Employment Status of the bachelor of Science in Industrial technology (BSIT) Graduates of Guimaras State College

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Abstract

This study assertained the employment status of the bachelor of science in industrial technology (BSIT) graduates of Guimaras State College (GSC) for SY 2003 - 2008. The respondents of the study were the BSIT graduates of GSC from SY 2003 - 2008 majors in Automotive Electricity, Electronics, Machine Shop, Food Trades and Garments as respondents. The study made use of descriptive research design. The researchers prepared questionaire was used in data collection. There were eighty - two (82) actual respondents or 81.19% from total 101 graduates of BSIT of GSC from SY 2003 to 2008. Results showed that more than majority of the BSIT students enrolled in BS Industrial Technology courses were male, young and single graduates are not keen on pursuing futher studies to improve their craft. but those who pursued did it for professional development and job promotion. Majortiy of the graduates of BSIT for the last six years were employed. Having no job opportunities for the graduates ranked first as the reason for being unemployed, followed by health related reasons and did not look for job were reasons for being unemployed, Regular or permanent tenure status in their present job got the highest percentage among the employed graduates, followed by casual and contractual and minimal self - employed and temporary. Salaries and benefits are the first reason of the graduates in accepting the job, changing or staying in the job. The common positions during first jobs of the graduates were rank and file.

Background of the Study

A projection of manpower needs is the basis for many educational plans over the last twenty years and this continues to play an important role in education planning. At the same time, the relationship between education and employment continues to be set with variety of problems. These are expansion of the labor market, the expectations of students and families for employment which a slow growing economy cannot fulfil, the considerable difference in the match of school leavers with employment opportunities as between regions of a country, occupation categories, type of school and others.

Optimal manpower absorption of graduates of tertiary education therefore is the best gauge of efficiency of resource allocation in the educational system. According to PSCPE Report, education of the tertiary level, considered from the investment approach has a positive return if it improves one's employment probability or when the rate of actual absorption of the output of tertiary education in the labor market is high.

The existence of unemployment and misplacement of graduates entering an occupation unrelated to their formal education and the "brain drain" clearly reflect the inability of the Philippine Educational System to meet the manpower needs of the country's economy. For some years now, the increment of manpower supply exceeded the manpower demand. This excess supplyrelative to the demand has put labor in a biased position since it in effect make the graduates take any job available in the market. Labor's rationale becomes "half bread is better thean none, rather than the ability to dictate price owing to one's educational assets".

A most important criterion in measuring economic benefits an individual has accrued in lidfe is employment. In this regard, their entry into job is attributed to the outcome of a complex process of interaction between the characteristics of the individual and those of the society in which they live. As futher cited by pintor Zwaenepoel who points out that Unemployment occurs when a person is available to work and is seeking work but currently without work. The prevalence of unemployment is usually measured using the unemployment rate, which is defiend as the percentage of those in the labor force who are unemployed.

Tracing alumnae and alumni implies tp reinvestigate the rapport between the Alma Mater and her graduates, who are her representatives at a large and are the first growing majority of her academic community. The experiences insight and knowledge embodied in this largest segment of the academic community are a rich source of feedback, as evident from the information presented by these graduates. They help to keep the academe keep abreast with emerging trends and to retain a lead role in the kind of specialization advancement that is required for a human resources development.

This study was conducted to assess the employment status of the graduates after leaving the portals of the school and would establish the importance of Guimaras State College as an institution for higher learning.

The College had produce six (6) batches of BSIT graduates from S.Y 2002-2003, 2003-2004, 2005-2006, 2006-2007 and 2007-2008. These were composed of Bachelor of Science in Industrial Technology (BSIT) majoring in the fields of Automotive, Electricity, Electronics, Machine Shop, Food Trades and Garments.

The College had already conducted a tracer study of its graduates last 2004, tracing those graduates from 1999-2003. But a periodic determination on the employment status of the graduates is necessary so that the school can establish its own data based on whereabouts of the graduates as well asserve as an input to institutions' future planning activities and establish the importance of GSC as an institution for higher learning.

Statement of the Study

The major purpose of this study was to find out the employment status of the bachelor of Science in Industrial Technology (BSIT) Graduates of Guimaras State College for SY 2002-2003 to 2007-2008.

Specifically, the study tried to seek answers to the following questions:

1. What is the profile of the BSIT graduates in terms of age, sex and civil status?

2. What is the educational background of the graduates in terms of:

    a. Year of graduation
    b. Specialization
    c. Trainings / Advance \ Studies

3. What is the employment data of the respondents in terms of:

    a. Whether employed or unemployed
    b. Reasons for being employed/unemployed
    c.Number of jobs acquired prior to present job
    d.Reasons for accepting /changign jobs
    e. Length of stay per job
    f. Posiotion/s in the previous/present job
    g. Salaries and wages
    h. Relevance of Curriculum to their jobs
    i. Suggestions to improve the curriculum

METHODOLOGY

Research Design

Research design is a scheme or plan of action for meeting the objectives of the study. The descriptive method of research was used in this study to determine the employment status of the BSIT Graduates of GSC from S.Y. 2002-2003 up to 2007-2008. Descriptive research is appropriate for studies, which aims to find out what prevail in the present conditions or relationships, held opinions and beliefs, processes and effects and developing trends.

The Respondents

The total respondents of this study were the 101 BSIT graduates of Guimaras State College from SY 2002-2003 to 2007-2008. however, there were few graduates who cannot be located anymore when distribution and retrieval of questionaires were undertaken. Those who cannot be located anymore were not from Guimaras but instead they came from different parts of Iloilo Province and Negros Occidental. Others were not able to return the questionaires, hence the actual respondents totaled only to 82 or 81.19% of the total BSIT graduates for the last five years.

Data Gathering Instrument

The data needed in the study were gathered using a researcher prepared questionnaire. The questionnaire was composed of three (3) parts. Part I includes items on personal information of the respondents such as age, sex and civil status. Part II includes items on the ducational background of the respondents such as the course , specialization and trainings/advance studies. Part III includes items on employment status such as agency where employed, tenurial status, position in the organization, problems met while looking for a job and salaries recieve per month.

Data Gathering Procedure

The questionnaire was distributed to the respondents. The addresses of the graduates were taken from the records of the school. After identification of the respondents, they were grouped per Municipality and Barangay for easy conduct of the study of the study. The questionnaires for the graduates from the farthest barangay of the province were distributed first for easy managementof time during the conduct of the actual study. The conduct of the data gathering of the study was done on September - October 2008. The questionnaires were gathered right away for those who came from Nueva Valencia, Jordan, Sibunag and San Lorenzo.

Statistical Tools Used in the Study:

The data was collected, sorted and tabulated based on the requirement of the study. The data gathered were analyzed by getting the frequency, percentages and rank.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

A. Personal Information of the Respondent

Table 1 presents the profile of the BSIT graduates as to year of graduation from 2003 to 2008, the actual number of graduates per year and the number of respondents traced. Results showed that all the graduates of 2008 traced were 20 or 100%. This was followed by 2004 and 2006 having 83% each, in 2007 only 80% was traced and the lowest was in 2003 with 45% only.

Table 1
Distribution of the BSIT Graduates as to Year of Graduation

Year of Graduation	Actual No. of Graduates	Traced Respondents	Percentage of Respondents
2003	11	5	45.45
2004	24	20	83.33
2005	9	7	77.78
2006	17	14	82.35
2007	20	16	80.00
2008	20	20	100.00
Total	101	82	81.19

Table 2 presents the distribution of graduates as to their field of specialization such as electronic, electricity, automotive, food trades, garments and machine shop. it was found out that out of the six (6) major fields of specialization, electronics and automotive were the highest with 24.4% each, followed by those having specialization in food technology with 17.07%, electricity and machine shop with 14.63% each and garments with 4.87%.

Table 2
Distribution of the BSIT Graduates as to Specialization

Specialization	Frequencies	Percentage	Rank
Electronics	11	24.40	1.5
Electricity	24	14.63	4.5
Automotive	9	24.40	1.5
food Trades	17	17.07	3
Garments	20	4.87	2
Machine Shop	20	14.63	4.5
Total	101	100.0	

The personal profile of the BSIT graduate respondents such as age, sex and civil status were discussed in Table 3. Results revealedthat, out of 82 BSIT graduate respondents, results showed that majority were male (78.05%) while females were in the minority (21.95%)

Also, majority of them were between 21-27 years of age or those who belong to the young group (73.17%), then followed by those aging 28-33 years of age or in the old group (18.29%), while 7 or 8.54% of them did not indicate their age. As to the civil status, it also showed that majority of these respondents were single (74.39%), then married (25.61%) and none were seperated nor a single parent or widow/widower.

Table 3
Personal Profile of the Respondents

Profile	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Age:		
Young(21-27)	60	
Old(28-33)	15	
Did Not Indicate	7	
Subtotal	82	100
Sex:		
Male	64	78.05
Female	18	21.95
Subtotal	82	100
Civil Status:		
Single	61	74.39
Married	21	26.61
Seperated	0	0
Single Parent	0	0
Widow/Widower	0	0
Subtotal	82	100

Table 4 present the graduates who pursued futher studies or training. Rresults revealed that only 25 out of 82 or 30.49% underwent futher studies or training while majority or 57 (69.51%) did not pursue any training or further studies at all

Table 4
Gradautes who Pursued Futher Studies or Training

Particular	Frequency	Percentage(%)
Pursued Futher Studies/Trainings	25	30.49
Did not Pursue Futher Studies/Trainings	57	69.51
Total	82	100.00

Table 4a presents the list of trainings attended by the graduates. Results revealed that 36.0% who attended the In Plant Training conducted Foremost Milling Corporation, Kongkee Restaurant, Dondon Bakeshop, Carlos Bakeshop, Monterey Bloc Resort, Coke Corporation, Dainty Restaurant, Nissan, Robinson and one in Manila.

Table 4 a
List of Trainings Attended

Title of the Training	F	(%)	Institutions Conducting the Training
1. Qty management Training	1	4.0	ISO
2. Master Electrician	3	12.0	TESDA
3. Marine Basic Course and Computer Operation Course	1	4.0	Marine Corps Training Center
4. In plant Training	9	36.0	Foremost/Kongkee Restaurant/ DonDon Bakeshop/Manila/Carlos Bakeshop/Monterey Block Resort/ Robinsons/Coke Corporation/Molo/ Dainty House Restaurant/Nissan
5. IELTS	1	4.0	TESDA
6. Military (PA/AFP/PCG/PPSC)	6	24.0	Manila
7. Construction	1	4.0	Gurrea Co.
8. BSME	1	4.0	St. Pete's College, CDO
9. BSIT ELTY	1	4.0	GSC
10. DLC Eng'g Service	1	4.0	Amigo Terrace Hotel
Total	25	100	

There were 6 or 24.0% who attended the military training in Philippine Army and Philippine Coast Guard (PA/AFP/PCG/PPSC) in Manila, there were 3 or 12.0% who attended training for Master Electrician from TESDA, while the rests attended Quality Management Training from ISO, Marine Basic Course and Computer Operation Course from Marine Corps Training Center, IELTS from TESDA, Construction from Gurrea Company, BSME from St. Peter's College, and DLC Eng'g Service from Amigo Terrace Hotel with 4.0% each, respectively.

Table 4b presents the reasons for advance studies of the BSIT graduate respondents. Result showed that out of 25 respondents who pursued further training/ schooling, 18 or 72% was for professional development and only 7 or 28% who stated that the reason for their advance studies was for job promotion.

Table 4b
Reasons for Advance Studies

Reasons	Frequency	Percentage
For Promotion	7	8.54
For professional Development	24	29.57
Did not Indicate	51	62.19
Total	82	100

C. Employment Status of the Respondent

Data on the employment status of the BSIT graduaterespondents such as those relating to employment status per year,agency where employed, tenurial status, position in the organization, problems met while looking for a job, list of problemsencountered in present and salaries received per month were presented and described using frequency counts and percentage.

Table 5 presents the employment status of BSIT graduaterespondents per year of graduation. Results revealed that majority(80%) of graduates in 2003 were employed or 4 out of 5 respondents, followed by graduates of 2004 with 15 or 75%, then in2007 having 11 or 68.75%, while graduates of 2005 and 2006 having 8 or 57.14%, respectively, and 10 or 50% in 2008.

On the other hand, unemployment showed that highest wasin 2005 with 3 or 42.86%, followed by graduates of 2008 with 8 or40%, then 2008 with 5 or 35.71%, only few in 2004 and 2007 with 5and 4 or 25%,respectively, and the lowest was in 2004 having only1 or 20%.

However, there weree also who had never been employed as showed in 2008 with 2 or 10%, and 1 years for 2006 and 2007, or 7.14% and 6.25%, respectively.

Table 5
Employment Status Per Year

Employment Status	Frequency	Percentage (%)
2003:		
Employed	4	80.0
Unemployed	1	20.0
Never Employed	0	0
Sub total	5	100
2004:		
Employed	15	75
Unemployed	5	25
Never Employed	0	0
Sub total	20	100
2005:		
Employed	4	57.14
Unemployed	3	42.86
Never Employed	0	0
Sub total	7	100
2006:		
Employed	8	57.14
Unemployed	5	35.71
Never Employed	1	7.14
Sub total	14	100
2007:		
Employed	11	68.75
Unemployed	4	25.00
Never Employed	1	6.25
Sub total	16	100
2008:		
Employed	10	50
Unemployed	8	40
Never Employed	2	10
Sub total	20	100

Table 5a B presents the summary of employment status of the BSIT graduate. It shows that majority or 63.41% of the graduateswere employed at the time when the data were gathered and 26 or31.71% were unemployed and 5 or 4.87% were never employed.

Table 5a
Summary Table of Employmem Status

Status of Employment	Frequency	Percentage
Employed	52	63.41
Unemployed	26	31.71
Never Employed	4	4.87
Total	82	100

Table 6 shows the reasons of BSIT graduate for being unemployed. Responses made were done by means of multiple responses.

The BSIT graduates' respondents for being unemployed were "there is no job opportunity" with 9 or 27.27% (rank 1) followed by "due to health related reasons" and had opted "not look for job" with 6 or 18.18% (rank 2.5), respectively. The reason was for "advance or futher study" got 5 responses or 15.15% (rank 4); "lack of work experience" with 4 responses or 12.12% (rank 5) and "family concern and decided not to find a job" with 3 responses or 9.09% (rank 6).

Table 6
Reasons for Being Unemployed Multiple Responses

Reasons for Being Unemployed	Frequency	Percentage (%)	Rank
1. Advance futher study	5	15.15	4
2. Family Concern and Decided not to find a job	3	9.09	6
3. Health Related Reasons	6	18.18	2.5
4. Lack of Work Experiences	4	12.12	5
5. No job Opportunity	9	27.27	1
6. Did not look for job	6	18.18	2.5
Total	33	100	

Table 7 shows the present tenurial status of the employed BSIT graduate. Results revealed that 17 or 32.69% were regular employees, 12 or 23.08% each were casual and contractual, 7 or 14.46% were self - employed and 4 or 7.69% were on temporary basis.

Table 7
Present Employment Status

Employment Status	Frequency	Percentage (%)	Rank
1. Regular or Permanent	17	32.69	1
2. Temporary	4	7.69	5
3. Casual	12	23.08	2.5
4. Contractual	12	23.08	2.5
5. Self-employed	7	13.46	4
Total	52	100	

When respondents were asked of the reasons for accepting jobs, multiple responses were-gathered as shown in table 8, Out of 99 multiple responses of the BSIT graduate respondents,a little more than half gave their reasons and the highest was because of salaries and benefits (27.27%) followed by related to special skills (11.11%); career challenges (9.09%), proximity to residence (5.05%) and other reasons (1.01%). However just a little less than half (46.46%) did not indicate any reason.

Table 8
Reasons for Accepting Jobs (Multiple Responses)

Reasons	Frequency	Percentage (%)	Rank
1. Salaries and Benefits	27	27.27	2
2. Career Challenges	9	9.09	4
3. Related to Special Skills	11	11.11	3
4. Proximity to Residence	5	5.05	5
5. Other Reasons	1	1.1	6
6. Did not indicate	46	46.46	1
Total	99	100	

When respondents were also asked about their reasons for changing jobs multiple responses were gathered as shown in table 8a. Out of 110 multiple responses of the BSIT graduate respondents it showed that a little bit more than half gave their reasons with salaries and benefits (23.64%) and carrer challenges, (21.82%) being the top two reasons, then related to special skills (4.55)%, and proximity to residence and other reasons, 2.73% respectively. However, 44.55% did not indicate any reason. Again. When these respondents were asked about the reasons for staying on the first job, multiple responses were also gathered as shown in Table 8b below.

Table 8a
Reasons for Changing Jobs (Multiple Responses)

Reasons	Frequency	Percentage (%)	Rank
1. Salaries and Benefits	26	23.64	2
2. Career Challenges	24	21.82	3
3. Related to Special Skills	5	4.55	4
4. Proximity to Residence	3	2.73	5.5
5. Other Reasons	3	2.73	5.5
6. Did not indicate	49	44.55	1
Total	110	100	

As shown in table 8b, majority (77.78%) of the respondents gave reasons for staying on the first job and only few (22.22%) did for staying on the first job not indicate any reason. Major reasonsfits (30.56%), career challenges (13.89%), were salaries and benefitsfamily influence (13.19%) and related to special skills (12.50%).Other reasons included peer influence (2.78%), related to course or program of study (2.08%), and proximity to residence (1.39%).

Table 8b
Reasons for Staying on the First Job (Multiple Responses)

Reasons	Frequency	Percentage (%)	Rank
1. Salaries and Benefits	44	30.56	1
2. Career Challenges	20	13.89	3
3. Related to Special Skills	18	12.50	5
4. Related to Course or Program of study	3	2.08	7
5. Proximity to Residence	2	1.39	8
6. Peer Influence	4	2.78	6
7. Family Influence	19	13.19	4
8. Did not indicate	32	22.22	2
Total	144	100	

Table 9 presents the length of time stayed by the BSIT graduate respondents in each job. It was revealed that the length of time stayed per job by employed respondents were from 1 to 6 months (34.62%) and from 1 year to less than 2 years (32.69%). Others were from 2 years to less than 3 years (9.62%), 3 years to less than 4 years and more than 5 years (7.69%) respectively, and less than a month (1.92%). Only 1 (1.92%) did not respond.

Table 9
Length of Stay Per Job

Length of Time of Staying on the job	Frequency	Percentage (%)	Rank
1. Less than a month	1	1.92	7.5
2. 1 to 6 months	18	34.62	1
3. 7 to 11 months	2	3.85	6
4. 1 year to less than 2 years	17	32.69	2
5. 2 years to less than 3 years	5	9.62	3
6. 3 years to less than 4 years	4	7.69	4.5
7. More than 5 years	4	7.69	4.5
8. Did not respond	1	1.92	7.5
Total	52	100	

presented in table 10 are the reasons on how did the BSIT graduate respondents find the-or first job. Result showed that above majority (80.49%) of them had answered different reasons and the highest percentage (35.37%) was recommended by someone, then as walk-in applicant (24.39%) and information from friends (13.41%). Among the lowest were other reasons (3.66%) and response to an advertisement and family business (1.22%). respectively. While only few (19.51%) did not indicate any reason.

Table 10
How Did You Find Your First Job

Reasons	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Response to an advertisement	1	1.22
As walk-in applicant	20	24.39
Recommended by someone	29	35.37
Information from friends	11	13.41
Arrangement by school Job Placement Officer	1	1.22
Family Business	1	1.22
Job Fair or Public Employment Service Officer (PESO)		
Others	3	3.66
Did not indicate	16	19.51
Total	82	100

With regard to their positions in their jobs, multiple responses were gathered as shown in table 11.

It showed that out of 62 responses, majority (67.74%) of their first jobs were rank in file or clerical positions, 13 or 20.97% were professional/technical/ supervisor and only 1 (1.61%) in the managerial/executive position. While the other 6 (9.68%) were self-employed.

Table 11
Position in First Jobs (Multiple Responses)

Position	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Rank or Clerical	42	67.74
Professional/Technical/Supervisory	13	20.97
Managerial/Executive	1	1.61
Self-Employed	6	9.68
Total	62	100

Responses of these employed respondents when asked of their position in the current job are presented in the following table. Table 12 showed that almost half (48.98%) were in the rank of clerical position (21.15%), while there were 5 (9.62%) self-employed. However, there were 11 (21.15%) who did not indicate their current position.

Table 12
Position in Current Job

Position	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Rank or Clerical	25	48.08
Professional/Technical/Supervisory	11	21.15
Managerial/Executive	0	0
Self-Employed	5	9.62
Did not indicate	11	21.15
Total	52	100

Table 12a presents the range of salary and wages of these BSIT graduates respondents.

As shown, the highest salary bracket received of respondents was below Php5, 000.00 (36.59%, followed by Php5,000.00 to less than Php10,000.00 (31.71%). Very few (7.32%) were within the Php10,000.00 to Php15,000.00 salary bracket. Only two were within the Php15,000.00 to Php20,000.00, (1.22% respectively). While there were also 18 (21.95%) who did not indicate their salary bracket recieved in their jobs.

Table 12a
Salaries and Wages

salary Bracket	Frequency	Percentage (%)	Rank
Below 5,000	30	36.59	1
P 5,000.00 to less than P 10,000.00	26	31.71	2
P10,000.00 to less than P15,000.00	6	7.32	4
P15,000.00 to less than P20,000.00	1	1.22	5.5
P20,000.00 to less than P25,000.00	1	1.22	5.5
Did not indicate	18	21.95	3
total	82	100	

Table 13 presents the relevance of the curriculum in the first job of the BSIT graduate respondents as perceived by thegraduates Results showed that only 23 (28.05%) of them answered yes that the curriculum was releveant to their first job, while 21 (25.61%) asnwered no. Nearly fifty percent (46.34%) did not indicate any response.

Table 13
Relevance of Curriculum in the First Job

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	23	28.05
No	21	25.61
Did not indicate	38	46.34
Total	82	100

Table 14 shows the useful competencies in the first job that were learned in College. results revealed that out of 174 responses on the competencies of the BSIT graduate respondents, technical skills was the highest (22.99%), followed by human relation skills (16.67%, then communication skills (16.09%), and entrepreneurial skills (12.64%). Other competencies were information technology skills (9.20%), critical thinking skills (4.60%) and problem solving skills (3.45%). However, there were few (14.37%) who did not respond.

Table 14 b
Useful Competencies in the First Job that were Learned in College (Multiple Responses)

Competencies	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Communication Skills	28	16.09
Human Relation Skills	29	16.67
Entrepreneurial SKills	22	12.64
Information Technology Skills	16	9.20
Problem Solving Skills	6	3.45
Critical Thinking Skills	8	4.60
Technical Skills	40	22.99
Did not respond	25	14.37
Total	174	100

Table 15 presents the suggestio9ns of the BSIT graduate respondents on how to improve the school course curriculum.

Result of which showed that when respondents were solicited of their suggestion on how to improve the school course curriculum almost all (92.68%) did not indicate any suggestion, however, the other five respondents suggested the following; a) as a BSIT student we must have knowledge about ISO> Mostly all companies are ISO certified; b) improve some curriculum so that our school will not be behind with other schools; c) the teacher of the major subjects of the BSIT must focus not only on theories but also in actual situation; d) improve the facilities; and e) improve teaching and demonstrating ability, need more study on how to read or understand electrical plan and know how to make electrcial lay-out and need to know well about the names of electical materials.

Table 15
Suggestions to Improve the Course Curriculum

Suggestions	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1. As a BSIT student we must have knowledge about ISO. Mostly all companies are ISO certified	1	1.22
2. Improve some curriculum so that our school will not be behind with other schools.	1	1.22
3. The teacher of the major subjects of the BSIT must focus not only on theories but also in actual situation.	1	1.22
4. Improve the facilities.	1	1.22
5. Improve teaching and demonstrating ability.	1	1.22
6. Need more study on how to read or understand electrical plan; know how to make electrical lay out; and need to know well about the names of electrical materials.	1	1.22
Did not indicate	76	92.68
total	82	100

Summary

This study ascertained the employment status of the Bachelor of Science in Industrial technology (BSIT) graduates of Guimaras State College (GSC) for SY 2003-2008.

This was conducted with the BSIT graduates of GSC from SY 2003 - 2008 majors in Automotive, Electricity, Electronics, Machine Shop, Food Trades and Garments as respondents. Specifically, the study tried to seek answers to the following questions:

1. What is the profile of the BSIT graduates in terms of age, sex and civil status?

2. What is the educational background of the graduates in terms of:

a. Year of graduation
b. Specialization
c. trainings/Advanced Studies

3. What is the employment data of the respondents interm of:

a. Whether employed or unemployed
b. Reasons for being employed/unemployed
c. Number of jobs acquired prior to present job
d. Reasons for accepting/changing jobs
e. length of stay per job
f. Position/s in the previous/present job
g. Salaries and wages
h. Relevance of curriculum to their jobs
i. Suggestions to improve the curriculum

The study made use of descriptive research design. The researchers' prepared questionnaire was used in data collection. There were eighty — two (82) actual respondents or 81.19% from the total 101 graduates of BSIT of GSC from SY 2003 to 2008. The respondents were grouped by barangays per municipality for easy conduct of the study.

The data were encoded and computer processed with the aid of Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) and was analyzed using frequency count, percentages and rank as statistical tools.

Findings

The findings were as follows:
1. Majority of the BSIT graduate respondents were males (78.05%) and young between 21 to 27 years of age (73.17%) and, majority of them were still single (74.39%).

2. All or 100% of the graduates of 2008 were traced while the rest were not and the lowest was in 2003 with 45.45% only. In terms of number of graduates traced beased on specialization the electricity and electronic graduates both got 24.40% for the total of 82 respondents while the least was those in garments with only 4.87%.

3. In terms of the personal profile, more than majority of the respondents were males (78.05%), more than majority also have an ages ranging form 21-27 years old and more than majority as well were still single.

4.In terms of futher studies or training, only 25 or 30.49% out of 82 respondents pursued further studies or trainings with in - plant training as the highest (36%) out of 25, 24% pursued training on military training, 12% pursued futher training with TESDA the rest did training on Quality Management Training (ISO), marine Basic Course and Computer Operation Course, IELTS, Construction, Marine Engineering, Electricity and Engineering Services with 4.0% each, More than majority of those who pursued futher studies (76.72%) have indicated that they did it for professional development and only 28% said that they did it for job promotion.

5. it was found out that out of 82 graduaqte traced, 52 or 63.41% were employed, 26 or 31.71% were unemployed and 4 or 4.87% were never employed. Of these graduates of 2003 got the highest employment rate of 80%, followed by 2004 (75.0%), 2007 with 68.75%, 2005 and 2006 with 57.14% each and in 2008 with the least (50%).

6. When asked as to the reasons for being unemployed, "no job opportunity" ranked first with 27.27%, followed by "health related reasons" and "did not look for a job" with 18.18% each. "Family concern and decided not to find a job" got 9.09% or ranked last.

7. As to the present employment tenure, regular or permanent status ranked first with 32.69%, followed by casual and contractual with 23.08% each. being self - employed and temporary got 13.46% and 7.69% each (rank 4 and 5), respectively.

8. As to reasons for accepting the job, the obvious reason of salaries and benefits (27.27%) ranked first and 46.46% who did not indicate. This was followed by related to special skills with 11.11% or rank 3, career challenges with 9.07% or rank 4 and proximity to residence got 5.05% or rank 5.

9. When the respondents were asked about reasons for changing jobs, 23.64% respondents said reason for salaries and benefits (rank 2) others were for career challenges 21.82% (rank 3). but still 44.55 (rank 1) did not indicate any reason.

10.On the reasons for staying in the job, salaries and benefits still ranked first, followed by those who did not indicate, career challenges (ranked 3rd), family influence ranked 4th, related to special skills ranked 5th, peer influence ranked 6th, related to course or program of study ranked 7th and proximity to residence ranked 8th.

11. Results also revealed that 1-6 months ranked first on the lengths of stay per job of the respondents, followed by 1 year to less than 2 years which ranked 2nd, 2 to 3 years ranked 3rd and less than a month did not respond ranked 8th.

12. On the reasons on how they find their first jobs, "recommended by someone" ranked first, "walk - in applicant" ranked second, "information from friends" ranked 4th and did not respond ranked 3rd

13. With regards to positions on the first job, rank and file or clerical ranked first, technical and supervisory ranked second and self - employed ranked 3rd. With regards to the present jobs, rank and file still ranked first, followed by technical/ supervisory and did not respond both ranked 2.5 and self - employed ranked 4th.

14. As to salaries and wages 36.59% of the respondent have salary below P5,000.00 (rank 1), followed by 5,000 - 10,000.00 with 31.71% (rank 2) and 10,000.00 to less than 15,000.00 were 7.32% (rank 4).

15. When the respondents. were asked if the curriculum they have taken were relevant to their first job, 23 or 28.05% answered yes and 21 or 25.61% said no. There were 38 or 46.34% who did not indicate any answer.

16. When the respondents were asked if what useful competencies learned in college proved to be useful in their first job, technical skills with 40 responses or 22.99% (rank 1), followed by human relation skills with 29 responded or 16.67% (rank 2), and communication skills with 28 responses or 16.09% (rank 3). The competency with least response was problem solving skills with 6 responses or 3.45% (rank 8).

17. When the respondents were asked about their suggestions in how to improve the curriculum of GSC, only 6 responded such as: a) as a BSIT student we must have knowledge about ISO. Mostly all companies are ISO certified; b) improve some curriculum so that our school will not be behind with other scholls; c) the teacher of the major subjects of the BSIT must focus not only on theories but also in actual situation; d) improve the facilities; e) improve teaching and demonstrating ability; and f) need more study on how to read or understand electrical plan; know how to make electrical lay out; and need to know well about the names of electrical materials.

Conclusions

Based on the results of the study, the following conclusions were made:

1. That the traceability of the graduates is dependent upon the year of graduation which is the longer they have graduated, the chance of tracing them all is nil.

2. .That more than majority of the BSIT students enrolled in BS Industrial Technology courses were male, young and single.

3. That graduates are not keen on pursuing further studies to improve their craft. But those who pursued did it for professional development and job promotion.

4. That majority of the graduates of BSIT for the last six years were employed.

5. that having no job opportunities for the graduates ranked first as the reason for being unemployed, followed by health related reasons and did not look for job were reasons for being unemployed.

6. That regular or permanent tenure status in their present job got the highest percentage among the meployed graduates, followed by casual and contractual and a minimal self - employed and temporary.

7. That salaries and benefits are the first reason of the graduates in accepting the job, changing or staying in the job.

8. That the graduates stayed less in their jobs as indicate by 1 - 6 months length of stay as rank one.

9. That the recommendation from someone , walk - in applicant and information from friends was among the reasons of the graduates for landing a job.

10. That the common positions during the first jobs of the graduates were rank and file.

11. That the salaries and wages of the graduates were still below the subsistence income as declared by NEDA.

12. That majority of the respondents did not respond when ranked whether the curriculum is relevant to their first job.

13. That the graduates felt that the competencies on technical skills. human relation and communication skills were among the useful competencies that helped them find their job.

14. That among the suggestions of the graduates to be improved/added in the BSIT curriculum was, knowledge on ISO, improve the curriculum, teachers must focus more in actual demonstration, improve facilities and more knowledge on reading/understanding electrical plan and making electrical lay - out and know well the names of electrical materials.

Recommendations

Based on the conclusions made, the following recommendations were advanced:

1. The researchers conducting tracer study of the graduates of BS in Industrial Technology must focus more their efforts in tracing the earlier graduates because they might have higher employment rate or percentage than the later graduates.

2. That the management of the school of industrial Technology must encourage more female students to enroll in female dominated technical courses such as food and garments technology. This could be done during career guidance before the end of academic calendar by informing the 4th year graduating high school students the benefits they can derive form technical courses like these.

3. During the stay of the students in the college, the BSIT faculty should inject upon them the importance of pursuing further studies and trainings after completion of their degrees to hone the skills and knowldege they have acquired during their stay in school.

4. That during the conduct of occupational skills orientation to graduating students it should be stressed to them the essence of getting a job or if not to pursue entrepreneurial activities for self - employment if job opportunities are not available.

5. Those graduates employed as contractual or casual should work hard and strive to be elevated to permanent status so that their income and privileges will be improved.

6. Graduates should be selective of getting a job and if possible theyshould avoid those jobs which hire workers on a contractual basis for a period of less than a year. This will be very strenuous to them as well as they cannot give their best performance in the job because of the very short tenure.

7. .That Guimaras State College should create an office for monitoring and job placement for the graduates so that they can have an avenue of finding available jobs aside from there commendations and information coming from friends.

8. That a copy of this report be submitted to proper authorities such as DOLE and related agencies to make them aware of the predicaments of the graduates though we know that these agencies are already aware of these situation with regard to low salaries received by the employed graduates.

9. That the School of Industrial Technology should look into the suggestions made by some graduates so that they can incorporate in their curriculum or lessons the suggestions made. Likewise, they should give focus on the skills and competencies learned in school which the graduates found useful in their search for jobs and in the actual performance of jobs assigned to them.

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