CHECK-IN-CHECK-OUT APPROACH IN PRIMARY GRADES: A ROADMAP TO READING SUCCESS

A Completed Action Research Report Submitted to the Schools Division Research Committee (SDRC) Schools Division Office of Catanduanes Virac, Catanduanes

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ABSTRACT

TANAEL, MC. T. CHECK-IN-CHECK-OUT APPROACH IN PRIMARY GRADES: A ROADMAP TO READING SUCCESS

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This action research explored the effectiveness of the Check-In Check-Out (CICO) Approach in improving the reading performance of primary grade pupils identified as full and moderate refreshers. Specifically, it aimed to: (1) determine the pupils' reading performance in Alphabet Knowledge, Word Recognition, and Phrase and Sentence Reading Comprehension before and after the intervention; (2) assess whether there was a significant difference in their reading performance pre- and post-intervention; and (3) gather learner feedback regarding the use of the CICO Approach as a reading intervention.

Nine pupils from Grades 1 to 3 at Patagan Elementary School were selected based on their pretest scores in the Comprehensive Rapid Literacy Assessment (CRLA) for school year 2024–2025. A one-group pretest-posttest research design was employed. Quantitative data were gathered through reading assessments, while qualitative insights through thematic analysis were obtained from pupil and parent feedback. Data analysis involved descriptive statistics and a paired sample t-test.

Results revealed that the average scores in Alphabet Knowledge, Word Recognition, and Phrase and Sentence Reading improved significantly after the intervention. Pretest mean scores were 5.44, 6.44, and 0.00 respectively, while

posttest scores increased to 8.22, 10.00, and 7.33. Notably, seven pupils progressed to the Light Refresher level and two reached the Grade Ready level, with none remaining in the Full or Moderate Refresher categories. The overall mean reading performance increased from 12.11 to 25.56, reflecting an average improvement of 13.45 points. The computed t-value of 10.87 (df = 8) indicated a statistically significant difference, confirming the effectiveness of the intervention. Learners and parents also expressed positive feedback, citing increased motivation, improved attendance, and a greater enthusiasm for reading activities.

In conclusion, the Check-In Check-Out Approach significantly enhanced the reading skills of full and moderate refresher pupils, particularly in foundational literacy domains. Positive learner engagement and improved reading outcomes affirm the intervention's effectiveness.

Recommendations include encouraging primary grade teachers to adopt or adapt the intervention model, utilize the reading materials developed, and explore complementary strategies to strengthen literacy instruction.

Keywords: full refresher, moderate refresher, primary grades, Check-In Check-Out
Approach, reading intervention, literacy development

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I. Context and Rationale

Reading is one of the many essential skills that children can learn in primary grades. It is an integral part of primary education as it allows children to develop their vital skills that they can use throughout their lives.

Improving literacy and numeracy is one of the many concerns of international organizations engaging towards improving the quality of education worldwide. Among them is UNICEF which is the major contributor towards reaching the goals on equity and inclusion to provide all children with quality learning opportunities and skills development programs. In the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Sustainable Development Goal 4 (SDG4) is the education goal. This hinges on a child receiving a quality education. Under its indicator is ensuring at least a proficiency level in reading. Aligned with the SDG4 is the Philippines BEDP 2030 (Basic Education Development Plan 2030) with the long-term plan for formal education, covering kindergarten to high school, as well as non-formal education. It also aims to address challenges in access, equity, quality, and well-being in basic education.

DepEd Order No. 13, s. 2023, has adopted a National Learning Recovery Program that underscores the need to address learning losses among students caused by the COVID-19 pandemic's disruption of in-person schooling. Under DepEd's learning recovery program, the department rolled out a national reading program, national mathematics program and a national science and technology program.

DepEd Order No. 14, s. 2018 showed that literacy is one of the most fundamental skills a child can learn. It is anchored on the flagship program of the Department's "Every Child A Reader Program", which aims to make every Filipino child a reader and a writer at his/her grade level.

The DepEd K to 12 Curriculum has strengthened literacy and numeracy programs in order to make active, relevant and creative learners as part of the MATATAG: Bansang Makabata, Batang Makabansa Agenda. This aims to empower learners by providing robust foundation in both literacy (reading, writing and communication) and numeracy.

Despite the education department's effort and preparation, the latest result of PISA revealed that there is no significant difference in the Philippines' performance in PISA 2022 compared to 2018, with the country's average score in all categories changing by just single digits. The Philippines' scores are also still below the OECD average. The Philippines had the biggest improvement in reading but just by seven points, scoring 347 from 340 in 2018.

Recently, the Department of Education has introduced the 'Catch Up Fridays Program in public schools nationwide through DepEd Memorandum No. 1, s. 2024. Catch-Up Fridays aim to provide opportunities to enhance learners' academic performance, particularly the low proficiency levels in reading based on national and international large-scale assessments.

DepEd Region V initiated the Project 6B (Bawat Batang Bikolano Bihasang Bumasa at Bumilang) as part of Learning and Reading Recovery Programs. One of its objectives is to prioritize remedial or accelerated education approaches to

address challenges and get all learners to grade-level proficiency. Aside from this is the 8-Week Learning Recovery Program for Grades 1 to 3 which is now in the 3rd year implementation all over the region.

The Division of Catanduanes began implementing the plan, dubbed as CARE in RAISE (Commitment, Accountability, Resiliency and Excellence in Recovering for Academic Achievement by improving instruction thru Sustainable Evidence-based learning programs), during the fourth quarter of School Year 2021-2022.

San Miguel South District adopted the DepEd central, regional and division offices' programs and projects for literacy development such as ELLNP, Read-a-Thon in English and Filipino, Project 6B and many others.

In Patagan Elementary School, one of the primary focus is reading literacy to promote zero non-reader at the end of Grade 3. As early as Grade One, children are trained to foster the love for reading and inculcate its importance. Some of the projects implemented in the school are Project READ (Reading Enhancement and Development) and 3K ang Teacher Ko Project which aims to enhance reading and numeracy with the help of family and community members. However, for the many approaches and strategies employed, there were still pupils who lag behind. It has been noted that there are number of pupils in the primary grades who fall under moderate and full intervention level in reading for 3 consecutive school years. In school year 2021-2022, there were 5 full intervention pupils out of 15 pupils in Grade 1, 2 moderate intervention out of 14 pupils in Grade 2 and 3 full intervention out of 12 pupils in Grade 3. In school year 2022-2023, there were 3 moderate

intervention out of 13 pupils in Grade 1, and 2 moderate intervention out of 14 pupils in Grade 2. In school year 2023-2024, there were 2 moderate intervention out of 7 pupils in Grade 1, 2 moderate intervention out of 11 pupils in Grade 2, and 2 moderate intervention out of 13 pupils in Grade 3. Mostly, these pupils come from a family with meager income.

Centered on improving the reading performance of our pupils, the innovation dubbed as "Check in Check Out Approach" will be utilized as an added intervention in reading literacy in the school. This aims to decrease and eradicate the number of pupils under the full and moderate intervention level and increase the number of pupils under the Light Intervention and Grade Ready level in reading. Ultimately, its goal is to eradicate non-readers in the school as early as primary grades.

II. Innovation, Intervention and Strategy

a. Check-In Check Out as an Innovation

The "Check-In Check-Out Approach" was used in this study. Check-In Check-Out Approach works by providing predictable opportunities for educators to teach behavior expectations and provide positive reinforcement (e.g., behavior-specific praise) and feedback according to Schaper (2024). Originally, this approach was utilized by many researchers in improving classroom behaviors through motivation. However, in this study, Check-In Check-Out approach was used to improve the pupil's reading performance by means of attaining daily goals

in beginning reading with day-to-day positive and corrective feedback and reinforcing them with positive and tangible rewards.

b. Check-In Check Out as an Intervention

The reading activities from the 8-Week Learning Resource Package was used as a reading intervention in this study. However, the researcher used only the oral reading part to focus mainly on the specific reading skill to be enhanced. The study of Morgan, et al. (2008) showed that children displaying poor task engagement in first grade were more likely to experience reading problems in third grade. Their findings suggest that the most effective types of interventions are likely to be those that target problems with reading and task-focused behaviors simultaneously. Furthermore, based from the observations during the implementation of the 8-Week Curriculum, pupils who belong to the lowest level of reading intervention, easily get confused when given more than 3 tasks. These are the reasons why the reading activities are tasked-based that comes in simplest way. The intervention was chunked into simpler tasks so that the pupils find it easy to perform.

c. Check-In Check Out as a Strategy

The Check-In – Check- Out Approach followed the following strategies:

1.Check-In (CI): In this phase, the reading goals and activities were set and given by the teacher. The activities were adapted from the 8 Week Learning Resource

Package in Filipino. These were reading tasks in Alphabet Knowledge, Word Recognition, and Phrase/Sentence Reading Comprehension. The pupils read for 1 to 3 days. The different tasks involve were:

a. Alphabet Knowledge (AK) Tasks (Alphabets A-Z)

Example: (Nabibigkas ang tunog ng mga letrang m, s at a.)

b. Word Recognition (WR) Tasks (Combination of Letter Sounds from A-to Z)

Example: (Nababasa ang mga salitang ____, ____, etc.)

(Nasasagot ang mga simpleng tanong mula sa pangungusap)

c. Phrase Sentence Reading Comprehension (PSRC) Tasks

(Nababasa ang mga pariralang ____, ____, etc.)

2. Check-Out (CO): In this phase, the teacher assessed the pupils reading performance in Alphabet Knowledge, Word Recognition and in Phrase and Sentence Reading Comprehension at the end of the week or 4th and 5th day. The teacher recorded the pupil's score on the card and write comments and agreement at its lower portion. The cards were given to pupils and parents. Parents affixed their signature on the card.

The performance of the pupils was rated using the following point system:

3 points - (80%-100% letter sound, words and phrases/sentences read with comprehension)

2 points - (50%-79% letter sound, words and phrases/sentences read)

1 point - (1%-49% letter sound, words and phrases/sentences read)

o - (no letter sounded, no words, phrases/sentences read)

The child who did not meet 3 points in a certain task, did not proceed to the next task. He or she mastered first the reading task.

3. Rewards/ Prizes: In this phase, the researcher gave the reward for every 3 points earned during reading activities or 80-100% rating in the Reading Progress Card. The rewards given are school supplies like pad papers, pens, pencils, erasers, sharpeners, pencil case, crayons, notebooks, envelopes and many more.

III. Action Research Questions

This study answered the following questions:

- What is the reading performance of Primary Grades full and moderate level pupils before and after the Check- In – Check- Out Approach in:
 - a. Alphabet Knowledge;
 - b. Word Recognition; and
 - c. Phrase Sentence Reading Comprehension?
- 2. Is there a significant difference between the reading performance of Primary Grades full and moderate level pupils before and after the Check- In Check-Out Approach is applied?
- 3. What is the feedback on Check- in Check- Out approach in improving their reading performance?

IV. Action Research Methods

a. Participants and/or Other Sources of Data and Information

The sources of data were the Primary Grades pupils in Patagan Elementary School in School Year 2024-2025 who were identified as moderate and full refreshers after the conduct of the 8-Week Learning Recovery Curriculum and Pretest of Comprehensive Rapid Literacy Assessment.

Table 1 presents the profile of the participants.

Table 1

Profile of the Participants

	Reading	Level
Grade Level	Moderate Intervention	Full Intervention
1	0	4
2	0	2
3	3	0

The MCRLA (Modified Comprehensive Rapid Literacy Assessment) tool in Filipino was the instrument used during the post test. The assessment tool comprises two assessment parts. Part 1 consists identifying sounds of letters, rhyming words and sentence reading. Part 2 consists reading fluency and comprehension. This study focused mainly on part 1.

b. Data Gathering Method

In the pre- implementation phase, the researcher selected the identified full and moderate intervention pupils after the conduct of the 8-Week Learning Recovery Curriculum using the Comprehensive Rapid Literacy Assessment tool.

Next, the researcher conferred with the school head and co-teachers about the intervention. Then a meeting with parents and the selected pupils were conducted. A parental consent was furnished to the parents of the pupils. During the meeting, the teacher talked to parents and asked their cooperation and full support to encourage their children to participate in the conduct of the intervention. The pupils were encouraged to participate in the activity to improve their reading ability.

In the implementation phase, Check-In activities for the day were introduced. Then the teacher set the reading goals for the pupils. The LRP worksheets in Filipino with the tasks not mastered by the pupils during the 8-Week Curriculum were given to the pupils. The pupils worked on Sets 1 to 5 from worksheets in Alphabet Knowledge with codes Fil-AK-001A to AK-028A, in Word Recognition, from worksheets Fil-WR-001A to Fil-WR-026A and in Phrase Sentence Reading Comprehension, from worksheets Fil-PSRC-001A to Fil-PSRC-026A. In the Check-Out, the teacher assessed the pupil's ability in sounds or name of the alphabets, ability to read words or phrases and ability to answer simple literal questions from sentences read. The pupils who did not meet the expectation did not receive the rewards. They continued practicing with the same letter sounds, words, phrases and sentences to master the needed skill.

After the intervention was finally administered, the CRLA Post-test was administered to the same learners.

V. Discussion of Results and Reflection

1. Reading Performance of Primary Grades full and moderate level pupils before and after the Check-In Check-Out Approach

Table 2 shows the reading performance of the primary grade pupils before and after the implementation of the Check-In Check-Out (CICO) Approach. To provide context and interpret the results, the assessment scale from the Comprehensive Rapid Literacy Assessment (CRLA) was used. For the sub-skills of Alphabet Knowledge, Word Recognition, and Phrase/Sentence Reading Comprehension, a score from 0 to 6 indicates a low level, while a score from 7 to 10 indicates a high level.

Table 2

Reading Performance of Primary Grades Full and Moderate Level Pupils

Before and After the Check-In Check-Out Approach

		k- In – Check- proach		In – Check- Out proach
	Mean Test	Reading	Mean Test	Reading
	Score	Performance	Score	Performance
Alphabet	5.44	Low	8.22	High
Knowledge (10)				
Word Recognition	6.44	Low	10.00	High
(10)				
Phrase/Sentence	0.00	Low	7.33	High
Reading				
Comprehension				
(10)				

Before the intervention, the group's mean score in Alphabet Knowledge was 5.44, which falls under the low-level performance category. In Word Recognition, they had a mean score of 6.44, still categorized as low level. In Phrase and Sentence Reading Comprehension, the mean score was 0.00, also in the low-level

range. These results reflect the pupils' initial struggles in all three reading domains and underscore the need for targeted interventions such as CICO.

After the implementation of the CICO Approach, the pupils showed marked improvement in all areas. The group's mean score in Alphabet Knowledge increased to 8.22, indicating a high-level performance. In Word Recognition, the score improved to 10.00, also classified as high level. Most notably, in Phrase and Sentence Reading Comprehension, the mean score rose to 7.33, transitioning the group from low level to high level performance.

These results demonstrate that the CICO Approach had a positive impact on the reading performance of the participating pupils, particularly in areas where they previously struggled. The intervention successfully moved them from low to high performance in all reading categories assessed.

2. Significant Difference Between the Reading Performance of Primary Grades Full and Moderate Level Pupils Before and After the Check- In Check-Out Approach is Applied

To determine whether there was a significant improvement in the reading performance of primary grade pupils after the implementation of the Check-In Check-Out (CICO) Approach, a paired sample t-test was used. Table 3 presents the Paired Sample T-test Results in Alphabet Knowledge, Word Recognition, and Phrase/Sentence Reading Comprehension.

Table 3

Paired Sample T-test Results in Alphabet Knowledge, Word Recognition, and Phrase/Sentence Reading Comprehension

Reading Component	Pre- Test Mean	Post- Test Mean	Mean Difference	t- value	df	p- value	Interpretation
Alphabet	3.22	8.44	5.22	7.84	8	<	Significant
Knowledge	0.22	0.11	O.ZZ	7.01)	0.05	improvement
Word	4.11	8.00	3.89	6.37	8	<	Significant
Recognition	4.11	0.00	3.09	0.37	0	0.05	improvement
Phrase/Sentence						_	Significant
Reading	4.78	9.11	4.33	7.21	8	< 0.05	improvement
Comprehension						0.05	Improvement

Alphabet Knowledge. The mean pre-test score in Alphabet Knowledge was 3.22 out of 10, which increased to 8.44 out of 10 in the post-test, resulting in a mean difference of 5.22 points. The computed t-value was 7.84 with 8 degrees of freedom. Given the p-value < 0.05, the difference was statistically significant, indicating that the CICO Approach contributed to improved alphabet knowledge.

Word Recognition. The pupils scored an average of 4.11 out of 10 on the pre-test, which increased to 8.00 out of 10 in the post-test. The mean difference of 3.89 points was statistically significant (t = 6.37, df = 8, p < 0.05), suggesting notable improvement in this area.

Phrase and Sentence Reading Comprehension. The pre-test mean was 4.78 out of 10, while the post-test means increased to 9.11 out of 10, a gain of 4.33 points. The t-test result (t = 7.21, df = 8, p < 0.05) also showed a statistically significant improvement.

3. Feedback on Check-In Check-Out Approach in Improving their reading performance

Based on the feedback gathered from both pupils and their parents, several interconnected themes emerged that highlight the effectiveness of the Check-In Check-Out (CICO) Approach in improving not just reading performance, but also learners' motivation, confidence, and engagement.

Table 4 presents the feedback on Check-In Check-Out Approach in improving their reading performance.

Table 4

Feedback on Check-In Check-Out Approach in Improving their reading performance

Theme	Codes	Description
Positive Parental Reception and	Positive Reception and Gratitude	Parents welcomed the initiatives with appreciation and actively
Support	Parental Observation of Behavioral Changes	supported their children's learning, recognizing positive changes in behavior and performance.
Motivation and Engagement	Motivation Through Positive Reinforcement Enjoyment and Engagement with Materials	Learners showed increased interest and participation, driven by engaging activities and positive reinforcement that boosted their enthusiasm and commitment to learning.
Child Development and Empowerment	Child Empowerment and Self-Worth	Emphasizes how learners gained confidence, a sense of responsibility, and improved selfimage.
Influence and Social Impact	Spillover Effect and Peer Influence	Captures how behavioral or performance improvements spread among peers through modeling or influence.
Teachers' Facilitation	Teacher's Role as Change Agent	Highlights the central role of the teacher in initiating and sustaining positive transformation among learners.

Positive Parental Reception and Support. The parents willingly gave their consent for their children's participation and expressed heartfelt appreciation for the intervention. Their recognition of the teacher's dedication reinforced the value they placed on the support provided to their children's reading development.

Motivation and Engagement. Pupils were initially surprised by the incentives but soon became enthusiastic about earning rewards, which increased their engagement. The desire to consistently achieve high scores became a driving force, demonstrating how simple reinforcements can cultivate sustained academic effort.

Child Development and Empowerment. The program became a platform for academic recognition among children who were not typically achievers. Hearing statements like: "Pwede man palan ako magka-award maski bako akong honor pupil! (I can still have awards even I'm not an honor pupil)", underscores how the intervention gave these pupils a newfound pride in their abilities and boosted their confidence.

Influence and Social Impact. The children were particularly drawn to the visual appeal of the reading tools used. Their interest in the colorful designs and desire for more materials signaled a positive and enduring attitude toward learning activities.

The intervention's impact was not confined to its direct participants. A "spillover effect" was noted as other pupils, who were not part of the study,

expressed eagerness to join. This peer influence suggests that the program fostered a culture of enthusiasm for reading beyond its initial scope.

Parents also reported noticeable changes at home, indicating a "spillover of motivation and behavior." Children took initiative to read more outside of school, driven by the rewards system and the encouragement they received during the day. This behavioral shift shows how the intervention's effects extended into home life.

Teachers' Facilitation. The study highlighted how teacher dedication, patience, and persistence in addressing reading gaps could lead to significant improvements. The teacher's active role in reinforcing foundational skills and providing emotional support proved critical to the success of the program.

As revealed, the Check-In Check-Out Approach had a holistic and transformative effect. It not only improved reading performance but also cultivated motivation, self-esteem, and deeper parental involvement. This approach demonstrates strong potential as an inclusive and engaging literacy intervention, especially for learners needing targeted support.

VI. Action Plan

To impart the results and findings, the dissemination of the action research was held on June 9, 2025, at Patagan Elementary School. It was attended by the pupil-participants of the study, their parents, and teachers.

The activity began at 8:30 AM and concluded at 10:30 AM. The researcher opened the session with a warm welcome, followed by a structured PowerPoint presentation that covered the different aspects of the research.

The presentation started with the Context and Rationale, where the researcher clearly explained the reasons behind conducting the study, highlighting the existing reading challenges among primary grade pupils and the goal to improve reading skills through targeted interventions.

Next, the researcher discussed the Importance and Benefits of the Check-In Check-Out (CICO) Approach. Many parents expressed curiosity and interest as they began to understand how consistent reinforcement and feedback could impact their children's motivation to read. Some even shared that their children would often excitedly talk about the stars, tokens, and simple affirmations they received during the intervention.

The Pre-Test and Post-Test results were shared through charts and graphs, which visually demonstrated the significant improvements in the pupils' reading scores. The test of significance, using paired sample t-tests, showed measurable academic progress. The parents were visibly proud and emotionally moved upon seeing the impact of the research on their children's performance.

A touching moment was when children spontaneously clapped for each other during the presentation of results. Though their faces were not photographed, the joy and excitement were clearly felt in the room. One parent

shared that their child had developed a new enthusiasm for reading, even attempting to read signboards and books at home.

The session concluded with light snacks served to all attendees, and the pupils were given school supplies as a token of appreciation. It was a simple yet meaningful way to celebrate their hard work and achievements.

A separate dissemination and advocacy session took place on June 6, 2025, during the Conference of Cluster Schools composed of Patagan, Dayawa, and Pangilao Elementary Schools, held at Pangilao Elementary School. It was attended by the Cluster School Head, Contractual Office Staff (COS) and teachers from the three schools.

The researcher presented the study's objectives, methodology, and findings, emphasizing the practical application of the Check-In Check-Out Approach in enhancing reading performance. Many teachers showed keen interest, asking how they might implement a similar intervention in their classrooms.

One teacher from Pangilao Elementary shared, "This approach seems doable even with limited resources. It's the consistency and teacher presence that really matter." The school head commended the researcher's work and encouraged further advocacy of effective strategies such as this.

This session not only served as a venue for sharing research results but also as a platform for professional collaboration and exchange of ideas. It sparked

valuable discussions on literacy development and highlighted the need for innovative yet practical teaching strategies across schools.

Conducting and sharing this action research was both a fulfilling and enlightening experience. It provided a chance to witness firsthand how structured, research-based strategies can have a real impact on learners' academic growth and behavior. The warm feedback from parents, the curiosity of fellow educators, and the smiles of the children were all affirmations that the Check-In Check-Out Approach was a worthwhile endeavor.

Moreover, the experience reminded me that research is not just about data; it's about people — our learners, their families, and the community we work with. Dissemination is more than reporting findings; it is a celebration of learning, collaboration, and hope for more effective teaching practices in the future.

Following the dissemination, the following action points have been identified to sustain and extend the impact of the Check-In Check-Out Approach:

- School-Wide Implementation: Encourage the adoption of the CICO
 Approach across all grade levels at Patagan Elementary School to address
 varying reading needs, especially among struggling learners.
- Capacity Building: Conduct training sessions for teachers within the district or cluster on how to implement the CICO Approach effectively, integrating behavior support with literacy instruction.

- Monitoring and Evaluation: Develop a tracking system to monitor the long-term progress of pupils who underwent the CICO intervention. This includes periodic reading assessments and behavioral checklists.
- Policy Integration: Collaborate with school heads and district supervisors to consider integrating the CICO Approach into school improvement plans or reading programs.
- 5. **Community Involvement**: Strengthen the involvement of parents through regular feedback sessions and encourage home-based reading routines aligned with the CICO goals.
- Further Research: Conduct a follow-up or extended study to assess the sustained effects of the CICO Approach and its adaptability to other learning areas or age groups.

Through these strategic steps, the gains achieved from the research can be maximized and sustained, ultimately contributing to the goal of improved reading proficiency and learner engagement in early grades.

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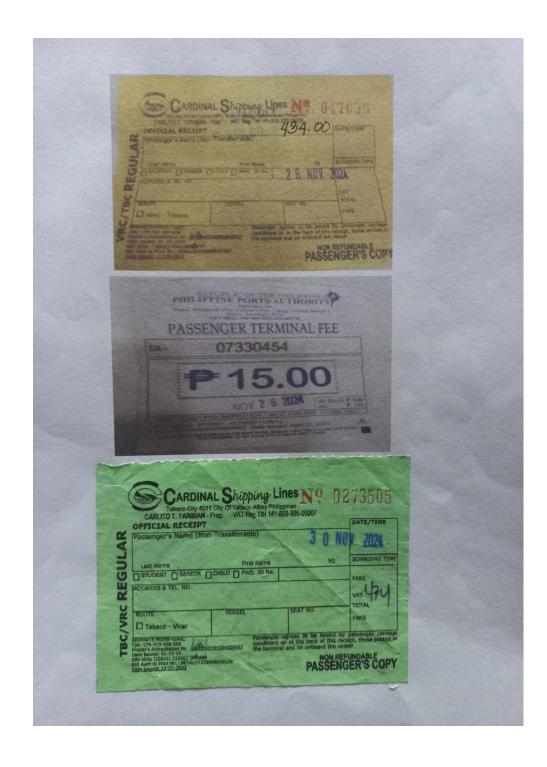
VIII. Financial Report

Table 5 shows the breakdown of expenses incurred during the conduct of the action research funded by BERF.

Table 5
Financial Report

Activity	Cash-out	Balance
Basic Education Research F		Php 15,000.00
Supplies for the preparation of action	,	
research proposal	Php 300.00	14,700.00
Supplies for the preparation of intervention materials	2,500.00	12,200.00
Tokens/rewards given during the conduct of intervention	5,435.00	6,765.00
Printing and Binding of Final Manuscript	810.00	5,955.00
Supplies used in the Dissemination and Tokens Distributed to Pupils	1,871.00	4,084.00
Snacks during Dissemination	857.50	3,226.50
Supplies for the Submission of Completed Action research		
➤ USB Drive	450.00	2776.50
Transportation ➤ Submission of Proposal ➤ MOA signing ➤ Submission of Completed AR	2,776.50	Php 00.00

OFFICIAL RECEIPTS

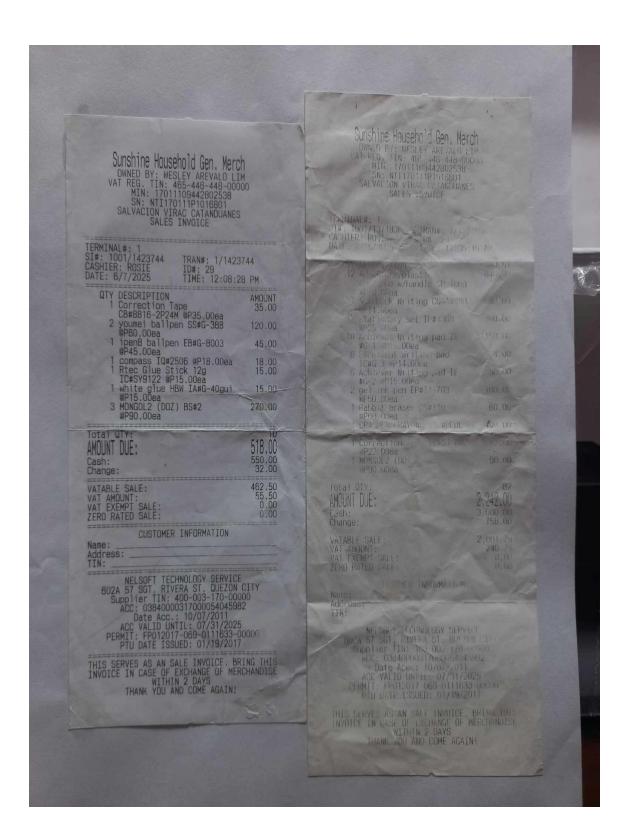


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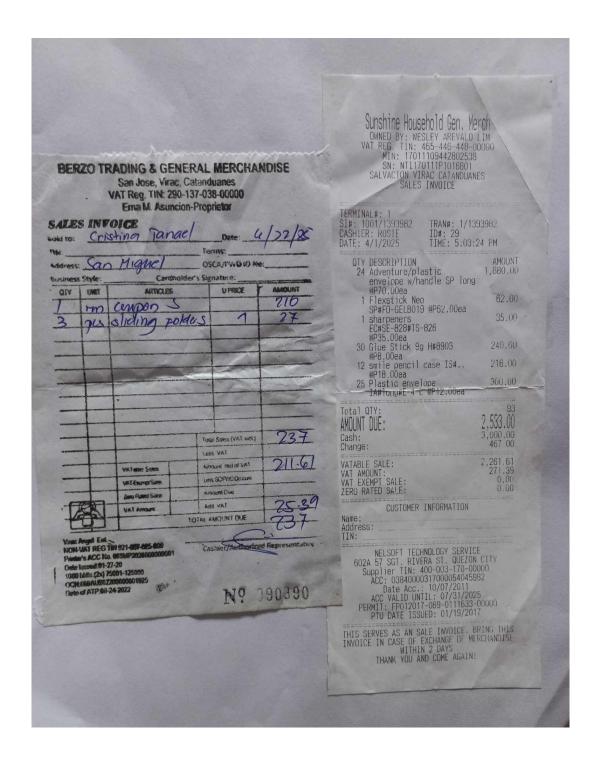
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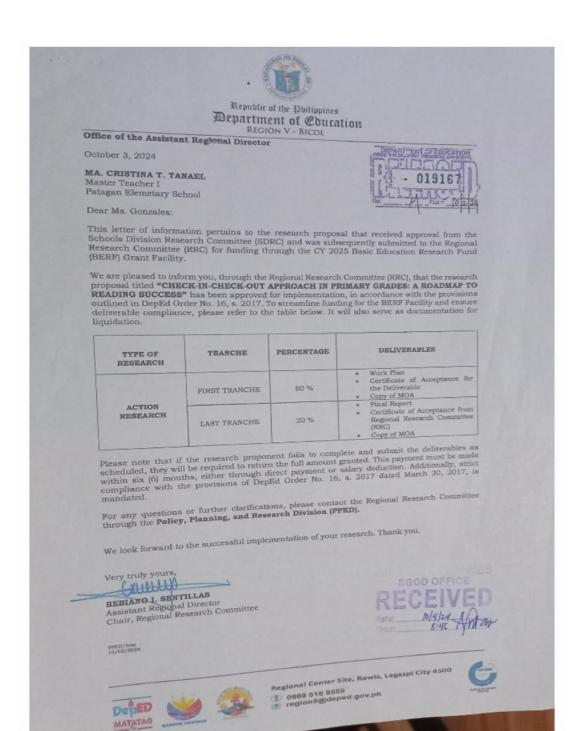




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ANNEX 1 LETTER OF INFORMATION FROM RRC



DECLARATION OF ANTIPLAGIARISM

- 1. I, MA. CRISTINA T. TANAEL, understand that plagiarism is the act of taking and using another's ideas and works and passing them off as one's own. This includes explicitly copying the whole work of another person and/or using some parts of their work without proper acknowledgement and referencing.
- 2. I hereby attest to the originality of this research proposal shall be of original content. I shall use appropriate citations in referencing other works from various sources
- 3. I, understand that violation from this declaration and commitment shall be subject to consequences and shall be dealt with accordingly by the Department of Education and BERF

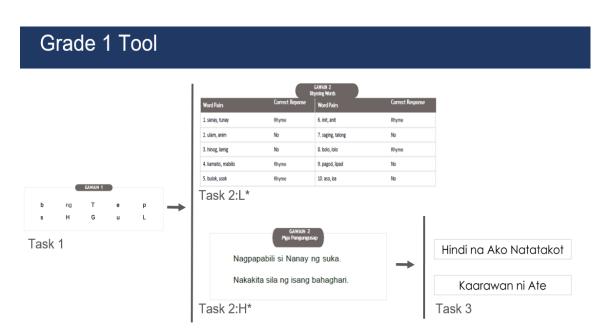
PROPONENT:	MA. CRISTINA T. TANAEL
SIGNATURE:	
DATE:	June 17, 2025

DECLARATION OF ABSENCE OF CONFLICT OF INTEREST

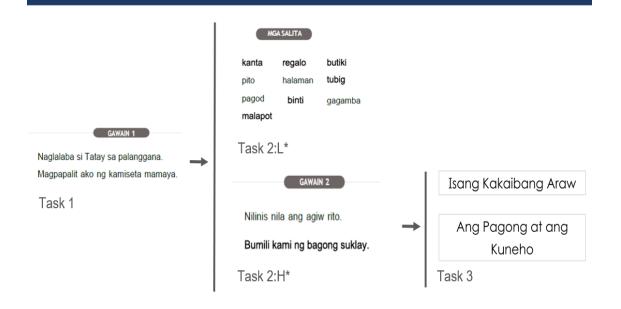
- 1. I, MA. CRISTINA T. TANAEL, understand that conflict of interest refers to the situations in which financial or other personal considerations may compromise my judgement in evaluating, conducting or reporting research.
- 2. I hereby declare that I do not have any personal conflict of interest that may arise from my application and submission of my research proposal. I understand that my research proposal may be returned to me if found out that there is conflict of interest during the initial screening as per DepEd Order No. 16, s. 2017.
- 3. Further, in case of any form of conflict of interest, (possible or actual) which may inadvertently emerge during the conduct of my research, I will duly report it to the research committee for immediate action.
- 4. I understand that I may be held accountable by the Department of Education and BERF for any conflict of interest which I have intentionally concealed.

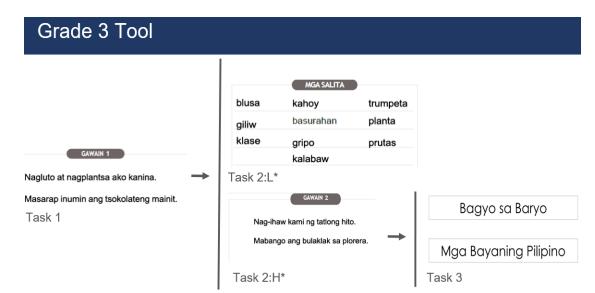
PROPONENT: MA. CRISTINA T. TANAEL
SIGNATURE:
DATE: June 17, 2025

ANNEX 4 CRLA TOOL









^{*}H - Higher Level, if the child get an scores of 7 to 10 in Task 1 (Gawain 1), the learner proceed to task 2:H and then to Task 3
*L - Lower Level, if the child get an scores of 0 to 6 in Task 1 (Gawain 1), the learner proceed to task 2:L



ANNEX 5
PRETEST RESULT

	Name of Pupils		Word Recognition (10)	Sentence Reading (10)	Total (30)
1.	(Grade 1)	5	5	0	10
2.	(Grade 1)	3	3	0	6
3.	(Grade 1)	5	5	0	10
4.	(Grade 1)	6	3	0	9
5.	(Grade 2)	6	9	0	15
6.	(Grade 2)	6	8	0	14
7.	(Grade3)	6	9	0	15
8.	(Grade 3)	6	9	0	15
9.	(Grade 3)	6	7	0	15

POST TEST RESULT

	Name of Pupils		Words Recognition (10)	Sentence Reading (10)	Total (30)
1.	(Grade 1)	5	5	0	10
2.	(Grade 1)	3	3	0	6
3.	(Grade 1)	5	5	0	10
4.	(Grade 1)	6	3	0	9
5.	(Grade 2)	6	9	0	15
6.	(Grade 2)	6	8	0	14
7.	(Grade3)	6	9	0	15
8.	(Grade 3)	6	9	0	15
9.	(Grade 3)	6	7	0	15

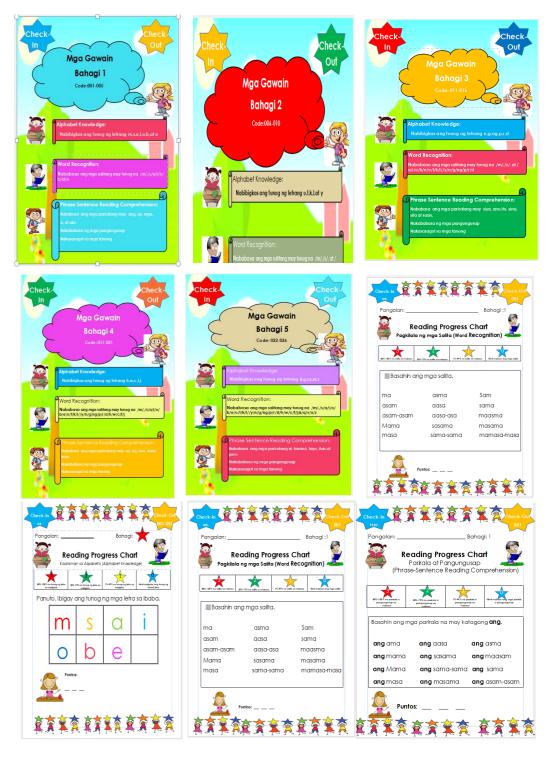
T-test for Reading Performance

		k- In – Check- proach	After Check- In – Check- Out Approach		
	Mean Test Score	Reading Performance	Mean Test Score	Reading Performance	
Alphabet Knowledge (10) Word Recognition	5.44 6.44	Low	8.22 10.00	High High	
(10) Phrase/Sentence Reading Comprehension (10)	0.00	Low	7.33	High	

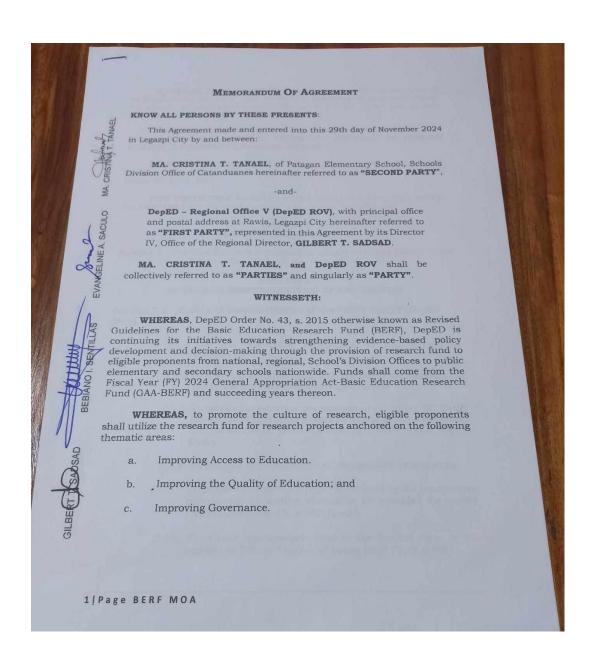
Paired Sample T-test for Significance

Reading Component	Pre- Test Mean	Post- Test Mean	Mean Difference	t- value	df	p- value	Interpretation
Alphabet Knowledge	3.22	8.44	5.22	7.84	8	< 0.05	Significant improvement
Word Recognition	4.11	8.00	3.89	6.37	8	< 0.05	Significant improvement
Phrase/Sentence Reading Comprehension	4.78	9.11	4.33	7.21	8	< 0.05	Significant improvement

ANNEX 7
READING PROGRESS CHARTS/CARDS



MEMURANDUM OF AGREEMENT





WHEREAS, the FIRST PARTY, in furtherance of the provisions found in DepED Order No. 16, s. 2017, commits to select eligible proponents based on criteria as provided for under the same DepED Order and provide appropriate funds for the conduct of the research;

WHEREAS, the FIRST PARTY grants the SECOND PARTY to conduct a research entitled "CHECK-IN CHECK-OUT APPROACH IN PRIMARY GRADES: A ROADMAP TO READING SUCESS)".

WHEREAS, the SECOND PARTY has agreed to fulfill the terms and conditions set forth in this Agreement to achieve the objectives of DepED Order No. 16, s. 2017

NOW THEREFORE, for and in consideration of the foregoing premises, the **PARTIES** hereto mutually agreed to undertake the following:

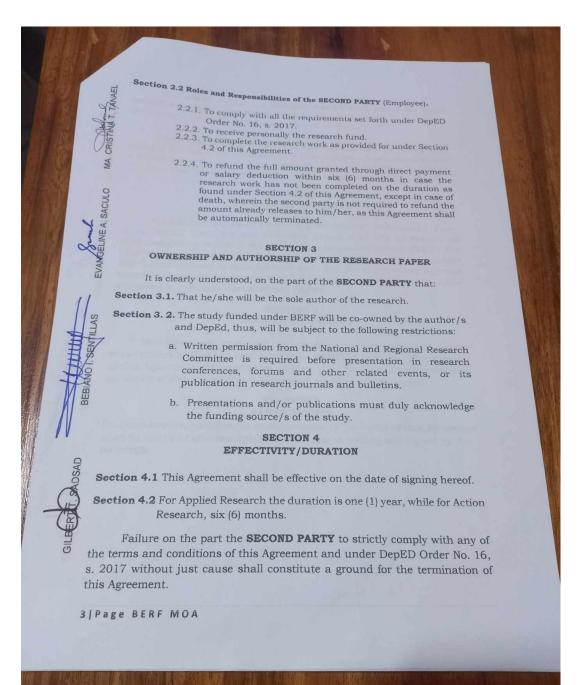
SECTION 1 OBJECT OF THE AGREEMENT

Section 1 The Qualifications of prospective proponents must adhere to the provisions of DepED Order No. 16, s. 2017.

SECTION 2 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE PARTIES

Section 2.1 Roles and Responsibilities of the FIRST PARTY (DepED ROV).

- 2.1.1 To give necessary information to the prospective proponents.
- 2.1.2 To conduct an orientation with regard to the availment of the BERF with the prospective proponents.
- 2.1.3 To conduct a selection process pursuant to DepED Order No. 16, 2017 and other means as maybe deemed necessary and/or incidental to the implementation of the said DepED Order.
- 2.1.4. To monitor the compliance of the qualified proponents.
- 2.1.5. To process the research paper submitted by the prospective proponents by setting standards as provided for under DepED Order No. 16, s. 2017; and,
- 2.1.6. To release the research fund to the Second Party in the amount of Fifteen Thousand pesos (PhP 15, 000.00).



MA. CRISTINAT. TANAEL

As a result, thereof, the **SECOND PARTY** shall refund the whole participate in any call for research sponsored by DepED.

Either **PARTY** may terminate this Agreement anytime for causes other than the violation of the terms and conditions stipulated herein, provided that a written notice thereof shall be served upon the other **PARTY** at least thirty (30) days prior to the intended effectivity date of termination.

SECTION 5 NON-WAIVER OF RIGHTS

The failure of any **PARTY** to insist upon the strict performance of any of the terms, conditions and covenants hereof, shall not be deemed as relinquishment or waiver of any right or remedy granted to such **PARTY** nor shall it be construed a waiver of any subsequent default of the covenants which shall continue to be in full force and effect. No waiver of any rights or remedies under this Agreement shall be deemed to have been made unless expressed in writing by the concerned **PARTY**.

SECTION 6 COMPLETE AGREEMENT

This Agreement constitutes the complete agreement and sets forth the entire understanding and agreement of the **PARTIES** as to the subject matter of this Agreement and supersedes all prior discussions and understandings in respect of the subject of this Agreement, whether written or oral.

SECTION 7 FAMENDMENTS

No amendments, modification or supplement to the terms of this Agreement shall be valid and effective unless agreed upon in writing and signed by the **PARTIES**.



SECTION 8 GOVERNING LAW

This Agreement shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the Laws of the Republic of the Philippines, DepED Order No. 16, s. 2017 and other allied DepED Issuances.

SECTION 9 SEPARABILITY CLAUSE

In the event that any provision of this Agreement is held invalid or contrary to law, the validity of the other terms and conditions hereof shall not be affected thereby.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the PARTIES have hereunto set their hands this 29th day of November, 2024.

DepED Regional Office V

bv.

GILBERT T. SADSAD Regional Director Division of Catanduanes

by

MA. CRISTINA T. TANAEL
Researcher

SIGNED IN THE PRESENCE OF:

BEBIANO I. SENTILLAS

Chair, RRC

EVANGELINE A. SACULO

Co-Chair, RRC