

Socio-Economic Characteristics of Women Managers in the Local Government Units in the Second District of Capiz, Philippines

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Abstract- The study was conducted in all municipalities in the Second District of Capiz during the Second Semester 2008 to: describe the socio-economic characteristics of the respondents. The questionnaire was used as data gathering instrument which was composed of the personal profile of the respondents. The data were analyzed using frequency, percentages and mean Chi-square test was used to test the association between the dependent and independent variables and the results were interpreted at 5% level of significance.

Most of the women managers/executives were middle age, married, bachelor's degree holders, had a family size of 4-6 members, government employment as their main source and farming as their secondary source of income earning a monthly income from all sources of PhP30,000-39,999, were members of some organizations, had been in the government service for 12 - 25 years, occupying managerial positions with permanent status of appointment and attended many seminars/trainings.

Index Terms- Socio-Economic Status, Women Managers, Local Government Units, Capiz, Philippines

I. INTRODUCTION

The empowerment of women is a function of social development, but it is best captured by indicators that measure women's political participation, their role in economic decision-making and their share of earned income. Empowerment is also reflected in the legal framework pertaining to women's rights as workers, citizens, and human beings, and in the capacity of women to organize and mobilize on their own behalf (Kwapong, 2005).

Consequently, women have significant roles in community leaders and control the resources in many mountain communities, while also helping to mountain and biodiversity. Women bring to environmental management for example in temperate and tropical forests, women and men possess different knowledge bases about forest. However, the secondary status of women in many societies often restricts their access to, or ownership of forest. They are rarely trained as professional foresters, yet, increasingly rural populations are dominated by women heads of households. (Martin-Brown, 2006).

More women are managers in businesses than ever before but only about five percent are chief executives of the world's largest companies, according to a new report. The Dominican Republic is the country with the highest percentage (55.8 percent) of women holding senior and middle-level managerial

roles, while Jamaica tops the list of countries with the highest number of women managers overall (59.3 percent), followed by Colombia (53.1 percent), a report by the International Labour Organization (ILO) found (Caspani, 2015).

II. RESEARCH ELABORATIONS

This study was conducted in all Local Government Units (LGUs) in the Second District of Capiz, Philippines. This were composed of ten (10) municipalities namely: Dao, Dumalag, Dumarao, Ivisan, Jamindan, Mambusao, Sapián, Sigma, Tapaz, and Cuartero. Respondents of this study were women occupying managerial and executive positions in the Local Government Units in the Second District of Capiz. Complete total enumeration was used in the study since the respondents were only composed of 73 women managers and executives in the Local Government Units in the Second District of Capiz.

Age was scaled in terms of age of the respondents during his last birthday which was categorized as:

Middle Age = 29 – 52 years old and Old Age = 53 – 74 years old. Civil Status was classified whether the respondent is single, married, widow/widower or separated. Educational Attainment refers to the highest academic qualification of women categorized as :College level, College graduate, College graduate with Masteral Units, Master's degree holder, Master's degree holder with doctoral units and Ph.D/Ed. D. degree holders. Employment Status was categorized as to the nature of appointment issued to the respondent: Permanent / Regular or Coterminous. Family Size is the number of individuals living in one household comprising the respondent, her spouse, and their children. This were categorized into:

2 - 3 family members, 4 – 5 family members or 6 – 8 family members. Total family monthly income refers to the estimated monthly earnings of the respondent and other family members who are living under one roof and sharing family expenses. This was categorized into: P20,000.00 – 29,999.00, P30,000.00 – P39,999.00 and P40,000.00 and above . Length of service refers to the number of years the women have rendered service in the government to include administrative functions which was categorized into: 1 year – 12 years, 13 years – 24 years, 25 years and above. Managerial/Executive Position was categorized into: Managerial or Executive.

Training / seminars attended relevant to work refers to the number of trainings, seminars, and conferences attended by women while in the LGU. The point system to be adopted: international - 4 points, national – 3; regional - 2 points; and

local - 1 point. In the study, trainings and seminars participated should be management-related and attended within the last 2 years. Seminars/trainings would be categorized into: Many seminars/trainings = 6 and above, Less seminars/trainings = 5 and below and No Attendance = 0

Permission to conduct the study on Women in the Local Government Units in the Second District of Capiz was secured. The questionnaire was then administered to the respondents and was then gathered, checked, scored and recorded for analysis using frequency, percentages and mean.

III. RESULTS OR FINDINGS

Most of the respondents (58.90%) were on their middle age and the rest were in the old category. The oldest respondent was 73 years old while the youngest was 29 years old. The mean age of the respondents was 50 years. The result shows that women managers/executives were in their middle age.

The civil status of women executives and managers. The highest percentage of the respondents (82.22%) was married and the rest were single (9.6%) and widow/widower (8.2%). This finding shows that majority of women occupying executives and managerial positions in the Local Government Units in the Second District of Capiz were married and only few were single and widow.

The highest percentage (46.6%) of the respondents (46.6%) were bachelor degree holders; 28.8%, bachelor degree holders with masteral units; 13.7%, master's degree holder; 8.2%; Ph.D./Ed.D./DPA degree holder; and the same percentage (1.4%) were masters degree holders with Ph.D./Ed.D./DPA units (1.4%) and attained college level of education only. This result indicates that as to level of education, many executives / managers in Local Government Units in the Second District of Capiz were bachelor degree holders.

A percentage of 73.79 of the respondents had 4 - 5 family members; 16.44%, 2 - 3 family members and only 9.59% of the respondents with 6 - 8 family members. The mean family size of the respondents was 4. The result shows that women manager/executives had small family size.

The highest percentage (46.58%) of the respondents had a total household monthly income of PhP30,000.00 - PhP39,999.00; 42.47% had total family monthly income of PhP20,000.00 - PhP29,999.00 and only 10.95% had a total family monthly income from all sources of PhP40,000.00 and above. The mean total family monthly income of the respondents from all sources was PhP30,461.07. The finding indicate that respondents were above threshold level.

The main source of income of the respondents. Results revealed that all of the respondents had government employment as their main source of income. The secondary sources of income of the respondents were the following: farming (32.90 %); business (9.60%); hog raising (5.50 %); pension (1.40 %); land rentals (1.40%) and no secondary source of income (49.30%). The results revealed that 24 out of 73 respondents were farming as source of secondary income; 7 were engage in business; 4 had hog raising; 1 were receiving pension; 1 had land rentals and 36 had no secondary source of income. This means that many of the respondents had no secondary source of income perhaps their

monthly income were taken from government employment as their main source of income.

The highest percentage of the respondents (65.80%) were members of some organizations and the rest had no organizational membership. There were 18 (24.70%) out of 73 respondents become a government servant within 1yr. - 12 yrs.; 58.90% had been 13yrs. - 24yrs; and 16.40% of the respondents had been in the government service for 25 years and above. The mean length of service of the respondents was 19 years. The highest percentage (94.52%) of the respondents was occupying managerial positions and only 5.48 percent were occupying executive positions. Those occupying managerial positions were division chief or department heads while those occupying executive positions were the local chief executives in the second district of Capiz.

Among the 73 respondents, 94.52% had permanent status of appointment and 5.48% had coterminous status of employment. These respondents who had permanent status were the department heads while those with coterminous status were the Local Chief Executives of the 10 municipalities of the Second District of Capiz.

The greatest percentage of the respondents (50.68%) had many trainings and seminars attended; 46.58%; less trainings and seminars attended and the rest (2.74%) revealed that they had not attended any seminars and trainings. This means that many of the respondents were given the opportunity by the Local Government Units to attend seminars and trainings. The mean number of seminars attended by the women managers/executives was six.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

1. Most of the women managers/executives were on the middle age, married, bachelor's degree holders, had a family size of 4-6 members, government employment as their main source and farming as their secondary source of income earning a monthly income from all sources of PhP30,000-PhP39,999, were members of some organizations, had been in the government service for 12 - 25 years, occupying managerial positions with permanent status of appointment and attended many seminars/trainings.

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