



Motivation and Resilience:

Differences by Generation Status

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Sources

Introduction

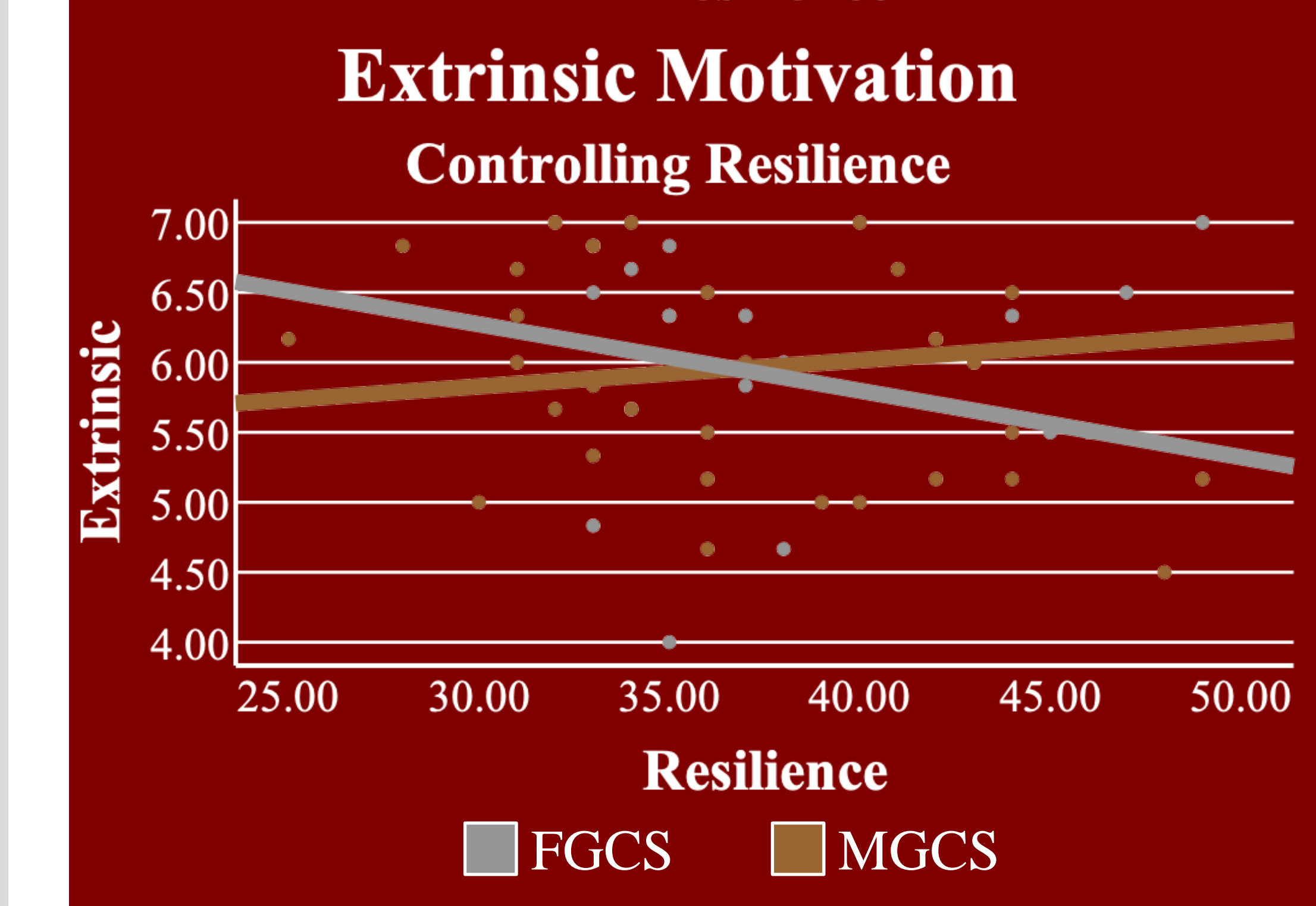
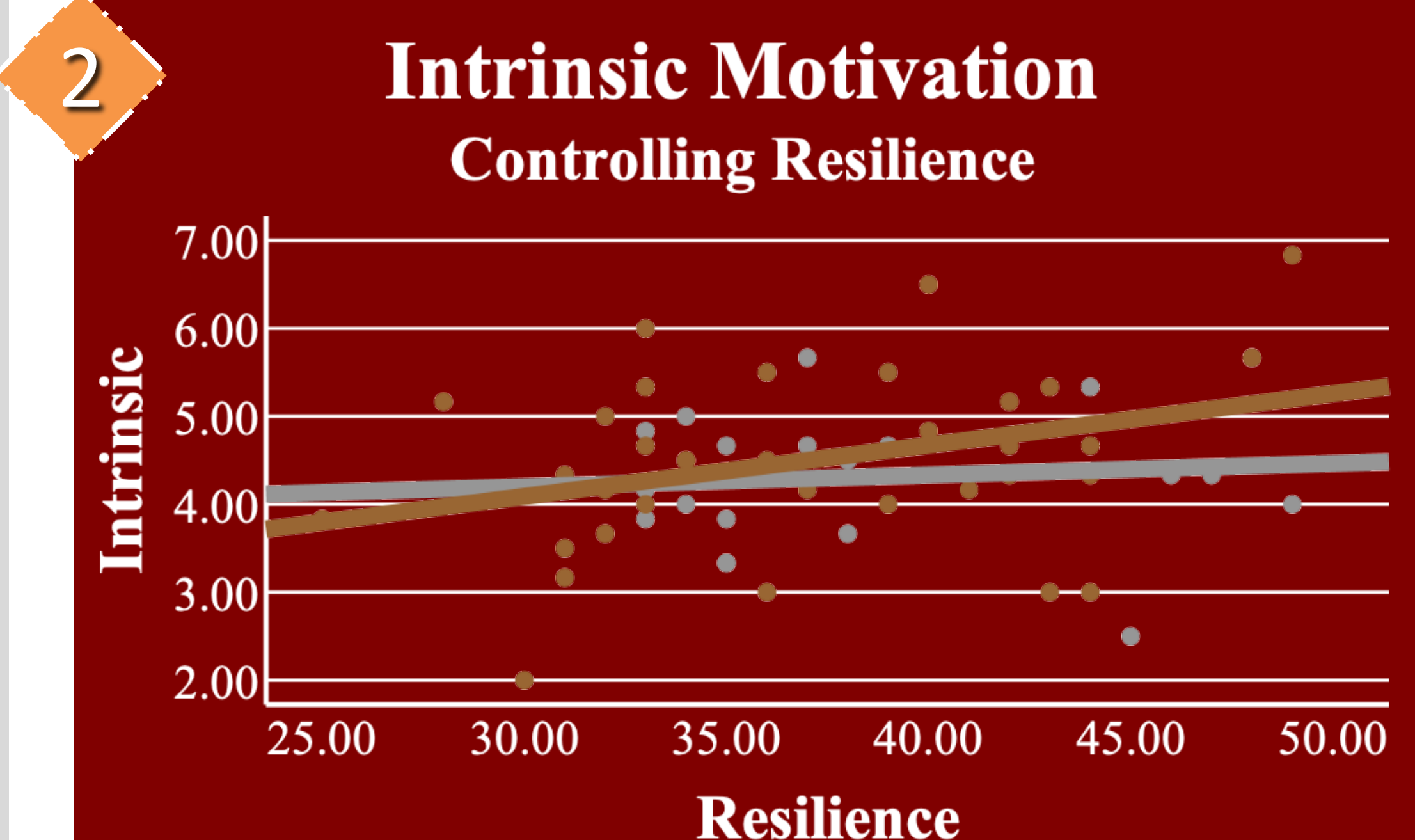
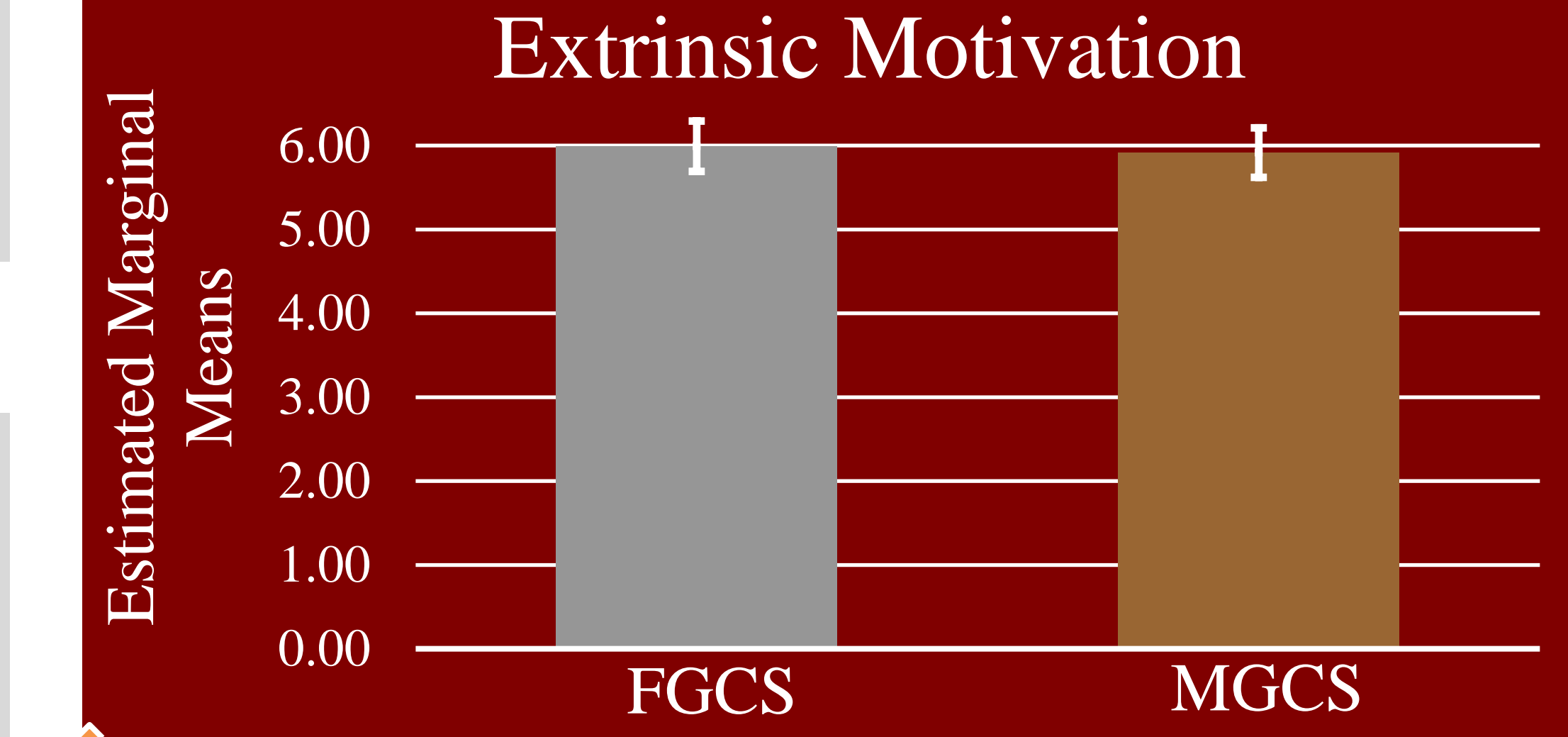
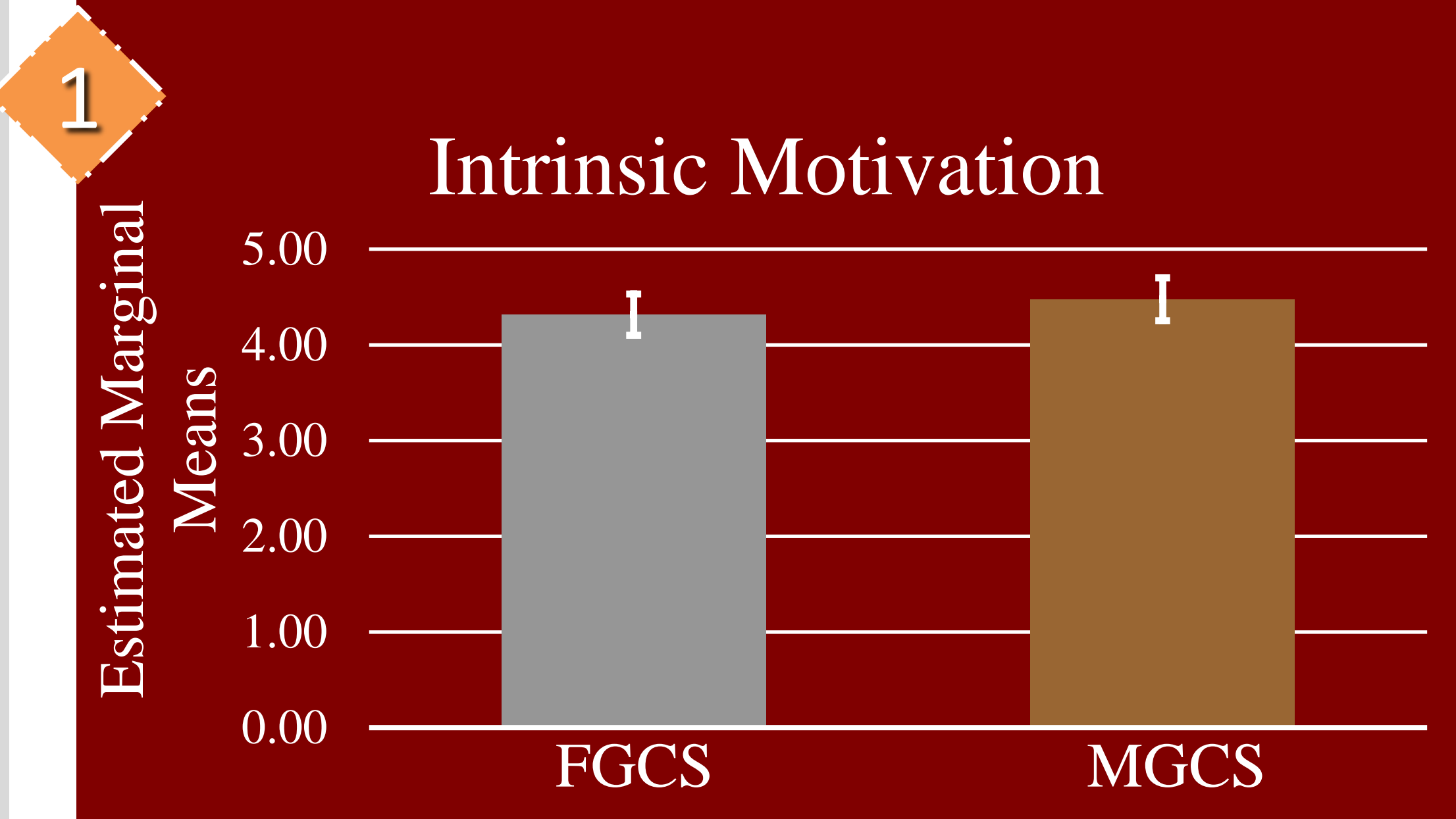
- Intrinsic motivation has been linked with higher resiliency, engagement, and academic achievement.
- First-generation college students (FGCS) are more likely to be intrinsically motivated and more resilience than Multi-generation college students (MGCS).

PURPOSE:

- Explore whether motivation and resilience vary by generational status

- 1 **RQ1:** How do intrinsic and extrinsic motivation of FGCS differ from the motivation of MGCS?
- 2 **RQ2:** Do these variations vary by resilience?

Results



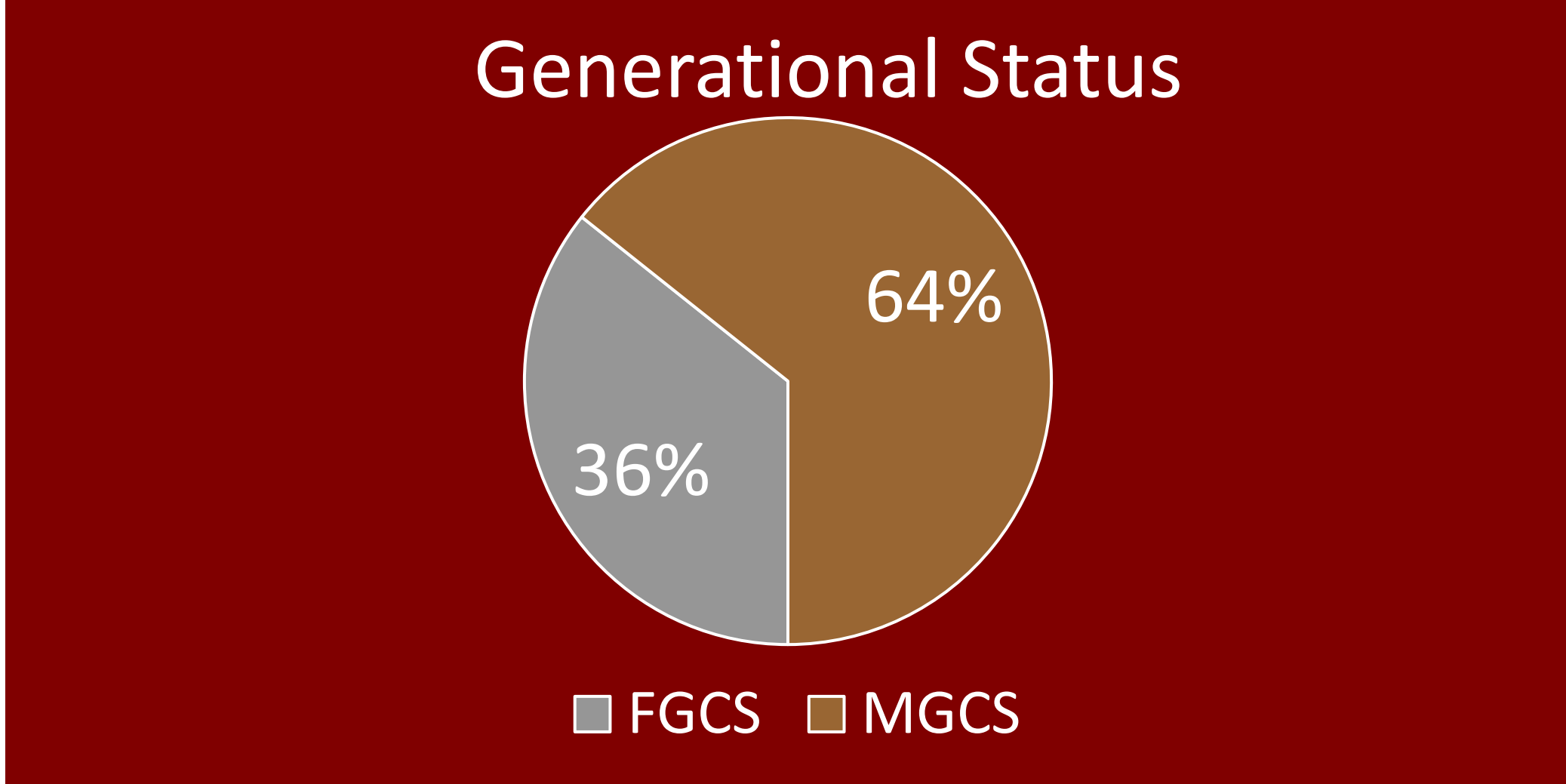
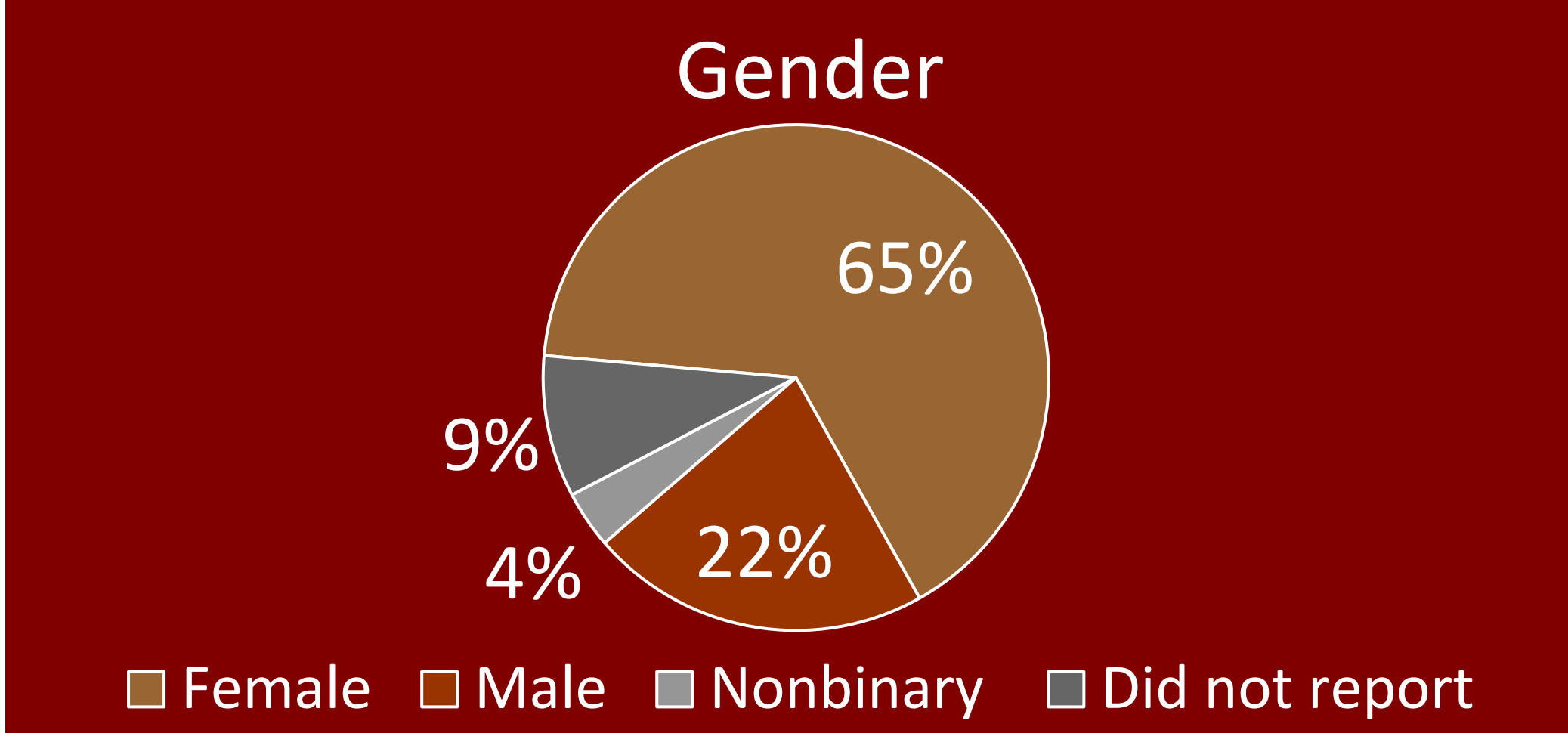
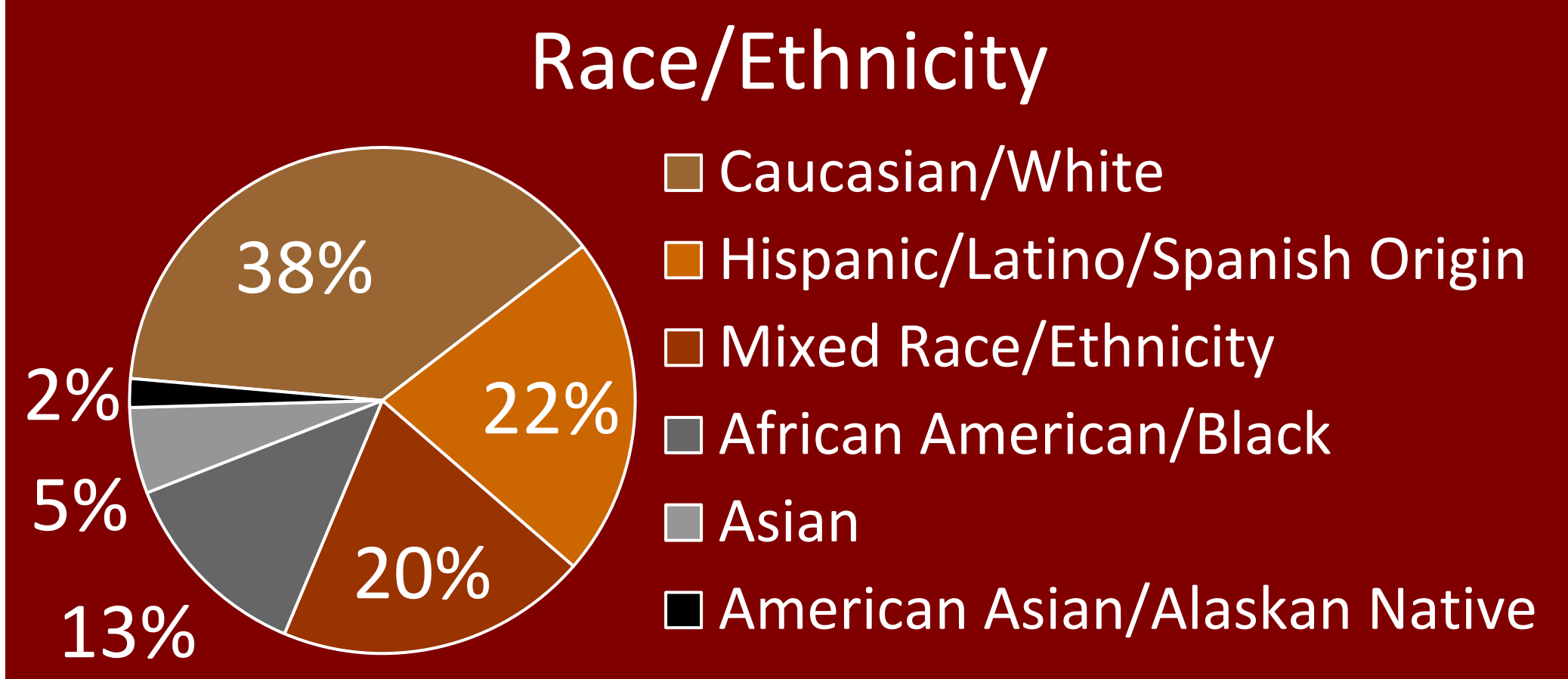
Conclusion

- There was **no** significant correlations or variations within the sample.
- Extrinsic motivation was **higher** on average than intrinsic motivation.
- Resilience was **average**.
- The importance of intrinsic motivation may vary based on **sample demographics**.
- Motivation varies based on **individual characteristics**.
- No variations in resiliency could be due to **low sample size**.

The effects of motivation, resilience, and generational status could be influenced by sample demographics and college environment.

Sample Information

N = 56 college students (M_{age} = 19.29)



Methodology

- Survey through SONA System
- Incentive = class credit
- Convenient random sample
- Participants were excluded if...
 - under 18 years old
 - did **not** attend SPU
 - did **not** provide parent/guardian education
- Short Academic Motivation Scale
- Connor-Davidson Resilience Scale
- Demographics (parent/guardian education level)

- 1 **RQ1:** ANOVA
- 2 **RQ2:** ANCOVA (controlling for resilience)