

Effect of absentee parent essay



**ASSIGN
BUSTER**

CHAPTER I THE PROBLEM AND ITS BACKGROUND BACKGROUND OF THE

STUDY Absentee parent is a person who has a dependent child and widowed, divorced, and unmarried. The researchers propose this problem to conduct a study to determine whether absentee parent affects academic performance of their children. Absentee Parent of the Respondents RESEARCH PARADIGM:

Effects of Absentee Parent to the Academic Performance of the Students

Negative Effect of Absentee Parent Good Effects of Absentee Parent

Academic Performance of the Students STATEMENT OF THE STUDY

The researchers' main objective in this project was to determine " The Effects of Absentee Parent on the Academic Performance of the High School Students of Marikina Christian Integrated School, School Year 2010 - 2011.

This study is to sought answer the following questions: 1. What is the age of the respondents? 2. How many respondents have absentee parent? 3. What is the academic performance of the respondents? 4. Is there a significant difference between the academic performance of the respondents with absentee parents and those who have not?

HYPOTHESIS There is no significant difference between the academic performance of the respondents with absentee parents and that of those

who have not. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY The Students - for them to know the effects of absentee parent to their academic performance. The Teachers - for them to realize the situation of their students such as absence of parent can cause failing mark. The Parents - for them to understand the effects of their absence to the academic performance of their children. SCOPES AND

DELIMITATIONS

The primary objective of this project is to develop useful information for the first year to third year high school students of Marikina Christian Integrated School. The second objective of this project is to provide knowledge for the students, teachers as well as the parents to prevent failing marks due to absence of a parent. CHAPTER III RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY A. Methods of Research and Research Design The researchers used the Descriptive Method in making the research design. Their aim is to find out what prevail in the present — relationship or difference, opinions and beliefs, and developing trends.

B. Locale/Venue of the Study The research was conducted at the Marikina Christian Integrated School. C. Respondents/Subject of the Study There were one hundred seventy (170) respondents whom the researchers asked to gather information. The respondents are the 1st year - 3rd year high school students of Marikina Christian Integrated School. D. Research Instruments A survey was conducted randomly to the respondents. The researchers utilize the use of questionnaires in collecting the research data. E. Data Gathering Procedure The method of collecting the data was by conducting a survey.

They used the survey as a data gathering procedure to develop the instrument for gathering data. F. Statistical Tools The researchers used the mean (\bar{x}), standard deviation (s), and the t - test to test if their hypothesis is accepted or rejected. CHAPTER IV PRESENTATION, INTERPRETATION AND ANALYSIS 1. Profile of the Respondents Table 1 Frequency Distribution of the Respondents by Age

Age	f	Percent Distribution (%)
16 - 18	11	6.47
13 - 15	143	84.12
10 - 12	16	9.41
n	170	100.00

The table shows that

among one hundred seventy (170) respondents, sixteen (16) or 9.41% got ages ranging from 10 - 12 years.

One hundred forty-three (143) or 84.12% of them were 13 - 15 years old and eleven (11) or 6.47% of the respondents were 16 - 18 years old.

2. Table 2 Frequency Distribution of the Respondents with Absentee Parents and those who have not

f	Percent Distribution (%)
55	32.35
115	67.65

Table 2 shows that among one hundred seventy (170) respondents, fifty-five (55) or 32.35% have absentee parent and one hundred fifteen (115) or 67.65% don't have absentee parent.

3. Academic Performance of the Respondents Table 3. a

Frequency Distribution of the Respondents with Absentee Parent by their Academic Performance Scores

Academic Performance Scores	f	Percent Distribution (%)
94 - 96	3	5.45
91 - 93	9	16.36
88 - 90	17	30.91
85 - 87	15	27.27
82 - 84	6	10.91
79 - 81	3	5.45
76 - 78	2	3.64

Table 3. a shows that among fifty-five (55) respondents, two (2) or 3.64% got the grades ranging from 76 - 78. Three (3) or 5.45% of the respondents got 79 - 81 academic performances. Six (6) or 10.91% of them got the grades from 82 - 84. Fifteen (15) or 27.27% got the grades of 85 - 87. Seventeen (17) or 30.91% of them got 88 - 90 academic performances.

Nine (9) or 16.36% of the respondents got the grades ranging from 91 - 93 and three (3) or 5.45% of them got the grades of 94 - 96.

3. b Frequency Distribution of the Respondents with Absentee Parent by their Academic Performance Scores

f	Percent Distribution (%)
13	11.82

30| 91 - 93| 17| 14. 78| 88 - 90| 27| 23. 48| 85 - 87| 25| 21. 74| 82 - 84| 18| 15. 65| 79 - 81| 8| 6. 96| 76 - 78| 7| 6. 09| n| 115| 100. 00| The table shows that among one hundred fifteen (115) respondents, seven (7) or 6. 09% got the grades ranging from 76 - 78. Eight (8) or 6. 96% of the respondents got 79 - 81 academic performances.

Eighteen (18) or 15. 65% of them got the grades from 82 - 84. Twenty-five (25) or 21. 74% got the grades of 85 - 87. Twenty-seven (27) or 23. 48% of them got 88 - 90 academic performances. Seventeen (17) or 14. 78% of the respondents got the grades ranging from 91 - 93 and thirteen (13) or 11. 30% of them got the grades of 94 - 96. 4. Test of Difference Table 4 Result of t - Test | Respondents with Absentee Parents| Respondents without Absentee Parents| tcr is 5% level of significance| Mean (\bar{x})| 87. 41| 87. 17| | Standard Deviation (s)| 4. 12| 4. 90| | tcv = 0. 33| tcr = 1. 968| | Result: tcv < tcr

Decision: H_0 is accepted CHAPTER V SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION Summary 1. It shows that out of one hundred seventy (170) respondents, most of them age 13 - 15 and the others are 10 - 12 and 16 - 18. 2. One hundred fifteen (115) respondents are living with their parents and fifty-five of them don't live with their parent/s. 3. The highest grades that the respondents got are raging from 88 - 90 and the lowest frequency are raging from 76 - 78. 4. The computed value is lesser than the critical value. The null hypothesis is accepted. Conclusion 1. Most of the respondents are in the right high school year for their age.

The common age that the researchers found out is age ranging from 13 - 15.

2. The data showed that many of the respondents are with their parents and some students are not with their parents because they are working abroad.

3. Most of the respondents that don't have absentee parent are members of the achievers circle. 4. There is no significant difference between the academic performance of the respondents with absentee parents and that of those who have not. Recommendation 1. Effects of an absentee parent for the respondents are hard to grow up maturely, because no one is telling them what to do, and no one is taking good care of them.

The researchers recommend that prayer can cause safety of the respondents and their parents. 2. Even though some of the respondents don't live with their parents, communication should not be removed and they should also know all the updates of their parent/s. 3. Respondents with absentee parent/s should be more inspired in studying, for their parents working abroad. 4. Having absentee parent/s is not a factor that affects the academic performance of the respondents. They should study more and try to excel more in school.