

ANALYSIS ON SOCIO ECONOMIC STATUS OF SIT PIN KWIN VILLAGE IN THANLYIN TOWNSHIP

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ABSTRACT

This paper addresses the intergeneration transmission of education and investigates the extent to which early school leaving (at under age 16) may be due to variations in permanent income, parental education levels, and their age in Sit Pin Kwin village. The correlation coefficient of parents' education and age on job opportunities of the village have a fairly degree of convergence ($r = 0.304$, $p < 0.01$) as found in the study. The principle direct impact parents' educational attainment and age had on their job opportunities was a positive correlation between parents' educational attainment and their age. The correlation coefficient of parents' education and their children's education of Sit Pin Kwin village have a weakly degree ($r = 0.03$, $p < 0.01$) as found in the study. They are positive correlation. This paper indicates that parents' education effects remain significant even when parents' age is included on their job opportunities. It would appear that parents' educational attainment is an important input for their job opportunities. Moreover, we find that parents' educational attainment do not significant when parents' age is included on their children education. Therefore, it indicates that weakly effects on their children education.

key words: Parents' education, job opportunities, children's education, schooling of children

1. Introduction

A considerable literature has focused on the effects of parental background on such outcomes for their children as cognitive skills, education, health and subsequent income. There is little doubt that economic status is positively correlated across generations. In general, parents and the family environment have important impacts on the behavior and decisions taken by adolescents. The view that more educated parents provide a better environment for their has been the basis of many interventions. Moreover, while the scientific literature is not so clear, it is widely believed that while raising the education for mothers and fathers has broadly similar effects on household income, the external effects associated with education is larger for maternal education than for paternal because mothers tends to be the main provider of care within the household. For example, a positive relationship between mother's education and child birth weight, which is a strong predictor of child health, is found not only in the developing world but also in the developed countries.

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The existence of such externalities provides an important argument for subsidizing the education of children, especially in households with low income and low educated parents. Indeed, there may be multiplier effects since policy interventions that increase educational attainment for one generation may spillover onto later generations. While the existence of intergenerational correlations is not disputed, the nature of the policy interventions that are suggested depends critically on the characteristics of the intergenerational transmission mechanism and the extent to which the correlation is causal. In particular, it has proved difficult to determine whether the transmission mechanism works through inherited genetic factors or environmental factors and, if it is the latter, what is the relative importance of education and income. For example, ability is positively associated with more schooling and ability may be partly transmitted from parents to children. The correlation between the schooling of parents and their children could be due to unobserved inherited characteristics rather than a causal effect of parental education in household production. A related issue is the extent to which any causal effects of education works through the additional household income associated with higher levels of education. That is, parental educations may be both direct inputs into the production function that generates child quality and may indirectly facilitate a higher quantity of other inputs through the effect of educational levels on household income.

2. Objective

The purpose of the study as set out in the terms of reference, is

- ❖ first, to identify which strength and weakness of population are most relevant to the issue of economic and social cohesion;
- ❖ second, to determine the degree to which parents' educational attainment and the schooling of their children;
- ❖ and finally, to analyze the parents' educational attainment, age and their job opportunities.

3. Literature Review

A number of studies have found a strong link between earnings of the parent (typically the father) and of the child with the intergenerational correlation in earnings between fathers and sons between 0.40 and 0.50 in the US and 0.60 in the UK. There is also a relationship between parental education and the education of their offspring. Estimates of the elasticity for

intergenerational mobility in education lie between 0.14 to 0.45 in the US and 0.25 to 0.40 in the UK (Dearden et al (1997) for the UK and Mulligan (1999) for the US). Children brought up in less favorable conditions obtain less education despite the large financial returns to schooling (Heckman and Masterov (2004) for an extensive review). Krueger (2004) reviews various contributions supporting the view that financial constraints significantly impact on educational attainment. On the contrary, Carneiro and Heckman (2003) suggest that current parental income does not explain child educational choices but that family fixed effects such as parental education levels, that contributes to permanent income, have a much more positive role). Chevalier (2004), using the Family Resources Survey cross-section data, finds that including father's income in the schooling choice equation of the child, while itself a significant and positive effects, does not dramatically change the magnitude of the parental education coefficients. However, the potential endogeneity of income means that this correlation does not necessarily imply that parental income matters for children's human capital accumulation. Indeed if income is endogenous and is correlated with education, then the education coefficients are also biased.

So far, researchers have been able to identify the exogenous effect of parental education or income but not both effects simultaneously. The literature on estimating the causal effect of parental education on the child's educational attainment has relied on three identification strategies. Behrman and Rosenzweig (2002) use the Minnesota Twins Register to examine educational choice of children of twin pairings (who are therefore cousins) to eliminate the nature effect of one of the parents.

4. Scope and Limitation of the Study

To carry out this research, data on two generations are required in a single data source – education of the individual children and the education and education level of their parents. Our analysis is based on the Socio Economic Survey (SES) which is sample of households in the Sit Pin Kwin Village. There are roughly 563 respondents from the approximately 149 households surveyed. Children aged 16 to 18 living at home are interviewed in the SES so parental information can be matched to the child's record. Our sub- sample consists of those children observed in SES at ages 16 to 18 inclusive (and therefore have made their decision with respect to post compulsory education participation). We use the descriptive case study and mixed methods (quantitative and qualitative method design).

The key outcomes of interest in this paper are the information on the background of the samples; parents' education level consists of primary, middle, high, graduate, post graduate, post graduate diploma and above, vocational education, no education level, non-response and

the schooling of their children consists of primary, middle, high, matriculation passed, vocational education, monastery education, no education level, non- response as quantitative method design. We use information on parents' perspective as qualitative method design.

The age range is limited because we need to observe respondents while they are still living at home in order to observe their parent's education levels (respondents are not asked directly about the education of their parents). Schooling of children defines the level of education that includes primary, middle, high, matriculation passed, vocational education, monastery education, no education level.

5. Research Methodology

The research methods adopted in this study was a combination of both descriptive and analytical type. We use regression and correlation analysis includes simple regression, multiple regression, coefficient of determination, coefficient of correlation. And then we use measure of goodness of fit.

6. Research Design

The research design was the combination of a survey design and an experimental design.

7. Sample Selection

Our analysis is based on the Socio Economic Survey (SES) which is sample of households in the Sit Pin Kwin Village. There are roughly 149 respondents from the approximately 563 households surveyed. We use the interview method. Children aged 16 to 18 living at home are interviewed in the SES so parental information can be matched to the child's record. Our sub- sample consists of those children observed in SES at ages 16 to 18 inclusive (and therefore have made their decision with respect to post compulsory education participation).

8. Background History and Current Situation of Sit Pin Kwin Village

Sit Pin Kwin village is situated on Thanlyin Township, Yangon Division. It is over eight miles far from Thanlyin. As geographic location aspect, it has plan table land and can plant so many vegetables. And then it can expand as the agricultural lands. There are (563) households, and total population (3041) people, male population (1537) people, female population (1504) people. As economic aspect, it has good economic conditions because it has good transportation. As health aspect, there are not serious diseases. Children suffered from only flu.

The transportation of this village is good condition because the road that is connected with the village and Thanlyin township is concrete road. They use car, circle, and bicycle as transport vehicles. There is a Basic Middle School and total students about (421) peoples and

teachers (13) peoples. In 2008, they upgraded the Basic Primary School to the Basic Middle School. And one branch of the health care center for village has opened. There is credit and saving society by joining the government and village.

9. Population Characteristics of Households

It is correlated between poverty and size of the households. The large size of the household suffers from more poverty. The dependency ratio is the ratio of the member of household which is under 15 and over 59 years of age and that of between 15 years of age to 59 years of age. It is weakly correlation between the dependency ratio and poverty. This indicates that the factors are not associated with poverty. This means that the factors that the younger maternity age and the care of older people are not concerned with poverty suffering. Because of the poverty suffering is mainly concerned with the unemployment than less profitability. As economic aspects of dependency ratio, the ratio of the member of household who can earn for surviving between 15 years and 59 years and the number of household who cannot earn for surviving. This index is directly related with poverty suffering.

In this village, the average household size is 6 people and mostly households have 4 members. It is fairly household size. Most of the people are Buddhist and 99.8%. Total male population is 282, it is 44.34% of total population. Total female population is 354, it is 55.66 % of total population. There are some of the population characteristics of households.

10. The Dependency Ratio of Households

The ratio of the member of household which is under 15 and 59 years of age and that of between 15 years of age to 59 years of age.

In this village, the members who are the age between 15 to 59 is 435 people and who are the age of under 15 and over 59 is 201 people. It indicates that the dependency ratio is 46 %, fairly condition.

11. Analysis on the impact of parents' educational attainment on the schooling of their children

A. Theoretical Argument and Hypotheses

Definition: Regression is a quantitative expression of the basic nature of the relationship between the dependent and independent variables.

The linear regression equation is

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X + \varepsilon$$

Multiple regression involves the use to two or more independent variables

The multiple regression model is

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \dots + \beta_k X_k + \varepsilon$$

Regression Analysis on parents' educational attainment, age and their job opportunities

There are relationship between parents' educational attainment, age and their job opportunities.

The regression line is

$$Y = -6.569 + 0.287 X_1 + 0.146 X_2$$

Where, X_1 = Parents' Age

X_2 = Parents' Educational Attainment

It indicates that if parents' age is increased by 1 year and parents' educational attainment is held constant, the parents' job opportunities increases by 0.287 units. Furthermore, if parents' goes up by 1 unit and parents' age is held constant, their job opportunities will increase by 0.146.

Test whether there is significant for parents' educational attainment and age on their job opportunities

ANOVA^a

	Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	3839.582	2	1919.791	6.864	.001 ^b
	Residual	37758.998	135	279.696		
	Total	41598.580	137			

a. Dependent Variable: Parents' Job opportunities

b. Predictors: (Constant), Parents' Educational attainment, age

This result indicates that parents' educational attainment and age are related on their job opportunities.

Effect of parents' educational attainment and age on job opportunities

Model Summary^b

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.304 ^a	.092	.079	16.724	2.120

a. Predictors: (Constant), Parents' educational attainment, age

b. Dependent Variable: Parents' job opportunities

The correlation coefficient of parents' educational attainment and age on job opportunities have a fairly degree correlation ($r = 0.304$, $p < 0.01$) as found in the study.

The principle direct impact parents' educational attainment and age had on their job opportunities was a positive correlation. The higher R^2 , the more explanatory power the model has. In this model, since R^2 is 0.092, the model has fairly explanatory power.

Test whether there is significant for parents' educational attainment and their children education

ANOVA^a

Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1 Regression	22.565	1	22.565	.249	.618 ^b
Residual	26886.512	145	90.527		
Total	26909.077	147			

a. Dependent Variable: Child Education

b. Predictors: (Constant): Parent Education

Coefficients^a

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	9.639	.609		15.837	.000
Parent Edu	.021	.043	.029	.499	.618

a. Dependent Variable: Child Education

This result indicates that parents' educational attainment is not related on the schooling of their children.

Effect of parents' educational attainment and the schooling of their children**Model Summary^b**

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.025 ^a	.001	-.013	10.866	1.099

a. Predictors: (Constant): Parents' education

b. Dependent Variable: Child Education

The correlation coefficient of parents' educational attainment on the schooling of their children is a weakly degree correlation ($r = 0.025$) as found in the study. Therefore, we can conclude that there is no correlated.

Test whether there is significant for parents' educational attainment, age and their children education**ANOVA^a**

Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1 Regression	10.580	2	5.290	.045	.956 ^b
Residual	17118.745	145	118.060		
Total	17129.324	147			

a. Dependent Variable: Child Education

b. Predictors: (Constant): Age, Parent Education

Coefficients^a

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	10.441	3.261		3.202	.002
Parent Education	.016	.058	.024	.282	.778
Age	-.011	.061	-.015	-.176	.860

a. Dependent Variable: Child Education

This result indicates that parents' educational attainment and age are not related on the schooling of their children.

12. Conclusion

Parents' education is and important, but hardly exclusive part of the common family background that generates positive correlation between the educational attainments of siblings from the same family. But the correlation between the educational attainments of parents and those of their children overstates considerably the causal effect of parents' education on the education of their children.

One of the biggest problems with children in today's society is youth apathy. Parental involvement in school can help solve this problem by emphasizing the importance of a good education, and getting their children excited about learning. Most children to succeed in school, their parents' interest in their learning is of paramount importance. But this interest ought to be with what happens on a daily basis, because this is how the child lives, and this is how he understands his life. The essential ingredient in most children's success in school is a positive relation to his parents. (Bettelheim 55) As the result of this study based on the information of the village, parents' personal educational backgrounds and age have not a significant effect and their children's education. However, the study based on the other countries especially developed countries has a significant effect on their children's education. Even though in research of the developed countries if parents are a positive influence in their children's everyday lives and most importantly in their everyday education, the future of our society will look brighter and brighter every day.

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