

**PREDICTORS OF COLLEGE ADJUSTMENT AMONG FOREIGN
STUDENTS AT CAVITE STATE UNIVERSITY S.Y 2012-2013**

Undergraduate Thesis
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ABSTRACT

ANCIRO, MELVIN I., **Predictor of College Adjustment among Foreign student in Cavite State University S.Y. 2012-2013.** Bachelor of Science in Applied Mathematics (Major in Statistics). Cavite State University, Indang, Cavite, March 2013, Adviser: Prof. Antonio V. Cinto.

This study aimed to determine the predictor of college adjustment among foreign students in Cavite State University, S.Y. 2012-2013.

Specifically, this study sought to find the answers to the following questions (1) What is the demographic profile of the foreign students at Cavite State University, in terms of age, gender, length of stay, rate of proficiency in English and Filipino, major field, source of financial support, native country, native language, and monthly allowance; (2) What is the level of significance of college adjustment of the foreign students, in terms of campus life, acculturative stress, perceived social support, coping skills and cultural distance; (3) Is there a significant relationship between demographic profile and college adjustment; (4) What are the predictors of college adjustment?

The respondents of the study were the foreign students enrolled at Cavite State University-Main Campus. The structured questionnaire was the instrument used in data gathering. Data were analyzed using the following: percentage, mean, standard deviation, chi-square, spearman rank correlation, and multiple regressions.

Results of the study show that the foreign students' age ranged from 21 to 25. Most of the foreign students were male. As to their length of stay, 42% of them stayed in the university for one year and below. For their field of study, 48 % were enrolled in business management, 41 % received around Php. 20,000 for monthly allowance. Most

of them were from the Islands of Vanuatu with a total of 57%. Majority of the respondents in this study had financial support from their families with a total of 56%. In terms of language, 57% of the respondents could speak Bislama. Majority of the respondents had very low fluency in the Philippine vernacular with a total of 42% while 36% had high fluency in the world's universal language which is English.

The foreign students rated their campus life adjustment in the university with 3.76 as mean and, 0.672 as the standard deviation. Their perceived acculturative stress which refers to their perceived discrimination, hate, homesickness due to change had a mean of 3.07 and a standard deviation of 0.604. Coping skills of the respondents had a total mean of 3.80, and a standard deviation of 0.585. The respondents' perceived social support from family, friends and others got a total mean of 3.88 and a standard deviation of 0.646. Lastly, the respondents' cultural distance had a total mean of 4.44 and a standard deviation of 0.699. The overall standard deviation of 0.398 indicated that the respondents were relatively homogeneous. The overall mean of 3.59 implies that, in general, respondents have high college adjustment level.

The above regression equation implies that both fluency in Filipino and English level had a negative effect on the college adjustment level of foreign students. It further shows that if a foreign student has a high level of fluency in Filipino and English, it implies that he/she may have low level of college adjustment.