

**INFLUENCE OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO THE ACADEMIC
PERFORMANCE AND FINANCIAL STABILITY OF
ESGP-PA SCHOLARSHIP GRANTEES FROM
CAVITE STATE UNIVERSITY CAMPUSES**

THESIS

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ABSTRACT

**CORTEZ, ALMIRA JOY A., FACUNLA, MA. JESSEL B., and MANAHAN, TONIE RUZZEL P.,
Influence of Financial Assistance to the Academic Performance and Financial Stability
of ESGP-PA Scholarship Grantees from Cavite State University Campuses.**

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The study was conducted from August 2018 to March 2019 at Cavite State University campuses to determine the relationship of the financial assistance to the academic performance and financial stability. The data needed was obtained through survey questionnaire which was distributed to the ESGP-PA grantees.

It specifically aimed to: (1) identify the demographic profile of the ESGP-PA grantees in Cavite State University Campuses in terms of their age, sex, civil status, year level, course and their campus; (2) determine the financial profile of ESGP-PA scholars in terms of debt, allowance, and savings; (3) determine the academic profile of ESGP-PA scholars in terms of their general point average and the number of year/semesters as a ESGP-PA grantee; (4) identify the level of financial stability of ESGP-PA scholars; to identify the influences of financial assistance to the ESGP-PA scholars in terms of their academic performance and financial stability; (5) determine the relationship between the financial assistance and academic performance of ESGP-PA scholars; (6) determine the relationship between the financial assistance; and (7) financial stability in terms of debt, allowance and savings of ESGP-PA scholars; and to determine the problems encountered with the ESGP-PA Scholarship Program.

The research design in this study was descriptive correlational. It used to describe the academic performance and financial stability of the selected ESGP-PA scholars of Cavite State University campuses. The researchers of

this study used the frequency and percentage distribution. On the first part of the statement of the problem, it pertains to the demographic profile of the study. In connection to this, majority of the participants stated that their age ranges from 19-26 years old with a mean of 20.56. Most of the respondents were female, having a frequency of 118. Since the participants are students, a frequency of 196 stated that their civil status is single. A frequency of 140 was on their fourth year in college that results to have the largest number. Most of the participants are enrolled in the Engineering and Technology related courses having a frequency of 89. Most of the participants (49%) are from the main campus of Cavite State University which is located at Indang, Cavite. The level of financial stability of the participants results to moderately stable which had a mean of 3.81 which means that the participants were often have debt, often have sufficient allowance and often save money. The influence of financial assistance to the academic performance and financial stability of the participants results to moderately stable which shows that both academic performance and financial stability of the participants has a relationship with financial assistance.

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INTRODUCTION

Poverty must not be a bar to learning and learning must be an escape from poverty. These words were spoken by President Lyndon B. Johnson in his "Great Society" speech of 1964. Poverty has always remained a critical social problem that calls to be addressed in the Philippines. Because of this, hunger prevents Filipino students from getting a basic education (GMA News, 2017). Fortunately, through the help of scholarship program, it serves as the instruments of encouragement towards education of most Filipino students.

The cost of education, especially college education, has more than doubled in the past five years from between P30,000 and P50,000. In 2010, tuition rates have gone up to P60,000 to around P100,000 in 2015 (ABS-CBN, 2016).

Records from Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) showed that 19.2 percent of 40 million out-of-school children and youth stopped attending school due to insufficient family income. President Benigno Aquino III in 2015, signed Republic Act 10687 or the UniFAST Law which provides financial assistance system for tertiary education.