

# Income Assessment of Participants of Local Livelihood Trainings

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## Abstract

This study assessed the effect of livelihood trainings conducted by the Research and Extension Division of the Davao Oriental State College of Science and Technology (DOSCSST) on the income of 90 participants from 6 barangays of Mati, San Isidro, and Manay, Davao Oriental. The respondents participated in 7 trainings conducted over a period of 3 years (1992-1995). Findings reveal that there were more participants (55 out of 90 or 61%) who practiced the newly-acquired knowledge from the trainings they attended than those who did not (35 out of 90 or 39%). Aside from increasing the income of those who attended and practiced the skills acquired, the trainings also allowed them to acquire knowledge and helped them preoccupy times which otherwise were idle. The trainings significantly influenced the increase in income of those who applied the skills acquired. This increase was up to an average of P 254.70 per month per person. There was generally no significant difference in income among respondents who differed in some socio-economic characteristics (age, sex, civil status and educational level).

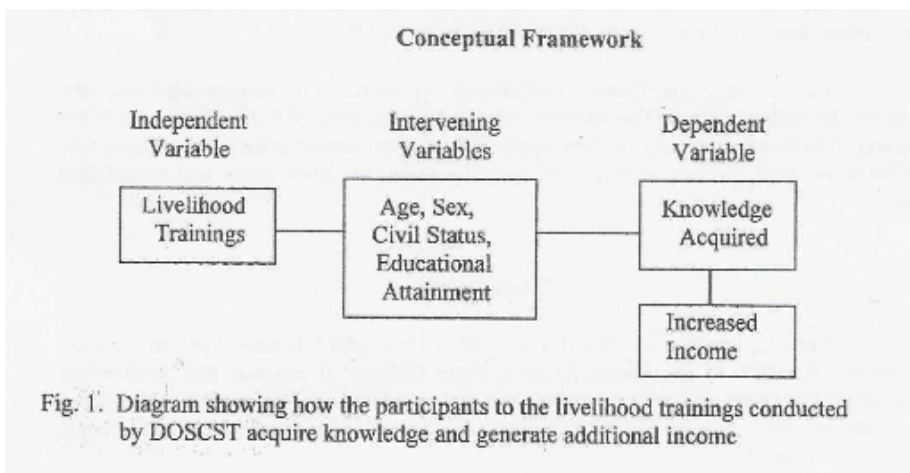
**Keywords:** socio-economic characteristics, DOSCSST, Davao Oriental, Christmas décor making, fish processing, goat farming, wood lamination, stuffed toy making, t - shirt printing, dressmaking

## Introduction

Since its creation in 1991, the Extension Unit, which is tasked to carry out the extension function of the Davao Oriental State College of Science and Technology (DOSCSST) has been active in providing non-formal education. It conducts trainings and workshops, which include capability-building and livelihood trainings among the people of Davao Oriental. These livelihood trainings aim, among others, to provide learning experiences among the participants, that if applied, would help generate income. Among these livelihood trainings were: fish processing, goat farming, Christmas decor making, wood lamination, stuffed toy making, t-shirt printing and dressmaking. The general objective of trainings is to effect change in three related aspects: knowledge, skills and attitudes. It is progressive and continuing, i.e., involving not only present but also future work (Medina - de Guia, 1977). Indeed, training is very essential to every trainee since it will provide him with opportunities for the acquisition of skills

necessary to enhance and ensure continuing efficiency, productivity, and effectiveness in the labor market (Education Act of 1982, Section 66). Besides, through training, the participant particularly the adult citizen or out-of-school youth, can acquire knowledge and skills which he can use in order for him to gain income. However, this very goal for an individual trainee will depend on the effectiveness of the training conducted, hence there is a need to assess the effect of said trainings. The result would also serve as feedback to the organization, the Extension Unit in particular, which is responsible in holding said trainings. This study assessed the effect of the livelihood trainings conducted by the Extension Unit of R and E Division of DOSCST on the income of the participants. Specifically, it tried to determine whether the trainees practiced the knowledge they learned in the livelihood trainings, and as a result, whether the participants who practiced their acquired knowledge generated additional income.

### Conceptual Framework



### Methodology

This study employed the descriptive research design using a survey questionnaire. The survey was conducted in April and May 1997 in 6 barangays of Mati, San Isidro and Manay.

The respondents of the study were the participants to either one of seven livelihood skill trainings conducted by the DOSCST from 1992 to 1995 in the said barangays. Their names and addresses were identified through the existing records of the Research and Extension Office. They were selected using systematic sampling.

The z-test was used in establishing differences in income between the respondents who practiced and did not practice the acquired skills from the livelihood training. On the other hand, the t-test was used to determine difference in some

of the socio-economic characteristics of the respondents (age, sex, civil status and educational attainment) who practiced the skills acquired and their income.

### Results and Discussion

A total of 90 participants to 7 livelihood skills trainings conducted by DOSCST served as respondents of the study- Of these, majority (68.9 %) were females with an average age of 41 years old. Many finished either primary or secondary school. Their tribes include Mandaya (51%) and Cebuano (41%) with Mandaya and Cebuano as the common dialects being spoken and understood. Their occupations included farming and business. Majority were housekeepers and unemployed. The participants' average monthly income was P3,511.50 (Table 1).

Table 1. The socio-economic characteristics of respondents, April and May 1997

Characteristic	Percentage (%)
<b>Age</b>	
21 - 30	18.9
31 - 40	31.0
41 - 50	28.9
51 - 60	15.6
61 - 70	5.6
<b>Sex</b>	
Female	68.9
Male	31.1
<b>Civil Status</b>	
Married	80.0
Single	13.3
Widowed	6.7
<b>Tribe</b>	
Mandaya	51.0
Cebuano	41.0
Boholano	6.0
Ilongo	1.0
Ilocano	1.0
<b>Educational Attainment</b>	
Elementary Level	12.2
Elementary Graduate	20.0
High School Level	11.0
High School Graduate	28.8
College Level	15.6
College Graduate	13.4

Characteristic	Percentage (%)
Occupation	
Farmer	28.9
Salaried Employees	11.1
Businessman/Woman	8.9
Self-employed	3.3
None	47.8
Income (P)	
Below 1,000	10.0
1,000-1,999	12.0
2,000-2,999	15.6
3,000-3,999	18.9
4,000-4,999	13.0
5,000-5,999	10.0
6,000-6,999	6.7
Above 7,000	4.0
No answer	8.9

n = 90

Meanwhile, the livelihood trainings which were attended by the respondents include Christmas decor making, fish processing, goat farming, wood lamination, stuffed toy making, T-shirt printing and dressmaking (table 2).

Table 2. Distribution of participants according to the training they attended (1992-1995)

Livelihood Training	Frequency (n=90)	Percentage (%)
Christmas Décor Making	20	22.2
Fish Processing	19	21.1
Goat Farming	12	13.3
Wood Lamination	11	12.2
Stuffed Toy Making	11	12.2
T-Shirt Printing	9	10.0
Dressmaking	8	8.9

Of the 90 participants who attended the 7 livelihood trainings, 55 or 61% practiced the skills acquired from the training, (Table 3) while 35 (39%) did not. For those who practiced said skills, 29% were in Christmas decor making, 21.8% in goat farming, and 16% in fish processing.

Table 3. Distribution of the participants according to the training they participated in and practiced

Livelihood Training	Frequency (n=55)	Percentage (%)
Christmas decor making	16	29.1
Goat Farming	12	21.8
Fish Processing	9	16.4
Stuffed Toy Making	7	12.7
Dressmaking	5	9.1
Wood Lamination	3	5.5
T-Shirt Printing	3	5.5

The main reasons for practicing the skills acquired from the training were: they found it worth applying (38) and it augmented their income (31). For those who didn't practice the acquired skill, the primary reason was lack of facilities/equipment needed such as sawing machine, refrigerator and pressure cooker. Other reasons included lack of capital, lack of interest and time to practice (Table 4).

Table 4. Participants' reasons for practicing the skills acquired from trainings

Reason	Frequency* (n=55)	Percentage (%)
Found it worth applying	38	39.2
It augmented their income	31	32.0
For family use	24	24.7
There's high demand of the product	4	4.1

\* multiple responses.

Meanwhile, the trainings have helped increase the income of the participants who applied the acquired skills. The average quarterly income derived is P764.00 or ₱254.70 per month.

The participants also said that the livelihood Skills allowed them to acquire knowledge and helped preoccupy times which otherwise were idle.

Generally, there was a highly significant difference in income of the respondents who applied and who did not apply the acquired skills on the z-test (Table 5). This show

Table 5. Difference in income of the participants who practiced and who did not practice skills acquired from the trainings

Response	Frequency (n=90)	Mean Income (P)	z-computed value	z-tabular value
Practiced	55	11,453	19.92	1.96 **
Did not practice	35	4,111		

\*\* - highly significant

Meanwhile, Table 6 shows that the t-test at 0.05 level of confidence was not significant in all but one comparison (i.e., college level vs. high school level). This means that there was no difference in income of those who practiced their newly acquired skills despite differences in some of their socio-economic characteristics.

Table 6. Differences in income of the respondents who practiced the knowledge acquired from the training as related to some of their socio-economic characteristics

Characteristic	Mean Income (P)	t-Computed value	t-Tabular value 0.05
<b>Age</b>			
30 and below vs. 30 and above	3,970 3,026	1,711	2.045n.s.
<b>Sex</b>			
Male vs Female	4,300 3,197	1.299	2.045n.s.
<b>Civil Status</b>			
Married vs. Single	3,520 3,992	0.175	2.052n.s.
<b>Educational Attainment</b>			
College Level vs. High School Level	4,997 2,627	3.233	2.571*
High School Graduate vs. Elementary Graduate	3,800 3,045	0.989	1.740 n.s.
High School Level vs. Elementary Graduate	2,627 2,522	0.134	2.447n.s.

\* - significant; n.s. - not significant

The effect of 7 livelihood trainings conducted by the Extension Unit of the Research and Extension Division of DOSCST on the income of the respondents who lived in 6 barangays in the municipalities of Mati, San Isidro and Manay in Davao Oriental was evaluated.

There is a bigger number (61%) of those who practiced the knowledge acquired from the livelihood trainings attended as compared to those who did not practice. Also, the livelihood skills trainings significantly influenced the increase in incomes of those who applied the skills they acquired. There were generally no significant differences in comparisons between income and some socio-economic characteristics such as age, sex, civil status and educational attainment, except for

the comparison between income of those who attained some high school or college education.

Hence, it is highly recommended that similar livelihood trainings be conducted in other villages in the province of Davao Oriental. The lack of facilities/equipment needed by trainees remain to be the main reason for non-application of any newly acquired knowledge and skill.

### **Literature Cited**

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