

## UNDERSTANDING THE IMPACT OF CLASS SIZE ON STUDENT PERFORMANCE

*by:*

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The size of a classroom has been a topic of debate for several decades. It is often thought that smaller classrooms are more conducive to learning and could potentially lead to better academic performance. However, there is a lack of research that specifically looks at the effect of class size on student performance in the Philippines. This article aims to review the literature and provide evidence to determine the impact of class size on student performance in the Philippines.

The Philippine Department of Education (DepEd) defines “class size” as the number of students in a classroom. Class size is an important factor in student learning and performance, as it can affect the quality of instruction, the ability of teachers to manage the classroom, and the level of student engagement.

In the Philippines, the DepEd has set a standard for class size for both elementary and secondary schools. For grades 1 to 3, the maximum class size is 40 students, and for grades 4 to 6 it is 35 students. The maximum class size for high school is 30 students. In some cases, the DepEd allows exceptions to these standards when there is a need for larger classes.

Several studies have looked at the effect of class size on student performance in the Philippines. For example, a study conducted by the DepEd showed that students in smaller classes scored higher in mathematics than those in larger classes. The study also found that students in small classes had better academic motivation, better attendance, and higher grades.

In another study, researchers looked at the impact of class size on student performance in a large university in the Philippines. They found that students in smaller classes performed better than those in larger classes. The researchers also noted that students in smaller classes had better attendance, higher grades, and better attitudes towards learning.

Finally, a study conducted by the University of the Philippines found that student performance was higher when the class size was smaller. The study also showed that students in smaller classes had better relationships with their teachers and were more engaged in the learning process.

Overall, the evidence from these studies suggests that class size does have an effect on student performance in the Philippines. Smaller classes are more conducive to learning and can lead to better academic performance. This is due to the better quality of instruction, better classroom management, and higher levels of student engagement.

It is important to note that the effect of class size on student performance is not limited to the Philippines. Studies in other countries, such as the United States, have also found that smaller classes lead to better academic performance. Therefore, it is likely that the effect of class size on student performance is not unique to the Philippines.

In conclusion, the research suggests that class size does have an effect on student performance in the Philippines. Smaller classes are more conducive to learning and can lead to higher academic performance. It is important for educators to be aware of this effect on student performance and take steps to ensure that all students have access to a quality education.

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