

# The Status of Employment of Barangay Residents of Catarman, Northern Samar

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## ABSTRACT

This study was conducted to determine the factors, associated with the status of employment of barangay residents in the municipality of Catarman, Northern Samar.

Specifically, this study sought to draw the socio-demographic profile of the respondents in terms of age, sex, educational attainment, civil status and monthly income; know the status of employment of the barangay residents; know the attitudes towards employment; and determine the relationship between the status of employment and the socio-demographic profile in terms of age, sex, educational attainment, civil status, monthly income and the attitude towards employment. The results of this study will benefit the barangay residents, development worker, employees, government officials, managers, self-employed workers and researchers.

The municipality of Catarman, Northern Samar is the locale of this study with the 50 residents who were gainfully engaged on employed and self-employed as the respondents.

This study utilized the descriptive-correlational method of research for the purpose of arriving relevant information from the respondents' data that were gathered through the questionnaire.

These questionnaires were distributed and retrieved personally by the researcher. All data were statistically analyzed and interpreted with the use of frequency counts, percentages, means and ranking.

To determine the significant relationship between the independent variables and the dependent variable, the chi-square test was computed at 0.05 level of significance.

The independent variables used in this study were age, sex, educational attainment, civil status, monthly income and attitude towards employment. The dependent variable was the status of employment.

This study was conducted during second semester, 2007-2008.

**Keywords:** *Development, Government, Demography*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

### Background of the Study

It is a fact that a greater number of Filipino people today are experiencing economic difficulties and indeed facing problem of poverty in life. Accordingly, this is also one of the thrust of the government both national as well as the Local Government Units (LGU) to address for an adequate strategies designed to alleviate of the people's economy, most especially in the barangay level.

Development efforts has been planned and pursued to go about helping people empower themselves through giving them inputs towards livelihood awareness and productivity, yet such aim did not materialized in resolving poverty or the people. The government had engaged several programs which will catch and help the grassroots level helping the indigenous natural resources which are vital to recognize as such and focus interest on skills and attitude development agenda.

Government strides in resolving poverty alleviation in an effort to helping people empower themselves are not due to the presence of graft and corruption in the administration, as viewed consistently by many people from within including the foreign observations as well.

Economists indeed has pointed some implications and causes for the people's poverty such as: ignorance and in the

family, malnutrition, poor health, poor living conditions, no skills and therefore, find a low paying jobs. With these kinds of people, they are sure to be within the fold to live in a threshold economy or we called it "living in a hand-to-mouth" existence which statistics showed, that a total of more than 10 million people in the rural communities and even within the cluster of urban centers in Metro Manila, Cebu, and other urban places throughout the country.

The World Bank reported, that about 75 million people are virtually unemployed, which usually experienced by the Third world countries. For Filipinos, unemployment and underemployment including misemployment are the major problems of the present leadership of the government because it significantly increases every year, as revealed by the Bureau of Census and Statistics (BCS), Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE) and the National Economic Development and Authority (NEDA).

Such a situation that the government view cannot provide a development commitment to serve the people in attaining a much higher standard of living at least to the minimum level everyone must take the initiative cognizance in making themselves aware and ready to face to whatever situation and dilemma in their life.

Labor, it may be a government employment or self-employment is considered vital and an ultimate means of one's survival and progress. Man must strive through employment or self-employment in various capacities. By nature, man encountered frailties in life especially if they don't have adequate or practical knowledge to face realities to attain economic growth. Most people so desire to be in government and non- government employment but there are still more wanting to be hired but no place in the labor force. To remedy the situation, self-employment is another way of gaining livelihood among the possible members of the labor force of our society.

Self-employment is the only best avenue for the greater majority of the people to be responsive in gaining livelihood as member of the labor force of every community in the whole country in general.

**2. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

Generally, the study focused on determining the factors with status of employment and self-employment of selected Barangay residents in the municipality of Catarman, Northern Samar.

1. Specifically, this study sought to answer the following question:
2. Determine the socio-demographic profile of the respondents in terms of the following, to wit:
  - A. Age
  - B. Sex
  - C. Educational Attainment
  - D. Civil status
  - E. Monthly income
3. To determine the statue of employment of the Barangay residents in Catarman, Northern Samar;
4. To determine the attitude towards employment of Barangay residents in Catarman, Northern Samar.
5. To determine the relationship between the status of employment, socio-economic status in terms of age, sex, educational attainment, civil status and attitude towards employment.

**4. DISCUSSION FINDINGS**

Table 1.1 represents the age distribution of the respondents.

**Table 1.1 AGE OF THE RESPONDENTS**

AGE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
20-34	27	54
35-49	19	38
50-up	4	8
Total	50	100
Mean: 40	Oldest: 67	Lowest: 20

Out of 50 respondents, 27 or 54 percent belonged to the 20-34 age bracket, 19 or 38 percent to the 35-49; 4 or 8 percent to the 50 and up bracket. It is indicated in this table that majority of them are still young at the age bracket of 20-34. Usually, it is at this age bracket that they are as still in the Philippines after that they will work in other countries. With 40 years as the mean age, the oldest is 67 and 20 as the youngest.

**Table 1.2 SEX OF THE RESPONDENTS**

Sex	Frequency	Percent
Male	22	44
Female	28	56
TOTAL	50	100

Table 1.2 presents the distribution of the respondents according to sex.

From the 50 respondents, 22 or 44 percent are male and 28 or 56 percent are female. It is as shown in this table that there are more female than male.

**3. METHODOLOGY**

**Locale of the Study**

The municipality of Catarman is the locale of the study, which is situated within the boundary of the first district of Northern Samar. It is composed of 24 barangays which form part of the components of the whole municipality.

The main source of income of the people is farming and fishing and this is also complemented with other forms of livelihood of the people such as business, employment in both government and private enterprise. Statistics shows that the municipality has a higher per capita source of income as compared to its neighboring towns, however, due to growing population there is a maintained level as to the productivity means of living.

**The Respondents**

The respondents of this study were those gainfully engaged on employed and self-employed identified barangay residents of the municipality of Catarman. These respondents were considered and categorized as nature of socio-economic activities.

**Research Variables**

The respondent's demographic profile, training and related activities was the mean issue for evaluation of this study, particularly on the nature, types, and socioeconomic activities, either employment or self-employment of the respondents during the period of the study, after which it was determined through descriptive analysis.

**Population and Sampling**

The number of sample respondents was determined through identification for which the researcher made used of the sampling techniques from the identified sample, using the fishbowl methods of determination.

**Research Design**

This study utilized the descriptive survey method for the purpose of arriving relevant information from respondents' data that was gathered through the survey instruments that was prepared and distributed to the identified respondents. All data derived and collated and treated statistically.

**Table 1.3 EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF THE RESPONDENTS**

Educational Attainment	Frequency	Percent
Master's degree	1	2
College graduate	25	50
College level	12	24
High School graduate	12	24
Total	50	100

Table 1.3 presents the educational attainment of the respondents.

Out of 50 respondents, 1 or 2 percent is a master’s degree holder, 25 or 50 percent are college graduate. 12 or 4 percent are the high school graduates. Most of the respondents in this study are college graduates because the minimum requirement for employment is a college graduate.

**Table 1.4 CIVIL STATUS OF THE RESPONDENTS**

Civil Status	Frequency	Percent
Single	5	10
Married	38	76
Widower	7	14
Total	50	100

Table 1.4 presents the civil status of the respondents.

Out of 50 respondents. 5 or 10 percent are single, 38 or 76 percent are married and in 7 or 14 percent are widowers. Most of the respondents are married because at they must work harder to support their family.

**Table 1.5 MONTHLY INCOME OF THE RESPONDENTS**

Income	Frequency	Percent
P 5,000 & below	13	26
P 6,000 - P 8,000	7	14
P 9,000 - P 14,000	13	26
p 15,000 & above	17	34
Total	50	100

Table 1.5 discusses the monthly income of the respondents. Out of the 50 respondents, 13 or 26 percent have P 5,000 & below 7 or 14 percent have P 6, 000 - P 8, 000, 13 or 26 percent have P 9,000 - p 14, 000 and 17 or 34 percent have P 15, 000 & above. Most of the respondents have an income from P 15, 000 and above.

**Table 2 ATTITUDE TOWARDS EMPLOYMENT**

Level of Attitude towards Employment	Frequency	Percent
Low	12	24
Average	15	30
High	23	46
Total	50	100

Table 2 presents the level of attitude towards employment of the respondents. From the 15-items questionnaire the level of attitude towards employment was derived from their scores which were classified into low, average, high.

From 50 respondents, 12 or 24 percent belonged to the low level, 15 or 30 percent to the average level and 23 or 46 percent to the high level. Most of them belonged to the high level.

**Table 2.1 ATTITUDE TOWARDS EMPLOYMENT**

ATTITUDE TOWARDS EMPLOYMENT	TOTAL	MEAN	INTERPRETATION
1. There are no jobs available for job seekers.	188	3.84	A
2. Political intervention is strong in looking for job.	210	4.29	A
3. The salaries of workers are very low.	180	3.75	N
4. Job seekers prefer to work in other places.	206	4.12	A
5. Being self-employed.	120	2.50	N
6. Employment is a nongovernment agency suggests of subversive.	140	2.92	D
7. Working with other people in government offices one's generally well-being.	179	3.65	N
8. Job experiences and training are generally required of the application.	202	4.12	A
9. People's income is an indicator of the stability of our community.	202	4.12	A
10. Earning a living is an important obligation of every individual.	99	2.02	D
11. Those with highly specialized skills can easily find job compared to non-skilled.	206	4.20	A
12 The physical and mental capacity of employment does not demand the applicant.	112	2.29	D
13. Competitiveness among job seekers is very low nowadays.	151	3.08	A
14. There is an inequality of income distribution.	184	3.76	N
15. Employment can support the needs of every individual and the members of the family.	229	4.67	A

**Table 2.1 shows the 15 different attitudes towards employment.**

Weigh Value	Description	Weighted Mean
5	Very High	4.5 - 5.0
4	High	3.5 - 4.4
3	Average	2.5 - 3.4
2	Low	1.5 - 2.4
1	Very Low	1.0 - 1.4

Out of 15 attitudes, 8 or 53 percent are considered high; 4 or 27 percent are average; and 3 or 20 percent are low. Most of them are high.

**Table 3 STATUS OF EMPLOYMENT**

Status of Employment	Frequency	Percent
Permanent	30	60
Casual	15	30
Contractual	5	10
Total	50	100

Table 3 shows the status of employment of the respondents which is the dependent variable of this study.

Out of 50 respondents, 30 or 60 percent are permanent, 15 or 30 percent are casual and 5 or 10 percent are contractual. Most of the respondents are already permanent as evidenced by their ages ranging from 35 years & up.

**Table 4.1 RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN AGE & STATUS OF EMPLOYMENT**

Age \ Status of Employment	Contractual	Casual	Permanent	Total
20 - 34	2 (2.7)	10 (8.1)	15 (16.2)	27
35 - 49	3 (1.9)	5 (5.7)	11 (11.4)	19
50 & up	0 (0.4)	0 (1.2)	4 (2.4)	4
Total	5	15	30	50

Table 4.1 shows the relationship between age and status of employment.

Since the chi-square computed value of 4.12 is *lesser* than the tabular value of 9.49 with 4 degrees of freedom at 0.05 level of significance, the well hypothesis of no relationship between the two variables is accepted. This means that there is no significant relationship between the age and status of employment. This means further that age does not influence the status of employment.

**Table 4.2 RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SEX & STATUS OF EMPLOYMENT**

Sex \ Status of Employment	Contractual	Casual	Permanent	Total
Male	3 (2.2)	7 (6.6)	13 (13.2)	22
Female	2 (2.8)	8 (8.4)	17 (16.8)	28
Total	5	15	30	50

Table 4.2 shows the relationship between sex and status of employment.

Since the chi-square computed value of 0.56 is *lesser* than the tabular value of 5.99 with 2 degrees of freedom at 0.05 level of significance, the well hypothesis of no relationship between the two variables is accepted, this means that there is no significant relationship between the sex and status of employment. This means further that sex does not influence the status of employment.

**Table 4.3 RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT AND STATUS OF EMPLOYMENT**

Educational Attainment \ Status of Employment	Contractual	Casual	Permanent	Total
Master's Degree/ College Graduate	1 (2.6)	10 (7.8)	15 (15.6)	26
College Level	1 (1.2)	3 (3.6)	8 (7.2)	12
High School Graduate	3 (1.2)	2 (3.6)	7 (7.2)	12
Total	5	15	30	50

Table 4.3 shows the relationship between educational attainment and status of employment of the respondents.

Since the chi-square computed value of 5.25 is *lesser* than the tabular value of 9.49 with 4 degrees of freedom at 0.05 level of significance, the null hypothesis of no relationship between the two variables is accepted. This means that there is no significant relationship between the educational attainment and status of employment. This means further that educational attainment does not influence the status of employment.

**Table 4.4 RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CIVIL STATUS AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS**

Civil Status \ Status of employment	Contractual	Casual	Permanent	Total
Single	0 (0.5)	1 (1.5)	4 (3.0)	5
Married	5 (3.8)	13 (11.4)	20 (22.8)	12
Widow/er	0 (0.7)	1 (2.1)	6 (4.2)	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>50</b>

Table 4.3 shows the relationship between civil status and status of employment of the respondents.

Since the chi-square computed value of 3.99 is lesser than the tabular value of 9.49 with 4 degrees of freedom at 0.05 level of significance, the null hypothesis of no relationship between the two variables is accepted. This means that there is no significant relationship between the civil status and status of employment. This means further that civil status does not influence the status of employment.

**Table 4.5 relationship between monthly income and status of employment**

Monthly income \ Status of Employment	Contractual	Casual	Permanent	Total
p 5,000 & below	2 (1.3)	4 (3.9)	7 (7.8)	13
p 6, 000 - P 8,000	1 (0.7)	3 (2.1)	3 (4.2)	7
P 9,000 - P 14,000	1 (1.3)	4 (3.9)	8 (7.8)	13
p 15,000 & above	1 (1.7)	4 (5.1)	12 (10.2)	17
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>50</b>

Table 4.5 shows the relationship between monthly income and status of employment of the respondents.

Since the chi-square computed value of 2.25 is lesser than the tabular value of 12.59 with 6 degrees of freedom at 0.05 level of significance, the null hypothesis of no relationship between the two variables is accepted. This means that there is no significant relationship between the monthly income and status of employment. This means further that monthly income does not influence the status of employment.

**Table 4.6 RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ATTITUDE TOWARDS EMPLOYMENT**

Attitude towards Employment \ Status of Employment	Contractual	Casual	Permanent	Total
Low	2 (1.2)	3 (3.6)	7 (7.2)	12
Average	2 (1.5)	5 (4.5)	8 (9.0)	15
High	1 (2.3)	1 (6.9)	15 (13.8)	23
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>50</b>

Table 4.6 shows the relationship between attitude towards employment and status of employment of the respondents.

Since the chi-square computed value of 1.80 is lesser than the tabular value of 9.49 with 4 degrees of freedom at 0.05 level of significance, the null hypothesis of no relationship between the two variables is accepted. This means that there is no significant relationship between the attitude towards employment and status of employment. This means further that attitude towards employment does not influence the status of employment.

**Table 4.7 SUMMARY OF TESTS OF RELATIONSHIPS**

Variables	X <sup>2</sup> <sub>c</sub>	x <sup>2</sup> <sub>t</sub>	Interpretations
Status of Employment and Age	4.12	9.49	not significant
Age	0.56	5.99	not significant
Educational attainment	5.25	9.49	not significant
Civil status	3.99	9.49	not significant
Monthly income	2.25	12.59	not significant
Attitude towards employment	1.80	9.49	not significant

**4. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS**

**Summary**

This study conducted to determine the factors associated with the status of employment of barangay residents of Catarman Northern Samar.

Specifically, this study sought to draw the sociodemographic profile of the respondents in terms of age, sex, educational attainment, civil status and monthly income; know the status of employment of the barangay residents; know attitude towards employment; and determine therelationship between the status of employment and socio-demographic profile in terms of age, sex, educational attainment, civil status, monthly income and attitude towards employment.

The results of this will benefit the barangay residents, development worker, employees, government officials, managers, self-employed workers and researcher.

The municipality of Catarman Northern Samar is the locale of the study, with 50 residents who were gainfully engaged on employed and self-employed as the respondents.

This study utilized the descriptive-correlational method of research for the purpose of arriving relevant information from the respondents' data that were gathered through the questionnaire. These questionnaires were distributed and retrieved personally by the researcher. All data were statistically analyzed and interpreted with the use of frequency counts, percentages, means and ranking. To

determine the significant relationship between the independent variables and dependent variables, the chi-square was computed at 0.05 level of significance.

The independent variables used in this study were age, sex, educational attainment, civil status, monthly income and the attitude towards employment. The dependent variable was the status of employment.

This study was conducted during the second semester, 2007 - 2008.

### Conclusions

Based on the findings the following conclusions were drawn:

Most of the respondents are in the age bracket of 35-49 years old; majority are female; college graduates; married; with income of P 15,000 & above bracket. Majority of them are permanent. Their level of attitude towards employment

have majority of a high level of attitude towards employment.

All the independent variables, namely: age, sex, educational attainment, civil status, monthly income and attitude towards employment were not significantly related to the dependent variable, status of employment.

### 5. RECOMMENDATIONS

- [1] Seminars related to the status of employment are conducted for the improvement of the employment status in the municipality of Catarman.
- [2] A similar study be conducted but employing other variables not found in this study.
- [3] Encourage the residents of this barangay to find stable jobs for their work to support and give brighter future for their family.

