

## ABSTRACT

This descriptive research study aimed to find out the perception of both faculty members and students of Capiz State University Sigma Satellite College regarding the attempt of the Department of Health to distribute condoms in schools. Respondents of this study were 43 faculty members and 226 college students who were categorized as to sex, age, income, course (for students only) and relationship status. It made use of researchers-made questionnaire in order to gather the needed data. Frequency count, percentages, mean, t-test for independent samples and one-way Analysis of Variance were the statistical tools used in the study. Alpha level was set at 5% for all inferential \*tests.

Findings reveal that in terms of the faculty respondents, majority or 72.1% are females, are aging 41-50 (16 or 37.2%), with average income ranging from 20,001 to 30,000 and in a relationship status (38 or 88.4%). As to student respondents, 146 or 64.6% are females, are aging 19-20 years old, nearly 47% (105 or 46.5%) are BSHRM and more than majority or 51.3% are single. Generally, the respondents "disagree" on condom distribution in schools. Specifically, when classified as to sex and relationship status, faculty members "strongly disagree" on the issue but were "uncertain" when classified as to income and age. In like manner, students perceived condom distribution in schools as "disagreeable". In particular, when classed as to sex and relationship status, they "strongly disagree" to it; "disagree" when categorized as to course but were "undecided" when grouped as to age. No significant variations were found in the perception of faculty members when classed as sex, relationship status and age. However, significant differences were found when respondents were classed as to monthly income in favor of the high-income group. In terms of student respondents, there was a significant difference in their

perception in favor of males. On the contrary, when classed as to relationship status, age, course and income, no significant variations existed among the respondents.