

**EMPLOYABILITY OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN INDUSTRIAL  
TECHNOLOGY GRADUATES MAJOR IN AUTOMOTIVE  
TECHNOLOGY ACADEMIC YEAR 2011**

**College of Technology and Allied Sciences  
BOHOL ISLAND STATE UNIVERSITY  
Zamora, Bilar, Bohol**

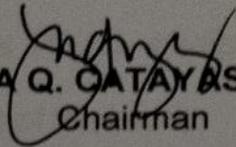
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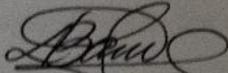
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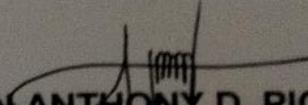
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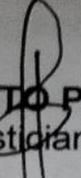
This thesis entitled "EMPLOYABILITY OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY GRADUATES MAJOR IN AUTOMOTIVE TECHNOLOGY 2011", prepared and submitted by Marlon Cutillas, Jan Raymund Daan, Marlon Pacomios and Jomar Saturinas in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree in Bachelor of Science in Industrial Technology Automotive had been examined and recommended for acceptance and approval for oral defense.

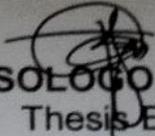
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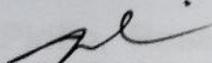
  
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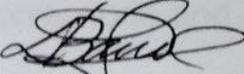
  
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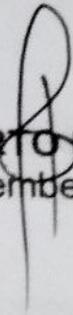
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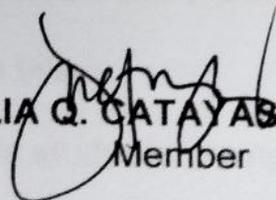
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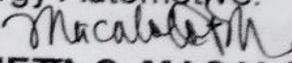
  
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*-The Researchers*

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## **ABSTRACT**

The study was conducted to trace the employability status of the BSIT Automotive graduates of Bohol Island State University-Bilar Campus from year 2011. It aimed to identify the demographic profile and employment data of the participants that was categories into employed, underemployed, self-employed and unemployed. The subjects of the study were the complete 15 BSIT Automotive graduates in year 2011. A complete enumeration was used. The main instrument of this study was an adopted survey questionnaire, the Graduate Tracer Study (GTS) questionnaire. The researcher also gathered data through personal interview, letters, e-mails, or other electronic means. The personal profile revealed that all of the participants were males and mostly married. The greatest number of the participants were unemployed. The researchers recommended that the government should provide more job opportunities that suits to the qualifications of the graduates, the BSIT Automotive faculty should maintain its good and quality teaching in order for the graduates to be fully equipped with appropriate qualities of an effective teacher, Adopt the modern technologies for automotive equipment to improve learning for the upcoming students and to the present, and Graduates should be encourage to find a job in line with their chosen field.

## Chapter 1

### THE PROBLEM AND ITS SCOPE

#### Rationale

In an increasingly competitive world, it is critical that college graduates enter the workplace with the appropriate skills not only to survive but also to grow their career. However, college graduates often are not prepared properly for success when entering the workforce (Conference Board, 2016).

The quality of graduates is very much a function of quality instruction and facilities because these will help ensure that graduates are equipped with the knowledge, skills and values that will enable them to work in their respective field.

The automotive industry makes a significant contribution to the global economy and to growth and development worldwide. The industry is capital-intensive, drives innovation and generates billions of dollars in investment and millions of jobs and livelihoods.

Because of its size and impact, the automotive industry is key to achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, in particular to achieving Goal 8 of the Sustainable Development Goal (SDGs), which aims to promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all. If the negative externalities of automotive use and production can be reduced further, the industry can also play a role in achieving the SDGs in

other areas, including by contributing to road safety and occupational safety and health; quality education and lifelong learning; innovation, inclusive and sustainable industrialization, and resilient infrastructure; sustainable cities and communities; and responsible consumption and production patterns.

Graduates successful employment is a measurement of quality education provided by an institution which is contributory to society's command of knowledge, skills, and values for the attainment of economic progress, social development, and the holistic improvement of the community. Accordingly, tracer studies are a way of measuring the employment whereabouts of graduates, the nature of work, skills, and competencies applied in their work and provide information on the professional orientation and experiences of graduates. More, the graduate tracer output as a tool in measuring the institutional competence in preparing graduates to meet the demands of the industry. Aware of the present situation, the Commission on Higher Education (CHED) initiated the conduct of graduate tracer studies (GTS) among selected Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) in the country. The conduct of the tracer study is to obtain data that would show if HEIs are offering courses and are producing graduates and the alignment of the workforce that meet the needs of industry and society. It also help CHED institute necessary reforms and policies to ensure that HEIs and graduates are ready to meet the challenges of 21<sup>st</sup>-century education.

In line with the situation, we the researcher of Bohol Island State University-Bilar Campus wants to evaluate how its graduates of the Bachelor of Science in

Industrial Technology (BSIT) Automotive have fared in their employment after their schooling.

### **Literature Background**

According to Yorke (2013) as cited by Habalo (2016), the challenge is for Higher Education Institutions to determine the relevance of curricular programs and their potential job marketability. Research-based approaches and strategies should be established to provide students as a set of achievements, skills, understanding, and personal attributes that make them more likely to gain employment and be successful in their chosen occupations which benefit themselves, the workforce, the community, and the economy.

The connection between employability skills and economic success of the graduate is reflected in employers' willingness to pay a premium for such skills (Knight and Yorke, 2010). The reason why enhancing student's employability is vital to the knowledge driven economy on a broader and deeper scale: The demand of the workplace have increased substantially, so do, the demands of learners that they may acquire knowledge, skills and attitudes required in the market. Higher education, future employers, and students must collaborate to ensure college graduates have the needed skills for employability and success.

According to Harvey et al, (1997) cited in (Holden and Jameson, 2002), most employers are looking for graduates who are proactive, can use higher level skills

including 'analysis, critique, synthesis and multi layered communication to facilitate innovative teamwork in catalysing the transformation of their organization'.

Implementation of vocational education in the BSIT Automotive in BISU students are part of the economic sectors that drive national economic growth so it is necessary to develop the quality and quantity. The quality of the students will reflect the quality of Filipino workers that need to be built to increase the forte-competitive human resources. BSIT – Automotive Technology program as a vocational-based education is the motor of economic and social society. It is expected to create a double effect of encouraging educational attainments of citizens (students) through the attainment of technical skill, as well as contribute directly to economic growth.

The Labor Code of the Philippines, Article 3 stated that the State shall afford full protection to labor, promote full employment and secure equal opportunities regardless of sex, race or creed and regulate the relations between workers and employers. The State shall assure the rights of workers of self-organization, collective bargaining secure of tenure and just and humane conditions of work.

The R.A. 7722 mandates the Commission on Higher Education (CHED) to "monitor the performance of programs and institutions of higher learning". Conducting a daily graduate tracer analysis (GTS) on the employability of higher education graduates is one way to do this.

Tracer studies of graduates can provide the information needed to reform educational programs to bring about the balance between the requirements of the employment world and study. It also assesses the students on how educational process has impact to them.

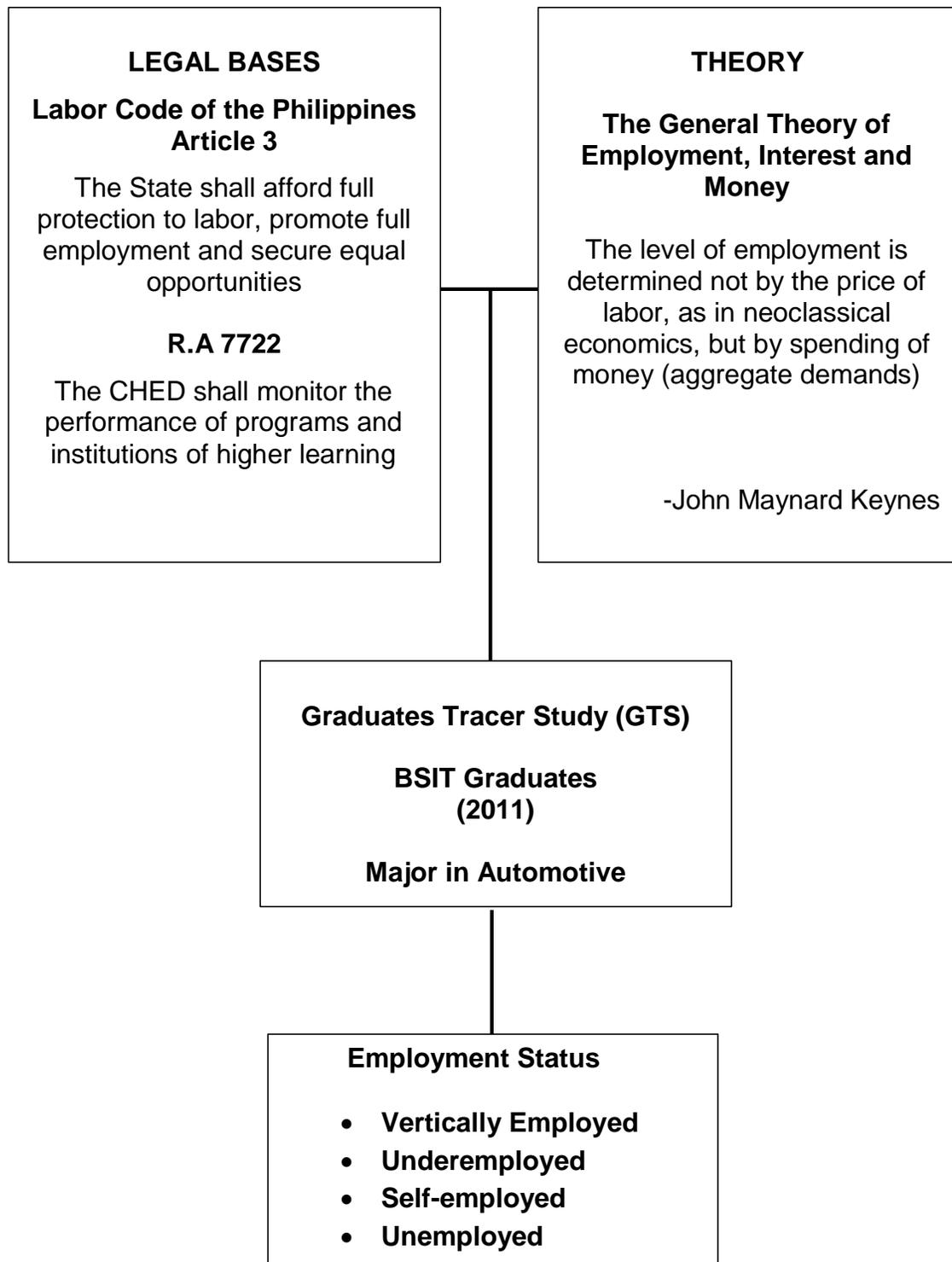
According to National Statistics Office (NSO), the employed persons fall into any of these classes of workers either wage or salary workers, self-employed workers without any paid employee, employers in own family-operated farm or business.

From John Maynard Keynes (1936), "The General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money", the level of employment is determined not by the price of labor, as in neoclassical economics, but by spending of money (aggregate demands). Keynes argues that it is wrong to assume that competitive markets will in the long run, deliver full employment or that full employment is the natural, self-righting, equilibrium state of a monetary economy.

On the contrary, under employment and under investment are likely to be the natural state unless active measures are taken. One implication of The General Theory is that an absence of competition is not the main issue regarding unemployment; even reducing wages or benefits has major effect.

Unemployment continues to be one of the top concerns of the Philippine government. Compare to other Asian economies, the Philippines' unemployment rate continues to be among the highest in the region during the past five years registering at 7.2% in 2012 (DOLE, 2013).

With the current high unemployment rate of the country today, it is expected that continuous turnout of graduates from automotive course begin to drop out, the situation is likely to worsen. Many graduates of the aforementioned courses are expected to find work in fields unrelated to their studies.



**Figure 1.**The Theoretical and Conceptual Framework of the Study

## THE PROBLEM

### Statement of the Problem

This study aimed to determine the employability status of BSIT Automotive graduates from year 2011 which also identifies the degree of contribution of skills and work related to the job placement of the graduate-participants.

Specifically, the study caught to answer the following questions:

1. What is the demographic profile of the participants in terms of the following:
  - 1.1 gender;
  - 1.2 civil status; and
  - 1.3 eligibilities?
2. What is the employability status of the participants?
3. What is the employability status of the BSIT Automotive graduates as described in the following areas:
  - 3.1 Employed
    - 3.1.1 sector of employment;
    - 3.1.2 employment status;
    - 3.1.3 monthly income; and
    - 3.1.4 satisfaction on the present job?
  - 3.2 Underemployed
    - 3.2.1 sector of employment;
    - 3.2.2 employment status;
    - 3.2.3 monthly income; and

3.2.4 satisfaction on the present job?

### 3.3 Self-employed

3.2.1 kind of business;

3.2.2 monthly income; and

3.2.3 satisfaction on the present job?

### 3.4 Unemployed

3.3.1 reasons for unemployment?

## **Significance of the Study**

The researchers believed that the findings of this study would be beneficial to the following:

**Automotive Industry.** This research would benefit the industry from the result of the study as the cooperation between the BSIT Automotive education and Automotive industry sectors and it would ensure that quality and competent graduates are absorbed by the industry.

**Automotive students.** The study would be beneficial to the students to prepare themselves in the pursuit of their field and to inculcate within them the values of competence and highest standard of education taught by the institution.

**Future Researchers.** The results of this study would be an avenue for striving researchers who would pursue the same undertaking. Hence, it would be better if they would also discuss other variables relevant and related to employability status of automotive graduates to provide necessary outcomes to add to the existing literature.

**Graduates.** In the success of the study, graduates would be enlightened and encouraged to venture to use their knowledge and skills acquired to apply this in their chosen field. This would motivate them to develop their own shops or applying for a job in the future.

**Teachers.** This would pave way for more effective and varied strategies for the teachers to cater diverse students to increase competence among student graduates in their chosen field. Hence, they would instill the high standards of education to their students to challenge them to always strive for the best and would not settle for less.

**Academe.** Information obtain from this study will be useful especially for Bohol Island State University (BISU) Bilar Campus. The college would also benefit from the data in this research in new from all of the researches in the campus. The data will be also used for it research and community extension and even activities relating to this study.

## **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

### **Design**

The researchers used descriptive survey method that helped to gain deep understanding, describe and understand experiences that was gathered through the use of modified standard questionnaire in collecting the graduates' employment profile. The study focused on the employability of BSIT Automotive graduates in the year 2011.

This study utilized a graduate tracer survey accomplished by the class of 2011 participants through personal interview, letters, e-mails, or other electronic means.

## Environment and Participants

The study was conducted at Bohol Island State University, Bilar Campus, located at Zamora, Bilar Bohol. The institution offers different curricular programs specifically the Bachelor of Science in Industrial Technology major in Automotive.



**Figure 2.** Map of Bohol

The participants of this study were the fifteen (15) automotive student graduates usually collected by complete enumeration of Bohol Island State University – Bilar Campus from the Bachelor of Science in Industrial Technology in the year 2011.

## **Instruments**

The researchers utilized a survey questionnaire, the Graduate Tracer Study (GTS) Questionnaire. The questionnaire had two parts, the first part was about the graduates' demographic profile while the second part was their employment data.

The questionnaire was checked by the adviser before it was pilot tested and later administered to the participants. The questionnaire was the main tool in determining the profile of the Bachelor of Science in Industrial Technology-Automotive Graduates.

## **Data Gathering Procedure**

The researchers asked permission for the conduct of the study from the Campus Director and recommended by the Dean of the College of Technology in Allied Sciences. Given the approval, the researchers sent a request letter to the Registrar's office for the issuance of complete list of the BSIT Auto graduate within the year 2011.

Interview was conducted to those participants who were presently at home, and self-employed through home visit using the modified questionnaire, the researcher followed the protocols such as wearing facemask and face shield and observing the proper distance in conducting the interview due to the pandemic CoViD19. For those who worked overseas, outside the province and municipality an interview using phone or social networking sites was utilized. The data collected

was organized, assessed and gathered for statistical treatment, analysis and interpretation.

### **Statistical Treatment**

To determine and analyze the employment status of the BSIT-Automotive graduates in year 2011, the gathered data was assessed, organized and subjected to the statistical analysis using relative frequency with the following expression:

$$P = f/n * 100$$

Where:

P = percentage

f = frequency of participants

n = total number of participants

100 = constants (%)

## OPERATIONAL DEFINITION OF TERMS

The following terms are define as to its usage in the conduct of the study.

**Achievement.** This is something that has been done or achieved through effort; a result of hard work.

**Employability.** It is the status, sector and category of employment of BSIT Automotive graduates' batch 2010-2011 whether employed, self-employed or unemployed.

**Employment.** It means having a job or other gainful occupations. It is an activity which one, specifically the BSIT Automotive graduates engage in certain occupation or other words, employed.

**Graduate.** It is refers to the automotive graduates of Bohol Island State University Bilar Campus from S.Y. 2010-2011.

**Graduate Tracer Study (GTS).** This study is in a survey form, commonly conducted by many educational institutions, to keep track of the present situation of their graduates.

**Self-employed.** It refers to the BSIT Automotive graduates who working for oneself as a freelancer or the owner of a business rather than for an employer.

**Underemployed.** It refers the BSIT Automotive graduates who are engaged in a certain job opportunity which is not aligned in their chosen field/course of study/field of specification.

**Unemployed.** It refers to the BSIT Automotive graduates who do not have job at all.

## Chapter 2

### PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

This chapter presents the findings, analysis and interpretation of the data gathered and collected through questionnaires. The information includes personal profile of the participants in terms of gender, civil status, eligibilities and their employment data.

**Table 1** indicates the profile of the participants in terms of gender, civil status and eligibilities. It was found out that 15 (100%) of the participants were males. Data shows that there are 4(26.67%) single and 11(73.33%) are married. The result also reveals that there is only 1(50%) TESDA NC II Holder and 1(50%) Civil Service taker.

Table 1  
Profile of the BSIT Automotive 2011 Graduates  
n = 15

CATEGORY	EMPLOYED		UNDER EMPLOYED		UN EMPLOYED		SELF EMPLOYED		TOTAL	(%)
	f	(%)	f	(%)	f	(%)	f	(%)		
<b>GENDER</b>										
Male	2	13.33	0	0	7	46.67	6	40	15	100
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	2	13.33	0	0	7	46.67	6	40	15	100
<b>CIVIL STATUS</b>										
Single	0	0	0	0	3	75	1	25	4	26.67
Married	2	18.18	0	0	4	36.36	5	45.45	11	73.33
<b>Total</b>	2	13.33	0	0	7	46.67	6	40	15	100
<b>ELIGIBILITIES</b>										
n = 2										
TESDA NC II Holder	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	50	1	50
Civil Service Passer	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	50	1	50
<b>Total</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	100	2	100

**Table 2** shows the status of employment of the participants from school year 2010-2011 with 7 unemployed participants, 6 self-employed participants and 2 employed participants. The data also shows that there is no underemployed participants.

Data exposes that most of the participants are unemployed with 7 (46.67%) participants while 6 (40%) of the participants are self-employed and there are only 2 (13.33%) participants are employed. This implies that majority of the participants are unemployed.

Table 2  
Employability Status of BSIT Automotive 2011 Graduates  
n = 15

CATEGORY	SCHOOL YEAR	
	2010-2011	
	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
<b>EMPLOYMENT STATUS</b>		
EMPLOYED	2	13.33
UNDEREMPLOYED	0	0
UNEMPLOYED	7	46.67
SELF-EOYEMPLD	6	40
<b>Total</b>	15	100

**Table 3.1** comprises the employability status of the employed participants as ascribed in terms of sector of employment, employment status, monthly income, and satisfaction level.

Out of 15 graduate-participants, 2 are employed and they were employed in private and work as contractual. It was found out that there is only 1 earned P15, 001-P20, 000 and 1 earned P25, 001 above as their monthly income. The study also depicts that the two (2) participants are satisfied with their job.

Table 3.1  
Employability Status of Employed Participants  
n = 2

CATEGORY	SCHOOL YEAR	
	2010-2011	
	Frequency (f)	Percentage(%)
<b>SECTOR OF EMPLOYMENT</b>		
Government	0	0
Private	2	100
<b>Total</b>	2	100
<b>EMPLOYMENT STATUS</b>		
Permanent	0	0
Contractual	2	100
Casual	0	0
<b>Total</b>	2	100
<b>MONTHLY INCOME</b>		
5,000 below	0	0
5,001-10,000	0	0
10,001-15,000	0	0
15,001-20,000	1	50
20,001-25,000	0	0
25,001 above	1	50
<b>Total</b>	2	100
<b>SATISFACTION LEVEL</b>		
Very Satisfied	0	0
Satisfied	2	100
Fairly Satisfied	0	0
Not Satisfied	0	0
<b>Total</b>	2	100

**Table 3.2** indicates the employability status of the underemployed participants as ascribed in terms of sector of employment, employment status, monthly income, and satisfaction level. Out of 15 graduate-participants, none of them was underemployed.

Table 3.2  
Employability Status of Underemployed Participants  
n = 0

CATEGORY	SCHOOL YEAR	
	2010-2011	
	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
<b>SECTOR OF EMPLOYMENT</b>		
Government	0	0
Private	0	0
<b>Total</b>	0	0
<b>EMPLOYMENT STATUS</b>		
Permanent	0	0
Contractual	0	0
Casual	0	0
<b>Total</b>	0	0
<b>MONTHLY INCOME</b>		
5,000 below	0	0
5,001-10,000	0	0
10,001-15,000	0	0
15,001-20,000	0	0
20,001-25,000	0	0
25,001 above	0	0
<b>Total</b>	0	0
<b>SATISFACTION LEVEL</b>		
Very Satisfied	0	0
Satisfied	0	0
Fairly Satisfied	0	0
Not Satisfied	0	0
<b>Total</b>	0	0

**Table 3.3** indicated that six (6) of the participants are self-employed, four (4) are taking service kind of business. And the two (2) participants are involve in production as a kind of business. Findings shows that one (1) of the participant earned P15, 001-P20, 000, also one (1) of the participant earned P20, 001-P25, 000 and 4 were earned P25, 001 above as their monthly income. It was found out that the 2 were very satisfied and 4 were satisfied with their businesses.

Table 3.3  
Employability Status of Self-employed Participants  
n = 6

CATEGORY	SCHOOL YEAR	
	2010-2011	
	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
<b>KIND OF BUSINESS</b>		
Production	2	33.33
Service	4	66.67
Commercial	0	0
Total	6	100
<b>MONTHLY INCOME</b>		
5,000 below	0	0
5,001-10,000	0	0
10,001-15,000	0	0
15,001-20,000	1	16.67
20,001-25,000	1	16.67
25,001 above	4	66.66
Total	6	100
<b>SATISFACTION LEVEL</b>		
Very Satisfied	2	33.33
Satisfied	4	66.67
Fairly Satisfied	0	0
Not Satisfied	0	0
Total	6	100

**Table 3.4** below illustrates the reasons of unemployed participants. Out of fifteen (15) graduate-participants, seven (7) are unemployed.

The study revealed that majority of the participants has the reason of ending contract of previous employment, four (4) participants. The two (2) of them are taking other course and one (1) is still waiting for response from companies applied for.

Table 3.4  
Employability Status of Unemployed Participants  
n = 7

CATEGORY	SCHOOL YEAR	
	2010-2011	
	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
<b>REASONS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT</b>		
Taking other course	2	28.57
Still waiting for response from companies applied for	1	14.29
End contract of previous employment	4	57.14
Total	7	100

## **Chapter 3**

### **SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

This chapter shows the summary of findings and conclusions based on the results of the study. The researchers offer recommendations and new insights based on the findings of the study.

#### **Summary of Findings**

After an analysis of the study, the researchers came up with the following findings:

##### **1. Demographic Profile of the Participants**

The study revealed that all of the participants was male and most of them were married. On the other hand, there are two (2) of them were TESDA NC II Holder and took the Civil Service Examination, while most of them did not acquire any of those prearranged eligibilities.

##### **2. Employment Data of the Participants**

Out of 15 participants, 2 of them were employed, 6 were self-employed and 7 were unemployed. Based on the gathered data, the 2 employed participants found out that most of them are contractual and employed in private sectors. Most of the 6 graduate-participants who are self-employed that are engaged in service such as motor/spare part shop kind of business with the highest attained monthly

income of P25, 001 above. Majority of them were very satisfied. Out of 7 unemployed participants, 4 of them reasoned the end of contract of previous employment and 2 of them reasoned still studying and 1 of them is still waiting for response from companies applied for.

### **Conclusions**

The study found out that most of the graduates in BSIT major in Automotive in school year 2010-2011 were unemployed. It was also found out that the graduates was preferred to be self-employed than employed.

### **Recommendations**

Based on the findings and calculations drawn from the study, the following recommendations were given:

1. The government should provide more job opportunities that suits to the qualifications of the graduates.
2. The BSIT Automotive faculty should maintain its good and quality teaching in order for the graduates to be fully equipped with appropriate qualities of an effective teacher.
3. Adopt the modern technologies for automotive equipment to improve learning for the upcoming students and to the present.
4. Graduates should be encourage to find a job in line with their chosen field.

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**APPENDICES**

## APPENDIX A



Graduate Tracer Study  
 Republic of the Philippines  
**BOHOL ISLAND STATE UNIVERSITY**  
 Zamora, Bilar, Bohol

Dear Graduate:

Good day! Please complete this GTS questionnaire as accurately as possible by checking the box corresponding to your response. Your answer will be used for research purpose in order to assess graduate employability and eventually improve course offerings of your Alma Mater and other universities/colleges in the Philippines. Your answers to this survey will be treated confidentially.

### GRADUATE TRACER STUDY (GTS)

#### A. GENERAL INFORMATION

##### 1. Socio-demographic Profile

Name : \_\_\_\_\_

Permanent Address : \_\_\_\_\_

E-mail Address : \_\_\_\_\_

Contact No. : \_\_\_\_\_

Gender  Female  Male

Civil Status :  Single  Married

Widow  Separated

Eligibility/ies:

TESDA NC II or NC III Holder

Civil Service Examination

Others: \_\_\_\_\_

##### 2. Employment Data

Employed  Self-Employed

Underemployed  Unemployed

A. For those who are **EMPLOYED** (one's work is aligned based on chosen field of study)

Name of Company : \_\_\_\_\_

Address : \_\_\_\_\_

Present Position : \_\_\_\_\_

1. Sector of employment at present

Government  Private

2. Employment Status at present

Permanent  Casual

Contractual  Free-Lancer (On Call)

3. Monthly Income:

Please specify \_\_\_\_\_

4. Satisfaction on the present job

Satisfaction Level	Reason
<input type="checkbox"/> Very Satisfied	My present job meets 100% of my expectations.
<input type="checkbox"/> Satisfied	My present job meets 85% of my expectations.
<input type="checkbox"/> Fairly Satisfied	My present job meets 75% of my expectations.
<input type="checkbox"/> Not Satisfied	My present job meets 50% of my expectations.

A. For those who are **UNDEREMPLOYED** (one's work is aligned based on chosen field of study)

Name of Company : \_\_\_\_\_

Address : \_\_\_\_\_

Present Position : \_\_\_\_\_

5. Sector of employment at present

Government  Private

6. Employment Status at present

Permanent  Casual

Contractual  Free-Lancer (On Call)

7. Monthly Income:

Please specify \_\_\_\_\_

## 8. Satisfaction on the present job

Satisfaction Level	Reason
<input type="checkbox"/> Very Satisfied	My present job meets 100% of my expectations.
<input type="checkbox"/> Satisfied	My present job meets 85% of my expectations.
<input type="checkbox"/> Fairly Satisfied	My present job meets 75% of my expectations.
<input type="checkbox"/> Not Satisfied	My present job meets 50% of my expectations.

B. For those who are **SELF-EMPLOYED** (one who is particularly managing own business)

Name of Business : \_\_\_\_\_

## 1. Kind of Business

 Production       Services       Commercial

Others, please specify \_\_\_\_\_

## 2. Monthly Income:

Please specify \_\_\_\_\_

## 3. Satisfaction on the present job

Satisfaction Level	Reason
<input type="checkbox"/> Very Satisfied	My present job meets 100% of my expectations.
<input type="checkbox"/> Satisfied	My present job meets 85% of my expectations.
<input type="checkbox"/> Fairly Satisfied	My present job meets 75% of my expectations.
<input type="checkbox"/> Not Satisfied	My present job meets 50% of my expectations.

C. For those who are **UNEMPLOYED** (one who does not have work at all)

## 1. Reasons for unemployment:

- Still taking other courses
- Still waiting for response from companies applied for
- Already tired of hunting job
- End contract of previous employment

Others, please specify \_\_\_\_\_

**Thank you very much!**  
**Godbless!**

-The Researchers

## APPENDIX B



LETTER OF REQUEST  
**BOHOL ISLAND STATE UNIVERSITY**  
**Bilar Campus**  
**Zamora, Bilar, Bohol**

**Dr. Marietta C. Macalolot**  
 Campus Director  
 BISU Bilar Campus  
 Zamora, Bilar, Bohol

Date: June 11, 2021

Madam:

The undersigned BSIT – Automotive Major students of BISU-Bilar Campus, Zamora, Bilar, Bohol respectfully request permission from your office to please allow us to conduct our research entitled “**EMPLOYABILITY OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY GRADUATES MAJOR IN AUTOMOTIVE TECHNOLOGY 2011**”. This is in partial fulfillment of the requirements for graduation for the degree of Bachelor in Science in Industrial Technology (BSIT) major in Automotive.

We are looking forward for your positive response regarding this request.

Thank you.

Respectfully yours,  
 (Sgd) **MARLON V. CUTILLAS**  
 (Sgd) **JOMAR B. SATURINAS**  
 (Sgd) **MARLON B. PACOMIOS**  
 (Sgd) **JAN RAYMUND P. DAAN**  
 Student Researchers

Noted:

**DOMINGO C. BARO**  
 Research Adviser

Recommending Approval:

**ARLEN B. GUDMALIN Ph.D.TM**  
 Dean, CTAS

Approved:

**Dr. MARIETTA C. MACALOLOTT**  
 Campus Director

**APPENDIX C**  
**LIST OF PARTICIPANTS**

**BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY (BSIT)**

Major in Automotive Technology

<b>Fullname:</b>	<b>Address:</b>
1. Amang, Joselito Sopot	Upper Cabacnitan, Batuan, Bohol
2. Atup, Gefrey Saga	Pob. Riverside, S-Bullones, Bohol
3. Ayento, Alvin Madridijo	Mayana, Jagna, Bohol
4. Baliling, Marloxin Payos	Nueva Vida Norte, Carmen, Bohol
5. Dumapias, Marjon Tiangson	Pob. Norte, Batuan, Bohol
6. Humol, Anthony Jaspe	Cagawasan, Pilar, Bohol
7. Ida, Jose Jerry Luzano	Riverside, Bilar, Bohol
8. Libot, Lito Baugbog	Buenavista, Carmen, Bohol
9. Nambatac, Glenford Galve	Lataban, S-Bullones, Bohol
10. Ombayan, Aian Boncales	Kinan-onan, Trinidad, Bohol
11. Ombayan, Marvin Boncales	Kinan-onan, Trinidad, Bohol
12. Polinar, Jick Cario	Guadalupe, Carmen, Bohol
13. Rejas, Glenn Navales	Gotozon, Loboc, Bohol
14. Saga, Ryan Lagolos	Nueva Vida Este, Carmen, Bohol
15. Ticon, Crispin Jr. Gumapac	Nueva Vida Sur, Carmen, Bohol

Prepared by:

**LUZVIMINDA F. GANAS, Ph.D.**

Registrar III

# APPENDIX D PHOTO DOCUMENTATIONS







**I. Personal Information**

Name : **MARLON B. PACOMIOS**  
 Address : San Jose, San Miguel, Bohol  
 Birthdate : April 20, 1998  
 Birthplace : San Jose, San Miguel, Bohol  
 Civil Status : Single  
 Parents : Mr. Mauro D. Pacomios Sr.  
 Mrs. Emelia A. Pacomios

**II. EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT**

Elementary : San Miguel Central Elementary School  
 Poblacion, San Miguel, Bohol  
 2011-2012  
 Secondary : San Miguel Technical Vocational School  
 Poblacion, San Miguel, Bohol  
 2017-2018  
 Collegiate : Bohol Island State University – Bilar  
 Zamora, Bilar, Bohol  
 2020-2021

**III. ORGANIZATIONAL AFFILIATIONS**

Member, Future Mechanics (FM)  
 Member, Red Cross Youth (RCY)

**RESEARCHER'S BIODATA**

