

**PREDICTORS OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF TWO-YEAR TECHNOLOGY
PROGRAMS IN SELECTED PRIVATE TECHNICAL-VOCATIONAL
INSTITUTIONS IN CAVITE**

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ABSTRACT

This research study determined the predictors of the effectiveness of two-year technology programs in terms of the trade test performance and employability of the graduates. The possible predictors were the graduate, faculty and institution factors. The respondents of the study were the faculty handling major or professional subjects in various trades, graduates of different technical education institutions with different trade areas like electronics, electrical, and computer technology.

Two hundred ninety (290) graduates of two-year technology programs, batch 2004 and eighty-five (85) teachers of District II of Cavite Province were involved from seven selected technical-vocational institutions in Dasmariñas, Cavite.

A modified questionnaire was adapted as the primary research instrument to gather data. However, school records and records from the Technical Education & Skills Development Authority (TESDA) were also utilized to obtain the list of graduates and those who were assessed and certified by TESDA. Descriptive statistics consisted of mean and standard deviation, frequency and percentage were used. Inferential statistics consisted of multiple regressions to determine the predictors of the graduates' employability and productivity and graduates' performance in trade test.

For the profile of the graduates, 170 (59%) belonged to the 22-year-old and below group; majority 191 or (66%) were male; 248 (86%) were unmarried; 148 (51%) were computer technology graduates; and 206 (71%) passed the trade test.

For the faculty profile, 67 (79%) belonged to the 26-year-old and above group; 56 (65.9 %) were male; 49 (58%) were unmarried; 60 (70%) were bachelor's degree holders; 73 (70%) had 3 years of industry experience; 45 (53%) had 3 years of teaching experience; 33 (50%) had

teaching load of 18 hours/week and below; more had trade test 43 (51%); and 35 (41.2 %) had very satisfactory rating.

The faculty and graduates perceived the curriculum relevant. Both of them perceived that physical facilities and laboratory equipment were adequate. Even the library facilities were sufficient and library holdings were updated. The teaching competencies and work values of teachers are very satisfactory. Likewise, on-the job training and guidance services are very satisfactory.

The findings of the study in terms of the level of employability of the graduates is very high, employed graduates was ninety-one (91) percent, the under-employed was eighteen (18) of 6.2 % and the unemployed was six (6) or 2.1 %. Most of them landed a job which is related to the course that they have taken. The job waiting time for most of the graduates (72.8 %) is shorter while only few of them (10 %) took longer time before they were able to find a job. There were one hundred sixty-four (164) or 56.6 % graduates who earned (7,500 – 10,000) monthly salary. These graduates were employed mostly in the private firms.

For the predictors of the effectiveness of the program in terms of the graduates' employability as to the nature of job, civil status (Beta = .283 and t-value of 5.005) and faculty trade certificate (Beta = .156 with t-value of 2.957) were found to be significant predictors. Laboratory equipment as to the level of adequacy was a negative predictor (Beta = -.112, t-value = -2.043).

For employability in terms of level of employment, faculty certification, graduates' gender, course, civil status and age were the predictors. Graduates' gender and age predicted job waiting time. Graduates' civil status, age and faculty certification were the predictors of monthly salary.

For trade test performance, the age and course of graduates and faculty industry experience came out as predictors.

Hence, the hypothesis is partially sustained.