



De La Salle University - Dasmariñas

**Socialization and Level of Academic Performance of Children Enrolled in
Regular and Home School Program**

Presented to

the Faculty of Behavioral Sciences Department

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Bachelor of Arts Major in Psychology

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ABSTRACT

Name of Institution: De La Salle University - Dasmariñas

Address: 4115 Bagumbayan Dasmariñas City, Cavite, Philippines

Title: Socialization and Level of Academic Performance of Children

Enrolled in Regular and Home School Program

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Objectives:

A. General

- 1.) To compare the Socialization and Level of Academic Performance between Home School and Regular School Students

B. Specific

- 1.) What is the profile of the respondents in terms of:
 - 1.1. Name
 - 1.2. Age
 - 1.3. Gender



1.4. Religion

1.5. Parent's Educational Attainment

1.6. Parent's Occupation

1.7. Number of Siblings

2.) What is the level of socialization among students from homeschool and regular school in terms of the following aspects:

2.1 Interpersonal relationship with peers

2.2 Interaction with Older People and Authority

2.3 Trust to other people

3.) What is the level of academic performance among students from homeschool and regular school?

4.) What is the level of difference in the socialization and academic performance between regular school children from homeschooled children?

Scope and Limitation:

The main participants of the study were elementary students from regular schools and in homeschool programs whose ages ranged from eight to thirteen (8-13) years old. The study focused independently on the level of socialization and level of academic performance of the said participants.

The level of socialization of the participants was determined by the test made and conducted by the researchers. On the other hand, the level of academic



performance of the participants was identified through their first and second quarter grades given by the regular schools and homeschool institutions.

Research Methodology

The research method used in this study is descriptive comparative. The researchers came up with a “fill in the blanks” form of the respondents’ demographic profile. A self-made socialization questionnaire was used to measure the level of socialization, and the general point average (GPA) was gathered from the first and second quarter grades for the level of academic performance. The researchers computed for the mean scores in each variable.

Conclusions

Based on the results, the following conclusions were drawn:

1. Home Schooling not only caters to children from rich families because there are other children in low-income families that are under the home school program.
2. Students from regular schools have higher level of socialization compared to homeschoolers due to the 3% difference in their mean scores, which means that regular school students can adjust better in terms of their Interpersonal relationship with peers, interaction with older people and authority, and their trust to other people.
3. Homeschoolers acquired higher academic performance compared to regular school students due to the 7% difference in their mean scores, which means that homeschoolers have better chances of developing and excelling in their



academic performance since they are given more attention in their studies as provided by their parents.

4. The results of the study support the idea that regular school students have higher level of socialization while home school students have higher academic performance.

Recommendations

In line with the preceding conclusions, the following recommendations are made:

Parents. They should support the development of their child's socialization and academic performance whether the child is enrolled in either regular /or home school program.

Teachers. They should be informed on the educational factors that should be cultivated for the child's holistic learning through attending trainings and seminars.

Home School Coordinators. They should work on avoiding or getting rid of the socialization issues attached to homeschoolers by utilizing and improving socialization programs for the homeschoolers such as team building activities, social gathering, and outdoor activities.

Psychologists. They should focus on studying especially the Educational Psychologist in the different approaches used in home schooling and regular schooling to contribute to leading a better holistic learning.



Future Researchers. If they plan to replicate this study, it is recommended that they conduct it on one home school institution and regular school to lessen the extraneous variables such as the grading system and home school set-up. They should also consider older respondents like those in the adolescent stage for the reason that they have more experience in schooling. This will give them better results.

