

READING LIST

CYCLE 7: WEEKS 19 - 21

1. Financial management practices of the families of overseas seafarers

International journal of social sciences and humanity studies
Vol 12, No 1, 2020 ISSN: 1309-8063 (Online) Espiritu, Maria Paz J., and Ernesto O. Golosino.

Abstract

One of the lucrative sources of income of Filipinos is to work abroad as seafarers. This allowed them to generate higher income than their domestic counterparts. Unlike landbased Filipino workers, seafarers cannot bring with them their love ones onboard their place of work. Thus, the fruits of their labor cannot be enjoyed by them altogether in the same place of abode. Left with no choice, these hardworking individuals will send their income to their families left behind. However, if the recipients failed to properly observe financial management, the fruits of the seafarers' hard-work will turn in vain. The foregoing realities triggered the interests of the researchers to determine the financial management practices of the families of overseas seafarers in Bohol. To gather the needed information, the researchers made use of the questionnaire as a primary tool for data gathering. Guided by the questionnaire, face-to-face interviews were made with the selected respondents. The results of the study indicated that the respondents failed to practice to the highest level the parameters of financial management.

Read the article here: https://www.sobiad.org/eJOURNALS/journal_IJSS/archieves/IJSS-2020-1/espirtu-golosino.pdf

2. The long-term impact of maritime piracy on seafarers' behavioural health and work decisions

Seyle, D. C., Fernandez, K. G., Dimitrevich, A., & Bahri, C. (2018). The long-term impact of maritime piracy on seafarers' behavioral health and work decisions. *Marine Policy*, 87, 23-28.

Abstract

More than 6000 seafarers have been held hostage by pirates in the last ten years. There is a small but developing body of research showing that these seafarers may face lasting challenges in recovery. However, current studies on this question have been limited by a lack of comparison groups, a lack of statistical power, and other methodological challenges. This study contributes to this body of research through a survey of 101 former hostages and 363 seafarers not known to be exposed to piracy from India, the Philippines, and Ukraine. Using clinically validated scales for tracking lasting impact, this research finds that 25.77% of former hostages show symptoms consistent with PTSD, and that hostage experiences and other maritime traumas can have impacts on seafarer wellbeing and decisions about their career through the impact these traumas have on post-traumatic stress symptoms.

Read the article here: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0308597X17303925>