

**EMPLOYABILITY OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN INDUSTRIAL
TECHNOLOGY major in AUTOMOTIVE TECHNOLOGY GRADUATES OF
BISU-BILAR CAMPUS IN THE S.Y. 2016 and 2017**

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

**FREDERICK S. ALBOROTO
EDUARD C. MATUNHAY
ARNOLD L. PACATANG
MICHAEL A. PAGAURA**

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TECHNOLOGY MAJOR IN AUTOMOTIVE TECHNOLOGY GRADUATES
OF BISU- BILAR CAMPUS IN THE S.Y. 2016 and 2017

A Thesis Proposal
Presented to the Faculty of the
College of Technology and Allied Sciences
BOHOL ISLAND STATE UNIVERSITY
Zamora, Bilar, Bohol

In Partial Fulfillment
Of the Requirements for the Degree of
Bachelor of Science in Industrial Technology major in
Automotive Technolgy

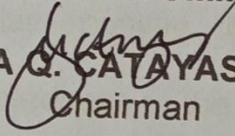
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Eduard C. Matunhay
Arnold L. Pacatang
Michael A. Pagaura

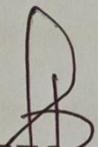
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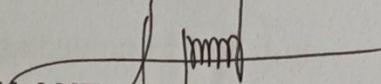
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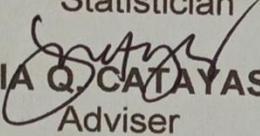
This thesis entitled "EMPLOYABILITY OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY MAJOR IN AUTOMOTIVE TECHNOLOGY GRADUATES OF BISU- BILAR CAMPUS IN THE S.Y. 2016 and 2017", prepared and submitted by , Frederick S. Alboroto, Eduard C. Matunhay, Arnold L. Pacatang, Michael A. Pagaura in partial fulfillment of the of the requirements for the degree Bachelor of Science in Industrial Technology major in Automotive Technology has been examined and recommended for acceptance and approval for oral defense.

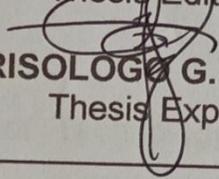
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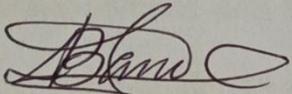

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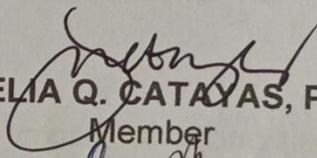

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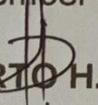
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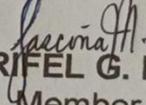
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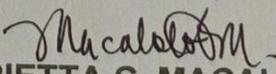

NELIA Q. CATAYAS, Ph.D
Member


HERBERTO H. PIOLLO, MS math
Member


MARIFEL G. LASCOÑA
Member

Accepted and approved as partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Bachelor of Science in Industrial Technology major in Automotive Technology.

June 28, 2021
Date of Oral Defense


MARIETTA C. MACALOLOT, Ph.D
Campus Director

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Frederick
Eduard

ABSTRACT

This study is aimed to determine the employability status of the graduates in Bachelor of Science in Industrial Technology major in automotive technology of Bohol Island State University. The descriptive survey method was used to collect data from 60 respondents of the year 2016 and 2017. Most of the respondents were single, male dominated, with age range of 26-28 years old. It was also found that the respondents graduated in the school year 2016 and 2017. Researchers used a self-made questionnaire based on the automotive graduate's employment profile as the tool in gathering the data and information essential for the study. There were two parts of questionnaire the first part contained the profile of the automotive graduate's in a checklist type, wherein the automotive graduate's can easily check the answer with corresponding options and the second part of the questionnaire is comprising the employment status of the automotive graduate's. most of them were Roman Catholic religion, most of them were vertically employed with their chosen field. Their nature of employment staying in the first job from 4 to 6 months to less than 7 to 9 months and their monthly income fell under the range of 11,000 to 15,000 pesos Proximately the reason of other graduates who are un employed are end of contractual and company closure due to the pandemic and there are still waiting to get a job.

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Chapter 1

THE PROBLEM AND ITS SCOPE

Rationale

Employability has become one of the most important outcomes of higher education despite it being weakly conceptualized for the sector. The lack of an accepted conceptualization to address students and graduate's employability result in difficulties when comparing research findings and therefore in assessing quality in higher education provision. This paper addresses this gap in the conceptualization of employability and adapts an established framework so that it aligns with the higher education sector. Employability defined as the ability to find, keep and progress in graduate employment.

A holistic framework composed of four categories such as individual factors; individual circumstances; enabling support system; labor market which are used to classify and measure employability. This allows for an understanding of how specific initiatives enhance the employability of students and graduates, and suggest ways to measure the impact. Also, the limitations of HEIs to impact student's employability are address using the framework.

The forgoing situation motivated the researcher to conduct a study on the effectiveness of employment status of the graduates. It was found similar findings in their review of literature related to employability. The lack of adequate practical

preparation for those who just got their degree is going concern. Employability skills are defined as the skill required not only to gain employment but also to progress within enterprise so as to achieve one's potential and contribute successfully to enterprise to strategic direction Osmani W.R.K(2015).

Connecting education with employability is one of the primary concerns of today's higher education institutions. The researcher would determine the employability status of the automotive graduates in the period of 2016 and 2017. Further assess and draws on several hypothesis on the effects of schooling on graduate employability to better comprehend these issues.

Literature Background

The following related readings served as legal bases of this study;

Republic Act no. 761, Section 1 National Employment Service; Creation of stated that in order to ensure the best possible organization of the employment market as an integral part of the national program for the achievement and the maintenance of the maximum employment and the development and use of productive resources, there is hereby established a national system of free public employment offices to be known as the National Employment Service, hereinafter referred to as the Service. The Service shall be under the executive supervision and control of the Department of Labor, and shall have a chief who shall be known

as the Commissioner of the National Employment Service hereinafter referred to as Commissioner.

Higher education institutions have a difficulty in determining the relevance of curricular programs and their prospective job marketability. Students should be given a set of accomplishments, skills understanding and personal qualities that will help them obtain employment and be successful in their chosen occupations, which will benefit them, the workforce, the community, and the economy Yorke (2013).

The assumption inherent in their formulation is that higher education can give students with information and abilities that can be apply in both academic and non-academic settings. Other aspects and higher education consumerism include the concepts of knowledge capitalization, credentialism and the students as consumers, the human capital approach, and the credential approach. When the quantity of graduates increases, employers place less emphasis on academic qualification and place more emphasis on personal characteristics and talents. Employability is defined by companies as features of behavioral competence and a students' ability to demonstrate a range of performative and organizational skills rather than standard academic talents.

More and better systematic analysis and research on employability is needed, according to the critical reflection, because this will lead policy maker as

well as education and training. This argument is that in order to avoid knowledge and education becoming commodities to be exchange on a market or credentialed as cultural capital to be invested in, this argument is important. We propose that graduates' employability is the outcome of the complex combination of factors, including the economic and professional climate, individuals' paths and characteristics, and teaching in higher education institution. Keeping in mind what we've said before (Alves 2005).

The following related literature provide background information about this study:

Employability is defined as 'a collection of skills, knowledge, and personal attributes that increase an individual's likelihood of securing and succeeding in their chosen vocation for the benefit of themselves, the workforce, the community, and the economy (more land, 2006). A graduate must have most of the skills sought by the company, as well as the ability to engage and contribute, in order to land a job (Paadi,2014).

With respect education, this idea claims that education offers information and abilities that have a direct influence on the productivity of workers (Becker,2002). Nevertheless, it must be remembered that employability is the outcome of a complex blend of numerous components found in the labor market,

in universities, in the demand procedures of business, in the economic policies adopted.

Post-employment is the sixth book in the series.^{280th} article. There are two types of jobs: regular and informal. Regardless of any provisions of a formal agreement to the contrary or parties' oral agreement, an employment shall be regarded regular if the employee has been hired to do activities that are typically essential or desirable in the employer's customary business or trade. The employment is the duration of a specific project or activity whose completion or termination was established at the of the employee's engagement, or the job or service to be provided is seasonal nature and the employment is for the duration of the season.

Employer" includes any person acting in the interest of an employer, directly or indirectly. the term shall not include any labor organization or any of its official or agents except when acting as employer. Employee" includes any individual in the employ of an employer. The word shall not be limited to the employees of a particular employer, unless this code so specifically says. It includes anyone whose job has been lost as a result of or in connection with a current labor dispute or an unfair labor practice, if he has not found another job that is substantially equivalent and regular.

A "managerial employee" is one who has the authority to establish and implement management policies, as well as hire, transfer suspend, lay- off and

revoke those policies. One Pre-Employment Book Article 12: Goals and Objectives- Chan robes publishing corporation is the state's policy. Improved personnel training, allocation, and utilization to create and maintain a situation of full employment.

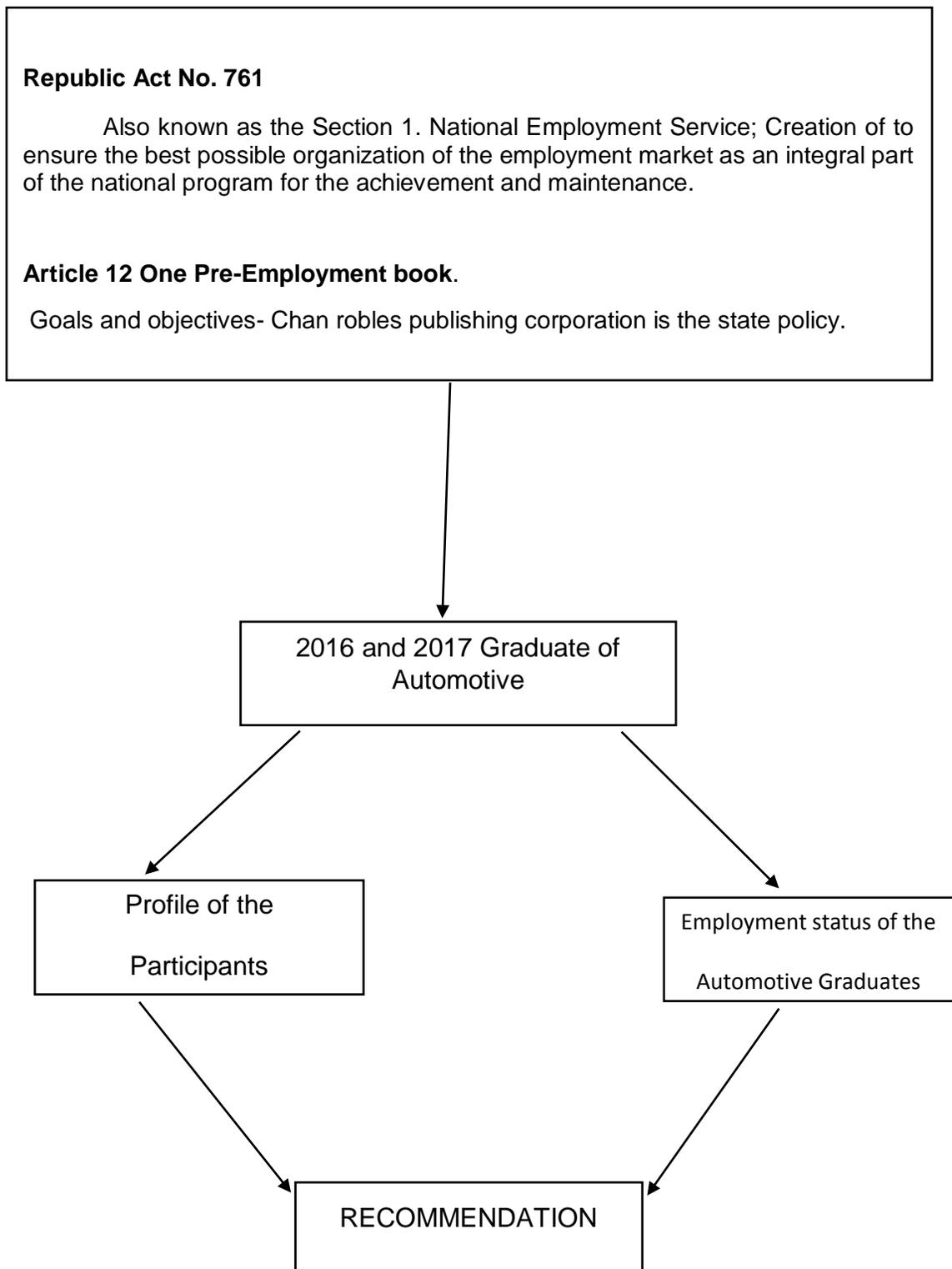


Figure 1. Theoretical and Conceptual Framework

THE PROBLEM

Statement of the Problem

The main purpose of the study was to determine the employability status of the Bachelor of Science in Industrial Technology Automotive graduates from the year 2016 and 2017.

Specifically, this study aimed to answer the following questions:

1. What is the profile of the respondent in terms:
 - 1.1 age,
 - 1.2 gender,
 - 1.3 civil status and,
 - 1.4 religion
2. What is the employability status of the automotive graduates as describe in the following:
 - 2.1 vertically employed
 - 2.1.1 Length of time getting the present job;
 - 2.1.2 Tenure of employment;
 - 2.1.3 Monthly income;
 - 2.1.4 Satisfaction of the present job;
 - 2.2 Under employed
 - 2.2.1 Length of time getting the present job;
 - 2.2.2 Tenure of employment;

2.2.3 Monthly Income;

2.2.4 Satisfaction of the present job;

2.3 Self-Employed

2.3.1 Length of time in getting the present job;

2.3.2 Monthly Income;

2.3.3 Satisfaction of the present job;

3. What are the reasons of being unemployed?

Significance of Study

The researcher believed that the findings of this study would be beneficial to the following.

Curriculum Planner. The one who foresee the curriculum of the institute, this would also help to choose the right on the skill to be added in the curriculum that enhance the program in terms of their employability.

College of Technology and Allied Sciences. The findings of the study would be important in planning program to improve the CTAS program at the same time it would give direction on what more can be done to prepare the BSIT-Automotive student to meet the demands of auto mechanics.

Future Researchers. Help to share knowledge, ideas and skills to perform their tasks. The instrument as reference of the future researchers.

Graduates. The result of the study would encourage the graduates to find a job in line with their fields and qualification.

Students. The findings of this study would help the students reflect what skills and knowledge they need to learn which are needed on the actual job hunting.

Teachers. This study would help the teachers to improve their instructions so as to integrate the domains of learnings. This would also help them improve their teaching strategies to produce highly competitive graduates. It would be significant for them in a way that they can assess the effectiveness of their teaching strategies through the employability.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Design

The researchers utilized a descriptive survey method. This method used to determine the employability of graduates major in automotive technology. Researchers used self-made questionnaire in collecting the graduate's employment profile.

Environment

Bohol Island State University-Bilar Campus was the locale of the study. It is situated along Zamora, Bilar, Bohol. The participants of the study is the Bachelor of Science in Industrial Technology Automotive graduate from the academic year 2016 and 2017. There were 24 graduates in 2016 and 36 graduates in 2017.

Participants

There were eighty (80) graduates from Bachelor of Science and Industrial Technology major in Automotive, only 60 are trace and in the year 2016 only 26 have been trace and 9 are un trace and in the year 2017 only 34 are trace and 11 are not traced.



Figure 2. Map of Bohol

Instrument

Researchers used a self-made questionnaire based on the automotive graduate's employment profile as the tool in gathering the data and information essential for the study. There were two parts of questionnaire wherein the first part contained the profile of the automotive graduate's in a checklist type, wherein the automotive graduates can easily check the answer with corresponding options and the second part of the questionnaire is comprising the employment status of the automotive graduate's.

Data Gathering Procedures

The researchers asked permission to conduct the study from the Campus Director and the Dean of the College of Technology and Allied Sciences. Given the approval, a request letter was sent to Registrar office for the issuance of

complete list of the graduates from the academic year of 2016 and 2017 in the automotive program.

On the other hand, for those participants who have been working overseas, outside of the province and outside municipality, the researcher's interviewed them via phone or via social networking sites such as facebook, messenger and e-mail. The data was organized for statistical treatment, analysis and interpretation.

Statistical Treatment

To determine and analyze the employment status of the Automotive graduates, the gathered data was organized and was subjected to statistical analysis using frequency distribution method.

Formula

$$P=f/n*100$$

Where;

P=relative frequency

f= frequency of responses

n= no. of respondents

OPERATIONAL DEFINITION OF TERMS

The following terms were used in the study and each of them was defined operationally;

BSIT-Automotive Graduates. This refers to the Bachelor of Science in Industrial Technology Automotive graduates of Bohol Island State University, Bilar Campus from the year 2016 and 2017

Competence. It refers to the condition or quality of effectiveness, success being possessed by the BSIT Automotive graduates.

Employability. It is the status, sector and category of employment of the BSIT-Automotive graduates of batch 2016 and 2017 whether employed, underemployed, self-employed or unemployed.

Employed. It refers to the BSIT graduates who are being employed in line with their chosen field or course study.

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

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

Participants. They were the subject of the study. They refer to the BSIT graduates of BISU-Bilar from the school year 2016 and 2017.

Self-employed. It refers to the BSIT graduates who were particularly managing their own business, whether in the form of production or service.

Tracer Study. It refers to the on the employment status, occupational status of BSIT graduates from 2016 and 2017.

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

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

Chapter 2

PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

This chapter deals with the presentation, analysis and interpretation of data collected through survey questionnaire answered by the sixty (60) participants from academic year 2016 and 2017. This includes the demographic profile, employment status of the automotive graduates as vertically employed, underemployed, self-employed and unemployed. This study was conducted in May to June 2021

The total number of participants are 80 but only 60 are traced and in the year 2016 only 26 have been traced and 9 are untraced and in the year 2017 only 34 are traced and 11 are not traced.

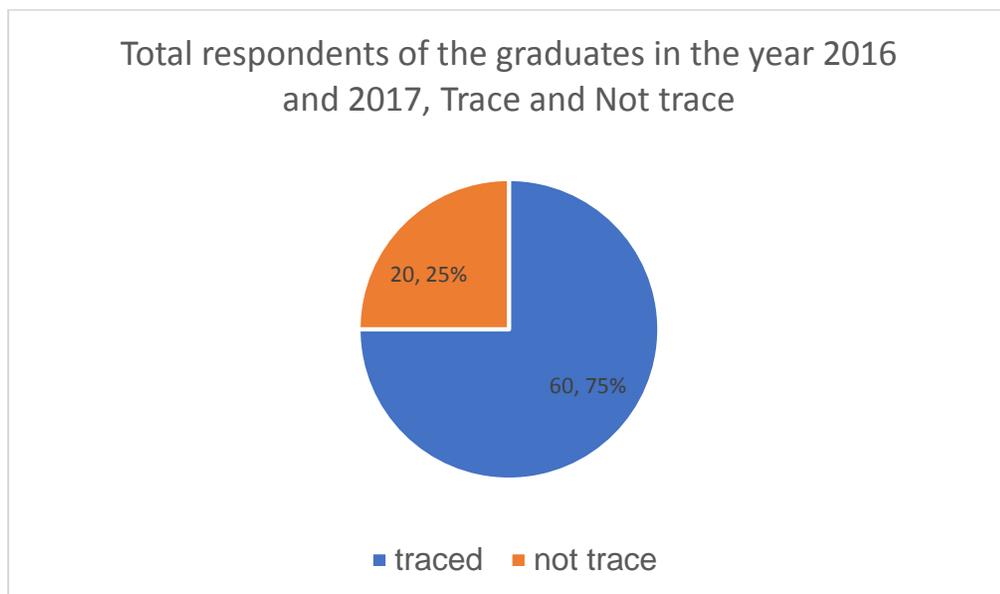


Figure 3. Trace and Not traced

Table 1 showed the demographic profile of participants with regards to age, gender, civil status, religion and employment status and/or data. As to the age, most of the participants were at the ages 26-28 years old got the highest percentage of 51.7%, followed by the ages of 29-31 years old obtain 35%, then ages from 23-25 years got 11.6%. The lowest age bracket among the participants were at the ages 32-34 years old with 6.6%.

In terms of gender, out of the traced graduates from the school year 2016 and 2017 were all males 60 (100%). While majority of them were single with 47(78.33%) and only 13(21.67%) were married. Likewise, in terms of religion, majority of them were Roman Catholic with 50(83.3%) , Born Again got 7 (11.7%), the Dating Daan got 2 (3.3%) and lastly Islam Religion obtain 1 (1.7%).

Table 1
Demographic Profile of the Participants
n=60

CATEGORY	2016		2017		TOTAL	%
	F	%	F	%		
AGE						
23-25	3	11.55	4	11.7	7	11.7
26-28	10	38.5	18	53	28	46.7
29-31	10	38.5	11	32.4	21	35
32-34	3	11.5	1	2.9	4	6.6
TOTAL	26	43.3	34	56.7	60	100
SEX						
MALE	26	100	34	100	60	100
FEMALE	0		0		0	
TOTAL	26	43.3	34	56.7	60	100

CIVIL STATUS						
SINGLE	24	92.30	23	67.65	47	78.33
MARRIED	2	7.7	11	32.35	13	21.67
TOTAL	26	43.3	34	56.7	60	100
RELIGION						
ROMAN CATHOLIC	20	76.9	30	88.3	50	83.3
DATING DAAN	0	0	2	5.9	2	3.3
BORN AGAIN	6	23.1	1	2.9	7	11.7
ISLAM	0	0	1	2.9	1	1.7
TOTAL	26	43.3	34	56.7	60	100

The succeeding Figure 4 showed the employment status of the automotive graduates in terms of vertically employed, underemployed, self-employed and unemployed.

Likewise, Table 2 similarly showed the employment status of the participants and result revealed that vertically employed participants got the highest frequency of 33(55%), followed by unemployed of 11(18.33%), followed by self-employed got 7(11.67%) and lastly unemployed obtain 9(15%).

Table 2
Employment Status of the Participants

CATEGORY	2016		2017		Total	%
	f	%	f	%		
VERTICALLY EMPLOYED	14	53.85	19	55.89	33	55
UNDER EMPLOYED	5	19.23	6	17.64	11	18.3
SELF EMPLOYED	2	7.69	5	14.71	7	11.7
UNEMPLOYED	5	19.23	4	11.76	9	15
TOTAL	26	43.3	34	56.7	60	100

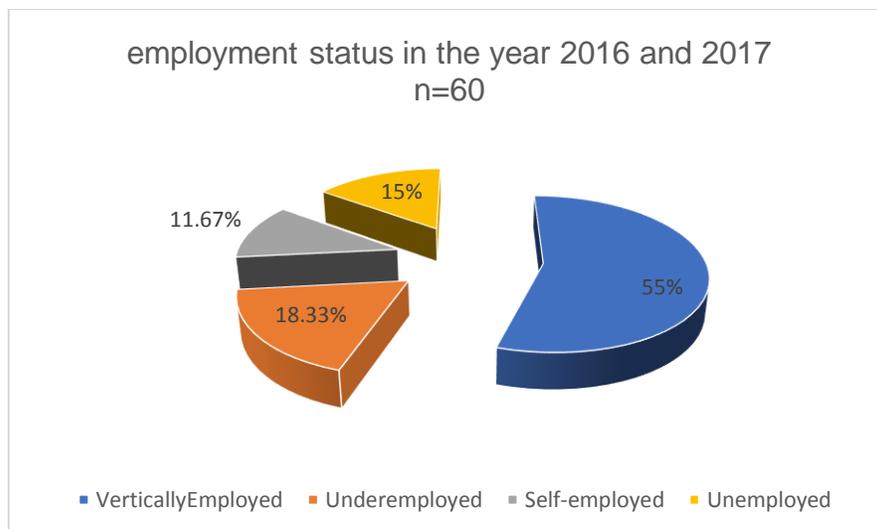


Figure 4. Employment Status

Table 2.1 showed the vertically employed graduate-participants in terms of its employability status. It took for 7-9 months for the participants to get the job with 48.5% followed with 10-12 months with a rating of 24.2% the participants and 4-6 months had 18.2% and the lowest rating was with 1-3 months period with a rating of 9.1%. In terms of tenure of employment, vertically employed graduates obtained permanent job with a rate of 75.8% while contractual had only 24.2%. Moreover, with their monthly income 6-10K got the highest frequency with 15 (45.5%), followed with the income of 11-15K with 33.3%, and 16-20K with the rating of 18.2% and one participant had an income of 36-40K per month. Majority of the participants were satisfied with their present job 20 (60.6%) followed by fairly satisfied with 7(21.2%), last very satisfied with 6(18.2%). The data revealed that graduates of both academic year had a similar pattern as to the length in getting the job, tenure of employment, monthly income and satisfaction rating on their present job. It further implied that vertically employed graduates got their

permanent job in 7-9 months with the monthly income that ranges from 6-15K and being satisfied in their present job.

Table 2.1
Employability Status of the Vertically Employed Participants
in the Academic Year 2016 and 2017
n= 33

Category	Vertically Employed				Total	%
	2016		2017			
	f	%	f	%		
Length of time in getting the present job					Total	
1-3 months	1	7.1	2	10.5	3	9.1
4-6 months	3	21.4	3	15.8	6	18.2
7-9 months	6	42.9	10	52.7	16	48.5
10-12 months	4	28.6	4	21	8	24.2
Total	14	42.4	19	57.6	33	100
Tenure of employment						
Permanent	11	78.6	14	73.7	25	75.8
Contractual	3	21.4	5	26.3	8	24.2
Total	14	42.4	19	57.6	33	
Monthly income						100
6-10 k	5	35.7	10	52.6	15	45.5
11-15 k	6	42.9	5	26.3	11	33.3
16-20 k	2	14.3	4	21.1	6	18.2
21-25 k	0	0	0	0	0	0
26-30 k	0	0	0	0	0	0
31-35 k	0	0	0	0	0	0
36-40 k	1	7.1	0	0	1	3
Total	14	42.4			33	100
Satisfaction of the present job			19	57.6		
Very satisfied	3	21.4	3	15.8	6	18.2
Satisfied	9	64.3	11	57.9	20	60.6
Fairly satisfied	2	14.3	5	26.3	7	21.2
Not satisfied	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	14	42.4	19	57.6	33	100

Table 2.2 showed the employability status of underemployed participants. Data exposed that in terms of the length of time getting the present job, most of the participant responded to 7-9 months with 4(36.3%) followed by 4-6 months with 3 (27.3%) and by 2(18.2%) obtained both 1-3 months and 10-12 months. It revealed that most graduates in 2017 got their job within 7-9 months period. While graduates in 2016 got their job in the longer period of 10-12 months. Meanwhile, majority of the participants were in permanent position with 8 (72.7%) while only 3 (27.3%) were contractual. There was a higher number of graduates employed as contractual in the year 2017 compared to the previous academic year. In terms of monthly income, most of participants in both academic year had a monthly income of 11-15K with the rating of 5(45.5%) followed by the range of 6-10K with 4(36.4%) and 1 (9%) for both 16-20K and 36-40K. It further revealed that graduate-participants in 2017 got the higher monthly income since there were 5 participants with 11-15K and 1 participant with 36-40k as their corresponding monthly income. While graduate-participants from AY 2016 obtained a lower monthly income, 4 participants earned an income of 6-10K for while only 1 participant had a monthly income of 16-20K. Nevertheless, graduate-participants of both academic year were satisfied of their job with the rating of 7(63.6%), followed by very satisfied with 3(27.3%) and 1(9%) fairly satisfied. Most of the participants in 2017 were very satisfied to satisfied in their present job while participants in previous year 2016 were fairly satisfied, satisfied and very satisfied. This implied that underemployed participants find job in the period of 7-9 months in a permanent position, with 6-10K as monthly income and satisfied on their present job.

TABLE 2.2
Employability Status of Underemployed Participants in
Academic Year 2016 and 2017
n=11

Category	Underemployed				Total	%
	2016		2017			
	f	%	f	%		
Length of time in getting the job						
1-3 months	1	20	1	16.7	2	18.2
4-6 months	2	40	1	16.7	3	27.3
7-9 months	0	0	4	66.6	4	36.3
10-12 months	2	40	0	0	2	18.2
Total	5	45.5	6	54.5	11	100
Tenure of employment						
Permanent	4	80	4	66.7	8	72.7
Contractual	1	20	2	33.3	3	27.3
Total	5	45.5	6	54.5	11	100
Monthly income						
6-10 k	4	80	0	0	4	36.4
11-15 k	0	0	5	83.3	5	45.5
16-20 k	1	20	0	0	1	9.1
21-25 k	0	0	0	0	0	0
26-30 k	0	0	0	0	0	0
31-35 k	0	0	0	0	0	0
36-40 k	0	0	1	16.7	1	9
Total	5	45.5	6	54.5	11	100
Satisfaction of the present job						
Very satisfied	1	20	2	33.3	3	27.3
Satisfied	3	60	4	66.7	7	63.6
Fairly satisfied	1	20	0	0	1	9.1
Not satisfied	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5	45.5	6	54.5	11	100

Table 2.3. showed the self-employed participant. The length of time in getting the present job revealed that the majority of them took 7-9 months with 4

(57.1%) then followed the 1-3 months, 4-6 months and 10-12months with 1 participant per range with the rating of 14.3%. The monthly income of most participants were 6-10K per month with 5 (71.4%) followed by 11-15K per month with 2 (28.6%). It reflected that the majority of the participants were satisfied with their job with 4 (57.1%), 2 participants were fairly satisfied with the rating of 28.6% and 1 participant was not satisfied with a rating of 14.3%.

Table 2.3
Employability Status of Self-Employed Participants
in the Academic Year 2016 and 2017
n=7

Category	Self-employed				Total	%
	2016		2017			
	f	%	f	%		
Length of time in getting the present job						
1-3 months	0	0	1	20	1	14.3
4-6 months	1	50	0	0	1	14.3
7-9 months	1	50	3	60	4	57.1
10-12 months	0	0	1	20	1	14.3
Total	2	28.6	5	71.4	7	100
Monthly Income						
6-10 k	1	50	4	80	5	71.4
11-15 k	1	50	1	20	2	28.6
16-20 k	0	0	0	0	0	0
21-25 k	0	0	0	0	0	0
26-30 k	0	0	0	0	0	0
31-35 k	0	0	0	0	0	0
36-40 k	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	28.6	5	71.4	7	100
Satisfaction of the present job						
Very Satisfied	0	0	0	0	0	0
Satisfied	0	0	4	80	4	57.1
Fairly Satisfied	1	50	1	20	2	28.6
Not Satisfied	1	50	0	0	1	14.3
Total	2	28.6	5	71.4	7	100

Table 3 showed the result from the unemployed participants . As viewed in the table majority of the participant's reasons why they don't have the job were due to end of contract with 4(44.5%), company closure due to pandemic had obtained 3(33.3%) and still waiting to had the job with 2(22.2%).

Table 3
Reasons for Being Unemployed of the Participants
in the Academic Year 2016 and 2017
n=9

CATEGORY	UNEMPLOYED				TOTAL	%
	2016		2017			
	f	%	f	%		

Reasons of Being Unemployed
s

End of contact	1	20	3	75	4	44.5
Still Waiting	1	20	1	25	2	22.2
Company Closure due to pandemic	3	60	0	0	3	33.3
TOTAL	5	55.6	4	44.4	9	100



Chapter 3

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter presents the summary of findings that are determine the Employability of Bachelor of Science in Industrial Technology. Conclusions that are the result of the gathered data and recommendations of the study based on uncovered deficiencies.

Summary of findings

The study aims to determine the employability status of the Bachelor of Science in Industrial Technology - Major in Automotive graduates from the academic year 2016 and 2017.

Profile of the Participants

The findings of the study reveals that there were 60 (sixty) participants who are trace out of 80 graduates from Bachelor of Science and Industrial Technology major in Automotive Technology. In terms of their age, most of the graduate-participants belongs to the ages from 26-28, majority of them were males, single and most of them belong to Roman Catholic religion. Majority of the trace respondents of their employability status are employed.

Employability Status of the Participants

The employment status of the participants graduated in academic year 2016 and 2017 reveals that there are 55% vertically employed graduates, 18.3% underemployed, 11.7% self-employed and 15% unemployed. The vertically and under employed graduates has 7-9 months In getting the present job in a permanent position, the range of monthly income of 6-15K and were satisfied with their present job. While the self-employed graduates has realize to have their own business after the period of 7-9 months with a monthly of 6-15K and very satisfied with their present job. Yet, majority of the participant's reasons why they don't have the job were due to end of contract, company closure due to pandemic and still waiting to had the job.

Conclusion

After a comprehensive analysis of the findings from the necessary data gathered, the researchers have drawn the following conclusions.

From the result of the gathered data, the researchers have drawn several conclusions that the product of Bohol Island State University- Bilar Campus are very competent in the field of Auto- mechanic majority of the Automotive graduates pursued in their career as Automotive Mechanic and feel very satisfied of their present job.

Recommendations

From the conclusions, the researchers have the following recommendations.

1. To the BISU BILAR Campus, we recommend the adaptation of the modern technology such as the automotive equipment and materials to empower the students for the improvement of their learnings.
2. Encourage the graduates to find a job in line with their chosen field.
3. It is suggested that there should be a regular constant Graduate Tracer Study (GTS) to have a follow-up on the graduates of Bohol Island State University.

Reference

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APPENDIX A

APPROVED LETTERS



Republic of the Philippines
BOHOL ISLAND STATE UNIVERSITY
Bilar Campus
 Zamora, Bilar, Bohol



April 19, 2021

MARIETTA C. MACALOT, Ph.D.

Campus Director
 BISU-Bilar Campus

Greetings!

We the undersigned, a third year college students taking up Bachelor of Science in Industrial Technology Major in Automotive Technology are doing a research study entitled, “**EMPLOYABILITY OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY MAJOR IN AUTOMOTIVE TECHNOLOGY GRADUATES OF BISU- BILAR CAMPUS IN THE S.Y. 2016 and 2017**” as a requirement for our Research 2 subject in the S.Y 2020-2021.

In this connection, we would like to ask permission from your office to allow us to distribute and to gather the data necessary in this study. We assure that these undertakings will follow the health protocols set upon by the University in the distribution and retrieval of the data for safety purposes for both parties.

Thank you and more power.

Very truly yours,

Alboroto, Frederick S.
Matunhay, Eduard C.
Pacatang, Arnold L.
Pagaura, Michael A.
 Student Researchers

Noted by:

(Sgd.) HERBERTO H. PIOLLO
 Thesis Adviser

Recommending Approval:

(Sgd.) ARLEN B. GUDMALIN, Ph.D.
 Dean, CTAS

Approved by:

(Sgd.) MARIETTA C. MACALOT, Ph.D.
 Campus Director

APPENDIX B



Republic of the Philippines
BOHOL ISLAND STATE UNIVERSITY
Bilar Campus
 Zamora, Bilar, Bohol



REQUEST LETTER

COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY AND ALLIED SCIENCES

May 01, 2021

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN,

Good day!

We the third year college students taking up Bachelor of Science in Industrial Technology Major in Automotive Technology are doing a research study entitled, **“EMPLOYABILITY OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY MAJOR IN AUTOMOTIVE TECHNOLOGY GRADUATES OF BISU- BILAR CAMPUS IN THE S.Y. 2016 and 2017”** as a requirement for our Research 2 subject. We would like to know from you and to get your ideas and opinions on this study.

We would like to request you to answer this questionnaire as honestly as you can.

Thank you very much for your cooperation.

Very truly yours,

Alboroto, Frederick S.
Matunhay, Eduard C.
Pacatang, Arnold L.
Pagaura, Michael A.

Student Researchers

Noted:
(Sgd.) HERBERTO PIOLLO
 Thesis Adviser

Recommending Approval:
(Sgd.) NELIA Q. CATAYAS
 Chairperson

Approved by:
(Sgd.) ARLEN B. GUDMALIN, Ph.D.
 Dean, CTAS



APPENDIX C

GTS QUESTIONNAIRE



Republic of the Philippines
BOHO ISLAND STATE UNIVERSITY
Zamora, Bilar, Bohol

Control code:

Dear Graduates;

Good day, please complete this GTS questionnaire as accurately & frankly as possible by checking the box corresponding to your response. Your answer will be use for research purposes in order to assess graduate's employability and eventually improve course offerings of your Alma Matter & 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 : _____

Age : _____

Sex: Male Female

Civil Status : Single Married

Separated Widow

Single Parent Widower

Religion: Roman Catholic Ang Dating Daan Iglesia ni Cristo
 7th day Adventist Born Again

2. Employment Data: Vertically employed Self employed
 Under employed Unemployed

A. For those who are VERTICALLY EMPLOYED (one's work aligned on chosen field)

1. Length of time in getting the present job;

1-3months 7-9 months
 4-6 months 10-12 months

2.Tenure of Employment

Permanent Contractual

3.Monthly Income

6-10k 26-30k
 11-15k 31-35k
 16-20k 36-40k
 21-25k 41-45k

2. Satisfaction on the present job.

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

B. For those who are **UNDEREMPLOYED** (one's work is not aligned on the chosen field course of study)

1. Length of time getting the present job

- 1-3 months 7-9 months
 4-6 months 10-12 months

2. Tenure of Employment

- Permanent Contractual

3. Monthly income

- 6-10k 26-30k
 11-15k 31-35k
 16-20k 36-40k
 21-25k 41-45k

4. Satisfaction on the present job

Satisfaction level	Reason
<input type="checkbox"/> Very satisfied	My present job meets 100% of my expectation

- | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Satisfied | My present job meets 85% of my expectation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Fairly Satisfied | My present job meets 75% of my expectation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Not Satisfied | My present job meets 50% of my expectation |

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

1. Length of time getting the present job

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1-3 months | <input type="checkbox"/> 7-9 months |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4-6 months | <input type="checkbox"/> 10-12 months |

2. Monthly income

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6-10k | <input type="checkbox"/> 26-30k |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 11-15k | <input type="checkbox"/> 31-35k |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 16-20k | <input type="checkbox"/> 36-40k |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 21-25k | <input type="checkbox"/> 41-45k |

3. Satisfaction on the present job

- | Satisfaction level | Reason |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Very satisfied | My present job meets 100% of my expectation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Satisfied | My present job meets 85% of my expectation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fairly Satisfied | My present job meets 75% of my expectation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Not Satisfied | My present job meets 50% of my expectation |

D. for those who are UNEMPLOYED (one who does not have work at all)

1. Reasons for unemployment

Still waiting for response from companies applied for

Closure due to pandemic

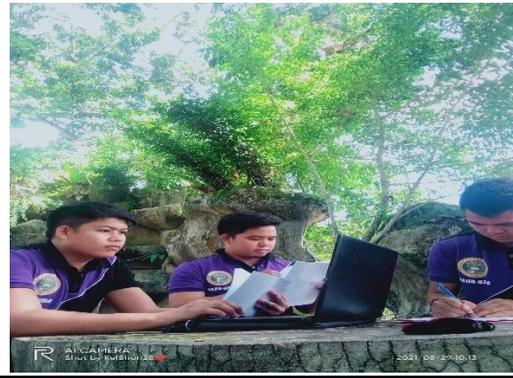
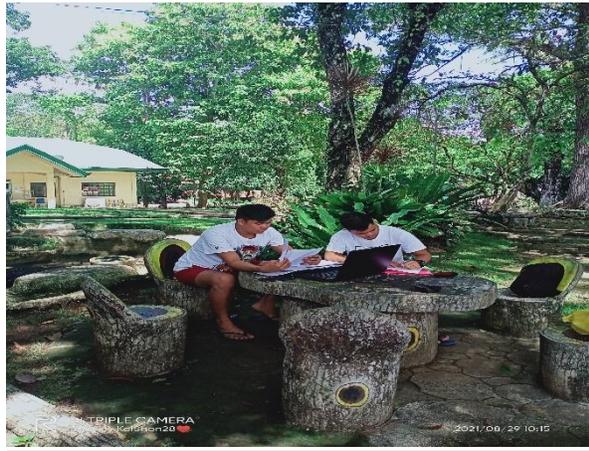
End contract of previous employment

Other please specify: _____

THANK YOU!!!! GOD BLESS!!!!

APPENDIX D

Documentation



RESEARCHER'S BIODATA

PERSONAL DATA

Name : Frederick S. Alboroto
Address : Guadalupe, Carmen, Bohol
Date of Birth : October 23, 1999
Citizenship : Filipino
Civil Status : Single
Parents : Primo G. Alboroto
: Rosemarie S. Alboroto



EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Elementary : Guadalupe Elementary School
Guadalupe, Carmen, Bohol
2011-2012

Secondary : Katipunan National High School
Katipunan, Carmen, Bohol
2017-2018

Tertiary : Bohol Island State University (BISU)
Zamora, Bilar, Bohol
2021
: Bachelor of Science in Industrial Technology
Major in Automotive Technology

Motto : "Do not just dream, Make it happened."

RESEARCHER'S BIODATA

PERSONAL DATA

Nam : Eduard C. Matunhay
 Address : Alegria, Carmen,
 Bohol
 Date of Birth : December 10,1998
 Citizenship : Filipino
 Civil Status : Single
 Parents : Mateo Matunhay
 : Susan Matunhay



EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Elementary : Alegria Elementary School
 Alegria, Carmen, Bohol
 2011-2012

Secondary : Isabel S.J Gujol National High School
 Alegria, Carmen, Bohol
 2017-2018

Tertiary : Bohol Island State University (BISU)
 Zamora, Bilar, Bohol
 2021
 : Bachelor of Science and Industrial Technology
 Major in Automotive Technology

Motto : "Do something today that your future self will
 thank you for."

RESEARCHER'S BIODATA



PERSONAL DATA

Name : Arnold L. Pacatang
 Address : Katipunan, Carmen, Bohol
 Date of Birth : September 20, 1999
 Citizenship : Filipino
 Civil Status : Single
 Parents : Marilou L. Pacatang
 : Nicanor V. Pacatang

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Elementary : Katipunan Elementary School
 Katipunan, Carmen, Bohol
 2011-2012

Secondary : Katipunan National High School
 Katipunan, Carmen, Bohol
 2017-2018

Tertiary : Bohol Island State University (BISU)
 Zamora, Bilar, Bohol
 2021
 : Bachelor of Science in Industrial Technology
 Major in Automotive Technology

Motto : "Nothing last forever, we can change the
 Future.";

RESEARCHER'S BIODATA



PERSONAL DATA

Name : Michael A. Pagaura
 Address : Guadalupe, Carmen, Bohol
 Date of Birth : July 28, 2000
 Citizenship : Filipino
 Civil Status : Single
 Parents : Nemesio L. Pagaura
 : Emma A. Pagaura

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Elementary : Carmen East Central Elementary School
 Poblacion Sur, Carmen, Bohol
 2011-2012

Secondary : Katipunan National High School
 Katipunan Carmen, Bohol
 2017-2018

Tertiary : Bohol Island State University (BISU)
 Zamora, Bilar, Bohol
 2021
 : Bachelor of Science in Industrial Technology
 Major in Automotive Technology

Motto : "Work Hard in Silence, Let Our Success be
 our Noise"

: