

# **“Lay leaders speak”: Understanding the facilitating factors behind Catholic lay leadership**

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*Arnel T. Sicat  
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## **Abstract**

*This commissioned study examined the facilitating factors behind Catholic lay leadership in the Archdiocese of San Fernando. Within an interpretivist framework, via focus group discussions (FGDs), an estimate of 108 select participants from 18 groups (six youth groups, six women groups and six men groups), among six parish classifications were probed by a research team from three Catholic universities. Transcribed field texts were structurally analyzed and coded to generate significant themes. Common insights across groups (youth, women and men) emerged thematically. On the factors in joining church organizations, three general themes were identified: personal response to God’s will to serve, influence and invitation of the family and church leaders, and experience of joy in serving in the church. On the salient points in sustaining lay leadership, three common themes emerged: experience of solidarity, experience of faith, and parish priest’s support. Role modeling, seminars and trainings on formation, tapping of potential leaders in the community, were distinctly identified as common components that enhance leadership skills. Widespread concerns experienced by lay leaders in their own organizations and other relevant themes unique to a specific group, are discussed in the paper. The role of the parish priest became the apex among the facilitating factors. The study offers rich database for understanding, appreciation, utilization and promotion of lay leadership and empowerment. Hopefully, findings and conclusions may be used as input for pro-active pastoral planning in the archdiocese.*

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**Keywords:** Catholic lay leadership, lay empowerment, facilitating factors

# **Aptitude test of fourth year high school students towards course applied in college**

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*Mary Donna Claire G. Manag*

## **Abstract**

*This descriptive-survey study aimed at describing the high school graduates' aptitude test, course preference and the course they applied in college. The study was intended to serve as a reference in guiding and directing the fourth year students on the right career they may pursue in college.*

*Two hundred forty one (241) high school graduates of the University of the Assumption were the respondents of the study. The main sources of the data were the following: College Scholastic Aptitude Test [CSAT], a survey questionnaire to determine course preference and the course applied in college.*

*The survey results showed that for most students, the course they preferred is also the course they applied in college. However, it was seen that generally, the aptitude test results of the students do not align with the courses they applied in college.*

*Hence, the study underscored the need to intensify career counseling so as students especially the graduating students will be guided through the process of looking and searching for the course that best fits their abilities, skills and aptitude.*

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**Keywords:** aptitude test, college, high school

# Study attitude and academic performance of freshmen college students

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## Abstract

*It is believed that when educators know more about the characteristics of students, they can come-up with different techniques and strategies on how they can support their students develop better awareness and understanding of themselves as learners. This descriptive- It Is believed that when educators know more about the characteristics of students, they can come-up with different techniques and strategies on how they can support their students develop better awareness and understanding of themselves as learners. This descriptive-correlational study aims at determining the relationship of study attitude and academic performance of college freshmen students. The participants of the study are 134 regular freshmen students coming from a Catholic university. The Study Attitudes and Methods Survey (SAMS), a standardized instrument, was used to determine the study attitudes of the participants while the academic performance was gauged using their Grade Point Averages (GPA). Using Pearson product moment correlation of coefficient, results show significant positive correlation between GPA and academic drive ( $r=.355$ ) and study methods ( $r=.200$ ). Furthermore, GPA was found to have a significant negative correlation with Manipulation ( $r=-.422$ ) and alienation toward authority ( $r=-.360$ ) scales.*

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**Keywords:** study attitude, academic performance, Study Attitudes and Methods Survey (SAMS), Grade Point Average (GPA)

# Barangay Constituents Information System (BCIS): Toward achieving organizational efficiency

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Arnel T. Sicat*

## **Abstract**

*Information system is an indispensable tool to achieve organizational efficiency; whether in the industry, government or in any organized community like the barangay. This design research adopted the Waterfall Model grounded on need assessment. It utilized the Visual Basic 6 program in the development of the proposed Barangay Constituent Information System (BCIS). Document analysis and focus interviews with the head and secretary of the four selected barangays produced vital information for the system requirements. Each of the four barangay contributed to the modification of the system specifications and its functionalities. Elements of the system that were modularly written are as follows: census, residents profile record, barangay clearance, profile information record, business clearance, blotter, reports, barangay certifications, violations of barangay ordinances and health information status. Pilot tests of the Barangay Constituent Information System (BCIS) attest the functionality of the system and imply the organization's enhanced ability to provide optimal service to the community. Still further upgrade is needed satisfying other future ordinance and technical web-based requirements.*

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**Keywords:** barangay, constituents, information system

# **“In thy blood, live yeah”: an act of selfless giving through voluntary blood donation**

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## **Abstract**

*Blood donation is an act of giving blood for the purpose of transfusion. It offers an opportunity to give something from oneself which is blood. This study aimed to describe the attitudes of the participants in terms of motivation, feelings after donating blood and willingness to donate blood again, even if they will be deferred. The researchers utilized phenomenological research design. They have used an interview guide as an instrument for gathering rich and meaningful data. Informed consents were provided to participants for the purpose of privacy and confidentiality. The primary reason of donating blood, generated from the study, is that it is considered as an act of beneficence. Secondary reasons include benefits from blood donation which may either be physical and psychological. Lastly, curiosity also played a role in blood donation. Satisfaction and fulfillment after donating blood is evident to the responses of the participant. In case of deferment, willingness to donate again due to their intrinsic motivation is evident. It was recommended to provide more promotional activities about blood donation emphasizing on the benefits of blood donation to self and health, and external motivation such as certificates and tokens.*

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**Key terms:** blood donation, blood donor, blood transfusion, selfless

# **Impak ng intensibong pagsasanay sa mga bagong tagapayo at mag-aaral tungo sa mabungang pakikitimpalak-pampahayagan**

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*Celia R. Lacanlale*

## **Abstrak**

*Ang pag-aaral na ito ay isang pagtatangkang siyasatin ang kabisaan ng intensibong pagsasanay sa mga bagong tagapayo at ng kanilang mag-aaral tungo sa mabungang pakikipagtitimpalak-pampamahayagan sa Division Schools Press Conference (DSPC) hanggang Regional Schools Press Conference (RSPC). Ang pagsusuri ay kauna-unahan sa Sangay ng Pampanga at naglalayong makilatis ang pagiging epektibo ng isang interbensyon sa programa sa pamahayaan.*

*Gumamit ng quantitative research ang mananaliksik sa pamamagitan ng pagsisiyasat sa mga dokumento ng pagkapanalo sa pamahayagan sa indibidwal at grupong kategorya ng mga may karanasang tagapayo at ng mga bagong tagapayo at ng kanilang mag-aaral na sumailalim sa pansangay na palihan at intensibong pagsasanay pagkatapos ng DSPC. Siniyasat kung may mahalagang bisa ba ang interbensyon sa mga bagong tagapayo at ng kanilang mag-aaral sa indibidwal at grupong kategorya. Inihambing din kung may malaking pagkakaiba ang pagkapanalo ng mga may higit na karanasang tagapayo sa mga baong tagapayo. Gumamit din ng qualitative research sa pamamagitan ng panayam at pagkuha ng mga impormasyon sa mga batikang tagapayo ukol sa tuon g pag-aaral.*

*Isang purposive sampling ang ginamit sa pagpili ng mga kalahok sa pag-aaral. Labinlimang bagong tagapayo, mula sa 78 kasama sa pansangay na palihan at tatlong batikang tagapayo ng pahayagan. Sila ang mga napili sapagkat sila lamang ang nanalo sa DSPC at RSPC. Sa indibidwal na kategorya, mga mag-aaral lamang ng mga nanalong tagapayo ang kabilang din sa pag-aaral.*

*Batay sa matamang pagsusuri ng mga datos, natuklasang may malaking kabisaan ang pansangay na palihan at intensibong pagsasanay sa mga bagong tagapayo at ng kanilang mag-aaral dahil sa naitala nilang pagkapanalo sa mga paligsahan sa indibidwal at grupong kategorya. Bagama't lamang ang mga may karanasang tagapayo sa grupong kategorya na Bracket A, hawak naman ng mas maraming batang tagapayo ang Bracket B sa grupong paligsahan. Bumaba rin sa negatibong antas ang performans ng mga may higit na karanasang tagapayo lalo na sa paligsahan sa indibidwal na kategorya. Bunga nito, kailangang tutukang sabay ng sangay ang kaalaman at kasanayan ng mga may higit na karanasan at mga bagong tagapayo upang pantay ang pagpapaunlad ng kanilang mga kasanayan na akma sa kalakaran ng panahon.*

*Sa liwanag ng mga natuklasan sa pag-aaral, ang institusyonalisasyon ng pansangay na palihan at intensibong pagsasanay sa pamahayagan ay dapat maipagpatuloy ng sangay at nararapat na pondohan upang matamo ang mataas na*

*pamantayan at layunin para sa mga mag-aaral at mga gurong kasangga sa programa.*

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Keywords: qualitatative research, quantitative research, palihan, pamahayagan