

JOB-SEARCHING TOOLS AND THE EMPLOYMENT TREND
OF SELECTED BAMC GRADUATES BATCH 2011-2015
OF CAVITE STATE UNIVERSITY

THESIS

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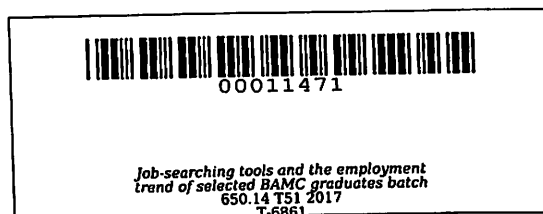
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**JOB-SEARCHING TOOLS AND THE EMPLOYMENT TREND OF SELECTED
BAMC GRADUATES BATCH 2011-2015 OF CAVITE STATE UNIVERSITY**

Undergraduate Thesis
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ABSTRACT

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The study was conducted from February to March 2017 to determine the job searching-tools and the employment trend of selected BAMC Graduates Batch 2011-2015 of Cavite State University. Specifically, it aimed to determine the demographic profile of BAMC graduates, the different job-searching tools used by the selected BAMC graduates in looking for a job, the employment trend of selected BAMC graduates and the relationship between the job-searching tools and the employment trends of selected BAMC graduates batch 2011- 2015 of Cavite State University.

It used descriptive method of research and convenience sampling to come up with a total of 99 participants. The study used survey method and sent through their facebook and email accounts. Mean, Standard Deviation and Point Biserial Correlation were used to analyze and tabulate the data.

Based on the data gathered, the study found out that: the participants were mostly female, aged 21 to 23 years old; Internet was the top of all the job-searching tool that was used by the participants; Most of them were employed in private companies such as marketing and as office staff. The researchers concluded that the job searching tools used by BAMC graduates had no significant relationship to their employment status.

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An undergraduate thesis submitted to the faculty department of Languages and Mass Communication, College of Arts and Sciences, Cavite State University in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Bachelor of Arts in Journalism with Contribution No._____. Prepared under the supervision of Ms. Racquel G. Agustin.

INTRODUCTION

Filipinos are known to be hardworking people. They can easily adapt and adjust themselves in any working condition that was assigned to them which enables them to work in any place or country they want. The Filipino is a strong race that avoids discrimination among its people. They are considered as an economically stable source of graduates and manpower who are from different fields of specialization.

According to De Guzman and De Castro (2008), knowledge is a critical element for nations to prosper and compete, primacy is placed on the quality and relevance of education and how it can ensure that graduates have the knowledge, skills, attitudes, and values that industries need. The changing nature of work environments, the emergence of technology-driven processes, and the diversified needs of consumers are challenging the ability of higher education institutions (HEIs) to meet the demand for employable graduates.