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THE EFFECT OF AGE AND SEX ON INTERGENERATIONAL
AND INTRAGENERATIONAL OCCUPATIONAL MOBILITY

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CHAPTER IV

DISCUSSIONS AND SUMMARY.

From the preceding chapter, the results revealed that the father's occupation and education would significantly affect son's and daughter's.

Therefore, as we had expected from the results of this study that the father was positively influencing his children regarding their future.

The percentage on the table shows that more than 50 percent of the respondents did not move, which means that the majority of the son's and daughter's occupation are the same as that of their father. This is so because the children are exposed more on the occupational environment of the father, like us for example, we want to prove to our father that we can do better and thus staying at the same status as of their father.

This study found out that the males are influenced more by the father than the female because more than 50 percent did not move from their status. One reason that we could give is that the females are fickle-minded and the males tend to stick close to their father and the females



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to their mother.

Likewise, the study found out that younger children are more mobile than older respondents, this may be due to the fact that younger respondents are still finding jobs which suits his or her knowledge. Younger generations are also more dynamic, they want to change jobs and find jobs that will prepare them for their future. The presence of technological advances plays an important part in the sense that it motivates the younger generation to attain the luxuries of life.

This study also shows that the span of seven years is too short for the individual to attain a high status (see hypothesis 4), one reason for such is due to the problem of unemployment which hampered the economy of the country. By the time the survey was conducted, the number of people hunting for jobs were much greater than the number of job opportunities. Hypothesis 5 shows that sex does not affect intragenerational mobility. Furthermore, age has an effect on intragenerational mobility as clearly shown in the analysis because younger generation are more mobile. (see hypothesis 6).

The Modern Filipino family influences their child's occupation, and it is assumed that the father has a greater degree in terms of influencing the child's occupation than the mother. Usually more father than the mothers are



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employed. This is so because the mother usually stays at home and takes care of the chores in the house while the father earns the living of the family. Another thing is, the Filipino family characterizes a closely and well-knit relationship among the members of the family. The mentality of the child is to imitate what is the occupation of the father. The child is more used to what the father's occupation has at present. Thus, the child bears in mind of imitating the mentality and the kind of occupation the father has at that moment. The child will be more interested on the father's occupation because it will be easier for the child to understand the mechanic of the occupation rather than choose another occupation. Therefore, the child will think of the occupation because the child is more exposed to the father. Exposure to that kind of occupation of the father will be a challenge to the child.

The influence of the father's occupation is greater on the side of the son rather than on the female because the former has greater tendency to imitate the father while the latter is inclined more on the side of the mother.

Closeness of the son to the father can be more influencing to the son's occupational choice. It will be the son's mentality that he will bear in mind the occupation of his father as a respectable job. Therefore, the son will be more influenced through these aspects because it will be



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in this way that he can show that he can follow the footsteps of his father and even improve on what his father has already accomplished. Accomplishments will make the son be proud of his father with respect to the occupation.

The figures on intragenerational mobility show that there is little change in jobs during the lifetime of a person. Thus intergenerational mobility is much more important than intragenerational mobility in helping people to change their social status.