



EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF CRIMINOLOGY GRADUATES (2011-2013) OF GUIMARAS STATE COLLEGE

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ABSTRACT Most Universities and Colleges find it to be essential to trace back the roots and the present condition of their old graduates because of many important reasons most basically for the benefits and the prestige of the Universities and Colleges that they have produced quality graduates. They can also trace their graduates if they have been providing economic benefits in the society through employment or business activities and another social impact, the success of their graduates can reflect the quality education that they have provided. This study was conducted to determine the employment status of Criminology graduates (2011-2013) of Guimaras State College. Specifically, this study would like to determine the respondents' personal profile, educational profile and employment data of the respondents. The instrument used in the study was the standardized one formulated by the Commission on Higher education in doing tracer studies for the higher education institution. Results of the study showed that the majority of the graduates were male and single. They came from the family with a big household size and with an annual family income of less than 50,000.00. Most of the graduates did not take further studies. They find somewhat extreme in terms of the knowledge and skills they have acquired from their course. Majority of the respondents were already employed and most of them are on a contractual basis. Most of them are still looking for another job and their reason is to get a higher salary.

INTRODUCTION

Background of the Study

Most Universities and Colleges find it to be essential to trace back the roots and the present condition of their old graduates because of many important reasons most basically for the benefits and the prestige of the Universities and Colleges that they have produced quality graduates. They can also trace their graduates if they have been providing economic benefits in the society through employment or business activities and other social impacts, the success of their graduates can reflect the quality education that they have provided. Most importantly, they want to find out if the actual standard that they have used in their curriculum needs an update or changes in their subject. They also need to adjust the learning curves, values formation and other curriculum updates in their universities that are actually needed by the economy so their new graduates could stand a chance in the present job market.

In addition, as provided in Section 23. of Republic Act No. 6506 otherwise known as an act creating the board of examiners in the Philippines and known as Criminology Law in the Philippines which took effect July 1, 1972. Criminology employment may deem any of the following capacities: as professor, instructor, teacher in criminology in any university or college and duly recognized by the government to teach any of the following subjects: Law Enforcement Administration; Criminalistics; Correctional Administration; Criminal Sociology and other Allied Subjects; Other technical and specialized subjects in criminology curriculum provided by the Department of Education; as law enforcement administrator, executive, adviser consultant or agent in any government or private agency; as technician in dactyloscopy, ballistics, questioned document, police photography, lie detection, forensic chemistry and other scientific aspect of crime detection; as correctional administrator, executive supervisor, worker or officer in any correction and penal institution; as counselor, expert adviser, researcher in any government or private agency.

During the 34th board of trustees meeting of the Guimaras State College held at the Holiday Plaza Hotel, F Ramos St., Cebu City on March 9, 2007. Resolution no. 10-2007 resolve as it is hereby resolved, that after full deliberation on the matter, the board approved the proposal to offer the Bachelor of Science in Criminology by June 2007. Through the motion of Hon. Martir, seconded and unanimously carried; and this resolution was adopted by the board of trustees.

On June 9, 2010 CHEDRO 6 Memorandum no. 71 series of 2010 stated that in accordance with the pertinent provisions of Republic Act (R.A) no. 7722, otherwise known as the "Higher Education Act of 1994", this office reiterates the attached CHED-PRC circular no. 01. Series of 2010 requiring SUC's and LUC's to secure government security from the Commission on Higher Education to operate board programs. In addition, on May 14, 2010 CHED-PRC circular no. 01 series of 2010 to all heads of State Universities and Colleges and Local Colleges and universities also states that pursuant to sec. 3 of Republic Act no. 7722, otherwise known as the "Higher Education Act of 1994" CMO no. 30, series of 2009 entitled Applicability of the Manual Regulations for Private Higher Education [MORPHE] of 2008 to State Universities and Colleges [SUC] and Local Colleges and universities [LCU], DILG circular no. 2009-67, Republic Act no. 8981, otherwise known as the PRC Modernization Act of 2000" the CHED and the PRC hereby jointly declare



that all SUC's and LCU's shall secure an authority from the CHED to operate board programs particularly nursing, accountancy, engineering, education and such other programs as provided in the attached list.

A joint CHED, PRC, DILG (in case of LGU's) team will be dispatched to conduct an evaluation of SUC's/LCU's board programs offering to determine the compliance with the CHED policies standards and guidelines governing the operation of these programs.

A criminology degree provides students with coursework in public policy, criminology and an introduction to law. Some individuals choose to pursue employment in business and non-profit organizations. Other criminology job options include self-employment or obtaining a position in a government agency.

The following are the prepared job that you could land if you are a graduate of criminology course:

Police officer; Criminologist or crime sociologist law enforcement administrator; Forensic experts such as photography, dactyloscopy, ballistics, polygraphy, questioned document examination; Correctional administrator and Intelligence Officer.

Job opportunities are, to large extent a function of organizational structures. For criminology graduates, opportunities lean towards organizations which are linked to the criminal justice system. This system is a network of interdependent organizations which despite the requirement for correction facilities, maintains an underlying emphasis on the prevention of crime rather than its punishment.

In addition, as provided in Section 23 of Republic Act No. 6506 otherwise known as an act creating the board of examiners in the Philippines which took effect on July 01, 1972. Criminology employment may deem any of the following capacities: as professor, instructor, teacher in Criminology in any university or college and duly recognized by the government to teach any of the following subjects: Law Enforcement Administration; Criminalistics; Correctional Administration; Criminal Sociology and other Allied Subjects; Other technical and specialized subjects in criminology curriculum provided by the Department of Education; as law enforcement administrator, executive, adviser consultant or agent and government or private agency; as technician in dactyloscopy, ballistics, questioned document, police photography, lie detection, forensic chemistry and other scientific aspect of crime detection; as correctional administrator, executive supervisor, worker or officer in any correction and penal institution; as counselor, expert adviser, researcher in any government or private agency.

This study will be conducted to know and determine the Employment Status of Criminology Graduates of Guimaras State College whether those graduates produced at this college were able to land a job or not, commensurate of what they studied upon during their stay in the college during the Academic Year 2011-2013.

Statement of the Problem

This study will determine the employment status of Criminology Graduates of Guimaras State College from Academic Year 2011-2013.

Specifically, this study sought to answer the following questions:

1. What is the profile of the Criminology graduates?
 - a. Sex
 - b. Civil status
 - c. Province of Origin
 - d. Average annual income
 - e. Household size
2. What is the educational profile of the graduates in terms of?
 - a. Highest educational attainment
 - b. Knowledge and skills acquired from the course/degree program
 - c. Further Studies
3. What is the employment data of the respondents in terms of?
 - a. No. of graduates who were employed/unemployed
 - b. Present Employment Status
 - c. Looking for another job
 - d. Reason for looking for another job



METHODOLOGY

The descriptive method of research was used in this study to determine the employment status of the graduates of Criminology from AY 2011- 2013. The study was conducted in the province of Guimaras. The respondents of the study are composed of the Criminology graduates of Guimaras State College from Academic Year 2011-2013. The lists of the respondents with corresponding addresses were taken from the record of the Registrar's Office after a letter request was approved by the Vice President for Academic Affairs. The data needed in the study were gathered using the Standardized Instrument of the Commission on Higher Education (CHED). Accordingly, information that responded to the objectives of the study was considered as input in the data analysis. In the process of collecting the data, student enumerator's were hired last summer 2014. They underwent orientation prior to actual data gathering. The said standardized instrument was being distributed to each of the respondents. The gathered data were analyzed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) program. Interpretation of results was done using frequency, percentages, and rank.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Profile of the Respondents

Based on the data above, the result showed that out of the 180 respondents, 133 were male, 45 were female and 1 did not indicate. This simply shows that Criminology is dominated by male rather than female. In terms of civil status, most of the respondents are single which represents 152 or 84.4% while only 26 or 14.4% are married, only 1 is separated and did not indicate which represents 1 or .6% respectively.

Table 1. Profile of the Respondents

Categories	f	%
Sex		
Male	133	73.9
Female	45	25
Did not indicate	1	.6
Total	180	100
Civil Status		
Single	152	84.4
Married	26	14.4
Separated	1	.6
Did not indicate	1	.6
Total	180	100

Province of Origin

Majority of the graduates are coming from the island of Guimaras as reflected in the data which represents 171 or 95% and only 1 or .6% came from the province of Antique, Coronadal, Passi City. There were 4 or 2.2% from the province of Iloilo and 2 or 1.1% did not indicate. The result showed that respondents preferred to enroll BS Criminology here in Guimaras rather than other State Colleges and Universities or even private schools.

Table 2. Province of Origin

Location	f	%
Antique	1	0.6
Coronadal	1	0.6
Guimaras	171	95
Iloilo	4	2.2
Maguindanao	1	0.6
Passi City	1	0.6
Did not indicate	2	1.1
Total	180	100



Average Annual Income

In terms of annual family income, most of the respondents have a less than 50,000 annual income or 46.7% of the total respondents; 10,001-100,000 it comprises 33.9%; more than 250,000 only 6.7%, 100,001-150,000 it is 5% of the total respondents while for the annual income of 150,001-200,000 and 200,001-250,000.00 got the same percentage of 3.3% of the total respondents and only 1.1% did not indicate their annual family income. This simply shows that most of the students who took up BS Criminology belongs to the low-income family yet they were able to finish their degree.

Table 3. Average Annual Income

Categories	f	%
Average Annual Family Income		
Less than 50,000	84	46.7
50,001-100,000	61	33.9
100,001-150,000	9	5.0
150,001-200,000	6	3.3
200,001-250,000	6	3.3
More than 250,000	12	6.7
Did not indicate	2	1.1
Total	180	100

Household Size

For the category of household size, majority of the respondents have more than 5 family members which constitute 33.9% of the respondents followed by only 3 household size or 22.8%, then 5 members which are 22.2%, then 4 family members or 14.4%, next is 2 household size which is 6.1% and only 1 for only 1 household size of .6% of the total respondents. The data simply shows that most of the respondents have a big family size.

Table 4. Household Size

Categories	f	%
Household Size		
1	1	.6
2	11	6.1
3	41	22.8
4	26	14.4
5	40	22.2
More than 5	61	33.9
Total	180	100

Highest Educational Attainment

In terms of Highest Educational Attainment 94.4% of the respondents graduated a Baccalaureate (four-year degree course) followed by a graduate of diploma or certificate which represents 3.3%, then 1.1% for an associate degree (two-year degree, only one graduated a master's degree and only 1 did not indicate.

Table 5. Highest Educational Attainment

Categories	f	%
Household Size		
1	1	.6
2	11	6.1
3	41	22.8
4	26	14.4
5	40	22.2
More than 5	61	33.9
Total	180	100



Knowledge and skills Acquired from the course/degree program

The result showed that in terms of Knowledge/skills acquire from course/degree program the overall mean is 2.61 of somewhat extreme. The category of proficiency in written Filipino, proficiency in spoken Filipino, analytical skills, team work/ working with others in a group, and exposure to general knowledge and current issues got the mean of 2.42, 2.45, 2.59, 2.47 and 2.49 respectively which are all interpreted as very extreme. This implies that graduates of Criminology are proficient in written and spoken Filipino, they are trained in terms of analytical thinking, to work as a team and exposure to general knowledge and current issues. These are all essential in the exercise of their profession.

Meanwhile, Proficiency in written English, IT Skills, proficiency in written and spoken English, interpersonal communication skills, creative and critical thinking skill, and problem-solving skills got the mean of 2.65, 3.08, 2.68, 2.71, 2.42, 2.61, 2.61, and 2.62 which are all interpreted as somewhat extreme.

Table 6. Knowledge and Skills acquired from the course/degree program

Categories	Mean	SD	Interpretation
a. Specialized knowledge in the course	2.65	0.674	SE
b. Specialized knowledge in ICT	3.08	0.873	SE
c. Speaking and writing and skills	2.68	0.666	SE
d. Proficiency in written English	2.71	1.010	SE
e. Proficiency in spoken English	2.42	0.740	VE
f. Proficiency in written Filipino	2.45	0.683	VE
g. Proficiency in spoken Filipino	2.61	0.831	SE
h. Interpersonal communication skills	2.61	0.768	SE
i. Creative and critical thinking skills	2.59	0.717	VE
j. Analytical skills	2.62	0.698	SE
k. Problem solving skills	2.47	0.775	VE
l. Team work/working with others in a group	2.49	0.811	VE
Total	2.61	0.616	SE

Scale: - 1.00 – 1.79 – (Extremely), 1.80 – 2.59 (Very Extreme), 2.60 – 3.39 (somewhat extreme), 3.40-4.19 (not very extreme), 4.20-5.00 (not at all extreme)

Enroll for Further Studies

In terms of pursuing further studies, only 3 out of the 180 respondents enrolled for further studies after earning their baccalaureate degree which is only 1.7% of the total respondents. Out of the 180 respondents 173 of 96.1% did not enroll for further studies and 4 or 2.2% did not indicate. This implies that taking further studies is not a priority of the Criminology maybe in the future if promotion requires them to earn such.

Table 7. Enroll for Further Studies

	f	%
Yes	3	1.7
No	173	96.1
Did not indicate	4	2.2
Total	180	100

No. of Graduates who were employed/unemployed

In terms of employment, the result of the study revealed that 51.7% of the Criminology graduates are employed or 93 out of 180 respondents, 46 or 25.6 of them are not employed, 40 or 22.2% were never employed and 1 or .6% did not indicate.



Table 8. No of Graduates who were employed/unemployed

	f	%
Yes	93	51.7
No	46	25.6
Never employed	40	22.2
Did not indicate	1	.6
Total	180	100

Present Employment Status

Out of the employed Criminology graduates 44 or 24.4% of them are on a contractual basis, 30 or 16.7% are already in a permanent status, 12 or 6.7% of them are casual, 5 or 2.8% are temporary, 4 or 2.2% are self-employed and 85 or 47.2% of them did not indicate. It somehow good to know that out of the Criminology graduates from Academic Year 2011-2013 there are already permanent or regular. Or at least half of the Criminology graduates already landed a job.

Table 9. Present Employment Status

	f	%
Regular/ Permanent	30	16.7
Temporary	5	2.8
Casual	12	6.7
Contractual	44	24.4
Self-Employed	4	2.2
Did Not Indicate	85	47.2
Total	180	100

Looking for another job

Data in terms of looking for another job showed that out of the 180 respondents, 105 or 58.39% said that they are still looking for another job, 54 or 30% of them said that they are no longer looking for another job maybe because they are already permanent or they find their job stable, they are already receiving salaries commensurate with the services they are rendering. And 21 or 11.7% of them did not indicate.

Reason for looking for another job

In terms of reasons for looking for another majority of the respondents did not indicate while 35 of them or 19.4% states that their reason for looking another job is to get higher salary in order to support that daily needs, 34 of them or 18.9% are looking for a job relevant to their field of study, 19 or 10.6% are looking for job compatible with their qualification, 10 or 5.6% of them are looking for permanent job and 3 or 1.7% are looking for a challenging job.

Table 10. Looking for another job

	f	%
Yes	105	58.3
No	54	30
Did not indicate	21	11.7
Total	180	100



CONCLUSION

The main objective of the study was to determine the employment status of the Criminology graduates from AY 2011-2013. Based on the study, the following are the conclusions:

1. Most of the respondents are male since Criminology is a male-dominated course and most of them are single. Around 95% of the respondents came from the Province of Guimaras.
2. Majority of the respondents' annual income is less than 50,000 and in terms of household size, most of the respondents have more than 5 family members.
3. The respondents are almost a graduate of Baccalaureate degree and only a few enrolled for further studies, almost half of the respondents were already employed but still they are looking for another job in order to get a higher salary and relevant to their field of study to name some.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The following are the recommendations based on the results of the study conducted:

1. Encourage students to take civil service examination/NAPOLCOM Exam and enroll further studies for professional growth and promotion.
2. Establish more linkages among the graduates and a prospective employer to help students land a better job relevant to their degree.
3. Students should improve their skills and competencies to become effective and efficient workers/employees
4. Encourage students to perform well to avail scholarship programs of government and other benefactors so that they could be given the opportunity to continue their higher education and eventually become competitive to land a job.

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