can lead the business to run smoothly and maintain growth. Good leaders can motivate, meet expectations, less turnover as well as keep highly skilled employees. Leaders exist in every company at all levels, from CEO's and high-level executives to supervisors and project leads. Leaders are responsible for setting the vision, providing guidance, and driving their teams towards achieving goals. Distinct leaders have distinct leadership styles. Each

leadership style contains favorable and unfavorable traits (Garrison, 2022). One such style is transformational leadership.

Transformational leadership style is a process that changes and transforms individuals (Northouse 2001). In the simplest term, this type of leadership encourages employees to work with good intentions, be productive in all tasks given as well as work effectively. As mentioned above, good leaders can less turnover intention among employees. Employees may leave their certain job due to unmet expectations, poor communication skills, mistreatment, and etc. This turnover can result in a business losing its talented employees,

leading to costly hiring or recruiting new employees and a possibility of a business to start from the beginning.

Turnover intention refers to the process by which employees leave their current jobs, either voluntarily or involuntarily. Subrada et al., (2018) observed that high turnover intention often follows organizational changes such as downsizing, where employees may experience uncertainty about their roles, job security, or career advancement opportunities. Ahsani et al., (2020) identified various factors influencing turnover intention, including work overload, work-family conflicts, and job dissatisfaction. They noted that high levels of work overload can lead to feelings of insecurity and discomfort in the work environment, ultimately driving employees to consider leaving their current jobs. These studies highlight the impact of workplace conditions and organizational changes on employee's decision to stay or leave.

Previous studies have examined the relationship between transformational leadership and employee turnover intention in general business environments and other industries. For example, a study by Mañas-Rodríguez et al. (2020) found that transformational leadership significantly decreases employee turnover intention in multinational companies, promoting affective commitment and contributing to organizational success. Nabillah (2023) supports this notion, demonstrating that transformational leadership significantly boosts employee engagement and reduces turnover intention among employees at the Yogyakarta City Social Service. This suggests that effective leadership is pivotal in engaging employees and curbing their intentions to leave the organization. Adella and Andriani (2023) found that transformational leadership negatively and significantly impacts turnover intention among Bank Nagari employees in Padang City, highlighting that strong leadership can diminish employees' propensity to quit. In contrast, Sitohang (2023) discovered that transformational leadership styles positively influence turnover intention,

indicating that while inspiring and motivating leadership behaviors can impact employees' intentions to leave. However, these studies only focus on specific industry, there is a lack of study of transformational leadership and turnover intention that focus on hospitality industry particularly on resorts. By examining the relationship between transformational leadership and employee turnover intention, researchers provide insights into leveraging this style to decrease turnover and improve employee commitment.

Statement of Purpose

This study aims to assess the influence of transformational leadership on employees turn over intention of selected resorts.

Specifically, this study attempts to answer the following sub-problem:

1. What is the respondent's demographic information in terms of:
 - 1.1. Age,
 - 1.2. Gender, and
 - 1.3. Highest educational attainment
2. What is the extent of the manager's transformational leadership as perceived by the employees?
3. What is the extent of the employees turn over intention?
4. Is there a significant relationship between the extent of transformational leadership and turnover intention?
5. What plan can be proposed based on the findings of the study?

Statement of the Null

Ho: There is no significant relationship between transformational leadership and turn over intention.

METHODOLOGY

Study Participants

The participants in this study comprised employees from two selected resorts: Carlita's Beach Resort and Nadelmar Hotel and Resort. The researchers employed a total population sampling method, ensuring that the sample size accurately reflected the number of employees at each resort. The inclusion criteria for participants required current employment at the selected resorts, while exclusion criteria eliminated former employees and any current employee who did not consent to participate.

To recruit participants, the researchers collaborated closely with the management of each resort, securing permission to conduct the study on-site. This approach ensured that responses were relevant to the current leadership practices within the resorts. Initial steps included obtaining formal approval from both the resort management and the university administration, through formal letters and consultations with the research specialist.

Informed consent was obtained from all participants, ensuring they were fully aware of the study's purpose and their role within it. Survey questionnaires were personally distributed and collected by the researchers to ensure completion and accuracy. The data collection process spanned three weeks, with quality checks conducted to maintain consistency and integrity of the data. All collected data were securely stored, accessible only to the researchers, and securely disposed of upon study completion to maintain confidentiality.

Data Gathering Tool

The data for this study were collected using two adapted survey questionnaires tailored to measure the influence of transformational leadership on employee turnover intention. The transformational

leadership survey was adapted from Gyensare et al. (2016), while the turnover intention survey was adapted from Botha (2018). The survey instrument was divided into three sections. The first section gathered demographic information, including age, gender, and highest educational attainment, to contextualize the participants' responses. The second section focused on transformational leadership, featuring a series of 5-point Likert scale items ranging from "strongly disagree" to "strongly agree." These items were designed to capture employees' perceptions of their leaders' transformational behaviors. The final section addressed turnover intention, using a similar 5-point Likert scale to assess employees' intentions to leave their jobs. This comprehensive survey design ensured that the data collected provided a detailed understanding of both the leadership styles experienced by employees and their corresponding turnover intentions.

Data Analysis

The collected data were analyzed using various statistical techniques. Descriptive statistics, such as frequency and percentage, were used to profile the respondents. To measure the extent of transformational leadership and turnover intention, the researchers calculated weighted means and standard deviations. Pearson's correlation coefficient was employed to determine the relationship between transformational leadership (independent variable) and employee turnover intention (dependent variable).

RESULT

Table 1
Distribution of Respondents

| Distribution of Respondents | | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------|-----------|-------------|
| | Variables | Frequency | Percentage% |
| Age | 22 to 27 years old | 8 | 29.6 |
| | 28 to 33 years old | 16 | 59.3 |
| | 34 to 39 years old | 2 | 7.4 |
| | 40 to 46 years old | 1 | 3.7 |
| Gender | Male | 16 | 59.3 |
| | Female | 11 | 40.7 |
| Highest Education Attainment | Junior High School | 9 | 33.3 |
| | Senior High School | 2 | 7.4 |
| | College | 16 | 59.3 |

Table 1 illustrates the demographic profile of the respondents. The data reveal that the majority of the respondents are young adults aged between 28 to 33 years old, comprising 59.3% of the total respondents.

The gender distribution leans towards male respondents, who constitute 59.3% of the sample. In terms of educational attainment, a significant portion of the respondents (59.3%) have completed college, suggesting a well-educated respondent pool.

Table 2

Transformational Leadership Attributes Based on Weighted Mean and Standard Deviation

| Indicators | Weighted Mean | Standard Deviation | Interpretation |
|-------------------------------|---------------|--------------------|------------------|
| Beyond self-interest | 4.33 | 0.832 | Very High |
| Builds respect | 4.59 | 0.572 | Very High |
| Displays power and confidence | 4.63 | 0.742 | Very High |
| Strong sense of decisions | 4.67 | 0.555 | Very High |
| Emphasizes collective mission | 4.67 | 0.679 | Very High |
| Optimistic about the future | 4.67 | 0.555 | Very High |
| Enthusiastic about tasks | 4.63 | 0.565 | Very High |
| Compelling vision | 4.44 | 0.698 | Very High |
| Confidence in achieving goals | 4.67 | 0.555 | Very High |
| Re-examines assumptions | 4.93 | 0.267 | Very High |
| Seeks different perspectives | 4.67 | 0.480 | Very High |
| Problem-solving angles | 4.56 | 0.641 | Very High |
| New approaches to assignments | 4.56 | 0.641 | Very High |
| Teaching and coaching | 4.48 | 0.700 | Very High |
| Helps develop strengths | 4.63 | 0.629 | Very High |
| Total | 4.61 | | Very High |

Table 2 presents the descriptive statistics for transformational leadership. The data show highly positive perceptions of various leadership qualities, with mean scores ranging from 4.33 to 4.93 and consistent responses indicated by standard deviations. These qualities include confidence, collective mission emphasis, optimism, and promotion of diverse problem-solving perspectives. The consistently high scores across indicators signify strong endorsement of these leadership behaviors, indicating high satisfaction among employees. Particularly, the indicator "Re-examines assumptions" stands out with the highest score, reflecting proactive critical thinking. Overall, the data depict a workplace environment

characterized by effective leadership fostering respect, confidence, and employee growth. The overall weighted mean of 4.61 further emphasizes the very high level of satisfaction with managerial practices.

Table 3 presents an analysis of turnover intention among employees, quantified by the weighted mean and standard deviation. Mean scores range from 1.33 to 1.81, averaging 1.55. The data indicate low turnover intentions, suggesting that employees are not actively seeking new job opportunities. The study shows a very low level of turnover intention among employees, as indicated by the weighted mean and standard deviation analysis.

Table 3

Turnover Intention Based on Weighted Mean and Standard Deviation

| Indicators | Weighted Mean | Standard Deviation | Interpretation |
|---|---------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| Considering leaving job | 1.56 | 0.577 | Very Low |
| Scanning newspapers for jobs | 1.81 | 0.396 | Low |
| Job fulfilling personal needs | 1.33 | 0.480 | Very Low |
| Frustration when goals not met | 1.74 | 0.447 | Very Low |
| Compromised personal values | 1.67 | 0.480 | Very Low |
| Dreaming of another job | 1.56 | 0.506 | Very Low |
| Accepting another job with same pay | 1.78 | 0.424 | Very Low |
| Looking forward to work | 1.41 | 0.501 | Very Low |
| Thinking about starting own business | 1.44 | 0.506 | Very Low |
| Responsibilities preventing quitting | 1.44 | 0.506 | Very Low |
| Job benefits preventing quitting | 1.48 | 0.509 | Very Low |
| Emotional agitation after work | 1.33 | 0.480 | Very Low |
| Job's negative effect on well-being | 1.41 | 0.572 | Very Low |
| Fear of the unknown preventing quitting | 1.78 | 1.251 | Very Low |
| Scanning internet for jobs | 1.44 | 0.506 | Very Low |
| Total | 1.55 | | Very Low |

Table 4

Turnover Intention Based on Weighted Mean and Standard Deviation

| Variables | r- value | p-value | Decisions | Interpretation |
|--|----------|---------|-----------|-----------------|
| Transformational Leadership on Employee Turnover Intention | -.138 | .491 | Accept Ho | Not Significant |

Note: Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

The inferential statistics analysis utilized Pearson’s correlation to examine the relationship between transformational leadership and employee turnover intention in selected resorts. Based on the presented data, the r-value is -0.138, indicating a negative correlation between transformational leadership and turnover intention. This suggests that as transformational leadership increases, employee turnover intention decreases.

However, the p-value of 0.491 is relatively high, exceeding the significance level of 0.05. Consequently, the decision is to fail to reject the null hypothesis, indicating that there is no statistically significant relationship between transformational leadership and employee turnover intention based on the given data.

DISCUSSION

Based on the results of the study, the demographic profile of the respondents provides valuable insights into the characteristics of the sample population. In terms of age distribution, the majority falls within the 28-33 age group (59.3%). The majority of the respondents are male, comprising 59.3% of the sample. In educational attainment, the majority have completed college, suggesting a well-educated respondent pool.

Moving to the survey responses, employees perceived transformational leadership highly positively, and the analysis of turnover intention showed a very low level of turnover intention.

Despite the positive perceptions, the correlation analysis reveals a negative correlation ($r = -0.138$) between transformational leadership and turnover intention, which is not statistically significant ($p\text{-value} = 0.491$). This indicates that there is no significant relationship between transformational leadership and turnover intention among employees. The research emphasizes the significance of transformational leadership in establishing a conducive workplace atmosphere that promotes higher levels of employee engagement, productivity, and diminished intentions to resign from their positions (Ntseke et al., 2022). The study underscores the importance of fostering transformational leadership qualities among managers to enhance employee satisfaction and organizational effectiveness within the hospitality industry.

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Traffic Management Scheme at Mantalongon Market: Congestion Prevention

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ABSTRACT

Traffic congestion is a prevalent issue that has been on the rise in numerous localities worldwide, regardless of their level of development. The motivation behind conducting this study stemmed from the researchers' personal experiences with daily traffic congestion. Such congestion has been observed to significantly decrease traffic speeds, leading to longer journey times, increased fuel consumption, additional operating costs, and heightened environmental pollution, all when compared to a scenario of uninterrupted traffic flow. In the present investigation, the researchers employed observational methodologies to ascertain the underlying factors contributing to traffic congestion and to propose potential strategies for mitigating this issue. The research investigation was centered on the Mantalongon Public Market, a local marketplace where individuals residing near Barangay Mantalongon engage in the trading of vegetables, livestock, and various other products. This trading activity, commonly referred to as the "Tabo," takes place on Thursdays and Sundays, resulting in significant traffic congestion within the immediate vicinity. The primary objective of this research endeavor was to identify the motor vehicles that contribute significantly to traffic congestion in the vicinity of Mantalongon Public Market. Specifically, the study aimed to investigate the prevalence of traffic obstructions, such as illegal parking, on various road sections, and explore potential solutions to alleviate the congestion issue. The investigation was conducted employing the observation method and Picture Analysis technique. The researchers undertook the task of amassing a collection of visual representations in order to meticulously document and bear witness to the extent of traffic congestion.

Keywords: *Traffic Management Scheme, roadway obstructions, Road Countermeasures, Congestion Prevention.*

T

INTRODUCTION

Amidst the dynamic milieu of Mantalongon Public Market, characterized by its thriving commercial activities and lively interactions, a multifaceted array of challenges emerges, prompting our research investigation. In this investigation, our attention is directed towards five crucial issues that are intricately intertwined within the automotive landscape of this ever-evolving market. By means of rigorous examination, we strive to elucidate the origins

of these challenges, deconstruct their profound ramifications on the community, scrutinize the stakeholders accountable, and ultimately forge a steadfast trajectory towards comprehensive resolutions.

Congested Thoroughfares

The initial obstacle manifests itself in the shape of consistently congested thoroughfares surrounding the Mantalongon Public Market. The presence of traffic gridlock poses a

significant challenge to the smooth flow of vehicles, thereby impacting the overall dynamic nature of the market. Arising from the inherent duality of the market, which serves as a vibrant center for trading activities while also being limited by geographical boundaries, these congested passages pose significant obstacles to both commercial transactions and the smooth movement of vehicles.

Inadequate Parking Infrastructure

In conjunction with the aforementioned issue of traffic congestion, a parallel concern arises in the form of insufficient parking infrastructure. The insufficiency of available parking spaces proves inadequate in meeting the demands posed by the influx of vehicles converging upon the marketplace, thereby exacerbating congestion levels and compromising overall accessibility. The issue of limited parking options presents a dual challenge, as it not only hampers market activity but also amplifies traffic complications.

Unregulated Traffic Flow

The third issue under consideration pertains to the intricate nature of unregulated traffic flow mechanisms, which adds an additional layer of complexity to the situation. The lack of well-defined guidelines leads to disordered intersections and congestion, thereby exacerbating the flow of local traffic as well as through traffic.

Informal Vehicular Movement Patterns

The fourth challenge pertains to the patterns of vehicular movement that are characterized by informality. This includes unstructured entry and exit points, as well as ad-hoc stopping and standing practices. These factors collectively contribute to the disorderly conduct of traffic.

Lack of Public Awareness

One notable challenge that emerges is the lack of public awareness pertaining to responsible vehicular behavior in the vicinity of the marketplace. The limited comprehension of the subject matter contributes to the continuation of problematic behaviors, exacerbating the already challenging traffic situation. The genesis of these challenges can be traced back to the juxtaposition between the captivating appeal of Mantalongon Public Market as a vibrant center of activity and spatial limitations within specific geographical boundaries. The vibrant nature of this location attracts a significant number of vehicles, but the limited space available restricts the smooth movement of these vehicles. As a result, congestion is intensified, leading to disruptions in commercial activities and a compromised experience for customers. The cumulative impact of this phenomenon resonates throughout the community. The present study examines the challenges faced by local residents in relation to prolonged travel durations, limited accessibility to the marketplace, and safety apprehensions arising from disorderly traffic conditions. In contrast, visitors are confronted with escalating frustrations stemming from the scarcity of available parking alternatives and the enduring inconvenience associated with traversing heavily congested roadways. The allocation of responsibility is distributed among various entities, namely the municipality, market administration, and the broader community. The municipality assumes a crucial role in guiding and directing infrastructural developments aimed at enhancing the efficiency and fluidity of traffic movement. In parallel, market administrators possess the authority to influence operational policies that have the potential to mitigate the challenges posed by traffic congestion. The active participation of the community is of equal importance in promoting awareness and facilitating modifications in behavior.

PURPOSE

In the current investigation, the investigators employed a combination of case study analysis and observation methodology problem at hand, as well as to identify potential and feasible solutions. The primary objective of this investigation was to ascertain the prevailing motor vehicles that contribute to roadway obstructions, specifically focusing on instances of unauthorized parking along road shoulders within designated road sections. Additionally, the study sought to propose the implementation of local street management as a potential solution to effectively regulate the movement and presence of vehicles in the vicinity of Mantalongon Public Market. The primary objective of this investigation was to examine and assess the efficacy of a traffic management strategy intended for implementation at Mantalongon Public Market. The overarching goal was to mitigate congestion and enhance the

Resolution No. 36-2021

The current study on the traffic management issues faced by Mantalongon Public Market highlights the importance of Municipal Ordinance No. 2021-270. The regulation, formally known as the "Dalaguete Road Clearing Ordinance of 2021," pertains to the examination of vehicular flow and ease of access, highlighting their intricate nature. The regulatory framework implemented by the Municipality of Dalaguete is a significant measure aimed at comprehensively managing road clearing activities within its jurisdiction. This initiative is a direct response to the directives outlined in the 2019 State of the Nation Address delivered by the President of the Philippines. The ordinance, which has received unanimous support from the members of the Sangguniang Bayan, serves as a testament to the municipality's steadfast dedication to upholding the principle of unimpeded public roadways, free from any unauthorized obstructions or illegal structures. The resolution presented aligns

overall efficiency of traffic movement within the designated area. After conducting extensive research on the intricate and multifaceted challenges at hand, it has been determined that the following thesis statement encapsulates the essence of our findings: The optimization of traffic management within the traffic ecosystem of Mantalongon Public Market is impeded by the convergence of heavily congested thoroughfares, inadequate parking infrastructure, unregulated traffic flow, informal vehicular movement patterns, and a dearth of public awareness. Employing a comprehensive strategy that encompasses enhancements in infrastructure, interventions in regulatory policies, and active involvement of the community is a possible way to address the challenges and achieve a resolution that effectively balances vehicular mobility and the vitality of the marketplace.

Legal Basis

significantly with the complexities inherent in the traffic dynamics of Mantalongon Public Market, specifically pertaining to the problems of congested roadways, informal vehicular movement patterns, and the absence of regulated traffic flow. The primary objective of this ordinance is to address the issue of private use of public roads and the presence of illegal structures. This aligns with the goals outlined in the Mantalongon traffic analysis study, which aims to overcome various obstacles that impede smooth vehicular and pedestrian flow. The diligent efforts towards rehabilitation and enhancement, as outlined in the ordinance, are in accordance with the comprehensive approach necessary for effectively addressing the consequences of these challenges on the community. This approach guarantees that restored public roads are not only cleared but also optimized to ensure safety and functionality. Considering our research objectives aimed at comprehending the intricacies of vehicular navigation within the Mantalongon Public Market, it is noteworthy to

acknowledge the significance of the Municipal Ordinance No. 2021-270, as it aligns with and supports our investigative endeavors. The regulatory framework implemented by the Municipality of Dalaguete aligns with the principles of responsible road management. It emphasizes the importance of ensuring unobstructed pathways, promoting smooth traffic flow, and encouraging orderly behavior among road users. This framework reflects the proactive approach taken by the municipality, working in conjunction with the nationwide guidelines outlined in the DILG Memorandum Circular 2019-121. In conclusion, this ordinance provides evidence for the interdependence of different administrative efforts in promoting a safer, more accessible, and cohesive vehicular environment within the municipality.

III. ALTERNATIVES An In-depth Analysis of Traffic Scenarios at Mantalongon Public Market: Contextual Overview from May 23 to 29, 2023

The temporal interval spanning from May 23 to May 29, 2023, yielded valuable observations pertaining to the intricate patterns of vehicular movement in the vicinity of Mantalongon Public Market. Over the course of the week, discernible patterns manifested themselves, which were evidently shaped by the mobility of students, employees, and entrepreneurs. The inclusion of the lunch break occurring at noon and the subsequent rush hour commencing at 4:00 P.M. contributed to the heightened intricacy of the situation. Despite minor deviations, the overall traffic conditions remained consistent. During the morning hours, a notable influx of individuals, including both students and workers, can be observed as they make their way to their respective destinations. It is worth mentioning that a noteworthy activity taking place during this time involves the exchange of vegetables,

facilitated by the presence of large trucks in the vicinity. During the afternoon hours, the movement of students towards their respective residences contributed to an intensification of vehicular flow, resulting in a notable increase in traffic congestion, particularly at various intersections. The situation was additionally complicated by the presence of tricycles and the vibrant commercial activities that took place during the market's "tabo" period where rich harvests from different areas in Mantalongon gather in the market to sell. Through a meticulous analysis of the course materials, extensive exploration of external research sources, and leveraging our collective experience, we have effectively delineated an exhaustive array of potential alternatives. Upon careful evaluation and analysis, it was determined that the alternatives were deemed unsuitable for implementation. This decision was primarily based on the presence of significant constraints, including but not limited to infrastructure limitations and feasibility concerns. The analysis of the data has unveiled a multitude of factors that are contributing to the challenges faced in the realm of traffic. The existence of road impediments, such as potholes, poses a significant hindrance to the seamless movement of vehicular traffic. The lack of traffic enforcement personnel and clearly marked pedestrian lanes exacerbated the problem at hand. The presence of unlawfully parked vehicles and buses has resulted in the congestion of road shoulders, thereby impeding the smooth flow of traffic. Additionally, intersections have been adversely affected by the loading and unloading activities taking place in these areas. The exacerbation of the situation was further compounded by the practice of double parking by motorist

IV. PROPOSED SOLUTIONS

Table 1

Countermeasures for Traffic Management Scheme

| Current Problems | Issues | Countermeasures |
|--|--|---|
| 1. Lack of Pedestrian Lane | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Streets are overcrowded • Roads are difficult to cross | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Build Usable Sidewalks/Footpaths 2) Install Marked Crossings |
| 2. Traffic Congestion Due to On-Street Parking | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient parking spaces • Ineffective parking policies • No designated parking areas | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Improve Parking Systems 2) Construct Off-Street Parking Facilities 3) Enforce No Parking Zones 4) Remove Abandoned Vehicles |
| 3. Poor Traffic Operation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ineffective traffic management • Outdated traffic systems | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Strengthen Traffic Enforcement 2) Upgrade Traffic Operation Systems 3) Introduce One-Way Traffic Systems |
| 4. Traffic Conflicts Among Vehicles | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient road infrastructure | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Enhance Traffic Strategies and Education |
| 5. Sidewalk Issues | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sidewalks are absent or too narrow | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Design Safe, Accessible, and Functional Sidewalks |

V. RECOMMENDATIONS In order to effectively tackle the traffic management challenges outlined in the scope of this study, it is imperative to adopt a systematic approach and foster collaboration among diverse stakeholders. This is evident from the findings presented in Table 1. Based on the comprehensive analysis conducted, the subsequent recommendations put forth delineate practical and implementable strategies to effectively execute the proposed solutions. Furthermore, these recommendations also propose additional measures to address and alleviate any lingering challenges that may persist. The resolution of the pervasive problem concerning the absence of designated pedestrian lanes necessitates the establishment of a collaborative effort between the Municipality of Dalaguete and the Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH). The allocation of financial resources

towards the development of aesthetically pleasing sidewalks and footpaths alongside prominent roadways in close proximity to the market district would yield substantial enhancements in terms of pedestrian safety and the promotion of pedestrian-friendly environments. In order to enhance pedestrian safety and mitigate traffic-related risks in the vicinity of the market, it is recommended that a collaborative effort be undertaken with the local traffic enforcement agency. This collaboration would involve the establishment of designated Marked Crossings at strategic locations surrounding the market. The implementation of this initiative is expected to optimize pedestrian mobility while simultaneously maintaining efficient traffic flow. In order to adequately tackle the issue of traffic congestion caused by on-street parking, it is advisable to adopt a dual approach. The

identification of appropriate areas for the provision of parking spaces in close proximity to the market is a matter that warrants attention from the local government. It is imperative that these designated spaces cater to the diverse requirements of both short-term and long-term parking, ensuring the convenience and satisfaction of all stakeholders involved. The implementation of a comprehensive Parking Policy, which includes clear guidelines for loading/unloading areas and short-term parking zones, has the potential to effectively discourage instances of illegal parking. The implementation of regular patrolling by traffic enforcement personnel is of utmost importance to effectively enforce the policies and guarantee adherence to them. The matter of poor traffic operation calls for collaborative endeavor in two primary domains. The imperative nature of recruiting and providing training for supplementary Traffic Enforcers cannot be overstated, as it is crucial for the efficient management of traffic flow during periods of peak demand. The enhancement of enforcers' capacity can be achieved through the implementation of collaborative efforts with pertinent agencies, aimed at ensuring appropriate staffing levels and facilitating continuous training opportunities. Furthermore, it is imperative to allocate resources towards the enhancement of the Traffic Operation System. The proposed approach entails collaborating with traffic experts and technology providers to devise a comprehensive system that focuses on enhancing signal timing, facilitating coordinated traffic movement, and providing continuous real-time monitoring capabilities. To address the issue of traffic conflicts among vehicles, it is recommended that a significant focus be placed on the implementation of traffic safety education initiatives. The implementation of regular seminars, workshops, and awareness campaigns can be facilitated through collaborative efforts with educational institutions and community organizations. The implementation of these initiatives aims to enhance the knowledge and awareness of both drivers and pedestrians regarding safe practices and traffic regulations, thereby

cultivating an environment on the roads that prioritizes safety. To address the matter of sidewalks, it is imperative to adopt a comprehensive approach that encompasses the involvement of various stakeholders, including urban planners, architects, and market associations. The proposed intervention involves the redesign of the market area to incorporate wider sidewalks that can effectively accommodate both pedestrians and vendors. This modification aims to significantly improve accessibility and safety within the area. The successful implementation of these recommendations requires the active participation and cooperation of multiple key stakeholders. These stakeholders include the Municipality of Dalaguete, the Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH), local traffic enforcement agencies, relevant government entities, and community stakeholders. The ongoing observation and evaluation of the strategies that have been put into action are crucial to determine their effectiveness and enable any necessary adjustments. To effectively tackle the traffic challenges at Mantalongon Public Market, it is imperative to place a high priority on the maintenance of public engagement. The achievement of this objective can be facilitated by the strategic implementation of awareness campaigns and the establishment of robust feedback mechanisms. Through the implementation of the suggested strategies, it is anticipated that the traffic issues at Mantalongon Public Market can be effectively addressed, resulting in their mitigations

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The Impact of the Implementation of Curfew Hours Towards Crime Occurrence in Dalaguete, Cebu

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ABSTRACT

The present research project aims to investigate the potential effects of the enforcement of curfew hours on the occurrence of criminal activities within the municipality of Dalaguete, located in the province of Cebu. The focus of this investigation is to evaluate the efficacy of implementing a curfew for minors in the areas of Poblacion, Mantalongon, and the coastal barangays within Dalaguete. This research is based on Resolution No. 121-2002, which sanctioned Municipal Ordinance No. 2002-73. Through a comprehensive analysis encompassing a range of dimensions, including profile characteristics, the impact of curfew enforcement on security, discipline, health, and crime rates, as well as the valuable insights provided by citizens' recommendations, this inquiry aims to elucidate the multifaceted implications associated with curfew regulations. Utilizing a descriptive research methodology, the present study involved a sample size of 393 participants, which was determined using Slovin's formula and selected through systematic random sampling. These individuals were then requested to complete a comprehensive survey questionnaire as part of the data collection process. The examination of the average weighted mean scores reveals that the implementation of the curfew has resulted in favorable outcomes, thereby contributing to the improvement of community security, discipline, health, and crime prevention. The investigation employed chi-square tests as a statistical methodology to examine the impact of various factors, including sex, educational attainment, and occupation, on the implementation of curfew measures. The findings of the study indicate that these factors did not demonstrate a statistically significant influence on the enforcement of curfew regulations. However, our analysis revealed significant variations when considering the age demographic. The findings of the study revealed a robust and statistically significant association between age and health, as well as crime prevention. Additionally, a noteworthy correlation was observed between security and discipline. It is worth noting that older participants exhibited a higher perception of the effectiveness of curfew implementation compared to their younger counterparts.

Keywords: *curfew implementation, crime occurrence, community security, discipline*

INTRODUCTION

The subject of legal and social debate revolves around the implementation of "mandatory curfews," which impose restrictions on individuals' presence in public areas during specific hours. Curfews are frequently implemented with the primary objective of bolstering public safety, particularly among individuals under

the age of majority, through the mitigation of criminal behavior and the preservation of societal harmony. In the Philippines, there has been a growing interest in the approach, as evidenced by the discussions surrounding the potential implementation of nationwide curfew laws for minors (Bui, 2022).

The curfew laws, as outlined in House Bill No. 1016, seek to impose restrictions on the participation of individuals under the age of majority in public spaces during the hours of 10 p.m. and 5 a.m. It is important to note that certain circumstances, such as engagement in educational or community-related endeavors, are exempt from these regulations (Dy, 2022). The implementation of curfews is justified by the underlying belief that they can function as a deterrent against instances of juvenile delinquency and criminal behavior (Dalizon, 2017). The implementation of curfews for minors aims to address the potential dangers and vulnerabilities they face in relation to criminal activities and exploitation. The adoption and enforcement of curfew measures in response to concerns about crime rates, ordinance aimed at regulating the presence of minors in public spaces within designated time frames.

In light of the aforementioned circumstances, the current study seeks to investigate the effects of imposing a curfew on the occurrence of criminal activities in the locality of Dalaguete, Cebu. The present study aims to offer a comprehensive analysis of the efficacy of curfew ordinances, with a specific focus on the curfew regulations specified in Resolution No. 121-2002, which approves Municipal Ordinance No. 2002-73. The present regulation serves to institute a set of curfew hours for individuals below the legal age of adulthood in the areas of Poblacion, Mantalongon, and all coastal barangays encompassed within the jurisdiction of the Municipality of Dalaguete. The research will encompass barangays that have not implemented curfew ordinances, in order to further investigate the impact of these regulations.

In order to bridge the existing research gap pertaining to the comprehensive understanding of the true impact of curfew ordinances on crime rates, the present study employs a comparative methodology.

This study aims to examine the trends in crime occurrence within barangays that have implemented curfew ordinances compared to those that have not. The analysis will take into account various factors, including the geographical locations of the barangays, such as coastal, midland, and upper/mountain areas. By conducting this research, we seek to gain a deeper understanding of the potential impact of curfew ordinances on crime rates in different types of barangays endeavors to offer a comprehensive comprehension of the impact of curfews on the propensity for criminal behavior among underage individuals.

The significance of this research extends beyond the confines of its immediate context, thereby encompassing broader implications and potential applications. The findings of this study may potentially serve as a crucial point of reference for local policymakers and authorities in their deliberations on the effectiveness of curfew policies as a means of preventing crime. Moreover, the findings of this research endeavor have the potential to make a valuable contribution to the wider scholarly conversation surrounding the intricacies of adolescent conduct, the intricate interplay of communal forces, and the paramount importance of maintaining public well-being. This study aims to provide valuable insights into the complex interplay between the implementation of curfew measures and the occurrence of crime. By shedding light on this intricate relationship, the findings of this research can potentially inform the development and enhancement of curfew regulations, not only in Dalaguete but also in other similar settings. By employing meticulous analysis and drawing evidence-based conclusions, the present study aims to make a valuable scholarly contribution to the ongoing discourse

pertaining to curfew policies and their potential influence on the incidence of crime.

Statement of Purpose

This study aimed to determine the effectiveness of curfew implementation in the municipality of Dalaguete.

Specifically, the study sought to answer the following questions:

1. What is the profile of the respondent in terms of:
 - 1.1. Age
 - 1.2. Gender
 - 1.3 Educational attainment
 - 1.4. Occupation
2. What is the effectiveness of curfew implementation perceived by respondents from barangay with curfew ordinance according to:
 - 2.1. Security
 - 2.2 Discipline
 - 2.3 Health
 - 2.4. Crimes
3. What is the effectiveness of curfew implementation as perceived by respondents from barangays without curfew ordinance according to:
 - 3.1. Security
 - 3.2 Discipline
 - 3.3 Health
 - 3.4. Crimes
4. What enhanced curfew implementation plan can be proposed based on the findings of the study?

METHODOLOGY

Data Gathering Tool

The questionnaire functioned as the principal instrument for effectively gathering data. The survey was designed with a two-part structure. The first section aimed to gather information about the personal profiles of the respondents. The second part of the survey consisted of statements that focused on evaluating the effectiveness of implementing the curfew in Dalaguete, Cebu. In

addition, the survey was designed to gather suggestions from participants in order to improve the implementation of curfews and address the third problem statement.

The present study utilized a t-test as a statistical tool to ascertain noteworthy associations within the dataset. This analytical approach ultimately led to the formulation of a recommended course of action or intervention strategy, aimed at resolving the overarching issue outlined in the final problem statement. The research utilized a five-point Likert scale, which was derived from E.O. No. 2020-0025 s.2020, in order to assess the efficacy of the curfew measure. The scale utilized in this study encompassed a range of values, with (5) representing an extreme level of effectiveness and (1) denoting a lack of effectiveness. This approach bears resemblance to the widely employed Likert Scale method, which is commonly employed for the interpretation of data in various research contexts.

In the present methodology, a numerical value was allocated to each response category. For instance, the category "Very Much Effective" was assigned the numerical value of three (3), "Effective" was assigned two (2), and "Not Effective" was assigned one (1). The calculation of a weighted mean was performed using the cumulative values. The primary objective of the scoring system was to establish a consistent and reliable means of assigning higher scores to responses that were deemed favorable, while allocating lower scores to those responses that were considered unfavorable. In order to ascertain the survey's reliability, the researchers employed Cronbach's alpha, which yielded a coefficient of .84. This value indicates a favorable level of instrument reliability.

Data Gathering Procedures

The design hearing was conducted by the researchers to seek approval for their thesis titled "The Impact of Implementing Curfew Hours on Crime Occurrence in Dalaguete, Cebu." The survey questionnaire employed in this study was derived from a previously published work entitled "Effectiveness on the Implementation of Curfew in the Municipality of Dilasag, Aurora." Permission was sought by the researchers to utilize the questionnaire employed in the Dilasag study. To initiate this process, letters were dispatched electronically to the authors of the aforementioned study.

During the course of site selection for the research study, the investigators deliberately opted to include two barangays from each of the three distinct geographical regions, namely coastal, midland, and mountainous areas, situated within the municipality of Dalaguete, located in the province of Cebu. A total of seven permission letters were meticulously drafted in order to formally solicit authorization for the forthcoming survey. The aforementioned correspondence was directed towards the esteemed School Coordinator and the esteemed Barangay Captains of Poblacion, Balud, Sacsac, Obo, Mantalongon, and Caleriohan in the locality of Dalaguete, situated in the province of Cebu. The correspondence, spanning from May 23rd to May 28th, 2023, was initiated with the objective of obtaining the necessary permits to facilitate the dissemination of the questionnaire among the targeted participants.

Upon the completion of the necessary administrative procedures, the researchers proceeded to undertake personal visits to the diverse barangays located in Dalaguete, Cebu. To ensure optimal coverage, a team of two researchers

was designated to carry out a comprehensive survey within the coastal regions of Barangay Balud and Barangay Poblacion. Similarly, two researchers were designated to investigate the midland regions, namely Barangay Sacsac and Barangay Obo. In conclusion, a team of three researchers was assigned the task of investigating the upper or mountain barangays, specifically Barangay Mantalongon and Barangay Caleriohan.

The research team diligently carried out a comprehensive series of house-to-house surveys, engaging in direct communication with the respondents in order to provide a clear and concise explanation of the study's underlying objectives. A cohort of 393 participants was purposefully chosen to partake in the study, with the researchers subsequently disseminating the questionnaire to each individual. In addition to collecting responses, the researchers actively sought recommendations from the participants in order to optimize the successful implementation of the curfew measures. The recommendations provided were in accordance with Resolution No. 121-2002, which sanctioned municipal ordinance No. 2002-73 within the jurisdiction of Dalaguete, Cebu.

Following the collection of responses from a total of 393 participants, the researchers proceeded to conduct a series of computations. The data analysis encompassed various statistical techniques to examine the research questions. These techniques involved conducting frequency and percentage calculations to analyze respondent profiles, computing weighted mean and standard deviation to assess perceived effectiveness, performing Chi-square analyses to determine relationships, and conducting Independent T-tests to identify differences. The present study involved the analysis of data to discern the disparities in outcomes between barangays within the

Municipality of Dalaguete, Cebu, based on the presence or absence of curfew implementation. Specifically, the examination focused on two groups: barangays without curfew implementation, namely Balud, Obo, and Caleriohan, and barangays with curfew implementation, namely Poblacion, Sacsac, and Mantalongon.

Data Analysis

The responses obtained from the participants were carefully analyzed using a rigorous statistical approach. The weighted mean was employed as a key metric to assess the extent of awareness among the individuals surveyed. The methodology employed in this study entailed the computation of the weighted mean utilizing a predetermined formula. Each scale's designated weight was multiplied by the corresponding number of responses recorded within said scale. The outcome of this computation yielded a distinct and measurable indicator of the participants' level of consciousness.

Concurrently, a four-point scale was utilized to proficiently classify, elucidate, and analyze the data acquired from the participants. The utilization of this scale provided a systematic and organized framework that effectively supported the examination and understanding of the participants' responses.

The analytical process involved the incorporation of various crucial elements. The analysis of frequency and percentage distributions within the profile section provides valuable insights into the demographic composition of the respondents, thereby contributing to a comprehensive contextual understanding of the data. Furthermore, the utilization of the weighted mean in conjunction with the standard deviation played a pivotal role in

evaluating the perceived efficacy of the curfew implementation. The data obtained from the respondents provided significant insights into their perspectives on the potential influence of curfew implementation on the occurrence of criminal activities.

Moreover, it is worth noting that the summary table has emerged as a crucial instrument in the analytical process, serving as a pivotal tool for presenting a succinct overview of the disparities observed between barangays that have implemented curfew measures and those that have not. The utilization of a comparative approach played a pivotal role in elucidating potential disparities in the incidence of criminal activities and their correlation with the enforcement of curfew measures.

Table 1

Age Distribution of Respondents

| Age Group | Frequency | Percentage (%) |
|--------------|------------|----------------|
| 18-26 | 138 | 35.11 |
| 27-35 | 124 | 31.55 |
| 36-44 | 60 | 15.27 |
| 45-53 | 44 | 11.20 |
| 54-62 | 27 | 6.87 |
| Total | 393 | 100.00 |

The age distribution of the respondents in the study is presented in Table 1. According to the data analysis, it is evident that individuals falling within the age range of 18-26 exhibit the highest frequency, with a total of 138 respondents. This particular age group represents approximately 35.11% of the overall respondents. Based on our analysis of the data collected from this group, it has been observed that the cohort of respondents

falling within the age range of 27-35 years comprises a total of 124 individuals, which accounts for approximately 31.55% of the total sample size. The demographic analysis reveals that within the studied population, there are 60 individuals (15.27%) belonging to the age group of 36-44 years. Additionally, the age group of 45-53 years is represented by 44 individuals, accounting for 11.20% of the total population. The demographic group consisting of individuals aged 54-62 exhibits the lowest frequency, as evidenced by a total of 27 respondents, which corresponds to a percentage of 6.87%. The observed distribution of respondents in this study reveals a notable prevalence of individuals belonging to the age group of 18-26. This finding potentially implies that this particular demographic, who are presumably parents or guardians, exhibit a significant level of concern regarding the enforcement of curfew measures in order to safeguard the well-being of their children. The present findings are consistent with prior research conducted by Kenneth Adams (2003), which emphasizes the importance of curfews in promoting safety, particularly among the younger population.

Table 2

Gender Distribution of Respondents

| Gender | Frequency | Percentage (%) |
|--------------|------------|----------------|
| Male | 207 | 52.67 |
| Female | 186 | 47.33 |
| Total | 393 | 100.00 |

The gender distribution of respondents from various areas in Dalaguete, Cebu is presented in Table 2. In the sample population, it was observed

that 207 individuals, accounting for 52.67% of the total respondents, identified as male. Conversely, 186 individuals, representing 47.33% of the respondents, identified as female. The present distribution of participants in the study provides valuable insights into the representation of both genders. This observation underscores the significance of acknowledging gender-specific vulnerabilities, as previously noted by Fisher et al. (2000) and Nobles et al. (forthcoming). These studies have indicated that women tend to exhibit higher rates of victimization for certain crimes, thereby necessitating a more targeted approach to safeguard their well-being.

Table 3

Occupation of Respondents

| Occupation | Frequency | Percentage (%) |
|----------------------|------------|----------------|
| Students | 93 | 23.66 |
| Farmers | 73 | 18.58 |
| Self Employed | 56 | 14.25 |
| Housewives | 43 | 10.94 |
| Sales Ladies | 36 | 9.16 |
| Tricycle Drivers | 27 | 6.87 |
| Construction Workers | 19 | 4.83 |
| Teachers | 17 | 4.33 |
| Fish Vendors | 16 | 4.07 |
| None | 13 | 3.31 |
| Total | 393 | 100.00 |

The distribution of respondents based on their occupations is presented in Table 4. It is worth noting that the most prominent occupational group identified among the respondents is students, comprising 93 individuals, which accounts for approximately 23.66% of the total sample size. The data reveals that a total of 73 respondents,

accounting for 18.58% of the sample population, identify themselves as farmers. Additionally, 56 respondents, constituting 14.25% of the sample, classify themselves as self-employed individuals. Furthermore, the data reveals that out of the total number of respondents, 43 individuals (10.94%) identified themselves as housewives, while 36 respondents (9.16%) reported their occupation as sales ladies. The presence of a diverse array of occupations within the study indicates the inclusion of a wide spectrum of viewpoints. This underscores the active involvement of various segments of society in deliberating the potential consequences of curfew implementation.

Table 4

Effectiveness Ratings for Health-Related Curfew Outcomes

| Indicators | Weighted Mean | Interpretation |
|---|---------------|----------------|
| 1. Decreasing the engagement of children in illegal drugs | 4.09 | Very Effective |
| 2. Having an enough hour of sleeps | 4.06 | Very Effective |
| 3. Preventing the spread of communicable diseases | 3.92 | Very Effective |
| 4. Less taking of alcoholic drinks | 3.82 | Very Effective |
| 5. Preventing the abuse of drugs among minors | 4.06 | Very Effective |
| Factor Mean | 3.99 | Very Effective |

Table 5 presents a comprehensive analysis of the perspectives held by individuals with respect to the various health-related consequences associated

with the enforcement of curfew measures. The citizens residing in the Municipality of Dalaguete expressed their perception of the curfew's impact on various aspects, including the reduction of children's involvement in illicit drug activities, promotion of adequate sleep duration, prevention of communicable diseases, control of alcohol consumption, and deterrence of drug abuse among minors. Based on the collected data, the average weighted mean score assigned to the curfew's effectiveness was determined to be 3.99, indicating that the majority of respondents regarded it as highly effective in achieving these desired outcomes.

The results highlight the efficacy of implementing a curfew in Dalaguete, specifically in terms of mitigating children's engagement in illicit drug-related behaviors, fostering improved sleep habits, and limiting the transmission of contagious illnesses. Moreover, it is worth noting that the implementation of the curfew policy has seemingly played a role in the reduction of alcohol consumption among individuals below the legal age limit. Furthermore, it has been observed that the curfew has acted as a preventive measure against the misuse of drugs. According to Khatatbeh's (2022) findings, the implementation of curfew measures during the pandemic proved to be an effective strategy in limiting the movement of individuals to only essential personnel. This measure played a significant role in containing the spread of the disease, as it enforced social distancing and ultimately led to a reduction in the number of new infections.

Table 6

Effectiveness Ratings for Security-Related Curfew Outcomes

| Indicators | Mean | Interpretation |
|---|------|---------------------|
| 1. Decreasing of the Juvenile victimization in homicide and assault | 3.76 | Very Effective |
| 2. Observing No minors on the streets or commercial establishment | 3.81 | Very Effective |
| 3. Prevention of Kidnapping of children | 3.89 | Very Effective |
| 4. No involvement of minors and become victims of rape | 3.99 | Very Effective |
| 5. Having a high level of security and safety among minors | 4.23 | Extremely Effective |
| Factor Mean | 3.94 | Very Effective |

The findings presented in Table 6 provide an overview of the perceptions held by citizens regarding the impact of curfew measures on security. The efficacy of the curfew implementation in Dalaguete, as perceived by its residents, has been observed to have a significant impact on reducing instances of juvenile victimization, particularly in cases of homicide and assault. By restricting the presence of minors on streets and in commercial areas during designated hours, the curfew serves as a deterrent against potential child kidnappings. Additionally, the curfew plays a crucial role in preventing minors

from becoming involved in incidents of rape. Consequently, the curfew contributes to maintaining a heightened level of security and safety among the underage population in Dalaguete. The calculated average weighted mean of 3.94 underscores the perspective held by the citizens. The observed outcomes indicate a positive correlation between the implementation of the curfew and the improvement of security measures within the community. The impact of implementing a curfew on reducing instances of victimization among juveniles, mitigating criminal activities involving minors, and fostering a secure environment aligns with the overarching objective of ensuring the welfare and safety of young individuals.

Table 7

Effectiveness Ratings for Crime-Related Curfew Outcomes

| Indicators | Mean | Interpretation |
|---|------|----------------|
| 1. No involvement of minors in robbery in the community | 3.96 | Very effective |
| 2. Preventing the Illegal activities of gangs and other similar organizations | 4.04 | Very effective |
| 3. Engaging minors in good civic activities rather than crimes | 4.02 | Very effective |
| 4. Decreasing complaints of minors in WCPD of the Police Stations | 3.97 | Very effective |
| 5. Implementing the “zero-crime among minors” campaign of the Police Stations | 3.97 | Very effective |
| Factor Mean | 3.99 | Very effective |

According to the findings presented in Table 7, it is evident that there are noteworthy perceptions regarding the impact of the curfew on crime. The efficacy of curfew implementation in Dalaguete has been widely recognized by its citizens. The efficacy of the curfew in deterring minors from engaging in community robberies, suppressing gang-related illegal activities, promoting minors' involvement in constructive civic pursuits, diminishing the number of complaints filed by minors at police stations, and effectively implementing the "zero-crime among minors" initiative has been established. The efficacy of the curfew is supported by a mean weighted score of 3.99, indicating a positive evaluation.

The findings of the study highlight the significant impact of the curfew in reducing instances of criminal behavior among underage individuals. Significantly, the implementation of the curfew policy has been observed to have a discernible impact on the reduction of minors' engagement in community-based robberies and illicit gang activities. Moreover, the ongoing initiative aimed at combating juvenile delinquency has garnered positive reception, effectively augmenting endeavors to establish a more secure milieu for underage individuals. The observed simultaneous decline in reported grievances at police stations indicates a potential enhancement in the relationship between the community and law enforcement agencies. The aforementioned statement highlights the reverberation of curfew measures in their efficacy to protect underage individuals and cultivate a sense of accountability.

Table 8

Effectiveness Ratings for Discipline-Related Curfew Outcomes

| Indicators | Mean | Interpretation |
|---|------|----------------|
| 1. Learning in respecting with the authorities | 4.07 | Very Effective |
| 2. Increasing the awareness and importance of curfew | 4.05 | Very Effective |
| 3. Engaging children more in the household chores rather than staying late on the streets | 3.85 | Very Effective |
| 4. Having more time in studying | 3.45 | Very Effective |
| 5. Value their parents advise in terms of curfew | 4.05 | Very Effective |
| Factor Mean | 3.89 | Very Effective |

The focus of Table 8 centers on the examination of discipline-related factors associated with the implementation of curfew measures. The implementation of a curfew has played a significant role in cultivating a sense of discipline among underage individuals across multiple domains. The efficacy of the curfew in Dalaguete, as reported by its residents, lies in its ability to instill in minors a sense of respect for authority figures, enhance their understanding of the curfew's importance, promote engagement in household duties instead of engaging in late-night street activities, allocate more time for academic pursuits, and foster a greater appreciation for parental guidance regarding curfew adherence. The outcomes in question have been widely regarded by the citizens as "very effective," as indicated by an average weighted mean of 3.89.

The results of this study highlight the significant impact of curfew implementation on promoting increased levels of discipline among underage individuals. The impact of the curfew on fostering deference towards authorities, cultivating consciousness, fostering productive involvement, and appreciating parental guidance highlights its significance in cultivating accountable conduct. The aforementioned statement aligns with the findings of the Ultimate Parenting Resource (2022), which emphasizes the significance of implementing curfews as a fundamental mechanism for effectively regulating adolescent conduct and fostering a climate conducive to making safer decisions.

Table 9

Summary Table of Barangays with Curfew Ordinance

| Variables | Weighted Mean | Interpretation |
|--------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| Security | 3.94 | Very Effective |
| Discipline | 3.89 | Very Effective |
| Health | 3.99 | Very Effective |
| Crimes | 3.99 | Very Effective |
| Total | 3.95 | Very Effective |

Table 9 presents a comprehensive analysis of the efficacy of curfew ordinances in different aspects within barangays that have implemented such regulations. Based on the calculated weighted mean of 3.94, it can be concluded that the implementation of the curfew has resulted in

significant improvements in security. The scope of this study encompasses the examination of the potential impact of various interventions on the reduction of juvenile victimization in violent crimes, the prevention of kidnappings, and the establishment of a secure and safe environment. Furthermore, it is worth noting that the outcomes related to discipline, with an average rating of 3.89, exhibit a high level of effectiveness. Similarly, health-related improvements, with an average rating of 3.99, demonstrate a significant impact. Additionally, the effectiveness of crime deterrence measures, also rated at 3.99, consistently garners positive evaluations. These findings collectively contribute to an overall assessment of high effectiveness, with a total rating of 3.

Table 10

Summary Table of Barangays Without Curfew Ordinance

| Variables | Weighted Mean | Interpretation |
|--------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| Security | 3.51 | Very Effective |
| Discipline | 3.85 | Very Effective |
| Health | 3.83 | Very Effective |
| Crimes | 3.93 | Very Effective |
| Total | 3.78 | Very Effective |

The data suggests that the absence of a curfew legislation in the barangays was also very successful in ensuring security. The weighted mean formula was employed to calculate the average, yielding a result of 3.51, indicating a classification of "very effective." The introduction of the curfew policy has had a notable impact on enhancing community security, with a special focus on juveniles. As a result,

there has been a decrease in instances of juvenile victimization associated with homicide and assault. Furthermore, it was noticed that minors were not present on the streets or in business establishments, suggesting that the implementation of a curfew plays a significant role in mitigating potential dangers, such as the abduction and sexual assault of minors. This application has effectively enhanced the level of security and safety for underage individuals. The implementation of a curfew not only instilled discipline among minors in terms of respecting community authority, but also enhanced their understanding of the significance of adhering to such regulations. Moreover, it fostered a greater inclination among minors to participate in domestic responsibilities, prioritize academic pursuits, and appreciate the counsel provided by their parents in relation to curfew regulations. The collective outcome, characterized by a mean weighted average of 3.85, indicates the efficacy of these elements.

Furthermore, regarding health, the implementation of the curfew demonstrated a significant level of effectiveness, as evidenced by an average score of 3.83. These measures encompassed reducing the involvement of underage individuals in illicit drug-related behaviors, promoting adequate sleep duration, and mitigating the transmission of contagious illnesses. The implementation of the curfew policy was found to have a significant impact on mitigating alcohol intake and drug addiction among underage individuals.

The findings of the study revealed a noteworthy favorable shift in relation to criminal activities. The adoption of curfews has led to a significant decline in the participation of minors in robbery instances. The implementation of the curfew

demonstrated efficacy in mitigating illicit behaviors linked to gangs and comparable entities, fostering the involvement of adolescents in more beneficial civic pursuits and diminishing the number of complaints lodged against minors at Women and Children Protection Desks (WCPD) situated within police stations. The program initiated by the Police Stations, aimed at achieving a state of "zero-crime among minors," has demonstrated significant efficacy, as evidenced by a notable reduction in the engagement of minors in criminal activities. The curfew's impact on lowering criminal involvement among youngsters is underscored by the significant success indicated by the overall average weighted mean of 3.99.

The implementation of the curfew legislation has resulted in significant beneficial transformations inside the barangays that previously lacked such regulatory measures. The curfew demonstrates its overall success through several outcomes, including enhanced security measures, enhanced discipline, health advantages, and less engagement in criminal activities. The effectiveness of the program in mitigating hazardous behaviors has been demonstrated, and it has garnered endorsement from the Philippine National Police (PNP).

Conclusion

The study has produced significant findings based on the comprehensive dataset obtained from the questionnaire and subsequent statistical analysis. The study sample consisted predominantly of adults who had completed high school and were employed in various industries, with a significant majority being adult females residing in the Municipality of Dalaguete.

The results of the study highlight the beneficial impact of implementing curfews on community safety, namely in terms of decreasing instances of youth victimization related to homicide and assault. The validity of this claim is reinforced by the lack of individuals under the age of majority observed in public spaces or commercial establishments during designated curfew periods. The curfew's broader influence is seen in its effectiveness in preventing child abductions, reducing kids' participation in cases of sexual assault, and enhancing the overall security and well-being of youngsters. Additionally, the implementation of the curfew has played a role in fostering a societal norm of deference towards authority figures, while also increasing the understanding and recognition of its importance among underage individuals. Consequently, this has resulted in the development of a stronger commitment to sticking to the curfew, reflecting a heightened level of discipline.

Based on the perceptive discoveries, the research presents a collection of customized suggestions for contemplation. The recommendations presented in this study are based on significant findings and aim to enhance the implementation of the curfew policy in the Municipality of Dalaguete.

Recommendations

Based on the extensive research findings, the subsequent suggestions are put forth to augment the effectiveness of the curfew policy implementation in the Municipality of Dalaguete.

1. **Effective Communication** with Parents: It is imperative for the Barangay Curfew Advisory Board to expeditiously inform the parents or guardians of juveniles who have

contravened the curfew regulations. The expeditious exchange of information will facilitate the cultivation of consciousness and cooperation among community members and caretakers, thereby fortifying the significance of the curfew.

2. **Designation of PNP** stations and barangay halls as temporary holding centers for curfew offenders is a suitable approach for establishing appropriate holding facilities. These institutions have the capacity to guarantee the security and welfare of underage individuals until their parents or legal guardians are present, so facilitating a systematic and accountable approach to enforcement.

3. **Legal Assistance:** Provide legal support for cases involving adolescents who violate the curfew rule. Through the provision of essential legal information and support, it is imperative for the community to guarantee that individuals who violate curfew regulations are addressed in a just and lawful manner, adhering to established legal norms.

4. **The establishment of a comprehensive framework for police assistance during the enforcement of curfew** measures should be prioritized by the Chief of Police of Dalaguete Police Station. The act of collaborating can effectively streamline the process of enforcement and promote a unified approach towards maintaining the safety of the community.

5. **Enhancing Parental Supervision:** Facilitating parental accountability through the promotion of heightened monitoring of underage

individuals during designated curfew periods.

Promoting parental involvement in the active monitoring of their children's activities can potentially enhance adherence to curfew laws.

6. **Integrated Enforcement Teams (IETs):**

In the context of addressing juvenile curfew violations, it is recommended that law enforcement personnel engage in collaborative efforts with experts from the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD). This collaborative endeavor ensures a comprehensive and inclusive approach, including the welfare of the underage individuals engaged.

7. **Future Directions for Research:**

Expanding upon the knowledge acquired via this study, future research endeavors may delve into the enduring consequences of implementing curfews on the holistic welfare, social conduct, and scholastic achievements of underage individuals. Furthermore, a full comprehension of the larger ramifications of the curfew might be attained by examining the perspectives and experiences of parents, neighborhood businesses, and law enforcement officers. This study has the potential to enhance the effectiveness of curfew policies and initiatives by aligning them with the dynamic requirements of the community.

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