

**A COMPARISON OF THE INTERGENERATIONAL EDUCATIONAL
ATTAINMENT AND INCOME, AND YOUNG ADULT'S
MOTIVATION AMONG SELECTED FAMILIES
FROM BARANGAY PINAGPANAAN,
TALAVERA, NUEVA ECIJA**

A Thesis Presented to the
Faculty of the Department of Social Sciences
Central Luzon State University

In Partial Fulfillment
of the Requirements for the Degree
Bachelor of Arts in Social Sciences

by
CAEIRA E. MARIANO

June, 2023

THESIS ABSTRACT

1. Title: A COMPARISON OF THE INTERGENERATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT AND INCOME, AND YOUNG ADULT'S MOTIVATION AMONG SELECTED FAMILIES FROM BARANGAY PINAGPANAAN, TALAVERA, NUEVA ECIJA

1.1 Total No. of Pages: 113

1.2 Text No. of Pages: 11, 364

2. Researchers: MARIANO, CAEIRA E.

3. Type of Document: Undergraduate Thesis

4. Type of Publication: Unpublished

5. Accrediting Institution: Central Luzon State University
Maharlika Highway, Science City of Muñoz
3120, Nueva Ecija

6. Keywords: *parents' and young adults' highest educational attainment, economic self-sufficiency, parental involvement, motivation*

7. Abstract:

7.1 Rationale/Background

For families living in poverty, there is a likelihood that the younger generations can only inherit what the older generation has. Thus, two major assumptions came up in this comparative study: that parents and their children have the same level of educational attainment or that there is progress between generations.

7.2 Summary

This study used a mixed method to gather qualitative and quantitative data. The study aims to answer the following; (1) Socio-demographic profile of the respondents in terms of; sex, age, marital status, highest educational attainment, and income, (2) to determine the involvement of the parent in the offspring's educational attainment and economic self-sufficiency, (3) to determine the parent's highest educational attainment and their monthly income, (4) to identify the association between the parent's education and income to young adult's education and income, (5) To determine the motivation of young adults with their educational achievement. This study was conducted in the 2nd semester of the school year 2022-2023 in Barangay Pinagpanaan, Talavera, Nueva Ecija. The respondents are classified as young adults with an age range of 22 to 34 years old. In qualitative data, participants are identified as young adults and attain college level. Through the use of a survey questionnaire and an open-ended interview, the researcher gathered qualitative and quantitative data. In terms of data analysis SPSS, inferential, and Spearman correlation were used. Moreover, thematic analysis was used for the qualitative data.

7.3 Major Findings

This research's primary findings include the respondents' socio-demographic profile, parental involvement, parents' educational attainment and economic self-sufficiency, and the comparison of proportions between parents and young adults. Moreover, the relationship between the involvement of the parent

and the offspring's educational attainment is significant but not significant in young adults' economic self-sufficiency. From a comparison of the two generations' educational attainment (i.e. parents compared with young adults), the second generation is higher than the first generation. In terms of motivation, the researcher found that the more motivated young adults are, the greater their chance of success.

7.4 Conclusions

From the sixty-nine respondents, the association between parental involvement and young adult's educational attainment is significant and the young adult's educational attainment is higher than their parents. The interview reveals the participants' intrinsic and extrinsic motivations. Overall, parents and their children are different in educational attainment but parental involvement and motivation can give a direct influence on their educational attainment.

7.5 Recommendations

Since this study is limited to a specific context and a small sample population, it is recommended that a similar study be conducted to cover more contexts and would explore more than two generations, and not limit the educational attainment of young adults to parental involvement but to include other factors such as skills and cognitive ability.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
TITLE PAGE.	i
APPROVAL SHEET.	ii
THESIS ABSTRACT.	iii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.	ix
TABLE OF CONTENTS.	xi
LIST OF TABLES.	xiv
LIST OF FIGURES.	xvi
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.	xvii
 CHAPTER	
1. INTRODUCTION	
Rationale of the Study.	1
Literature Review.	5
Theoretical Framework.	10
Conceptual Framework.	11
Statement of the Problem.	12
Hypotheses.	13
Definition of Terms.	13
2. MATERIALS AND METHODS	
Research Design.	15

Research Locale.	16
Sampling Method.	16
Scope and Delimitation.	17
Research Instrument.	18
Validity and Reliability.	19
Data Gathering Procedure.	20
Data Analysis.	21
Ethical Consideration.	22
3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION	
Profile of the Respondents.	23
Impacts of Parent's Involvement.	25
Parents' Information.	33
Intergenerational Comparison.	35
The Personal Motivation of Young Adults on Pursuing Education.	42
Summary of Findings.	59
Conclusions.	60
Recommendation.	62
REFERENCES.	64
APPENDICES	
A. Budgetary Plan.	69
B. Certification.	70

C. Ethics Clearance.	71
D. Certificate of Consultation and Statistical Analysis.	72
E. Consent Letter.	73
F. Permission Letter.	74
G. Timeline of the Study.	75
H. Sample Questionnaire.	77
I. Sample Questionnaire Revision.	79
J. Transcription of Interview.	82
K. Thematic Analysis Application.	90
L. Other Documents.	95
CURRICULUM VITAE.	97

LIST OF TABLES

Table No.	Title	Page
Table 1.1	The Profile of the Respondents.	23
Table 1.2	Young Adult in terms of Age and Income.	24
Table 2.1	Parental Involvement in Offspring's Education	25
Table 2.2	Relationship between the Parental Involvement to the Young Adult's Educational Attainment and Economic Self- Sufficiency.	31
Table 3.1	Parents' Educational Attainment.	33
Table 3.2	Parent's Economic Self-Sufficiency.	34
Table 4.1	Comparison of Proportions: Father and Young Adult in College Level.	35
Table 4.2	Comparison of Proportions: Father and Young Adult in High School Level	36
Table 4.3	Comparison of Proportions: Father and Young Adult in Elementary level.	37

Table 4.4	Comparison of Proportions: Mother and Young Adult in College Level.	38
Table 4.5	Comparison of Proportions: Mother and Young Adult in High School Level.	38
Table 4.6	Comparison of Proportions: Mother and Young Adult in Elementary Level.	39
Table 4.7	Comparison of Intergenerational in terms of Income.	40
Table 4.8	Parents' income and the Young Adult's income.	41
Table 5.1	Themes, Sub-themes, and Illustrative Texts.	42

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure No.	Title	Page
Figure No. 1	Conceptual Paradigm.	11

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AILHD :	American Institute for Learning and Human Development
BHW :	Barangay Health Worker
DEPED :	Department of Education
DSWD :	Department of Social Welfare and Development
SDG :	Sustainable Development Goals
SES :	Socio-Economic Status
SPSS :	Statistical Package for the Social Sciences
UNDP :	United Nations Development Programme
PIRS :	Parental Involvement Rating Scale
PSA :	Philippine Statistic Authority

Hieneck, G. &. (2007). Intergenerational Transmission of Educational Attainment in Germany: The Last Five Decades. Institute for the Study of Labor.

Nachinaab et, al. (2019). Parent's Socio-Economic Status as Determinants of Young Adult's Educational Attainment In Ayeduase, Kumasi.

Louw, et. al. (2006). Educational attainment and intergenerational social mobility in South Africa.

C. JOURNALS

Davis-Kean et, al. (2020). The Role of Parent Educational Attainment in Parenting and Children's Development. 10.31234/osf.io/ndmxb.

Eagle, P. A. (2008). The Effect of Poverty on Child Development and Educational Outcome. ANNALS of the new york Academy of Sciences.

<https://doi.org/10.1196/annals.1425.023>

Francesconi, et al. (2000). The Effects of Parents' Employment on Children's Educational Attainment. <https://ssrn.com/abstract=252021>

Fekadu, A. (2019). The Impacts of Parent's Socio-Economic Status on Academic Performance of Grade Twelve Students. Intergenerational Journal of Mathematics and Statistics Studies. ejournals.org

Helene. (2006). Motivation in Adult Education. International Journal of Lifelong Education.25. 385-405. 10.1080/02601370600772384.

- Imhoff, J. (2018). Intergenerational Transmission of Educational Attainment. A Look at Racial Differences. [Intergenerational Transmission of Educational Attainment: A Look at Racial Differences \(core.ac.UK\)](#)
- Khan, R. (2015). The Influence of Parent's Educational Level on Secondary School Student Academic Achievement in District Rajanpur. *Journal of Education and Practice*. 4. 10.52337/pjer.v4i4.428.
- Maligalig, D. (2010). Education Outcomes in the Philippines. Asian Development Bank. ADB Economics Working Paper Series.
- Mihai, et. al. (2015). Education and Poverty. *Procedia Economics and Finance*. Doi. 32. 855-860. 10.1016/S2212-5671(15)01532-4.
- Parent's Educational Levels Influence o Child Educational Outcomes. (2020, January 06). Retrieved from [psu.edu](#).
- Zyngier, D. et al, (2012). How Motivation Influences Student Engagement: A Qualitative Case Study. *Journal of Education and Learning*.
<http://dx.doi.org/10.5539/jel.v1n2p252>.

D.INTERNET SOURCES

- Armstrong, T. (2023). The 12 Stages of Life. American Institute for Learning and Human Development. [The 12 Stages of Life | Thomas Armstrong, Ph.D. \(institute4learning.com\)](#)

Frost J. (2023). Spearman's Correlation. Retrieved from Statistics By Jim:

<https://statisticsbyjim.com/basics/spearmans-correlation/>

Kendra, C. (2022). Erikson's stages of Development. very well mind. [Erikson's](#)

[Stages of Development \(verywellmind.com\)](#)

Kukula, L. (2019, October 19). Intrinsic vs extrinsic motivation. Retrieved from

gecko board | Blog: eckoboard.com

McLeod, S. (2018). Questionnaire; Definition, Examples, Design, and Types.

Retrieved from SimplyPsychology:

www.simplypsychology.org/questionnaires

Merriam-Webster dictionary. (2022). Retrieved from Merriam webster:

www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/intergeneraional

Obmann, S. (2014). Karl Mannheim's Theory pf Generations. Prezi.com

PennState. (2006).Parents' Educational Level Influence on Child Educational

Outcomes. Clearing Technical Assistance Team. Parents-Educational-

Levels-Influence-on-Child-Educational-Outcomes.20Jan06.final_.pdf

(psu.edu)

PSA. (2010). Characteristic of Poor Families in the Philippines. Gov. ph.

Pinagpanaan, Talavera, Nueva Ecija Profile – PhilAtlas

www.undp.org

E. IN-DEPTH INTERVIEW AUDIO RECORDINGS

In-Depth Interview with Anna, April 12, 2023

In-Depth Interview with Ronnie, April 16, 2023

In-Depth Interview with Catherine, April 18, 2023

In-Depth Interview with Dianna, April 18, 2023

In-Depth Interview with John Mark, April 18, 2023