**PROJECT W.A.T.C.H AND ITS RELATIONSHIP ON THE ABSENTEEISM OF JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS**

I

A Quantitative Research Presented to   
The Faculty of Senior High School Department

In partial fulfillment of the Requirements for the subject of

Practical Research II

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# APPROVAL SHEET

II

This research entitled **“Project We Advocate Time Consciousness and Honesty and its relationship on the absenteeism of junior high school students”** prepared and submitted by Sigua Marina, Mallorca Jam, Quinto Russel, Ocupan Rhodalyn and Laurio Dimple Claire in partial fulfillment of the requirements for Practical Research 2 of Senior High School, has been examined and recommended for final examination for the first semester.

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**PANEL EXAMINERS**

Approved by the Committee on Final Defense with a grade of \_\_\_\_\_\_ on February 2023.

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# ABSTRACT

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The sole purpose of this study is to find out about the Project We Advocate Time Consciousness and Honesty and its relationship on the absenteeism of junior high school students at General Tiburcio De Leon National High School. This research is quantitative, as it aligns with its characteristics and definition. As stated in the title of this research study, non-experimental research design is the evaluative method that was employed in this study since it is a procedure used to determine what has occurred during a specific activity or in an institution. The researchers obtained data from 163 grade 7 and 183 grade 10 students, for a total of 346 junior high school students. There are also more female respondents than male respondents. The said respondents are categorized into three categories: grade level, gender, and level of awareness. With the used of Microsoft Excel and Microsoft Word, statistical analysis was done. Also, percentage distribution and Pearson’s r formula are both used in computing the data gathered. Then the researchers came up with the conclusion that the profile of the respondents has no significant relationship with the effects of Project We Advocate Time Consciousness and Honesty on their absenteeism. In addition, the findings show that most of the junior high school students are not aware of Project W.A.T.C.H.

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The respondents made it possible for the researchers to fit the study into their schedules and let them participate in the data collection methods, for which the researchers are also grateful. They voluntarily contributed some time to help us obtain the information that forms the basis of this study.   
 Without each other's knowledge and collaboration, the group members who have developed into each other's shoulders and who have supported one another through the difficulties of this research study would not have been able to resolve any conflicts and finish this research study.

# CHAPTER 1

**The Problem and Its Background**

# Introduction

The Department of Education in the Philippines implemented a Project We Advocate Time Consciousness and Honesty **(WATCH)** that runs throughout this year. It is an advocacy that encourages the management of time, talent, and resources, as well as honesty in all interactions, meeting obligations, and achieving personal life goals. We Advocate Time Consciousness and Honesty was founded with the sole intention of advocating and implementing programs that instill the virtue of timeliness and honesty in all areas of society. Developing wholesome values, personality, and character is critical in today's environment, especially among the young. It is the ideal initiative to push the Philippines' younger generation forward and prepare them for a brighter future.

The term "absenteeism" describes a student's regular absence from school. When a student often misses class due to valid reasons like planned vacations, illness from time to time, or personal emergencies, this is referred to as habitual non-presence. However, missing classes becomes a problem for academic records when the student is absent repeatedly or unexpectedly, especially if that student must take important projects, schoolwork, or a special quiz or exam while they are absent. Absenteeism is also a particular problem if a student is missing in action during important academic performances of the year or when deadlines for major projects are approaching.

# The objective of the study is to determine the project W.A.T.C.H. and its relationship on the absenteeism of junior high school students, as well as to find out how many junior high school students have absentee records at General Tiburcio De Leon National High School.

# Background of the Study

According to Palo S., (2022), It is to create an advocacy and implementation model for Project WATCH's fundamental values that promote punctuality and honesty among public school teachers In terms of Project WATCH implementation, the majority of respondents on the Context level focused on Advocacy were unaware of the WATCH program's aim, mission, and vision. Most respondents stated that they have no specific training for Project WATCH, with the process level focusing on the description of WATCH Club Activities. Most schools had a WATCH Club for students only to coordinate school activities under the supervision of the School Project WATCH Coordinator and the School Head. There was no Organized WATCH Club among instructors. There was no Project WATCH Training and Orientation, which was meant to be one of the main tasks overseen or spearheaded by WATCH Club Officers. The program's outcome, awards, and recognition were described at the product level. According to the data, most schools did not award instructors. Most schools executed Project WATCH. They did Advocacy through the hanging of tarpaulins inside the school grounds, but most schools initiate the project in June or any month of the year.

According to Kearney, C. A. (2022), Since absenteeism and school attendance issues are important indicators of a child or adolescent's functioning, This is particularly true in the present period, which is characterized by a variety of teaching and learning platforms. Identifying the threshold at which a particular case of absence may be regarded as problematic has proven to be a significant hurdle in this regard. The recommendations are divided into three main areas: school (when absences occur, interference with academic performance, administrative or legal action that prevents future school attendance), social (interference with social competence, interference in interpersonal relationships, increased risk of harm to others), and family (interference with daily family functioning; significant, maladaptive changes in family dynamics; substantial cost to family members). Regarding establishing caseness and creating functional impairment assessments for this population, recommendations are given.

# Significance of the Study

The researchers believe that this study will not only provide data useful to them but also to the following groups of people:

**Students.** In particular, Project W.A.T.C.H. is important to the students because it can be used to meet commitments and personal goals in life that promote time management, and honesty in all interactions with their obligations and responsibilities.

**Teacher.** The results of this study will help teachers put together the purpose of project W.A.T.C.H so that it can guide students to better know and understand the importance of attendance in the context of character development as a true Filipino.

**Researcher**. Future researchers who want to undertake a study similar to this one on the project W.A.T.C.H. and its relationship on the absenteeism of junior high school students will find a study that will help them. They can use it as a test of what is being sought for other initiatives, and this will help them develop as researchers. It can benefit not only us but also future generations. It will help in developing a new system, diagnostics, data analysis, and other tools for future researchers.

# Statement of the Problem

This study aims to determine the Project W.A.T.C.H. and its relationship to attendance of Junior High School Students.

This study sought to answer the following questions:

1. What are the Profile of the respondents in terms of:

* 1. Grade level
  2. Gender
  3. Level of awareness

1. The effects of project W.A.T.C.H. in terms of the absenteeism.
2. Is there a significant relationship between the profile of the students and the effects of Project W.A.T.C.H. to their absenteeism?

This hypothesis has a 0.05 level of significance.

# Hypothesis

There is no significant relationship between project W.A.T.C.H. and its effects, and the attendance of the student.

# Scope and Delimitation

The study covered the Project W.A.T.C.H. and its relationship to attendance of Junior High School Students. Three hundred forty-six (346) are Junior High School of General Tiburcio De Leon National High School for the first quarter of the school year 2022-2023. The researcher used a random sampling method to do this research.

# CHAPTER 2

**Review of Related Literature**

This chapter presents the review of related literature and studies both by local and foreign written past researchers that would add support to this 7u8present study. The information has foreign and local literature and studies that could help the researcher to prove the study.

According of Palo, S. (2022) people can advance their careers by being on time. All will generally respect a person who consistently arrives on time for all of his appointments. Great men had daily schedules. The goal of Dep-Ed Memorandum No. 410, dated September 18, 2009, titled "Guidelines on the Establishment of WATCH SCHOOL" (We Advocate Time Consciousness and Honesty), is to reinforce the value of punctuality and honesty among the organization's officials and staff. Its goal is to instill in Filipinos the two core values of honesty and punctuality that should be developed. The We Advocate Time Consciousness and Honesty (WATCH) program was established to promote time consciousness and honesty as an important campaign for a person's core values. The project "We Advocate Time Consciousness and Honesty (WATCH) program was established to promote time consciousness and honesty as an important campaign for core values development of the individual to reduce time theft by Department of Education employees and to guarantee high-quality education. Honesty and punctuality are values that should be instilled in each employee at their place of employment.

It aims to instill in Filipinos the two fundamental moral principles of honesty and punctuality that should apply to them as whole persons to encourage time consciousness and honesty because being on time can help people advance their professions. It can improve their careers by being on time, and all will generally respect a person who constantly appears on time for all of his appointments.

According to Borela et al.,(2019). This study aimed to identify the effects of absenteeism on the academic performance of grade 12 ABM students. A qualitative method was used and the results revealed that absenteeism affects the students' performance in terms of attendance, quizzes, homework, and projects. The results showed the need for addressing absenteeism and informing parents, as well as providing proper guidance and counseling to encourage regular class attendance and active participation. This will help the students achieve academic success.

According to the survey, this will assist the pupils in succeeding academically. The findings indicated that in order to promote active involvement in class, absenteeism must be addressed, parents must be informed, and appropriate guidance and counseling must be given. This study is also related to the absenteeism of junior high school students.

According to Mena, C. (2019), The key things that have an impact on pupils' performance are tardiness and absenteeism. Dropouts occur when the teacher is unable to regulate these conditions. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to evaluate the impact of Project IAMPART [Implementation of Attendance Merit System to Students with Perfect Attendance, Parental and Peer involvement, Attendance contract, Reduction of Illnesses, and TorCH (Text or Call Hotline)] on tardiness, absenteeism, and drop-out rate among grade nine students at Rosario National High School.  
 According to this study, the intervention program's integration of Project IAMPART significantly reduced grade nine students' tardiness and absenteeism and kept them from dropping out. Additionally, this study is one of the projects that will help educators, parents, and policymakers in schools discover original strategies to reduce student tardiness, absenteeism, and dropout rates which is related to determine the project WATCH and it effects on the absenteeism of junior high school students in General Tiburcio De Leon National High School.

According to Elis, J. C. (2016), The study aims to determine the effects of absenteeism among fourth year students to their learning performance. The study utilized descriptive research method. The quantitative research techniques using Likert scale was used to rate the individual and school performance due to absenteeism. And also frequency test for the cause of it whether it is self-inquiry or a family problem. The respondents agree that self- inquiry is the main reason for a student to make an absence as what is being taken notice by other students. The teacher respondents look at the situation in a different angle, and most have agreed self – inquiry have caused the truancy of their students. Majority of the respondents see that the lack of family support had pushed absenteeism to what it is now. For the effect of absenteeism to student individual learning performance, both teacher and student population agreed that students perform poor in class followed by social relation with classmates and social relation with teachers. While for the effect of absenteeism to school performance all variables voiced out a poor result as a main factor.

The effectiveness of the individual and educational performance as a result of absence was evaluated using quantitative research method. Both teachers and students generally agreed that students perform poorly in class, followed by social relationships with classmates and teachers. Majority of respondents believe absenteeism has reached its current level due to a lack of family support. The research method used in the study was descriptive.   
 According to Grepon, B. G. (2021), Educational attainment is an important determinant of one’s success. Yet, absenteeism among adolescents jeopardizes chances of achieving their educational goals. Absenteeism can lead to an increasing disinterest in school and the chance of dropping out in school. Thus, this study determined how parental involvement affects absenteeism among 60 Middle school students of a public school. Specifically, it tested the extent of absenteeism of the respondents and the extent of parental involvement in school. Also, this study correlates students’ absenteeism and parental involvement both at home and school. This study used descriptive–correlational method. A validated researcher-made questionnaire was used to determine the extent of absenteeism, extent of parental involvement and the respondents’ perception towards parental involvement. Further, frequency, weighted mean, Pearson R correlation, and t-test for Two Independent Means were used as statistical tools in analyzing the gathered data. The study disclosed that parents were greatly involved at home but were moderately involved in school which contributed to the absenteeism of the students. Parental involvement in school was deemed important in terms of giving support and monitoring their children’s attendance and performances in school. The findings revealed that parental involvement in school had a strong negative relationship with absenteeism. This meant that as parental involvement decreased, absenteeism among students increased.

One's level of education plays a significant role in determining their success. Absenteeism increases the likelihood of dropping out of school and decreases motivation for learning. This study explored the relationship between parental participation and absenteeism among 60 middle school kids enrolled in a public school. It specifically assessed the respondents' absenteeism and parental involvement in their children's education.

According to Kearney, C. A. (2022), Since absenteeism and school attendance issues are important indicators of a child or adolescent's functioning, This is particularly true in the present period, which is characterized by a variety of teaching and learning platforms. Identifying the threshold at which a particular case of absence may be regarded as problematic has proven to be a significant hurdle in this regard. The recommendations are divided into three main areas: school (when absences occur, interference with academic performance, administrative or legal action that prevents future school attendance), social (interference with social competence, interference in interpersonal relationships, increased risk of harm to others), and family (interference with daily family functioning; significant, maladaptive changes in family dynamics; substantial cost to family members). Regarding establishing caseness and creating functional impairment assessments for this population, recommendations are given.

Issues with absences is crucial indications of how well a kid or adolescent is developing. This is especially true nowadays, when there are many different teaching and learning platforms available. The suggestions are broken down into three primary categories: school, disruptions of academic achievement, and judicial action that forbids future school attendance. This will help the researcher determine the three primary categories of the main reason for the student’s absence.

According to Sahin (2016) The aim of the study is to investigate the causes of student absenteeism and school dropouts at primary, secondary and high school level in Düzce Province and to develop suggestions for solving these problems. A "case study" design, which is one of the qualitative research approaches, was used in this study. The study group consisted of 64 school principals working at primary, secondary and high schools in the province center and districts of Düzce. A semi-structured interview form consisting of nine questions was used as the data collection tool. The collected data was analyzed by content analysis method. 15 main themes were formed under five categories. Certain suggestions were developed based on the findings obtained as the result of the study.

The aim of the study is to investigate the causes of student absenteeism and school dropouts in Düzce Province. A "case study" design, which is one of the qualitative research approaches, was used in this study. The study is related to the absenteeism of junior high school students, which will help the researcher determine its effects and the main reasons for the student’s absence.

According DEMIR, K. (2016) There are many factors that affect student achievement directly and indirectly at the secondary educational level. Lower attendance rates have been cited as detrimental to academic achievement; therefore, it is suggested that improved attendance is a direct indicator, rather than determinant of students’ academic achievement. The main purpose of this study was to investigate the effect of individual, family and school variables on absenteeism among high school students. The study findings show that high school students' assessment of the school environment explained 83% of the variance of levels of their commitment to school. In addition, this study provides evidence that students’ commitment to school moderates the relationship between perceived school environment and students’ absenteeism.

This study states that there are many factors on student absenteeism. Students absenteeism is not a determinant of students academic achievement, but rather it is a indicator. The study shows that even the students have many absences. This is not a clear determinant of their academic achievement. But the students absenteeism is a indicator or a predictor of what will be the outcome of their achievement in their academics.

According to Yousaf Latif Khan (2019) Despite the strictness in attendance policies, absenteeism is an important current issue among medical and health sciences that affects the performance of undergraduate students worldwide.Our results capture the positive and significant impact of attendance coefficient in all proxy variables of regression models but exhibit significant decline from OLS3 to OLS4 when proxy variables for ability, effort, and motivation were included. However, we found the effect disappears, when we incorporate panel data fixed effect estimators to minimize the time-invariant student-specific unobservant traits on performance.Attendance of the student is only the mandatory variable that must be monitored and regulated by corrective actions to achieve the better academic performance of the students.

The problem about absenteeism even if the schools always reminds this to student. It has no effects on students absenteeism. One of the drivers of student to go to school is their motivation. Still the students attendance is one of the measurement of their performance. So the absenteeism must be reduce on student performance to gain more achievement.

According to Fernando Fernandez (2021) To predict the risk of absence from work due to morbidities of teachers working in early childhood education in the municipal public schools, using machine learning algorithms.All five algorithms tested showed an area under the curve above 0.76. The algorithm with the best predictive performance (artificial neural networks) achieved 0.79 of area under the curve, with accuracy of 71.52%, sensitivity of 72.86%, specificity of 70.52%, and kappa of 0.427 in the test data.It is possible to predict cases of sickness absence in teachers of public schools with machine learning using public data. The best algorithm showed a better result of the area under the curve when compared with the reference model (logistic regression). The algorithms can contribute to more assertive predictions in the public health and worker health areas, allowing to monitor and help prevent the absence of these workers due to morbidity.

One of the factors of why students is choose to absent to their school or just dropout. Is because of poor relationship in and outside of the school it is one factors. Also a poor interest in some of students subject is also factors on their absenteeism. So this study shows that not only the student choice is the factor of their absenteeism but also their environment.

# Theoretical Framework

According to Balkis, M. et, al. (2016), The purpose of this investigation was to look at the direct and indirect relationships between student school absenteeism, personal factors (academic self-perception, attitudes toward teachers and schools, goal valuation and motivation/self-regulation), family factors (parents' educational level and income), and academic achievement using a structural equation model. Student absenteeism was found to be negatively related to academic self-perception, attitudes toward teachers and schools, goal valuation, motivation/self-regulation, and academic performance.

# Conceptual Framework

This figure presents the conceptual framework of the study. There are two variables in it.

**The absenteeism of junior high school students.**

**Project W.A.T.C.H (We Advocate Time Consciousness and Honesty)**

# The absenteeism of junior high school students is the dependent variable since it depends on whether it has an impact on their academic records or performance, according to Project WATCH, which stands for we advocate time consciousness and honesty. While project WATCH is the independent variable that can result in the junior high student’s absenteeism, whether it is absent or not, the students' understanding of the project W.A.T.C.H. will be improved by the fact that they may be conscious of their academic performance and that they have to realize the importance of their studies and fulfill their obligations.

# Synthesis

Project W.A.T.C.H. is an advocacy of the Department of Education. It encourages students to be time conscious and honest. In this study the researchers focuses on the absenteeism of students. Absenteeism to students is crucial not only on school but also in some parents. The project W.A.T.C.H. wants to reduce this, if can’t eliminate. One of the factors that affects the student’s performance is their absenteeism. To show the effect and relationship of student absenteeism between the Project W.A.T.C.H. The researchers need to see if there's an impact of Project W.A.T.C.H. to student.

# Definition of terms

**Project W.A.T.C.H. -** (We Advocate Time Consciousness and Honesty) is implemented by the Department of Education here in the Philippines in order to promote and implement initiatives that instill punctuality and honesty in all spheres of life.

**Absenteeism -** Absenteeism in school is the action or habit of staying at home or elsewhere to avoid attending school, work, or any event, which is a negative behavior that affects students' performance.

**Effects** - It refer to the results or outcomes of an action or influence.

# CHAPTER 3

# RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

This chapter provides an overview of the research design, respondents of the study, sample, sampling techniques, instruments, data collection process, and statistical analysis used for data analysis and interpretation.

# Research Design

The researchers utilized a non-experimental design, which is the evaluative method. Since it is a procedure used to determine what has occurred during a specific activity or in an institution, this form of research design is appropriate for this research. The goal of evaluative method is to determine whether a given program is effective, whether an institution is successful in accordance with its goals, or whether the project's original intent was achieved based on the project we advocate time consciousness and its relationship on the absenteeism of junior high school students.

According to usertester.com, Evaluation research, also referred to as evaluative research, can be defined as a research method used for assessing a specific problem to ensure usability and ground it in the wants, needs, and desires of real people. The goal of the evaluative research methodology is to test your existing solution to see if it meets people’s needs, is easy to access and use, and is hopefully even enjoyable. This type of research should be conducted throughout the development life cycle, from early concept design (think rough sketches or prototypes) to the final site, app, or product.

According to Siedlecki, (2020), Descriptive research is a type of analysis that outlines the characteristics of the population or phenomenon under study. This methodology emphasizes the "what" of the research topic more than the "why."

# Respondents of the Study

The respondents of the study were selected randomly. There were five sections, both in grades 7 and 10. 163 for grade 7 and 183 for grade 10. The junior high school students at General Tiburcio De Leon National High School who participated in the study are in grades 7 and 10. From their adviser, the researcher will choose the grade 7 students from sections Magbanua, Malvar, Burgos, Jaena, and Tecson. For the grade 10 students from sections Emerald, Onyx, Coral, Sardonyx, and Chrysolite, the same procedure will be followed. In order to determine their overall populations, the researcher requested their adviser for access to their attendance records. The total for grade 7 is 163, while the total for grade 10 is 183. There are 346 students over all.

# Research Instrument

The researcher ask the respondent to put the following on their 1/4 sheet of paper their name, age, section, and their level of awareness on Project We Advocate Time Consciousness and Honesty. The level of awareness is leveled in 1 is not aware, 2 is slightly aware, 3 is moderately aware and 4 is aware. By analyzing how much someone is unaware of or aware of a given topic or remark, it can be used to determine someone’s awareness of Project We Advocate Time Consciousness and Honesty (WATCH).

# Data gathering procedure

The researchers of this study are students at Gen. T. De Leon National High School, and they are in the Accounting, Business, and Management (ABM) strand of Grade 12 Senior High School. To perform a research study in their class, the researcher's goal is to make a questionnaire then request permission from the teacher to validate. After the validation, the researchers will revise the questionnaire and distribute it to the respondents. Then the researcher will analyze and interpret the data on the project W.A.T.C.H. and its relationship on the absenteeism of junior high school students.

# Statistical Tool

The Percentage Frequency Distribution and Pearson’s r was the statistical tool used for the study.

**Percentage Frequency Distribution**

This was use in the problem to analyze the profile of respondents as to; Hetero.

Formula % = n x 100

Where % = percentage

n = Number of observations

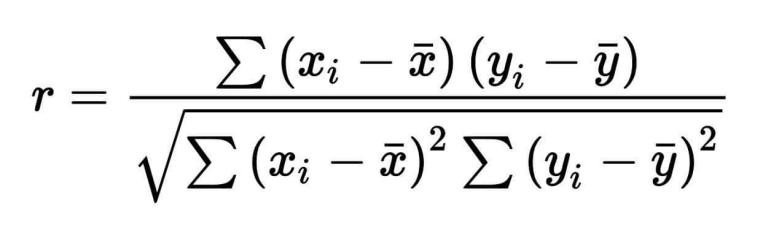
N = number of samples

x 100 = Percentage (%)

**Pearson’s r**

This statistical tool is utilized to analyze the problem, which is to determine the project W.A.T.C.H. and its relationship on the absenteeism of junior high school students.

Formula:



Where, **r :** correlation coefficient

  : values of the x-variable in a sample

 : mean of the values of the x-variable

 : values of the y-variable in a sample

 : mean of the values of the y-variable

        The researchers will use the software program Microsoft Excel and Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) in data analysis.

# CHAPTER 4

**Presentation, Analysis, and Interpretation of Data**

This chapter presents, analyzes, and interprets the data gathered from the junior high school students in General Tiburcio De Leon National High School. The purpose of this research is to determine the Project We Advocate Time Consciousness and Honesty and its relationship on the absenteeism of junior high school students. The researchers are able to gather answers to the general purpose of this study.

**Table 1**

*Profile of the respondents as to Grade Level*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **GRADE LEVEL** | **FREQUENCY** | **PERCENTAGE** |
| GRADE 7 | 163 | 47.10% |
| GRADE 10 | 183 | 52.90% |
| **TOTAL** | **346** | **100%** |

*Note*. Table 1.1 shows the profile of the respondents as to grade level of junior high school students. It shows that the 47.10 percent of the respondents are in grade 7 and 52.90 percent are in grade 10. The number of grade 10 respondents is greater than the number of grade 7 respondents by 100 percent.

**Table 2**

*Profile of the respondents as to Gender*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **GENDER** | **FREQUENCY** | **PERCENTAGE** |
| MALE | 160 | 46.24% |
| FEMALE | 186 | 53.76% |
| **TOTAL** | **346** | **100%** |

*Note*. Table 1.2 shows the gender profile of the respondents of junior high school. It shows that the 46.24 percent are male and 53.76 percent are female. The number of female respondents is greater than the number of male respondents by 100%.

**Table 3**

*Profile of the respondents as to Level of Awareness*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **GRADE 7** | **FREQUENCY** | **PERCENTAGE** | **GRADE 10** | **FREQUENCY** | **PERCENTAGE** |
| NOT AWARE | 71 | 43.56% | NOT AWARE | 91 | 50% |
| SLIGHTLY AWARE | 60 | 36.81% | SLIGHTLY AWARE | 44 | 23.63% |
| MODERATELY AWARE | 25 | 15.34% | MODERATELY AWARE | 43 | 23.63% |
| AWARE | 7 | 4.29% | AWARE | 5 | 2.74% |
| **TOTAL** | **163** | **100%** | **TOTAL** | **183** | **100%** |

*Note*. Table 1.3 shows the profile of the respondents as to the level of awareness of junior high school students. It shows that in grade 7, 43.56 percent are not aware, 36.81 percent are slightly aware, 15.34 percent are moderately aware, and 4.29 percent are aware. The number of responses in "not aware" is greater than in the other verbal interpretations. It also shows that in grade 10, 50 percent are not aware, 23.63 percent are slightly aware, 23.63 percent are moderately aware, and 2.74 percent are aware. The number of responses in "not aware" is greater than in the other verbal interpretations. It means that the grade 7 and 10 junior high school students are mostly unaware of the project We Advocate Time Consciousness and Honesty.

**Table 4**

*The significant effects between students grade level and their level of awareness, and their absenteeism.*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Student grade level and their level of awareness** | **Junior high school absenteeism** | **r-value** | **p-value** | **Remarks** | **Decision** |
| Grade 7 | ABSENTEEISM | -0.030612643 | 0.7 | Very Low Correlation | Not Significant |
| Grade 10 | ABSENTEEISM | - 0.04386 | 0.57 | Very Low Correlation | Not Significant |

= Very Low Correlation = Low Correlation

= Moderate Correlation = High Correlation = Very High Correlation

*Note*. Table 4 presents the significant effects between students' grade level and their level of awareness. The table shows that Pearson's r of the level of awareness of students to project W.A.T.C.H. has a very low correlation to the students' grade level. Because in level of awareness, the p-value is 0.7 for grade 7 and 0.57 for grade 10. The result is a very low correlation, so the data shows that the student level of awareness of Project W.A.T.C.H. has no significant effects on their grade level.

According to John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.(2015) This study found that the distinction between time lost and frequency of absenteeism from work as measures of voluntary or involuntary behavior is unsupported. The relationship between the two measures is close to unity and there is little evidence for differential validity based on the voluntariness distinction. The study questions the validity of using "trigger points" to factor in absence frequency and discourages the practice of using frequency as a measure of voluntariness.

**Table 5**

*The significant relationship between the students grade level and their absenteeism.*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Student grade level** | **Junior high school absenteeism** | **r-value** | **p-value** | **Remarks** | **Decision** |
| Grade 7 | ABSENTEEISM | -0.030612643 | 0.7 | Very Low Correlation | Not Significant |
| Grade 10 | ABSENTEEISM | 0.04386 | 0.57 | Very Low Correlation | Not Significant |

= Very Low Correlation = Low Correlation

= Moderate Correlation = High Correlation = Very High Correlation

*Note*. Table 5 present the significant relationship between the the students grade level which is grade 7 and 10, and their absenteeism. The table show the Pearson's r of student grade level, grade 7 and 10 has very low correlation to their absenteeism. Because the r value is -0.030612643 in grade 7 and 0.04386 in grade 10. so it means the students of grade 7 and 10 are not significant to absenteeism or there are no relationship between them.

According to According to Arya S., Michael G. (2021) Nationally representative data from the Early Childhood Longitudinal Study Kindergarten Class of 2011 were used to examine the grade-level and cumulative outcomes of school absenteeism between kindergarten and fifth grade for students’ school performance in the United States. Students who were more frequently absent in any year of elementary school demonstrated lower academic, executive function, and socioemotional outcomes. Specifically, students who were consistently absent throughout elementary school tended to have lower outcomes across developmental domains in the long-term. The negative links between absenteeism and outcomes were larger for Black than White students, but few other subgroup differences emerged.

**Table 6**

*The significant relationship between the gender of students and their absenteeism.*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Student grade level** | **Junior high school absenteeism** | **r-value** | **p-value** | **Remarks** | **Decision** |
| MALE & FEMALE | ABSENTEEISM | -0.068217 | 0.21 | Very Low Correlation | Not Significant |

= Very Low Correlation = Low Correlation

= Moderate Correlation = High Correlation

= Very High Correlation

*Note*. Table 6 present the significant relationship between the gender of students and their absenteeism. The table show the Pearson's r of students gender has a very low correlation to their absenteeism. Because in student gender the r value is -0.068217. The result is very low correlation, so the data show that the student gender has very low relationship to student absenteeism.

According to Weibren S. J. We investigated how and when gender dissimilarity relates to two highly important individual work outcomes: social inclusion and absenteeism. We collected survey data among 397 employees from a university of applied sciences and combined these with data from the organization’s personnel administration. Our results indicate that dissimilarity was negatively related to perceived work group inclusion. In addition, this negative effect was stronger when the group was perceived to have a negative diversity climate. Finally, there was a conditional indirect effect of gender dissimilarity on absenteeism through inclusion. That is, being different from other group members in terms of gender was associated with higher absenteeism through lower levels of perceived inclusion, but only when the group was perceived to have a negative diversity climate. Together, the present research demonstrates that sometimes being different is associated with more absences and underlines the importance of establishing a positive climate for gender diversity.

**Table 7**

*The significant relationship between the level of awareness of students and their absenteeism.*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Student grade level** | **Junior high school absenteeism** | **r-value** | **p-value** | **Remarks** | **Decision** |
| MALE & FEMALE | ABSENTEEISM | 0.006534404 | 0.90411 | Very Low Correlation | Not Significant |

= Very Low Correlation = Low Correlation

= Moderate Correlation = High Correlation

= Very High Correlation

*Note*. Table 7 present the significant relationship between the level of awareness of students and their absenteeism. The table show the Pearson's r of level of awareness of student to project W.A.T.C.H. has very low correlation to their absenteeism. Because in level for awareness the r value is 0.006534404. The result is very low correlation, so the data shows that the student level of awareness to project W.A.T.C.H. has very low relation to their absenteeism.

According to Accordting to Emine Önder (2017) This study investigated student absenteeism in secondary education, school practices, and recommended policies to eliminate it. . The data was collected from 625 students, 6 managers, and 5 guidance counselors and analyzed through semi-structured interviews and discussion scales. The results showed that the causes of absenteeism were significant predictors of its duration and explained 22% of the change. School practices to reduce absenteeism were found to be ineffective and there was a need for more comprehensive and professional practices. Participants suggested making the school a center of attraction, modifying the curriculum, reducing academic hours, increasing compatibility with central exams, scheduling field selection earlier, and addressing absenteeism before it becomes a habit.

# CHAPTER 5

**Summary, Findings, Conclusion and Recommendation**

This chapter presents the summary, findings, conclusion and recommendation entitled “Project W.A.T.C.H. and its relationship on the absenteeism of junior high school students.” of the study.

# Summary Findings

The objective of this study was to determine the Project W.A.T.C.H. and its relationship on the absenteeism of junior high school students.

1. The overall frequency for grade 7 is 163 and the frequency for grade 10 is 183, and the total frequency of grade levels 7 and 10 is 346.
2. The overall frequency of the respondents as to gender is 160 for females and 186 for males, and the total frequency of the respondents as to gender is 346.
3. The overall frequency of grade 7 as to their level of awareness is 71 not aware, 60 slightly aware, 25 moderately aware, and 7 aware, and the total is 163. The overall frequency of grade 10 as to their level of awareness is 91 not aware, 44 slightly aware, 43 moderately aware, and 5 aware, and the total is 183.
4. The r-value of the significant relationship between student’s grade level and their level of awareness is 0.030612643.
5. The r-value of the significant relationship between the students' grade level, which is grade 7 and 10, and their absenteeism is -0.030612643 for grade 7 and 0.04386 for grade 10.
6. The r-value of the significant relationship between the gender of students and their absenteeism is -0.068217.
7. The r-value of the significant relationship between the level of awareness of students and their absenteeism is 0.006534404.

# Conclusions

In accordance with the findings that the researchers obtained, the following conclusions were drawn:

1. The overall percentage of the profile of the respondents as to grade level of junior high school students is 47.10 percent in grade 7 and 52.90 per cent in grade 10. The number of grade 10 respondents is greater than the number of class respondents by 100 percent.
2. The overall percentage for the gender profile of the respondents in junior high school is 46.24 percent for males and 53.78 percent for females. The number of female respondents is greater than the number of male respondents by 100 percent.
3. The overall percentage for the profile of the respondents as to the level of awareness of junior high school students is 43.56 percent are not aware, 36.81 percent are slightly aware, 15.34 percent are moderately aware, and 4.29 percent are aware for grade 7, and 50 percent are not aware, 23.63 percent are slightly aware, 23.63 percent are moderately aware, and 2.74 percent are aware for grade 10. The number of responses in "not aware" is greater than in the other verbal interpretations. It means that the grade 7 and 10 junior high school students are mostly unaware of the project W.A.T.C.H.
4. The Pearson's r of level of awareness of student to project W.A.T.C.H. has very low correlation to the student’s grade level.
5. The Pearson's r of student grade level, grade 7 and 10 has very low correlation to their absenteeism.
6. The Pearson's r of student’s gender has a very low correlation to their absenteeism.
7. The Pearson's r of level of awareness of student to project W.A.T.C.H. has very low correlation to their absenteeism.

# Recommendations

The researchers provide the following recommendations for potential future researchers who may investigate the same topic or field. The following recommendations are hereby given for future studies;

1. Do this study in longer time, not only in one quarter.
2. Include students from additional grade levels.
3. The researchers encourage future researchers to commit significant time and resources to conducting similar research studies in order to provide more reliable and accurate results.
4. Future researchers may to delve deeper into the specific effects of Project W.A.T.C.H. in order to expand upon this study

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# APPENDICES



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**Name**: Marina Sigua

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Gen. T. De Leon National High School

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**PERSONAL BACKGROUND**

**Sex**: Female

**Civil Status**: Single

**Citizenship**: Filipino

**Religion**: Catholic

**Height**: 5'4

**Weight**: 47kg

**EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND**

**2021** - Present

Senior High School General Tiburcio De Leon National High School Corner Mercado St. General Tiburcio De Leon, Valenzuela City

**2015-2020**

Junior High School: Tañong High School, Marikina City

**2010-2015**

Elementary School: Industrial Valley Elementary School, Marikina City



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**PERSONAL BACKGROUND**

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**Civil Status**: Single

**Citizenship**: Filipino

**Religion**: Catholic

**Height**: 4'11

**Weight**: 37kg

**EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND**

**2021** - Present

Senior High School General Tiburcio De Leon National High School Corner Mercado St. General Tiburcio De Leon, Valenzuela City

**2017-2021**

Junior High School - Gen.T Deleon National High School

**2010-2017**

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**CURRICULUM VITAE**

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**PERSONAL BACKGROUND**

**Date of birth**: November 9, 2003

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**Citizenship**: Filipino

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**Height**: 5'7

**Weight**: 57kg

**EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND**

**2021** - Present

Senior High School General Tiburcio De Leon National High School

Corner Mercado St. General Tiburcio De Leon, Valenzuela City

**2017-2021**

Junior High School - Gen.T De leon National High School

**2010-2017**

Elementary School - Tandang Sora Integrated Schoo



**CURRICULUM VITAE**

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**Sex**: Male

**Civil Status**: Single

**Citizenship**: Filipino

**Religion**: Catholic

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**Weight**: 54kg

**2021** - Present

**EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND**

Senior High School General Tiburcio De Leon National High School

General Tiburcio De Leon, Valenzuela City

**2017-2021**

Junior High School: - Gen. T. de Leon National High School

**2010-2017**

Elementary: - Coloong Elementary School



**CURRICULUM VITAE**

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**PERSONAL BACKGROUND**

**Date of birth**: August 6, 2004

**Place of birth**: Valenzuela

**Sex**: Male

**Civil Status**: Single

**Citizenship**: Fulipino

**Religion**: Catholic

**Height**: 5’5

**Weight**: 49kg

**EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND**

**2021** - Present

Senior High School General Tiburcio De Leon National High School

Corner Mercado St. General Tiburcio De Leon, Valenzuela City

**2017-2021**Junior High School: - Gen. T. De Leon National High School

**2010-2017**Elementary School-Gen. T. De Leon Elementary School

December 14, 2022

Dear Sir / Ma’am,

Warmest Greetings!

The researcher is currently conducting a pilot testing for a study entitled **“ Project W.A.T.C.H. and its relationship on the absenteeism of junior high school students.”** in partial fulfillment of the requirements of the subject Practical Research 2. In connection to this, the researcher would like to ask a permission from your good office to allow me to distribute my survey questionnaire to the students of General Tiburcio De Leon National High School. I’m anticipating a favorable response with regard to this humble request, thank you and God bless.

Respectfully yours,

The researcher:

Jam M. Mallorca Russel Jay I. Quinto Rhodalyn Ocupan

Marina Sigua Dimple Claire Laurio

Noted By: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Dr. Jaime Boy A. Alegre, PhD

Research Adviser

Noted By: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Dr. Ramona A. Villanueva, EdD

SHS Focal Person

**January 05, 2023**

Dear Sir / Ma’am,

The researcher of Grade 12-ABM-Ayala in General Tiburcio De Leon National High School is currently doing research on “**Project W.A.T.C.H. and its relationship on the absenteeism of junior high school students**''. I would like to seek your permission to allow the researcher to do a survey on your class in a given time. I am thanking you in advance for your consideration in giving me approval about this study.

Respectfully yours,

The researcher:

Jam M. Mallorca Russel Jay I. Quinto Rhodalyn Ocupan

Marina Sigua Dimple Claire Laurio

Noted By: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Dr. Jaime Boy A. Alegre, PhD

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Noted By: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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