

## **Employability Skills, Personal Attributes, Cultural Adaptation, and Economic Mobility of Medical Technologist in Taif Saudi Arabia Based Medical Laboratory**

Mary Hayley L. Ramirez, MSc, M-ASCP, AMT<sup>1</sup>, Dean Susana Cabria Bautista, PHD<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1,2</sup>University of Perpetual Help System – Laguna, Philippines  
[hayleymicro417@gmail.com](mailto:hayleymicro417@gmail.com) <sup>1</sup>[baustista.susana@uphsl.edu.ph](mailto:baustista.susana@uphsl.edu.ph)<sup>2</sup>

**Abstract**-Global skills and competence should be relevant in globalizing human resources. An employee should possess an international skillset fit for the labor market (Moreno, 2017). According to the International Labor Organization (2013) that the skills, knowledge, and competencies that enhance a worker's ability to secure and retain a job when they have broad-based education and training, basic and portable high-level skills, including teamwork, problem-solving, information and communications technology (ICT) and communication and language skills. This combination of skills enables them to adapt to changes in the world of work.

This paper aimed at examining the employability skills, personal attributes, cultural adaptation, and economic mobility of medical technologists in Saudi Arabia-based laboratory. This will also determine the relationship of the medical technologists' employability skills, personal attributes, cultural adaptation, and their economic mobility.

This study utilized the descriptive-correlational method of research that describes the nature of the situation, as it exists at the time of the study and correlation method of research. The study revealed that there was a significant relationship between cultural adaptation in terms structural and courtesy predicts economic mobility. While Predictors of Economic Mobility along income shows a moderate relationship when taken in combination these variables predicts 30.80% of variability of their economic mobility as evidence of R square value of 0.308. However, analysis of variance results when taken as a whole, employability skills, personal attributes, cultural adaptation showed no significant or do not statistically predict the respondents' economic mobility as shown by the F-value of 1.012 and a probability value of 0.464 which was higher than the test of significance at 0.05.

**Keywords:** Employability, Descriptive correlational Study, Cultural Adaptation, Personal Attributes, Economic Mobility.

---

### **I. Introduction**

The growing interdependence of the world's economies, cultures, and populations, brought about by the cross-border trade in goods and services, technology, and flows of investment, people, and information (Peterson Institute for International Economics, 2019) is caused by the mutually dependent relationship of nation-states. This kind of global environment opens to work opportunities for professionals. Hence, the global market for workers demanded higher qualifications to adapt to the global trend. Sisodia et.al (2017) affirmed that the increasing significance of human resources and escalating demands of well educated, skilled, knowledgeable, and trained employees throughout the world, to gain competitive advantage, it's important that human resources gain appropriate knowledge and skills desirable to convene the environmental changes.

Global skills and competence should be relevant in globalizing human resources. An employee should possess an international skillset fit for the labor market (Moreno, 2017). According to the International Labor Organization (2013) that the skills, knowledge, and competencies that enhance a worker's ability to secure and retain a job when they have broad-based education and training, basic and portable high-level skills, including teamwork, problem-solving, information and communications technology (ICT) and communication and language skills. This combination of skills enables them to adapt to changes in the world of work.

But Ahadiat, N.et.al. (2019) pointed out that personal attributes are more important than traditional educational preparations. The significance of personal attributes as being more important than educational preparations is also found in promotion decisions. Moreover, Paterson (2016) postulated that employers are looking for graduates with additional skills in areas such as social intelligence, cross-cultural competency, and

transdisciplinarity. It means that employees should possess skills that go beyond their field of specialization. Qualities and traits those are important to our interaction as humans. This will positively contribute to the office culture and are reliable in a variety of ways (Doyle, 2020)

On the other hand, it is also important that adapting to the host environment is vital to maintain a better working relationship. Central to this adaptation process is one's ability to communicate in accordance with the norms and practices of the host culture and continuous and active engagement in the interpersonal and mass communication activities of the host. Society (Kim, 2017). Over time, assimilating to the mainstream culture will lead to work efficacy.

The continuous struggle to raise the bar of excellence and compete with the demand of the working environment is being done to improve the economic status of an employee. The skills they brought from abroad were found to be largely accountable for their economic success, while locally specific human capital, such as education acquired in the host society, did not contribute to their earnings (Takenaka, et.al 2018). It means that training gained from other countries will give workers substantial advantage of having better skill to do a particular job that translates to a higher pay. As Deming et.al (2018) suggested that job skills have explanatory power in pay but the value of non-cognitive skills or soft skills, according to Schanzenbach et.al (2016), in the labor market has increased over time. Evidence suggests that the labor-market payoffs to noncognitive skills have been increasing over time and the payoffs are particularly strong for individuals who possess both cognitive and noncognitive skills (Weinberger in Schanzenbach et.al, (2016).

With such, this prompted the researcher to study the employability skills, personal attributes, cultural adaptation, and economic mobility of medical technologists in Saudi Arabia-based laboratory. This will also determine the relationship of the medical technologists' employability skills, personal attributes, cultural adaptation, and their economic mobility.

Theories, according to Bacharach (2018) Theories are explanations of a natural or social behavior, event, or phenomenon. There are hypothetical statements of what are believed will happen. They are not practical but are broad in meaning and present the possibilities. Meanwhile, models provide a step-by-step process. They are useful in explaining in generic terms what must be done. However, most organizations will need to adapt a model to their own approach. The following theories, models, and approaches are useful in understanding the employability skills, personal attributes, and cultural adaptation as predictors of economic mobility of medical technologists.

The current study is anchored to root from Systems Theory Framework (STF) of employability skills personal attributes and cultural adaptation as a predictor of economic mobility (Patton in Kent William 2018). A system can be defined as an entity, which is a coherent whole (Ng, Maull and Yip, in T Jones 2020) such that a boundary is perceived around it in order to distinguish internal and external elements and to identify input and output relating to and emerging from the entity. A systems theory is hence a theoretical perspective that analyzes a phenomenon seen as a whole and not as simply the sum of elementary parts. The focus is on the interactions and on the relationships between parts in order to understand an entity's organization, functioning and outcomes. This perspective implies a dialogue between holism and reductionism. A distinctive characteristic of systems theories is that it developed simultaneously across various disciplines and that scholars working from a systems theory perspective build on the knowledge and concepts developed within other disciplines

## **II. Methods**

The study will utilize descriptive-correlational method of research that describes the nature of the situation, as it exists at the time of the study and correlation method of research. The descriptive method was used in this study. According to Bermudo, et.al (2015), as cited by Pelleja N (2018), descriptive method of research is purposive process of gathering, analyzing, classifying, and tabulating data about prevailing conditions, practices, beliefs, process, trends, and cause effect relationship and then making inadequate and accurate interpretation about such data with or without the aid of statistical methods. As they stated, correlational research investigates arrangement of factors, including the nature of the relationship between two or more variables.

It uses preliminary data and documentary data for the conduct of the study. Preliminary data will be acquired from the respondents of the study- Medical Technologists who will answer the questionnaire. The secondary sources of data will come from various sources from books, journals, thesis, and researches and studies from the internet.

It will determine the Employability skills, personal attributes and cultural adaptation as predictors of economic mobility of medical technologist in Saudi Arabia based laboratory.

The subject of the study was limited to the identified sample size of 37 out of the 40 medical technologists using Slovin's formula with 5% margin of error for the school year 2020-2021.

The study will utilize a self-constructed tool (Survey and Questionnaire Form) for determining the Employability skills, personal attributes and cultural adaptation as predictors of economic mobility of medical

technologist in Taif, Saudi Arabia based laboratory.

The questionnaire will be divided into three parts. The Part I of the questionnaire will be about employability skills, Part II will deal about with the personal attributes and the Part III of the questionnaire will focus on the cultural adaptation as predictors of economic mobility

Since the questionnaires were self-made, it was subjected to face and content validity. The questionnaire was subjected to face validation by a 3-member panel consisting of experts in research, statistics, and medical technologist. After some modifications, it was shown to the research's adviser for final approval and then will be distributed to the target respondents. Further content validity was determined using Cronbach's alpha. The internal consistency resulted good reliability, and the results are as follows employability skills 0.815, personal attributes 0.997 and cultural adaptation 0.841, indicates that the instruments were valid and gave good consistence during the study.

To measure the employability skills, personal attributes and cultural adaptation as predictors of economic mobility of medical technologist in Taif, Saudi Arabia based laboratory the following will be used:

Assigned Points	Numerical Ranges	Verbal Interpretation
4	3.51-4.00	Very high
3	2.51-3.00	High
2	1.5- 2.50	Low
1	1.00-1.50	Very Low

Assigned Points	Numerical Ranges	Verbal Agreement
4	3.51-4.00	Strongly Agree
3	2.51-3.00	Agree
2	1.5- 2.50	Disagree
1	1.00-1.50	Strongly Disagree

In this study the researcher will first seek approval to start data collection from his researcher adviser and afterwards the hospitals in Taif, Saudi Arabia through online survey, upon the go signal of the head of technologists' department to conduct the study; the researcher will start the data collection. This is a cross sectional study wherein the researcher will be providing a questionnaire. The researcher will make sure that only needed data will be gathered and patient's privacy will be upheld the most

### III. Result and Discussion

Table 1: The Level of Employability Skills of Medical Technologists in Taif, Saudi Arabia-based Medical Laboratories: Fundamental Skills

Indicators	Weighted Mean	Verbal Interpretation	Rank
1. Accurately performs routine medical laboratory procedures	3.86	Very High	1
2. Demonstrates proficiency in specimen collection and handling	3.65	Very High	3.5
3. Ably reports and interprets the results with outmost competency.	3.59	Very High	5
4. Ably collects specimens according to established protocols.	3.32	High	6
5. Demonstrates instrument maintenance and trouble shooting.	3.65	Very High	3.5
6. Performs calibration procedures and QC of procedures.	3.70	Very High	2
Average	3.63	Very High	

The findings showed that an average weighted mean of 3.63 revealed that the respondents have a very high level of Employability Skills of Medical Technologists in Taif, Saudi Arabia-based Medical Laboratories: Fundamental Skills

Table 2: The Level of Employability Skills of Medical Technologists in Taif, Saudi Arabia-based Medical Laboratories: Personal Management Skills

Indicators	Weighted Mean	Verbal Interpretation	Rank
1. Demonstrates work ethics aligned with the laboratory policy and procedures.	3.81	Very High	1
2. Shows evidence of self-esteem and confidence.	3.70	Very High	2
3. Maintains self-control in the laboratory sections.	3.68	Very High	4
4. Demonstrates commitment to life-long learning.	3.68	Very High	4
5. Applies theoretical and technical skills in safety protocols in the laboratory test procedures.	3.68	Very High	4
6. Ably balances work and personal life.	3.65	Very High	6
Average	3.70	Very high	

The findings showed that an average weighted mean of 3.70 revealed that the respondents have a very high level of Employability Skills of Medical Technologists in Taif, Saudi Arabia-based Medical Laboratories: Personal Management.

Table 3: The Level of Employability Skills of Medical Technologists in Taif, Saudi Arabia-based Medical Laboratories: Teamwork

Indicators	Weighted Mean	Verbal Interpretation	Rank
1. Demonstrates effectiveness in human communication, both verbal and non-verbal.	3.68	Very High	3.5
2. Contributes to the team by sharing information and knowledge.	3.68	Very High	3.5
3. Shows compassion in direct and indirect contact with patients.	3.70	Very High	1.5
4. Accepts differences and diversity of individuals within the laboratory.	3.65	Very High	5
5. Responds to constructive criticism.	3.57	Very High	6
6. Demonstrates strong interpersonal skills.	3.70	Very high	1.5
Average	3.66	Very High	

The findings showed that an average weighted mean of 3.66 revealed that the respondents have a very high level of Employability Skills of Medical Technologists in Taif, Saudi Arabia-based Medical Laboratories: Team Work.

Table 4: Summary Table of the Level of Employability Skills of Medical Technologists in Taif, Saudi Arabia-based Medical Laboratories

Indicators	Weighted Mean	Verbal Interpretation	Rank
1. Fundamental skills	3.63	Very High	3
2. Personal management skills	3.70	Very High	1
3. Teamwork	3.66	Very High	2
Overall Weighted Mean	3.66	Very High	

The findings showed that an average weighted mean of average weighted mean of 3.66 revealed that the respondents have very high Level of Employability Skills of Medical Technologists in Taif, Saudi Arabia-based Medical Laboratories

Table 5: The Personal Attributes of Medical Technologists in Taif, Saudi Arabia-based Medical Laboratories: Honesty

Indicators	Weighted Mean	Verbal Interpretation	Rank
1. Demonstrates integrity inside and outside work.	3.73	Strongly agree	2
2. Adheres to punctuality and attendance at all time.	3.54	Strongly agree	6
3. Shows commitment to practicing one's profession ethically.	3.68	Strongly agree	4.5
4. Ensures that official business is not mixed with pleasure at work.	3.70	Strongly agree	3
5. Accurately and completely handles assigned tasks.	3.76	Strongly agree	1
6. Gives rightful credit to other deserving employees and colleagues.	3.68	Strongly agree	4.5
Average	3.68	Strongly agree	

The findings showed that an average weighted mean of 3.68 revealed that the respondents strongly agree in the Personal Attributes of Medical Technologists in Taif, Saudi Arabia-based Medical Laboratories.

Table 6: The Personal Attributes of Medical Technologists in Taif, Saudi Arabia-based Medical Laboratories: Friendliness

Indicators	Weighted Mean	Verbal Interpretation	Rank
1. Displays positive approach towards workmates.	3.70	Strongly agree	4
2. Willingness to accept responsibility in adapting to work environment.	3.76	Strongly agree	1
3. Extends helpful and relevant information towards co-	3.73	Strongly agree	2.5

workmates.			
4.Deals fairly with interpersonal conflicts at work.	3.73	Strongly agree	2.5
5.Enjoys the company of colleagues	3.65	Strongly agree	6
6. Pays attention to others and listen while they speak.	3.68	Strongly agree	5
Average	3.71	Strongly agree	

The findings showed that an average weighted mean of 3.71 revealed that the respondents got strongly agree in the Personal Attributes of Medical Technologists in Taif, Saudi Arabia-based Medical Laboratories: Friendliness.

Table 7:The Personal Attributes of Medical Technologists in Taif, Saudi Arabia-based Medical Laboratories: Courtesy

Indicators	Weighted Mean	Verbal Interpretation	Rank
1. Displays a respectful attitude at all times.	3.78	Strongly agree	1.5
2. Shows concern to coworkers and patients in stressful situations.	3.78	Strongly agree	1.5
3. Accommodates patients when they arrive at the laboratory.	3.65	Strongly agree	5
4. Responds promptly and accurately in information about coverage specific treatments and procedures.	3.59	Strongly agree	6
5. Communicates in polite and unbiased manner.	3.68	Strongly agree	4
6. Speak and present oneself in professional manner at all times.	3.70	Strongly agree	3
Average	3.70	Strongly agree	

The findings showed that an average weighted mean of 3.70 revealed that the respondents got strongly agree in the Personal Attributes of Medical Technologists in Taif, Saudi Arabia-based Medical Laboratories: Courtesy

Table 8:The Personal Attributes of Medical Technologists in Taif, Saudi Arabia-based Medical Laboratories: Patience

Indicators	Weighted Mean	Verbal Interpretation	Rank
1. Exhibit calmness in times of pressure or escalation of work load.	3.68	Strongly agree	1
2. Remains polite towards demanding patients and/or their relatives.	3.62	Strongly agree	3
3. Gently encourages with repeated laboratory procedures.	3.62	Strongly agree	3



4. Demonstrates sensitivity to colleagues' preferences and needs.	3.49	Agree	6
5. Ably devotes one's time and efforts completely towards others at work.	3.59	Strongly agree	5
6. Handles gracefully pressure during front line work.	3.62	Strongly agree	3
Average	3.60	Strongly agree	

The findings showed that an average weighted mean of 3.60 revealed that the respondents got strongly agree in the Personal Attributes of Medical Technologists in Saudi Arabia-based Medical Laboratories: Patience.

Table 9: The Personal Attributes of Medical Technologists in Taif, Saudi Arabia-based Medical Laboratories: Respectfulness

Indicators	Weighted Mean	Verbal Interpretation	Rank
1. Demonstrates good gesture and by warm greetings.	3.65	Strongly agree	5
2. Provides assistance and attention at work.	3.62	Strongly agree	6
3. Treat colleagues fairly and equally	3.70	Strongly agree	4
4. Discusses conflicts in a professional manner.	3.76	Strongly agree	2
5. Manifests confidence in handling unexpected situations.	3.73	Strongly agree	3
6. Practices ethical standards related to patient care.	3.78	Strongly agree	1
Average	3.71	Strongly agree	

The findings showed that an average weighted mean of 3.71 revealed that the respondents got strongly agree in the Personal Attributes of Medical Technologists in Taif, Saudi Arabia-based Medical Laboratories: Respectful.

Table 10: Summary Table for the Personal Attributes of Medical Technologists in Taif Saudi Arabia-based Medical Laboratories

Indicators	Weighted Mean	Verbal Interpretation	Rank
1. Honesty	3.68	Strongly agree	4
2. Friendliness	3.71	Strongly agree	1.5
3. Courtesy	3.70	Strongly agree	3
4. Patience	3.60	Strongly agree	5
5. Respectful	3.71	Strongly agree	1.5
Overall Weighted Mean	3.68	Strongly agree	

The findings showed that an average weighted mean of 3.68 revealed that the respondents got strongly agree in the Personal Attributes of Medical Technologists in Taif, Saudi Arabia-based Medical Laboratories.

Table 11: The Level of Cultural Adaptation of Medical Technologists in Taif, Saudi Arabia-based Medical Laboratories: Behavioral

Indicators	Weighted Mean	Verbal Interpretation	Rank
1. Nurtures professional relationship with hospital staff.	3.76	Very High	1
2. Maintains confidentiality of patient's status and lab results.	3.73	Very High	2
3. Maintains a professional attitude and presents self with appropriate demeanor.	3.62	Very High	4
4. Seeks guidance when confronted with limitations in the practice.	3.65	Very High	3
5. Demonstrates sensitivity to the feeling of others.	3.57	Very High	6
6. Respects patients regardless of race, age, gender, social status or disease.	3.59	Very High	5
Average	3.65	Very High	

The findings showed an average weighted mean of 3.65 revealed that the respondents got very high in the Personal Attributes of Medical Technologists in Taif, Saudi Arabia-based Medical Laboratories: Behavioral

Table 12: The Level of Cultural Adaptation of Medical Technologists in Taif, Saudi Arabia-based Medical Laboratories: Physiological

Indicators	Weighted Mean	Verbal Interpretation	Rank
1. Maintains the privacy of lab results at all times.	3.81	Very High	2
2. Demonstrates practicality of doing one's tasks despite resource constraints.	3.73	Very High	4
3. Adapts to language barriers and find ways to communicate to Saudi nationals.	3.51	Very High	6
4. Easily adjust to climate setting and cultural background in KSA.	3.68	Very High	5
5. Seeks laboratory administrator's approval when needed.	3.76	Very High	3
6. Performs assigned tasks within the duty schedule.	3.84	Very High	1
Average	3.72	Very High	

The findings showed that an average weighted mean of 3.72 revealed that the respondents got very high Level of Cultural Adaptation of Medical Technologists in Taif, Saudi Arabia-based Medical Laboratories: Physiological.

Table 13: The Level of Cultural Adaptation of Medical Technologists in Taif, Saudi Arabia-based Medical Laboratories: Structural



Indicators	Weighted Mean	Verbal Interpretation	Rank
1. Ably managed stress in work affects the work productivity.	3.65	Very High	4
2. Involves oneself in improving the work processes of the organization	3.70	Very High	2.5
3. Ably applies own ideas in the work place.	3.57	Very High	6
4. Avail oneself with available opportunities for professional growth in this organization.	3.62	Very High	5
5. Keeps oneself aware of personal safety procedures in the laboratory.	3.70	Very High	2.5
6. Uses appropriate occupational safety practices.	3.76	Very High	1
Average	3.67	Very High	

The findings showed that an average weighted mean of 3.67 revealed that the respondents got very high Level of Cultural Adaptation of Medical Technologists in Taif, Saudi Arabia-based Medical Laboratories: Structural

Table 14: Summary Table of the Level of Cultural Adaptation of Medical Technologists in Taif, Saudi Arabia-based Medical Laboratories

Indicators	Weighted Mean	Verbal Interpretation	Rank
1. Behavioral	3.65	Very High	3
2. Physiological	3.72	Very High	1
3. Structural	3.67	Very High	2
Overall Weighted Mean	3.68	Very High	

The findings showed that an average weighted mean of 3.68 revealed that the respondents got very high Level of Cultural Adaptation of Medical Technologists in Taif, Saudi Arabia-based Medical Laboratories.

Table 15: The Economic Mobility of Medical Technologies in Taif, Saudi Arabia-based Medical Laboratories: Earnings

Indicators	Weighted Mean	Verbal Interpretation	Rank
1. Salary gives an opportunity for career advancement and/or growth.	3.54	Very High	2
2. Salary enables one to allocate for savings and investments.	3.57	Very High	1
3. Overtime payment is received on time.	3.24	High	4
4. Compensation covers one's expenses.	3.27	High	3
5. Travel allowance and disbursements are provided when working on the field.	3.14	High	5
6. An additional bonus is provided when revenue increases.	2.92	High	6
Average	3.28	High	

The findings showed that an average weighted mean of 3.28 revealed that the respondents got high Level of for the Economic Mobility of Medical Technologists in Taif, Saudi Arabia-based Medical Laboratories: Earnings.

Table 16: The Economic Mobility of Medical Technologists in Taif, Saudi Arabia-based Medical Laboratories: Income

Indicators	Weighted Mean	Verbal Interpretation	Rank
1. Benefits and increment are well compensated.	3.16	High	3.5
2. Salary is competitive with similar jobs elsewhere.	3.16	High	3.5
3. Benefits are comparable to those offered by other organizations.	3.14	High	5
4. Income can support economic development and necessities.	3.35	High	2
5. Salary offered as compared to the Philippines is higher.	3.41	High	1
6. Cost of living is lower as compared to the Philippines.	3.03	High	6
Average	3.21	High	

The findings showed an average weighted mean of 3.21 revealed that the respondents got high Level for the Economic Mobility of Medical Technologists in Taif, Saudi Arabia-based Medical Laboratories: Income.

Table 17: Summary Table of Economic Mobility of Medical Technologists in Taif, Saudi Arabia-based Medical Laboratories

Indicators	Weighted Mean	Verbal Interpretation	Rank
1. Earnings	3.28	High	1
2. Income	3.21	High	2
Overall Weighted Mean	3.24	High	

The findings showed an average weighted mean of 3.24 revealed that the respondents got high Level for the Economic Mobility of Medical Technologies in Saudi Arabia-based Medical Laboratories in terms of income and earnings.

Table 18

The employability skills, personal attributes and cultural adaptation as predictors of economic mobility for Medical Technologists in Taif, Saudi Arabia- based Medical Laboratories.

Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients						
Dependent Variable	Predictors	B	Beta	R	R Square	t	p-value	Decision
Economic Mobility	Cultural Adaptation (Structural)	.590	.620	.436 <sup>a</sup>	.190	3.869	.000	Significant
Economic Mobility	Personal Attributes (Courtesy)	-.452	-.397	.560 <sup>b</sup>	.314	-2.478	.018	Significant

Table 18 shows that cultural adaptation's sub-construct i.e. structural dimension predicts the respondents' economic mobility as shown by the probability value of 0.000 which was lower than the test of significance at 0.05. Results also showed that it has 19% predictive power as shown by the R square value of 0.190. This means that less than 20% of the respondents' economic mobility can be explained by the structural dimension of their cultural adaptation.

Furthermore, the sub-construct of personal attributes i.e. courtesy is also a predictor of economic mobility as shown by the probability value of 0.018 which was also lower than the test of significance at 0.05. Its predictive power, meanwhile, is 31.40% as shown by the R square value of 0.314. This means that less than one-third of the respondents' economic mobility can be explained by their personal attribute of courtesy.

Table 19  
The Employability Skills, Personal Attributes and Cultural Adaptation as Predictors of Economic Mobility (Income) for Medical Technologists in Taif, Saudi Arabia-based Medical Laboratories

Unstandardized Coefficients		Values				
Dependent Variable	Predictors	R	R Square	F	p-value	Decision
Economic Mobility	Employability Skills, Personal Attributes, Cultural Adaptation	.555 <sup>a</sup>	.308	1.012	.464	Not Significant

Table 19 shows a moderate relationship between the respondents' employability skills, personal attributes, cultural adaptation and their economic mobility. Taken in combination, these variables predict 30.80% of the variability of their economic mobility as evidenced by the R square value of 0.308. However, analysis of variance results showed that when taken as a whole, employability skills, personal attributes and cultural adaptation do not statistically predict the respondents' economic mobility as shown by the F-value of 1.012 and a probability value of .464 which was higher than the test of significance at 0.05.

#### IV. Conclusion

Based on the findings of the study, the study conclusions were drawn:

The respondents had very high level of employability skills, cultural adaptation, and economic mobility and strongly agreed personal attributes. There was a significant relationship between structural and courtesy in economic mobility. While Predictors of Economic Mobility along income shows a moderate relationship when taken in combination these variables predicts 30.80% of variability of their economic mobility as evidence of R square value of 0.308. However, analysis of variance results when taken as a whole, employability skills, personal attributes, cultural adaptation showed no significant or do not statistically predicts the respondents' economic mobility as shown by the F-value of 1.012 and a probability value of 0.464 which was higher than the test of significance at 0.05.

#### V. Recommendations

The following recommendations are based on findings and conclusion of this study:

Medical technologists should make sure that the very high level of employability skills will be maintained. This could be done by demonstrating work ethics aligned with the laboratories policy and procedures, showing evidence of self-esteem and confidence, maintaining self-control in the laboratories sections, demonstrating commitment to life-long learning, applying theoretical and technical skills in safety protocols in the laboratories test and procedures and balances work and personal life.

Medical Technologists should make sure that the strongly agree level of personal attributes will be retained. This can be achieved by demonstrating integrity inside and outside of work, adhering to punctuality and attendance at all time, showing commitment to practicing one's profession ethically, ensuring that official business is not mixed with pleasures at work and giving rightful credit to other deserving employee and colleagues.

The Medical Technologists should make sure that the very high level of cultural adaptation along structural dimensions is maintained. This could be done by managing stress in work which affects the work productivity, involving oneself in improving the work processes of the organization, being able to apply own ideas in the work place, availing oneself with available opportunities for professional growth in this organization, keeping oneself aware of personal safety procedures in the laboratories and using appropriate occupational safety.

The Medical Technologists should make sure that the high level of economic mobility in terms of income is enhanced because income, benefits and increment are well compensated. Salary is competitive with similar jobs elsewhere. Benefits are comparable to those offered by other organizations. Income can support economic development and necessities. Salary offered as compared to the Philippines is higher and cost of living is lower as compared to the Philippines.

A new research should cross the limits of this study in order to get broader information with regard to the factors studied in this research.

## REFERENCES

- [1]. Abdullah, Ramdhani, Muhammad Ali, Ainsiyifa & Hilda
- [2]. (2017) Conceptual framework of corporate culture influenced on employees commitment to organization; *International Business Management*, 11 (3). pp. 826-830. ISSN 1993-5250
- [3]. Agarwal N., Sisodia S. (2017) Employability Skills Essential for Healthcare Industry, *Computer Vol.* 122, 431-438, ISSN 1877-0509 <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.procs.2017.11.390>.
- [4]. Angouri J. (2018) Culture, discourse, and the workplace books.google.com
- [5]. Badrick, T. Gay, S., & Ross, J. "State of the art" for competency assessment in Australian medical laboratories. *Accred Qual Assur* 25, 323–327 (2020). <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00769-020-01442-8>
- [6]. Bell K. Aysha Divan, Elizabeth Knight, Dawn Bennett & Kenton (2019) Marketing graduate employability: understanding the tensions between institutional practice and external messaging, *Journal of Higher Education Policy and Management*, 41:5, 485-499, DOI: [10.1080/1360080X.2019.1652427](https://doi.org/10.1080/1360080X.2019.1652427)
- [7]. Bhagra, A., & Sharma, D. K. (2018). Changing paradigm of employability skills in the global business world: A review. *IUP Journal of Soft Skills*, 12(2), 7-24.
- [8]. Blackmore H. (2016) 'Improving Procedural Skills, Teamwork and Confidence in just One Day: A NICU Fellow Boot Camp', *MedEdPublish*, 7, [4], 26, <https://doi.org/10.15694/mep.2018.0000247.1>
- [9]. Brown, Dorenkamp, I., Weiß, EE. (2016) The employability skills of higher education graduates: insights into conceptual frameworks and methodological options. *High Educ* 76, 263–278 <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10734-017>
- [10]. Brooks S. (2018) University and graduates employability: Academics' views regarding university activities (the case of Iran)", *Higher Education, Skills and Work- Based Learning*, Vol. 9 No. 3, pp. 290- <https://doi.org/10.1108/HESWBL-12-2017-0103>
- [11]. Bulbul H. Çağlayan Akay, E. and Oskonbaeva, Z. (2020), "What do unit root tests tell us about unemployment hysteresis in transition economies?", *Applied Economic Analysis*, Vol. 28 No. 84, pp. 221- 238. <https://doi.org/10.1108/AEA-05-2020-0048> (2017)
- [12]. Burch Reuben, Raed Jaradat, Erin Stirgus, Simon R. Goerger, Randy K. Buchanan, Niamat Ullah Ibne Hossain & Junfeng Ma (2020) Assessment of Workforce Systems Preferences/Skills Based on Employment Domain, *Engineering Management Journal*, 32:1, 61-73, DOI: [10.1080/10429247.2019.1672407](https://doi.org/10.1080/10429247.2019.1672407)
- [13]. Butler et.al. (2018) Challenges and opportunities", *Worldwide Hospitality and Tourism Themes*, Vol. 10 No. 6, pp. 635-641. <https://doi.org/10.1108/WHATT-07-2018-0042>
- [14]. Chirumbolo A. Urbini, F., & Callea, A. (2020). Promoting Individual and Organizational OCBs: The Mediating Role of Work Engagement. *Behavioral Sciences*, 10(9), 138. doi:10.3390/bs10090138
- [15]. Cresswell, 2016.) [BOOK] Qualitative inquiry and research design: Choosing among five approaches
- [16]. Dawn Bennett Aysha Divan, Elizabeth Knight & Kenton Bell (2019) Marketing graduate employability: understanding the tensions between institutional practice and external messaging, *Journal of Higher Education Policy and Management*, 41:5, 485-499, DOI: [10.1080/1360080X.2019.1652427](https://doi.org/10.1080/1360080X.2019.1652427)
- [17]. Deming, M Bitler, H Hoynes (2018) School Choice, School Quality, and Post-secondary." *American Economic Review*, 104 (3): 991-1013. DOI: [10.1257/aer.104.3.991](https://doi.org/10.1257/aer.104.3.991).
- [18]. DS de Rue. (2020) Systems, methods and devices for paired plasticity; <http://dx.doi.org/10.26153/tsw/1699>
- [19]. Doyle Natalie, Muls Ann, Dougherty Lisa, Shaw Claire, Soanes, Louise, Steven Anna Marie (2020) Influencing organizational culture: a leadership challenge; *Nursing Vol. 24, No. 12*; <https://doi.org/10.12968/bjon.24.12.633>
- [20]. Dovlo D. J Fitzgerald, J Habicht MP Kieny, (2017) Strengthening health systems for universal health coverage and sustainable development. *Bulletin of the World Health Organization*, 95(7), – 539. <https://doi.org/10.2471/BLT.16.187476>
- [21]. Duzcu M. (2018 ) Economic sanctions and globalization: Assessing the impact of the globalization level of target state on sanctions efficacy. *Journal of Economics, and Accounting (JEFA)*, V.6(1), p.41-54. <https://doi.org/10.17261/>
- [22]. Eroğlu Suat & Serhat Yüksel (2016) An Analysis of the Reasons of Internal Migration in Turkey with Logit Method; <http://dx.doi.org/10.5296/bmh.v4i2.10350>
- [23]. Ferguson, Sonnenschein, Katrine and Janet (2016) Developing professional communication skills: Perceptions and reflections of domestic and international graduates, *Journal of University Teaching & Learning Practice*, 17(3) Available at: <https://ro.uow.edu.au/jutlp/vol17/iss3/5>

- [24]. Finighan, RojaGholamhosseini, DorinaPojani, Iderlina Mateo Babiano, Laurel Johnson & John Minnery (2019) The place of public space in the lives of Middle Eastern women migrants in Australia, *Journal of Urban Design*, 24:2, 269-289, DOI: [10.1080/13574809.2018.1498293](https://doi.org/10.1080/13574809.2018.1498293)
- [25]. Fisher O,SC O'Donnell, D Oyserman ( 2016) Social class and identity-based motivation, *Current Opinion in Psychology*, Volume 18,2352-250X, [://doi.org/10.1016/j.copsyc.2017.07.035](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.copsyc.2017.07.035).
- [26]. Frackowiak, A. (2017). A Review of Lifelong Learning as Natural and Cultural Phenomenon. *Psycho-Educational Research Reviews*, 6(2), 1 –. Retrieved from <https://www.journals.lapub.co.uk/index.php/perr/article/view/165>
- [27]. Garnero, Andrea and Hijzen, Alexander and Martin, Sébastien, More Unequal, But More Mobile? Earnings Inequality and Mobility in OECD Countries. IZA Discussion Paper No. 9753, Available at SSRN: <https://ssrn.com/abstract=2742541>
- [28]. GradyKhuong, Cam and Nguyen, Thu-Huong and Turner, Lindsay, Stakeholder Perspectives on Tourism Graduate Employability Skills in Vocational and Higher Education in Vietnam (2017). *International Journal of Business and Applied Social Science*, Vol. 3, Issue 11, November 2017, Available at SSRN: <https://ssrn.com/abstract=3063071>
- [29]. Giff G & Tanus E. (2016) Employability Skills -A Study on The Perception of Business Students Graduate And Employers In Malaysia; *Asia Pacific Journal of in Business Management* Vol. 9, Issue 1, January 2018 Impact Factor: 5.16, ISSN: (2229-4104)
- [30]. Goh J., Tomasson Goodwin, J. Verkoeyen, S. and Lithgow, K. (2019), "Can students be taught to articulate employability skills?", *Education + Training*, Vol. 61 No. 4, pp. 445-460. <https://doi.org/10.1108/ET-08-2018-0186>
- [31]. Harper H.Suarta, I. M., Suwintana, I. K., Sudhana I, (2018). Employability Skills for Entry Level Workers: A Content Analysis of Job Advertisements in Indonesia. *Journal of Technical Education and Training*, 10(2). Retrieved from <https://publisher.uthm.edu.my/ojs/index.php/JTET/article/view/2582>
- [32]. Hartmann T. Bhanugopan, R., Wang, Y., Lockhart, P. and Farrell, M. (2017), "Managerial skills shortages and the impending effects of organizational characteristics: Evidence from China", *Personnel Review*, Vol. 46 No. 8, pp. 1689-1716. <https://doi.org/10.1108/PR-04-2016-0093>
- [33]. Hasgüil EYaseminÖzelTuğbaDuzcu (2018) The Examination of Time Management Skills of Healthcare Professions Research on Humanities and Social Sciences [www.iiste.org](http://www.iiste.org) ISSN 2224-5766 ISSN 2225-0484 (Online) Vol.8, No.12, 2018
- [34]. Hatton Le, HuuNghia Tran (2017) Developing employability skills via extra-curricular activities in Vietnamese universities: student engagement and inhibitors of their engagement, *Journal of Education and Work*, 30:8, 854-867, DOI: [10.1080/13639080.2017.1349880](https://doi.org/10.1080/13639080.2017.1349880)
- [35]. Henry H. (2018) Promoting Factors of Employability Skills Hooker; *International Journal for Research in Engineering Application & Management (IJREAM)* ISSN : 2454-9150 V
- [36]. Jahromi G., Razmjooei, P., Managheb, S., GharbiHosseini, M., &Amirianzadeh, M. (2018). Mediating role of organizational silence in the relationship between organizational climate and job performance. *Amazonia Investiga*, 7(12), 72-86. Retrieved from <https://amazoniainvestiga.info/index.php/amazonia/article/view/567>
- [37]. John A.,Bhagra, A., & Sharma, D. K. (2018). Changing paradigm of employability skills in the global business world: A review. *IUP Journal of Soft Skills*, 12(2), 7-24.
- [38]. Jones M,Budzynski-Seymour, E., Conway, R., Wade, M., Lucas, A., Mann, S., & Steele, J. (2020) Physical Activity, Mental and Personal Well-Being, Social Isolation, and Perceptions of Academic Attainment and Employability In University Students: The Scottish and British Active Students Surveys, *Journal of Physical Activity and Health*, 17(6), 610-620., <https://journals.humankinetics.com/view/journals/jpah/17/6/article-p610.xml>
- [39]. Kent Williams (2018) Transitioning student identity and sense of place: future possibilities for assessment and development of student employability skills, *Studies in Higher Education*, 43:5, 891-913, DOI: [10.1080/03075079.2018.1439719](https://doi.org/10.1080/03075079.2018.1439719)
- [40]. Kessler, CR Macchi, (2018)Training to Deliver Integrated Care: Skills Aimed at the Future of Healthcare- [books.google.com](https://books.google.com)
- [41]. [Kenayathulla](#), H.B. Ahmad, N.A.& Idris, A.R. (2019)Gaps between competence and importance of employability skills: evidence from Malaysia", *Higher Education Evaluation and Development*, Vol. 13 No. 2, pp. 97-112. <https://doi.org/10.1108/HEED-08-2019-0039>
- [42]. Kim DO (2017) Measuring communication patterns and intercultural transformation of international students in cross-cultural adaptation, *International Journal of Intercultural Relations*, Volume 70,Pages 78-88,ISSN 0147-1767,<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijintrel.2017.03.004>.
- [43]. Komotar, M. (2020), "Discourses on quality and quality assurance in higher education from the perspective of global university rankings", [Quality Assurance in Education](#), Vol. 28 No. 1, pp. 78-



88. <https://doi.org/10.1108/QAE-05-2019-0055>
- [44]. Krausea J.(2017) Graduate attributes for 2020 and beyond: recommendations for Australian higher education providers, Higher Education Research & Development, 37:4, 821-836, DOI: 10.1080/07294360.2018.1446415
- [45]. Krisztina Kovacs (2017) Evidence Review on Labour Market and Job Place Retention: Mentoring Pathways Towards Employment, Journal of Organisational Transformation & Social Change, 14:3, 214-238, DOI: 10.1080/14779633.2017.1341760
- [46]. Lee, K N (2020) Business Leader Preferences of 21st Century Skills Attainment: A Phenomenological Study, search.proquest.com.
- [47]. Little S (2019) Leadership And Employees' Reactions To Change: The Role of Leaders' Personal Attributes And Transformational Leadership Style; <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1744-6570.2011.01221.x>
- [48]. Lippi G. (2016) Analysis Of University Success Depending On The Infrastructure of The University And The Student's Degree Preparation In Their Access; Proceedings of INTED Conference 2nd-4th March, ISBN: 978-84-606-5763-
- [49]. Machado, M.C. Queiroz, M.M., Pereira, S.C.F., Telles, R. (2019), (2019), "Industry 4.0 and digital supply chain capabilities: A framework for understanding digitalisation challenges and opportunities", *Benchmarking: An International Journal*, ol.. <https://doi.org/10.1108/BIJ-12-2018-0435>
- [50]. Heijden B. Froehlich, D. E., Mingyang, L. M. Y., & van der (2018). "Work in progress: the progression of competence-based employability", *Career Development International*, Vol. 23 No. 2, pp. 230-244. <https://doi.org/10.1108/CDI-06-2017-0098>
- [51]. McGarry KB,(2016 ) An Examination of Perceived Employability Skills between Employers and College Graduates.
- [52]. Mauldin, Matthew Lancellotti, Sunil Thomas &ChiranjeevKohli (2016) Online video modules for improvement in student learning, *Journal of Education for Business*, 91:1, 19-22, DOI: [10.1080/08832323.2015.1108281](https://doi.org/10.1080/08832323.2015.1108281)
- [53]. Moone (2016) Registered nurses' attitudes and knowledge of LGBTQ health and the impact of an educational intervention (Order No. 10813566). Available from ProQuestCentral.(2068014235)<https://login.proxy038.nclive.org/login?url=https://www.proquest.com/dissertations-theses/registered-nurses-attitudes-knowledge->
- [54]. Moreno (2017)The Year abroad: Understanding the employability skills of the global graduate; Innovative Language of Teaching and learning University; Enhancing Employability; <https://doi.org/10.1177/1463949118768040>
- [55]. Miloudi (2016) Tracing the evolution of the literature on knowledge management in inter-organizational contexts: a bibliometric analysis", *Journal of Knowledge Management*, Vol. 24 No. 2, pp. 463-490.<https://doi.org/10.1108/JKM-07-2016-0382>
- [56]. Misra (2017) Exploring relationship between learning organizations dimensions and organizational performance", *International Journal of Emerging Markets*, Vol. 12 No. 3, pp. 593-609. <https://doi.org/10.1108/IJoEM-01-2017-0026>
- [57]. Murdock R. (2019) Graduate Employability 2.0". In *Education for Employability* (Volume 1). Leiden, The Netherlands: Brill | Sense. doi: [https://doi.org/10.1163/9789004400832\\_008](https://doi.org/10.1163/9789004400832_008)
- [58]. Murphy Jones, E. (2016). " Mobility, Graduate Employability and Local Internationalization". In *Global and Local Internationalization*. Leiden, The Netherlands: Brill | Sense. Retrieved May 12, 2021,from <https://brill.com/view/book/edcoll/9789463003018/BP000016.xml>
- [59]. Nicolescu, L. & Nicolescu, C. (2019), "Using PLS-SEM to build an employability confidence model for higher education recipients in the field of business studies", *Kybernetes*, Vol. 48 No. 9, pp. 1965-1988. <https://doi.org/10.1108/K-04-2018-0165>
- [60]. Nzulwa, J. (2018). The role of talent management strategies on organizational performance: A case of telecommunication firms in Kenya. *International Academic Journal of Human Resource and Business Administration*, 3(3), 263-288
- [61]. Odigie (2016)An optimal integrated QSMS model from cluster analysis", *The TQM Journal*, Vol. 29 No. 3, pp. 438-466. <https://doi.org/10.1108/TQM-12-2015-015>
- [62]. O'Grady (2017)Professional skills required of accountants: what do job advertisements tell us?, *Accounting Education*, 27:4, 403-432, DOI: 10.1080 /09639284.2018.1490189.
- [63]. Oliver B. (2017) Developing graduate employability skills and attributes: Curriculum enhancement through work-integrated learning. *Asia-Pacific Journal of Cooperative Education*, 18(2), 87–99.
- [64]. Özel Y et.al (2018)Translation and Cultural Adaptation of the Turkish Lysholm Knee Scale: Ease of Use, Validity, and Reliability. *ClinOrthopRelat Res* 471, 2602–2610 <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11999-013-3046-z>
- [65]. Pang, MohamadOsmani, VishanthWeerakkody, Nitham Hindi &TillalEldabi (2019) Graduates

- employability skills: A review of literature against market demand, Journal of Education for Business, 94:7, 423-432, DOI: [10.1080/08832323.2018.1545629](https://doi.org/10.1080/08832323.2018.1545629)
- [66]. Paterson (2016) Re-conceptualizing graduate employability: the importance of pre-professional identity, Higher Education Research & Development, 35:5, 925-939, DOI: [10.1080/07294360.2016.1139551](https://doi.org/10.1080/07294360.2016.1139551)
- [67]. Pelleja N (2018) Factors in the cross-cultural adaptation of African students in Chinese universities; Journal of Research in International Education <https://doi.org/10.1177/1475240915592107>
- [68]. Pitan, O.S. (2017), "Graduate employees' generic skills and training needs", Higher Education, Skills and Work-Based Learning, Vol. 7 No. 3, pp. 290-303. <https://doi.org/10.1108/HESWBL-04-2017-0026>
- [69]. Philip.( 2018) "Why Do Skilled Immigrants Struggle in the Labor Market? A Field Experiment with Thirteen Thousand Resumes." American Economic Journal: Economic Policy, 3 (4): 148-71.DOI: 10.1257/pol.3.4.148
- [70]. Radosław. (2020). "Job Satisfaction and Problems among Academic Staff in Higher Education" Sustainability
- [71]. 12, no. 12: 4865.<https://doi.org/10.3390/su12124865>
- [72]. Rahman A. (2016) "m-Government: Benefits and its Key Attributes for Personalized Services" (2017). PACIS 2017 Proceedings. 245. <http://aisel.aisnet.org/pacis2017/>
- [73]. Robinson KL Davis, NM Meara (2016) Motivational attributes of occupational possible selves for low-income rural women. Journal of Counseling Psychology, 50(2), 156– 164. <https://doi.org/10.1037/0022-0167.50.2.156>
- [74]. Sandifer L.,(2018) "Knowledge, Technical Skills, and Employability Skills Required of Accounting Graduates: Perceptions of Certified Public Accountants in Mississippi" (2018). Dissertations. 1510. <https://aquila.usm.edu/dissertations/1510>
- [75]. Satılmış M., (2018)The life satisfaction of teachers at work place, research of structural equation modelling regarding general and organized cynicism. Qual Quant 52, 1–10 (2018). <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11135-017-0578-4>
- [76]. SchanzenbachWhitemore., Sandra E. Black, Diane, (2016) The Recent Decline in Women's Labor Force Participation Sandra E. Black, University of Texas at Austin and the Brookings Institution
- [77]. Schwiter T., Chhinzer N., Russo A (2018)An exploration of employer perceptions of graduate student employability", Education + Training, Vol. 60 No. 1, pp. 104-120. <https://doi.org/10.1108/ET-06-2016-0111>
- [78]. Singh (2018) What are the factors that contribute to postgraduate international students' academic success? A Malaysian qualitative study, Higher Education Research & Development, 37:5, 1035-1049, DOI: [10.1080/07294360.2018.1467383](https://doi.org/10.1080/07294360.2018.1467383)
- [79]. Silva (2016) Stairway to employment? Internships in higher education. High Educ 72, 703–721 (2016). <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10734-015-9903-9>
- [80]. Sinha (2019) Employability of fresh engineering graduates in India: A fresh look applying Expectation Confirmation Theory", Education + Training, Vol. 62 No. 1, pp. 47-63. <https://doi.org/10.1108/ET-12-2018-0265>
- [81]. Singh (2018) Employability and innovation: development of a scale", International Journal of Innovation Science, Vol. 9 No. 1, pp. 20-37. <https://doi.org/10.1108/IJIS-10-2016-0041>
- [82]. Sisodia S.,&Agrawal N(2017) Examining Employability Skills for Healthcare Services in India: A Descriptive Literature Review: International Journal of Service Science, Management, Engineering, and Technology (IJSSMET) DOI: [10.4018/IJSSMET.2019070105](https://doi.org/10.4018/IJSSMET.2019070105)
- [83]. Smith A. D., &Zegwaard, K. E. ( 2016) Developing graduate employability skills and attributes: Curriculum enhancement through work-integrated learning. Asia-PacificJournal of Cooperative Education, 18(2), 87–99.
- [84]. Sommer, W. (2019) Structured Radiology Reporting: Addressing the Communication Quality Gap. SN Compr. Clin. Med. 1, 397–407 (2019). <https://doi.org/10.1007/s42399-019-00066>
- [85]. Sousa, M. (2018). Entrepreneurship Skills Development in Higher Education Courses for Teams Leaders. Administrative Sciences, 8(2), 18. MDPI AG. Retrieved from <http://dx.doi.org/10.3390/admsci8020018>
- [86]. Sultana (2018) Enhancing The Capacity Of Organizations And Higher Education Institutions (Heis) In Increasing Graduates Employability Skills. Proceedings of the International Conference on Education, 4(1), 86-96. <https://doi.org/10.17501/icedu.2018.4110>
- [87]. Sussman (2016)Workplace perspectives on work-readiness indicators in social work graduates [online]. Advances in Social Work and Welfare Education, Vol.17,No.222.<https://search.informit.com.au/document/609917178610392;res=IELHSS> ISSN: 1329-
- [88].



- 0584.
- [89]. Szendrey (2018)Income Inequality, Equality of Opportunity, and Intergenerational Mobility." Journal of Economic Perspectives, 27 (3): 79-102.DOI: 10.1257/jep.27.3.79
- [90]. Takenaka M.,ManchinS.<sup>a</sup>Sultan O (2018) Social networks and the intention to migrate,World Development, Volume 109,Pages 360-374,ISSN 0305-750X,https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2018.05.011.
- [91]. Tanus E. (2018) Employability skills -a study on the perception of business students graduate and employers in Malaysia Asia Pacific Journal of Research in Business Management Vol. 9, Issue 1, January 2018 Impact Factor: 5.16, ISSN: (2229-4104) www.skirec.org Email Id: skirec.org@gmail.com
- [92]. Taylor, P. J NA Henninger, MR Mailick (2018) Longitudinal patterns of employment and postsecondary education for adults with autism and average-range IQ <https://doi.org/10.1177/1362361315585643>
- [93]. Topa G (2018) Work characteristics, motivational orientations, psychological work ability and job mobility intentions of older workers. PLoS ONE 13(4): e0195973. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0195973>
- [94]. Tseloudi, C. (2018), "rESSuME: Employability Skills Social Media SurvEy", International Journal of Manpower, Vol. 39 No. 8, pp. 1080- 1095. <https://doi.org/10.1108/IJM-10-2018-0333>
- [95]. UNISON (2019)Students' perspectives on the efficacy of the cssu courses to develop employability soft skills. International Journal of Education And Pedagogy, 2(3), 37-46. <http://myjms.mohe.gov.my/index.php/ijeap/article/view/10382>
- [96]. Valdez A. (2018) Employability of BS Radiologic Technology Graduates from 2013 to 2015 as Input to Student Development Program; Asia Pacific Journal of Education, Arts and Sciences, Vol. 3 No. 4,
- [97]. Veloso L. (2017) Mobility Contexts. In: The Consequences of Mobility. Palgrave Macmillan, Cham. [https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-46741-2\\_2](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-46741-2_2)
- [98]. Villaume K (2017) How to design, implement and evaluate organizational interventions for maximum impact: the Sigtuna Principles, European Journal of Work and Organizational Psychology, DOI: 10.1080/1359432X.2020.1803960
- [99]. Wahlgren (2019) Capturing progression of formal knowledge and employability skills by monitoring case discussions in class, Teaching in Higher Education, DOI: 10.1080/13562517.2019.16
- [100]. Szendrey (2018) "I Think I Can Get Ahead!" Perceived Economic Mobility, Income, and Financial Behaviors of Young Adults; Journal of Financial Counseling and Planning DOI: 10.1891/1052-3073.29.2.290
- [101]. Wang Y (2017) Career Adaptability, Employability, and Career Resilience of Asian People. In: Maree K. (eds) Psychology of Career Adaptability, Employability and Resilience. Springer, Cham. [https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-66954-0\\_18](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-66954-0_18)
- [102]. White (2020) The overlooked cohort? – Improving the taught postgraduate student experience in higher education, Innovations in Education and Teaching International, 57:3, 262-273, DOI: 10.1080/14703297.2019.1617184
- [103]. Whittaker (2016) 'Flexible bio-citizenship' and international medical travel: Transnational mobilities for care in Asia <https://doi.org/10.1177/0268580916629623>
- [104]. Williams K. (2018) Transitioning student identity and sense of place: future possibilities for assessment and development of student employability skills, Studies in Higher Education, 43:5, 891- 913, DOI: 10.1080/03075079.2018.1439719
- [105]. Wolpin (2016) Healthcare workers 'on the move': making visible the employment-related geographic mobility of healthcare workers, Health Sociology Review, 28:3, 277-290, DOI: 10.1080/14461242.2019.1659154
- [106]. Wood G,Stadler M., Simas (2016) Growth in Environmental Footprints and Environmental Impacts Embodied in Trade: Resource Efficiency Indicators from EXIOBASE3<https://doi.org/10.1111/jiec.12735>
- [107]. Young Yun Kim (2017)The Influence of the Personal Characteristics of IPP Work-Learning Trainees and Participating Company Field Teachers on the Employability of Trainees-Focusing on Corporate Social Integration and Absorption Capacities - Journal of the Korean Institute of Industry-Academia Technology, 20 (12), 83–93. <https://doi.org/10.5762/KAIS.2019.20.12.83>
- [108]. Zegwaard (2017) Developing graduate employability skills and attributes:Curriculum enhancement through work-integrated learning. Asia-Pacific Journal of Cooperative Education, 18(2), 87–99.<https://hdl.handle.net/10289/11267>
- [109]. Zolkefli Y (2018)The Ethics of Truth-Telling in Health-Care Settings. TheMalaysian journal of medical sciences: MJMS, 25(3), 135–139. <https://doi.org/10.21315/mjms2018.25.3.14>