

ABSTRACT

Name of Institution: De La Salle University-Aguinaldo

Address: Bagong Bayan, Dasmariñas, Cavite

TITLE: Relationship of Academic Performance to Job Performance of Radiologic Technology Graduates of De La Salle University-Aguinaldo, School Years 1985-1994.

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OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY:

A. GENERAL:

1. To investigate the relationship of academic performance to job performance of radiologic technology graduates of DLSU-A, school years 1985-1994.

B. SPECIFIC:

1. To find out the profile of the respondents as to course finished, type of high school attended, type of residence and field of career choice.

2. To find out the level of academic performance and job performance of the respondents.

3. To determine the differences in academic performance and job performance when they are grouped according to course finished, type of high school

attended , type of residence and field of career choice.

4. To determine the differences in job performance when they are grouped according to academic performance.

SCOPE AND COVERAGE:

This study involved 45 radiologic technology graduates of DLSU-A, SY 1985-1994 who are currently employed in some hospitals and clinics in Cavite province and Metro Manila.

METHODOLOGY:

The descriptive-survey type of research was used in this study.

MAJOR FINDINGS:

1. Thirty three or 73.33% finished Associate in Radiologic Technology , 37 or 82.22% attended private high schools , 12 or 26.67% lived in rural areas, and 15 or 33.33% chose the mechanical field.

2. The computed mean of 2.01 shows that the respondents have satisfactory academic performance.

3. The computed mean of 3.94 shows that the respondents had a very satisfactory job performance.

4. The obtained t-ratio of 1.938 for course finished, t-ratio of 1.78 for type of high school attended, F-ratio of 1.0 for type of residence and F-ratio of 2.33 shows that there are no significant

differences in academic performance when the respondents are grouped according to these demographic factors.

5. The obtained t-ratio of 0.17 for course finished, t-ratio of 0.85 for type of high school attended, F-ratio of 0.69 for type of residence and F-ratio of 0.63 for field of career choice shows that there are no significant differences in job performance when the respondents are grouped according to these demographic factors.

6. The obtained F-ratio of 2.68 shows that there are no significant differences in job performance when the respondents are grouped according to the level of academic performance.

CONCLUSIONS

1. Majority of the respondents finished ART, attended private high school, lived in rural areas and preferred mechanical field.

2. The academic performance of the respondents was satisfactory which can still be improved.

3. The respondents had very good job performance.

4. There are no significant differences in academic performance and job performance when the respondents are grouped according to course finished, type of high school attended, type of residence and field of career

choice.

5. There are no significant differences in job performance when the respondents are grouped according to academic performance.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Since it is found out that the RT graduates' academic performance was satisfactory, the teachers should try to look into the reasons why there is only such performance.

2. RT students should exert more effort in their studies and the graduates should continue their very satisfactory job performance which can still be improved.

3. Although ART and BSRT graduates had the same job performance, ART graduates should be motivated to enroll for another year.

4. Recruitment strategies and career orientation program should be strengthened to attract more students in this field in the near future.

5. Studies involving other variables such as parents occupation, age, etc that may affect job performance could be conducted.