STUDY HABITS OF SECONDARY STUDENTS FROM A PHILIPPINE CITY SCHOOLS DIVISION DURING DISTANCE LEARNING

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Abstract: Study habits is presumed to be a promising indicator as regards the scholastic standing and academic success of students. However, with the unforeseen paradigm shifts in the Philippine education system due to COVID-19, millions of Filipino learners are confronted with various school-related concerns. Their established study habits are undoubtedly disrupted, if not yet depleted. This led the researchers to instigate this research and gather the data pertinent to the attainment of its general objective. In total, there were 4,056 secondary students from nine junior and senior high schools who voluntarily participated in the conduct of this study. With the intention of this quantitative research to gauge the degree of study habits of the respondents, and its potential significance of differences when grouped according to an identified set of independent variables, a set of statistical tools were espoused. For the results, the respondents accumulated an overall mean of 4.14 or often, which implies positive academic practice given its frequent recurrence. Hereafter, t-test and ANOVA statistics also declared that their study habits are significantly different when the mean scores are juxtaposed according to sex (p-value = 2.536E-12 < .05), socio-economic status (p-value = .03 < .05), education level (p-value = .02 < .05), and preferred modality of learning delivery (p-value = .02 < .05). This infers that the disparities in the study habits of secondary students are exceedingly distinguishable when clustered as per their demographic information and chosen instructional channel—inclined to the rejection of the null hypotheses.

Keywords: COVID-19, modular, online learning, quantitative, parametric