

Predictors of Academic Performance of Public Elementary School Learners

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Introduction. Academic performance determines the quality and standard of efficiency and effectiveness of an educational system. The Research Forum Presentation Philippines' Approach to Assessment of the 21st Century Skills Assessment Curriculum and Technology Research Center (ACTRC) stressed that learners need to acquire 21st-century skills. To address this concern, the Philippines, through its educational agencies, including the Department of Education (DepEd) for the elementary school learners, has merged the learning approach in developing the 21st-century skills through the K to12 education reform agenda. Through its Bureau of Educational Assessment, DepEd has worked to define the skills and determine the opportunities of public elementary school learners of Bacolod City during the School Year 2019-2020. Likewise, it explores the relationship between the predictors of learners' academic performance using the demographic,

such as age, sex, birth order, family living condition, monthly family income, nutritional status, and the level of academic performance of the learners in a public elementary school.

Methods. A descriptive-correlational study determines the predictors of academic performance of 316 elementary learners of a public elementary school in the Division of Bacolod City during the School Year 2019-2020. The data collection was done using a profile checklist and access to secondary data for the academic performance of learners. Mean, Standard Deviation, and t-test were employed to analyze the data.

Results. The findings of the study revealed that the level of academic performance of elementary school learners is very satisfactory. When the learners are grouped according to the different variables, the academic performance level still showed a "very satisfactory" rating for each variable. There is a significant relationship between age, sex, family living condition, and academic performance; however, no significant relationship was found between family income, nutritional status, birth order, and academic performance. All results were interpreted to be very satisfactory. The findings revealed that age, sex, and family living condition are predictors of the academic performance of the elementary school learners in a public school in the division of Bacolod City.

Conclusion. The learners demonstrate a very satisfactory level of academic performance which indicate that they are within the bracket of average to highly proficient. The demographics such as age, sex, and family living condition are significantly related to the academic performance of the learners. This implies that they could significantly affect the learners' academic performance. As to age, older learners are more capable of performing well in academics than the younger ones. It is also expected that older learners have high academic performance. As to sex, female learners are more focused on their studies and prioritizes academic achievement than male learners do. As to family living conditions, most learners from intact families perform well or satisfactorily while learners coming from broken families or with single parents underachieve.

Practical Value of the Paper. The study contributes to the few existing literature on the predictors of the academic performance of public elementary school learners. The findings provide a baseline information for school administrators and teachers in formulating a comprehensive program to further enhance the academic performance of public elementary school learners. Future researchers

may conduct additional studies on this matter, considering the variables that are not covered by the study and the factors that affect learners' academic performance.

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