

# Impact of women's education on marriage outcomes

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การแต่งงานเป็นหนึ่งในจุดมุ่งหมายของผู้หญิงทุกคน แต่อย่างไรก็ตามในปัจจุบันผู้หญิงในประเทศไทย ได้มีการเข้าร่วมในตลาดแรงงานมากขึ้นและสามารถดำรงชีพได้ด้วยตนเอง ซึ่งเป็นผลมาจากการสำเร็จการศึกษาในระดับสูง และคำถามที่สำคัญคือปัจจัยอะไรที่นำไปสู่การแต่งงานตอนอายุที่มากขึ้นหรือว่าการเลือกที่จะครองตนเป็นโสด วิจัยเล่มนี้เป็นการวิเคราะห์การศึกษาของผู้หญิงมีผลต่อการแต่งงานและศึกษาทัศนคติของผู้หญิงโสดต่อการแต่งงาน โดยการใช้ข้อมูลจากแบบสอบถามและมีผู้เข้าร่วมตอบแบบสอบถามเป็นผู้หญิงทั้งสิ้นจำนวน 422 คน โดยมีกลุ่มช่วงอายุ 22-60 ปี โดยการใช้หลักวิเคราะห์ถดถอยโลจิสติกทวิในการประมาณผลของการแต่งงาน ผลจากการวิเคราะห์พบว่าผู้หญิงที่มีอายุมากจะมีแนวโน้มที่จะครองตนเป็นโสดมากกว่ากลุ่มช่วงอายุอื่นและพบว่าผู้หญิงที่มีระดับการศึกษาไม่สูงจะมีแนวโน้มจะครองตนเป็นโสดมากกว่าผู้หญิงที่มีระดับการศึกษาสูง



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In Thailand, marriage has been one of many women's aspirations. However, nowadays women's labor force participation has increased, and women have become more economically independent as a result of higher education attainment. An important question is whether these factors lead to an older age of marriage or even a choice remaining single. This paper analyzes how women's education affects the marriage outcome and studies single women's perspective towards marriage. Using data from survey of 422 women between the age of 22 and 60, we estimate the logistic regression of marriage outcome. We find that older women tend to remain single compared to other age groups and that women with lower education tend to remain single than otherwise.



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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<b>Page</b>
.....	iii
ABSTRACT (THAI) .....	iii
.....	iv
ABSTRACT (ENGLISH).....	iv
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	v
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	vi
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	1
Chapter1.....	2
Introduction.....	2
Chapter 2.....	4
Literature Review.....	4
Chapter 3.....	10
Data and Methodology.....	10
Chapter 4.....	16
Result .....	16
Chapter 5.....	20
Conclusion .....	20
REFERENCES .....	23
VITA.....	26

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Table 1 <b>Statistical Suitability Testing Model</b> .....	16
Table 2 <b>Test of estimation which factors would impact women to decide marriage</b> .....	17





## Chapter1

### Introduction

If every life on earth can have a happy ending like a fairy tales or have a daydream that one day they can wearing a white dress like a brides who are have a happily smile and kissing her groom and both of them are living happily together. So, in every girl's insight their mind and they dream might be thought about when she grows up, she will fell in love a man and then both are getting married and living together forever. By women responsibilities to raise and bear a child and do some house's chores while men responsibilities to going outside a house to find a job or making a money to support their family members life. Therefore, with the role of women that seem to be a caregiver for family, most of women will learn some embroidery, cooking and so on which benefit to take care her husband and child.

In twenty centuries, the trend of the world has change by given opportunity especially to women to study and go to school like men. In the past, education allow only men to studied while women stayed at home responsibility in take care child and housework because in term of gender women are subordinate than men and need to look after by family leader especially men, but the trend has change and see how important of education will effect and help countries in order to make people can bring their knowledge and ability to live in their life. In 1932 the political in Thailand has changed from the absolute monarchy to constitutional monarchy, from the change of political lead to the equality in Thai society and reform in educational which allow women in Thailand go to school. Nowadays, people in Thailand have the rights to study by without discriminated in gender everyone are equal, so the effect of political change and government encourage and support people in the nation by provide policy to support education for people in whole country.

At the present, the trend education for women in Thailand are getting higher, and women are trend to study in higher level of educational and due to obtained in higher degree of education more women participated in labor workforce. Participation in workforce lead women to focus on their duty which responsibility in theirs work and this factor can lead women to deciding to get marriage late or late forming family. For

women they view that education can lead them to in a good social, by having an education can bring them to have a secure work which they can earned money to support their life. And for some women they choose to work which is the first priority than forming a family because they need to proof or to challenge or pursuit a dream job for themselves that they can do it, which we can see that todays some occupation allow women to do such as pilot, police, politician or any occupation have more risky for their life. Moreover, women they view themselves that they need to prepare themselves in any aspects such as they have a secure employment and they financial are ready to be forming a family.

Besides, many countries in the world face with the phenomenon about low fertility rate which is a trend that countries in East Asia country and developed country try to solve this problem such as Japan, Taiwan, South Korea, China and Singapore. With the low birth rate which occur in many countries including Thailand also face with the aging society. The aging society which is rising in the median age with the long lifespan and lead to declining of birth rate and effect to economy. Due to there are few people who had worked and contributed in economic growth. And nowadays women have participated in labor force, women in Thailand with their high education which reflect to the successful in their career. Moreover, the influence of socioeconomic lead people faces with many obstacles in their life such as economic instability, this will affect to women to planning to delay marriage or start a family. By comparing the past, the reform of education lead women has an opportunity to study in higher education level and have a chance to participate in workforce more. However, there are some hiding factor that can lead women to decide late marriage which are economic and educational level attainment such as unstable of their financial, employment status and timing of marriage.

On the other hand, for single people they might be face with the direct and indirect pressure about why they are remaining single or why they not getting marry. In fact, marriage is a dream that most women dream for or waiting their lover kneel to proposal, but to marry someone is not easy as buy a things if you feel this thing is good or you feel like this thing, you will buy that thing , in order to make a decision to marry with whom are more complex than that most people will be thinking about how their future look like, so most of them will getting married when they feel ready.

This 'ready' means they already graduated in university, have a certain job and their financial must be able reach to the point that they make sure that ready to be responsible other life in case if one day, they are getting married and having a child. Thus, with this perspective that at least they have to be ready before getting with someone so, there are some group of population which are remain single. Single means that they are not ready to be getting marry or they are ready to be getting marry with someone but they cannot find the lover which match them well, from this it does not means that women do not want to desire getting marry but there are some factors have influences to the decision of marriage or nowadays, social are widely open for homosexual and transgender, so with these factors will effect to the low fertility rate. Nowadays, the situation to associate in education has been change, which everyone has rights to participate in education without restrict sex or age. In Thailand, the education system also has provided at least 12 years free basic of education for people in nation which 6 years for primary education and 6 years for secondary education. With these obtain in education women have joined in labor workforce more and live in independent economic by themselves so, this research focus on 'How education in women impact to the marriage outcomes?' And 'How single women perspective and attitude toward marriage and forming a family?'



**Chapter 2**  
**Literature Review**

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Theravada Buddhism is the main religious in Thailand which most Thai citizen practices and the effect of Theravada Buddhism have influences on Thai society in everyday life by uphold the doctrine or principle as a guide to live in their daily life. Education is also derived the influence of Theravada Buddhism, in the past education allow only men to study because at that period the objective of study is to continue or to maintain the doctrine of Buddhism, while women at that time were preclude to attain the class (Keyes, 1991). After the effective compulsory education in 1978, which expand the primary education level from four to six years of schooling and for secondary level will divide in two stage of level education for each of stage are three

years which are includes secondary education and high school education (Knodel, 1997).

Moreover, with the compulsory reform of education in Thailand which open for all citizens in Thailand both male and female are equal to attain to the education and for women with the opportunity to study, they will have a chance to participate in labor force instead of staying at home to rear a children or to do a house chore and depend on theirs's spouse (Blossfeld & Jaenichen, 1992). So, with the obtain of education women have self-confident that they have ability to support themselves without ask any help from men or can earned money for themselves without request for their fathers or husbands (Jain & Singhai, 2018). And(Paweenawat & McNown, 2018) also mention that after 1985 Thai economic has been transformed from industrialize to modernization which effect to labor force and female who obtain higher level of education when they participate in workforce trend to earn more wage than women who have less education. Thus, for women to have a chance to literate it seem like they have a ticket pass to entry the labor force and they can build the pathway of their life or the life what they want to be such as their work which they desire or placed themselves in community which they like.

Furthermore, in order to reduces and eliminate inequality in gender, most country in the world have set a goal to provide the access of education for all people in their nation like girls can attend the class to study like boys, so with the rights to access the education for any people in that nation, and for this will lead participate in the workforce more like the study of (Stockemer & Byrne, 2012) this study about the number of women to participated in political or have a role in parliament and the result show that in some country after reestablish the gap of wage between male and female by increasing the wage for female equally to male, the change lead female to participated in more parliament and the average around the world show that women can contribute and have a positive effect to the country's GDP per capita.

For women when they entry to the labor force, most of them try to sacrifice their life for success in their career so, which the devote themselves to success in their career some women decide to late marriage or late forming a family. In many researchers talk about when economic is growing and women who have obtain the higher education or who graduated in bachelor's degree or above may concentrate on

their work instead of forming a family because they can live independent without men. So, the effect of more education in women will affect to the time of their first marriage or stay single (Blossfeld & Jaenichen, 1992); (Liu & Yang);(Wang & Wang, 2017). On the other hand, for married women it difficult to them to participate with the labor force because most of them must choose between work and rear a child. With the role and responsibility of motherhood, women must take care of their children and do a house chore. Thus, with this reason some women had to drop out from the workplace to look after their children, and this will effect to the their employee in order to promote the work status while men when becoming a parenthood trend to have a chance to be promote and increasing in income (Paweenawat & McNown, 2018);(Gibb, Fergusson, Horwood, & Boden, 2014).

According to the (Becker, 1981) point out that both of male and female they will decide to marry if they can gain profit from marriage but if not, they will remain in singlehood. Due to higher education in women which lead women to work in a better job and have high income, with this high income will reduce the gain of marriage, so this would be the factor that why women delay to marriage or forming a family. Moreover, there is another factor that women decide to marry late and late forming a family is the cost of child rearing. In fact, to raise one child and see he or she grow up to become an adult is not easy, because there are lot of cost of their living when they are baby the expenses of consume goods such as diapers, powdered milk and so on. And when their ages reach to attain school the expenses will be more and more such as tuition fee, school uniform and miscellaneous expenses. With all the expenses and high responsibility to look after a child which parents will face with, so some of women they feel that are not ready to be a motherhood, for this reason will reduce the demand of children or to postpone (Seccombe, 1991).

Besides, (Ory, 1978); (Seccombe, 1986); (Seccombe, 1991). mentioned that to deciding to have a child or not, most people will consider about the situation of socioeconomic and the costs and benefits to having a child in their family or remain childless. For the role of gender social define domestic housework as women's work, so women who employed and having a child sometimes will disrupt or increasing more responsibility in household tasks. With the pressure of socioeconomic, stable in financial which have influential to the deciding to have a child or remain childless in

one family or reduce the size of family from two-to-four child per family to one child per family. Moreover, when women devote themselves to work instead of forming family and this factor will lead to cause of the low fertility phenomenon (Ng & Wang, 2020).

Many researchers point out that the rise of wage with respect to the high education in women and impact of delay marriage or delay childbearing are the bad signal for 'the phenomenon of low fertility'. Moreover, there are many factors which influence to the phenomenon of low fertility such as socioeconomic and high participation rate of women who join in labor workforce. Nowadays, the phenomenon occurs in many countries such as Pacific Asia countries and Thailand also face with this problem. In developed countries in Asia such as Japan, South Korea, Singapore and Hong Kong have occurred of phenomenon which called "Gold Miss" in Korean, in Japanese called them 'Hanako-zuko' or 'Wagamama' and in Chinese called 'Sheng-nu' which three of them means single women. The definition of Gold Miss means a woman who graduated from bachelor's degree and have a good occupation to lead her to earn more income, and never marry in their life with her age above 30s or older. And the reason the happen of this phenomenon due to their social's norm men have perspective to women like mothers and wives which take care every member in family so, for this reason some of young women who have an educated choose to be a singer than marry. Due to the economic growth and have reform in education some countries like Japan, South Korea, Hong Kong, and Singapore women have opportunities to participated in labor force. The decline of marriage rate related to the education of women which the higher educated of women will earn more wage so most of them decide to be a single woman instead of marrying and this is the occurred of phenomenon (Hwang, 2016).

In addition, women in Thailand trend to delay marriage and decide to childless or have a less child per family this will affect to the fertility rate in Thailand. Due to the economic was expanded and after reform education in Thailand women have a chance to get high education degree and with the higher degree of education such as graduated in bachelor's degree above, lead women to participated in work forced more and feel freedom no more pressure from to be a parents and not any burdens. Besides, for these the cost of raising children is much and for Thailand also lack

support from the government and some organization in aspects of childcare or workplace does not allow to raise a child or flexible time to work. From the reason above women trend to delay marry or stay single because to marry once most of them want to make sure that they are ready for forming a family especially of financial. At the present social are widely open for homosexual and transgender so, this will effect to the declining of fertility rate and the effect of education have influence to women to decide marry and forming a family by the higher education will decrease the fertility rate (Liao & Paweenawat, 2019).

For Thailand, the economic has change from agricultural to manufacturing which the change of economic will lead women to participated in labor work force more by from farmer shift in to a clerk in company or in service sector and becoming to the professional occupations such as lawyer, nurse, doctor and so on. However, there are some of economic unstable which lead to the insecurity of employment status, work and family conflict and lack of policy which support from the government about childcare financial and so on. These factors will affect to the planning to having a small number of children in per one family and reflect the low birth rates in country (Jones, 2007).

Whereas the theory of marriage of(Becker, 1981) mentioned that when economic is growing and women can independent from men, and the place and role women in society have change with the obtain of higher education attainment and steady in employment status or good position in workforce, with this independent economic will reduce the gain from marriage. However, In the theory of marriage timing of(Oppenheimer, 1988)viewed that the decreasing of the gain from marriage while the rising of women independent economic and mention that work also have an influence and lead women to the delayed marriage because work can increase the independent economic status for women by reduce the dependency from theirs parents and husband. Furthermore, there are other factors which influence marriage timing and the process of choosing a spouse which are the obstacle to marriage. Education and work are the primary structure for their life while most people view that marriage is the last target to achieved after they have to accomplish in primary structure by having a stable employment, in this period of pursue or accomplish an employment is called a 'timing transition' most people will feel not ready to marriage by postpone or

avoid the marriage if their work is not stable or insecure. Moreover, the process of choosing a spouse or 'assortative mating' also effect to the delay marriage because people attempt to match themselves which each other's that they interested by looking at the lifestyles and socioeconomic status. Besides, the lifestyles and status there are many factors that people consider choosing or select someone to marry with which are including habit, religion physical appearance and so on (Movahedi, 2015). Also (McClendon, Kuo, & Raley, 2014) have find a positive effect of education and occupation in women to their first marriage, because occupation can help women to find a suitable spouse.

For single people, they will face with direct and indirect pressure about why they not getting married or why they remain single. In fact, most of them viewed that getting married is the lifegoal that they should accomplish after they graduated in high level education which they desire and have a steady job (Willoughby, Hall, & Goff, 2015). And the younger single women are desire to marry especially women who have obtain high level of education trend to desire to marry than people who less educated (Mahay & Lewin, 2007). Also, (Blakemore, Lawton, & Vartanian, 2005) have pointed that for single men and single women the reason that why both of them desire to marry because they are ready to be a parenthood, especially in single women who are less focus on their career will trend to change their intention and more desire in marriage(Kim & Kamo, 2018). Nonetheless, for single women there is some hindrance like their ages when they are getting older it will reflect about to find a spouse or a risk for pregnancy (Goldman, Westoff, & Hammerslough, 1984); (Sharp & Ganong, 2011).

However, for single person who choose to remain single according to(Apostolou, 2017) have mentioned that for every people in order to search the spouse, they already have set the goal in theirs mind about future spouse will elevate their life to be better than stay single and this will correspond with(McDill, Hall, & Turell, 2006) have pointed that for the most popular reason why people choose to remain single instead getting marry because they cannot find who match them well.



## Chapter 3

### Data and Methodology

This research will use a descriptive data to measure the impact of women education to marriage outcomes, and the data come from surveys with the age of participants between 22 to 60 years. Due to the group between 22 to 60 years of age are in labor force which affect by the level education that they obtain and work, from these will reflect how impact of education and their work will influence to making a decision to marriage or remaining in single. And total number of participations are 422 persons which come from women who have different in age, education attainment and various occupations. And the form of survey will be divided into two section one from married persons group and the another from single persons group. For married women group the number of participated totals are 160 persons and for single women group the number of participated totals are 262 persons. And this research question will collect data from a questionnaire. The survey based upon the love attitude scale to measure attitude to love(Hendrick & Hendrick, 1986) and factor which influence to deciding married or choosing a spouse depend on women's attitude which based on Spouse Selection: Importance of Personality vs Family and Society (Movahedi, 2015), this survey will ask to both groups of people about their background which are including First, age of participants which are includes 22 to 26 years are 26 persons; 27 to 30 years are 109 persons; 31 to 35 years are 152 persons; 36 to 40 years are 46 persons; 41 to 45 are 14 persons; 46 to 50 years are 5 persons; 51 to 55 years are 9 persons; 56 to 60 years are 6 persons. Second, highest educational level attainment of participants which are includes Upper secondary are 2 persons; Post-secondary are 4 persons; Bachelor's degree are 186 persons; Master's degree are 161 persons; Doctor's degree are 14 persons. Third, occupation of participants which are includes Business's owners are 33 persons; Company's employees are 182 persons; Dentists are 11 persons; Doctors are 15 persons; Freelances are 11 persons; Government's employees are 3 persons; Government's officers are 49 persons; Housewives are 16 persons; Independent organization employee is 1 person; Nurses are 5 persons; Professor is 1 person; Physician is 1 person; State enterprise's employees are 23

persons; Students (which studying in Master's degree level) are 10 persons; Unemployed (which graduated in Master's degree and looking forward a job) are 2 persons; University's officers are 4 persons. Forth, the average income per month of participants which are includes Lower than 15,000 Thai baht are 14 persons; 15,000 to 30,000 Thai baht are 86 persons; 30,001 to 45,000 Thai baht are 74 persons; 45,001 to 60,000 Thai baht are 66 persons; 60,001 to 75,000 Thai baht are 31 persons; 75,001 to 90,000 Thai baht are 24 persons; 90,001 to 105,000 Thai baht are 14 persons; 105,001 to 120,000 Thai baht are 17 persons; More than 120,000 Thai baht are 41 persons. Fifth, years of work experience of participants which are includes Less than 1 year are 10 persons; 1 to 3 Years are 58 persons; 4 to 6 Years are 89 persons; 7 to 10 Years are 99 persons; 11 to 15 Years are 71 persons; More than 15 years are 40 persons. And the last one is a marital status which are includes married are 160 persons and single are 262 persons.

For married persons group the question will ask First, age of participants when they are getting married which are includes 20 to 25 years are 11 persons; 26 to 30 years are 42 persons; 31 to 35 years are 46 persons; 36 to 40 years are 5 persons; 46 to 50 years is 1 persons. Second, highest educational level attainment of participants when they are getting married which are includes Below Bachelor's degree are 8 persons; Bachelor's degree are 52 persons; Master's degree are 37 persons; Doctor's degree are 8 persons. Third, occupation of participants when they are getting married which includes Business's owner are 6 persons; Cabin crew are 2 persons; Company's employees are 59 persons; Dentists are 5 persons; Doctors are 4 persons; Freelances are 2 persons; Government's employees are 2 persons; Government's officers are 10 persons; Housewife and unemployed are 4 persons; Nurses are 2 persons; Professor is 1 person; State enterprise's employee are 7 persons; University's officer is 1 person. Fourth, the average income per month of participants when they are getting married which are includes Lower than 15,000 Thai baht are 7 persons; 15,000 to 30,000 Thai baht are 30 persons; 30,001 to 45,000 Thai baht are 22 persons; 45,001 to 60,000 Thai baht are 18 persons; 60,001 to 75,000 Thai baht are 5 persons; 75,001 to 90,000 Thai baht are 5 persons; 90,001 to 105,000 Thai baht are 4 persons; 105,001 to 120,000 Thai baht is 1 persons; More than 120,000 Thai baht are 13 persons. Fifth, the average income per month of participants' spouse when they are getting married which are

includes Lower than 15,000 Thai baht are 4 persons; 15,000 to 30,000 Thai baht are 14 persons; 30,001 to 45,000 Thai baht are 19 persons; 45,001 to 60,000 Thai baht are 16 persons; 60,001 to 75,000 Thai baht are 5 persons; 75,001 to 90,000 Thai baht are 13 persons; 90,001 to 105,000 Thai baht are 6 persons; 105,001 to 120,000 Thai baht are 4 persons; More than 120,000 Thai baht are 24 persons. Sixth, did participants have children or not? 59 persons of participants already have children while 46 persons of participants do not have any children. Seventh, how many children that participants have? 46 persons of participants do not have any children; 30 persons of participants have 1 child; 25 persons of participants have 2 children; 3 persons of participants have 3 children; 1 person of participants have 4 children. Eighth, age of participants when they are having a first child born which are includes 20 to 25 years are 5 persons; 26 to 30 years are 25 persons; 31 to 35 years are 25 persons; 36 to 40 years are 7 persons; and none of any children are 43 persons. And did participants want more children or not? 34 persons of participants they want a greater number of children; 18 persons of participants are under considered to having more number of children; 14 persons of participant feel they not yet or thinking about to having more number of children and 39 persons of participant they do not want more number of children.

Besides, the questions which ask for their age of marriage and having a first child born. The survey will ask about attitude and factor which effect to decide marriage for married persons, By participants responds from each questions using Numerical Rating Scales or code such as; 1 = Strongly Disagree, 2 = Disagree, 3 = Neutral, 4 = Agree and 5 = Strongly Agree. By following the statements: 1) I try to plan my life carefully before choosing a lover. For the respondents 2 persons of participants feel strongly disagree; 1 participant feel disagree; 31 persons of participants feel neutral; 52 persons of participants feel agree and 19 persons of participants feel strongly agree. 2) It is best to love someone with a similar background. For the respondents 5 persons of participants feel disagree; 14 persons of participants feel neutral; 54 persons of participants feel agree and 32 persons of participants feel strongly agree. 3) One consideration in choosing a partner is how he will reflect on my career. For the respondents 6 persons of participants feel strongly disagree; 15 persons of participants feel disagree; 39 persons of participants feel neutral; 30 persons of participants feel agree and 15 persons of participant feel strongly agree. 4) Do you think you are being

too picky? For the respondents 4 persons of participants feel strongly disagree; 8 persons of participants feel disagree; 40 persons of participants feel neutral; 38 persons of participants feel agree and 15 persons of participants feel strongly agree. 5) Marriage life is happy than stay single. For the respondents 4 persons of participants feel strongly disagree; 8 persons of participants feel disagree; 22 persons of participants feel neutral; 33 persons of participants feel agree and 38 persons of participants feel strongly agree. 6) Do you think his income have influence to getting married with? For the respondents 4 persons of participants feel strongly disagree; 5 persons of participants feel disagree; 25 persons of participants feel neutral; 49 persons of participants feel agree and 22 persons feel strongly agree. 7) Do you think his education's background have influence to getting married with? For the respondents 1 person of participants feel strongly disagree; 5 persons of participants feel disagree; 17 persons of participants feel neutral; 52 persons of participants feel agree and 30 persons of participants feel strongly agree. 8) Do you think his religion have influence to getting married with? For the respondents 4 persons of participants feel strongly disagree; 11 persons of participants feel disagree; 43 persons of participants feel neutral; 23 persons of participants feel agree and 24 persons of participants feel strongly agree. 9) Do you think his physical appearance have influence to getting married with? For the respondents 4 persons of participants feel strongly disagree; 4 persons of participants feel disagree; 53 persons of participants feel neutral; 34 persons of participants feel agree and 10 persons of participants feel strongly agree. 10) Do you think his habit and behavior have influence to getting married with? For the respondents 2 persons of participants feel strongly disagree; 2 persons of participants feel disagree; 9 persons of participants feel neutral; 42 persons of participants feel agree and 105 persons of participants feel strongly agree.

On the other hand, for single women group the question will ask First, Are you currently in a committed relationship? For the respondents 120 persons of participants have committed relationship; 24 persons of participants have a complicated status and 118 persons of participants do not have any committed relationship. Second, are you desire to getting marry? 116 persons of participants desire to marry; 46 persons of participants are under considered; 69 persons of participants are not yet or did not thinking marry before and 31 persons of participants are do not have desire to marry.

Third, did your parents want you to get married? For the respondents 194 persons of participants admit that they parents desire them to marry while 68 persons of participants they parents do not pester them to marry. Forth, did people around you ever introduce any men to you? For the respondents 92 persons of participants admit that people around them have introduce any men to them whereas 170 persons of participants do not get any chance by people around them. Fifth, what do you think is your biggest obstacles to finding love or getting marry? For the respondents 2 persons of participants think that their age are the obstacles to finding love or getting marry; 42 persons of participants think that their busy with life circle are the obstacles to finding love or getting marry; 123 persons of participants think that they cannot find the mate which match them well are the obstacles to finding love or getting marry; 1 person of participants think that they already cohabitant are the obstacles to finding love or getting marry; 6 persons of participant think that conflict between both of families and parents are the obstacles to finding love or getting marry; 3 persons of participants think that they did not think about marriage and they prefer to do other things than getting marry are the obstacles to finding love or getting marry ; 8 persons of participants think that their experience about prior relationship are the obstacles to finding love or getting marry; 30 persons of participants they think that financial are the obstacles to finding love or getting marry; 31 persons of participants they think that they are not ready to settle or forming a family are the obstacles to finding love or getting marry; 4 persons of participants they think that due to the lack of homosexual marriage law support are the obstacles to finding love or getting marry; 12 persons of participants admit that their personal characteristic are the obstacles to finding love or getting marry. Sixth, are you desire to have a child? For the respondents 99 persons of participants desire to having a child; 76 persons of participants not yet desire to having a child and 87 persons of participants do not have desire to having a child.

Besides, the question asks about the desire and perspective of single women about marriage, the survey will ask about attitude and factor to dating with someone for single women. By participants responds from each question using Numerical Rating Scales or code such as; 1 = Strongly Disagree, 2 = Disagree, 3 = Neutral, 4 = Agree and 5 = Strongly Agree. By following the statements: 1) I try to plan my life carefully before choosing a lover. For the respondents 1 person of participants feel strongly

disagree; 7 persons of participants feel disagree; 68 persons of participants feel neutral; 116 persons of participants feel agree and 70 persons of participants feel strongly agree. 2) It is best to love someone with a similar background. For the respondents 3 persons of participants feel strongly disagree; 9 persons of participants feel disagree; 56 persons of participants feel neutral; 114 persons of participants feel agree and 80 persons of participants feel strongly agree. 3) One consideration in choosing a partner is how he will reflect on my career. For the respondents 15 persons of participants feel strongly disagree; 19 persons of participants feel disagree; 114 persons of participants feel neutral; 84 persons of participants feel agree and 30 persons of participants feel strongly agree. 4) Do you think you are being too picky? For the respondents 8 persons of participants feel strongly disagree; 9 persons of participants feel disagree; 71 persons of participants feel neutral; 108 persons of participants feel agree and 66 persons of participants feel strongly agree. 5) I am happy with single life. For the respondents 17 persons of participants feel strongly disagree; 28 persons of participants feel disagree; 104 persons of participants feel neutral; 73 persons of participants feel agree and 40 persons of participants feel strongly agree. 6) Do you think his income have influence to dating with? For the respondents 3 persons of participants feel strongly disagree; 2 persons of participants feel disagree; 41 persons of participants feel neutral; 152 persons of participants feel agree and 64 persons of participants feel strongly agree. 7) Do you think his education's background have influence to dating with? For the respondents 3 persons of participants feel strongly disagree; 2 persons of participants feel disagree; 33 persons of participants feel neutral; 152 persons of participants feel agree and 72 persons of participants feel strongly agree. 8) Do you think his religion have influence to dating with? For the respondents 11 persons of participants feel strongly disagree; 28 persons of participants feel disagree; 96 persons of participants feel neutral; 86 persons of participants feel agree and 41 persons feel strongly agree. 9) Do you think his physical appearance have influence to dating with? For the respondents 3 persons of participants feel strongly disagree; 8 persons of participants feel disagree; 126 persons of participants feel neutral; 107 persons of participants feel agree and 18 persons of participants feel strongly agree. 10) Do you think his habit and behavior have influence to dating with? For the respondents 2 persons of participants feel

neutral; 63 persons of participants feel agree and 197 persons of participants feel strongly agree.

## Chapter 4

### Result

To analyze the factors which impact and have an effect to women to deciding of marriage by using Binary Logistic Regression method to analyze independent variable and dependent variable. For the independent variable which consist of four demographic factors which are includes age, educational level attainment, occupation, and income. And for five factors which impact women to choosing a spouse or deciding of marriage which are includes wages of their mate, education background, religion, physical appearance, and habit and behavior. In addition, for the dependent variable is marriage outcomes which are getting marry or remaining single.

To test which factors, have an impact to women to decide getting marry or remain single as the table following.

*Table 1 Statistical Suitability Testing Model*

Statistical Testing	Statistics	
Hosmer and Lemeshow Chi-square	14.826	Sig 0.063, df. = 8
Number of Observation	422	
Log Likelihood function	453.040	
Model Chi-square	107.076	Sig 0.0000, df. =15
Pct. Correct Prec.	72.0	

**Source:** From the statistical analysis program

According to the table show the result of analysis which factors have impact women to deciding of marriage. From the table show that the Statistical Suitability Testing of Hosmer and Lemeshow test found that Chi-square is equal 14.826 which more than 0.05 and have statistic significant at 0.063 which more than  $\alpha$  is equal 0.05. Thus, from the Statistical Suitability Testing Model is suitable for the data, and when looking Chi-square of the testing model (Model Chi-square) which correspond to the Maximum Likelihood method is equal 107.076 at 0.05 level of statistic significant.

For this it can explain that the coefficient of the independent variable at least one variable is not equal zero. So, this testing model is appropriate. Besides, when looking at the correct prediction of the testing model found that the testing model is correct prediction at 72.0 percent.

*Table 2 Test of estimation which factors would impact women to decide marriage*

	B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.
<b>Age</b>			42.431	2	.000
31-40 years age(1)	-2.970	.471	39.795	1	.000*
41 years above age(2)	-1.500	.405	13.725	1	.000*
Above Master's degree edu(1)	.556	.253	4.810	1	.028*
<b>Occupation</b>			14.108	4	.007
Company's employees occ(1)	-.620	.467	1.760	1	.185
Business's owners occ(2)	-.293	.421	.486	1	.486
Housewife, unemployed occ(3)	-.320	.516	.386	1	.535
Students occ(4)	1.343	.606	4.900	1	.027*
<b>Income</b>			.845	3	.839
30000-45000 THB income(1)	-.316	.361	.770	1	.380
45001-60000 THB income(2)	-.119	.330	.131	1	.717
Above 60001THB income(3)	-.197	.342	.330	1	.565
<b>Wages</b>	-.533	.211	6.387	1	.011*
Education Background	.157	.228	.469	1	.493



Religion	-.047	.121	.149	1	.700
Physical appearance	.033	.174	.037	1	.848
Habit	-.337	.218	2.386	1	.122
<b>Constant</b>	<b>4.343</b>	<b>1.240</b>	<b>12.266</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>.000</b>

Source: From the statistical analysis program

\* Statistic significant at the 0.05 level

From the table of Estimation result of factor which impact women to the marriage outcomes. This table analyze that the coefficient of the independent variable and have statistic significant at the 0.05 level can create the equation of correlation as following; However in order to avoid the dummy variable trap will set a group of variables are n-1 and set a group of base is 0 as follow.

To set a group of variables, for deciding to get marry 0 is a represent of single women and 1 is a represent of married women. And age, 0 is a represent of women who are below 30s years of age; 1 is a represent of women who age in 31 to 40 years of age and 2 is a represent of women who age above 41 years of age. For education, 0 is a represent of women who obtain level education below or equal bachelor's degree while 1 is a represent of women who obtain level education above master's degree. For occupation, 0 is a represent of women who work as government's officer and state enterprise's employees; 1 is a represent of women who work as company's employees; 2 is a represent of women who work as business's owner; 3 is a represent of women who are housewives and unemployed; 4 is a represent of women who are students. For income, 0 is a represent of women who have income per month below 30,000 Thai baht; 1 is a represent of women who have income per month around 30,000 to 45,000 Thai baht; 2 is a represent of women who have income per month around 45,001 to 60,000 Thai baht and 3 is a represent of women who have income per month above 60,001 Thai baht.

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 (\text{age1}) + \beta_2 (\text{age2}) + \beta_3 (\text{edu1}) + \beta_4 (\text{occ1}) + \beta_5 (\text{occ2}) + \beta_6 (\text{occ3}) + \beta_7 (\text{occ4}) + \beta_8 (\text{inc1}) + \beta_9 (\text{inc2}) + \beta_{10} (\text{inc3}) + \beta_{11} (\text{wages}) + \beta_{12} (\text{education background}) + \beta_{13} (\text{religion}) + \beta_{14} (\text{physical appearance}) + \beta_{15} (\text{habit}) + U_i \quad (1)$$

Where Y is an indicator which equals 1 if women are decide to marriage and equals 0 if women are remain single. While  $\beta_0$  is a constant term and other  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_{15}$  is a coefficient of each variables and  $U_i$  is an error or unobserved individual heterogeneity.

$$Y = 4.343 - 2.970(\text{age1}) - 1.500(\text{age2}) + 0.556(\text{edu1}) + 1.343(\text{occ4}) - 0.5339(\text{wages}) + U_i \quad (2)$$

From the equation can interpret that age, educational level attainment, occupation and wages of their spouse have an impact to women to decide marriage or remain single as following.

Women who age in 31 to 40 years of age, the coefficient are equal -2.970 and the statistic significant is 0.000 which is less than statistic significant level at 0.05. Moreover, women who age above 41 years, the coefficient are equal -1.500 and the statistic significant is 0.000 which is less than statistic significant level at 0.05. From the table, this will imply that women who age in 31 to 40 years of age and women who age above 41 years trend to remain in single in compare with other the gap ages.

While the level of educational attainment found that women who graduated above master's degree, the coefficient is equal 0.556 and the statistic significant is 0.028 which is less than statistic significant level at 0.05. From the table, this will imply that women who graduated above master's degree trend to get marry in compare with women who graduated below than master's degree.

Furthermore, from the table found that women who are students in the group of occupation, according to the data for women who are students most of them are studying in master's degree, the coefficient is equal 1.343 and the statistic significant are 0.027 which is less than statistic significant level at 0.05. From the table, this will imply that women who are students or studying master's degree trend to getting marry in compare with women who work in other occupations. And found that the income per months of participants which according to the group of references found that women who have more income per month than others, this group of women trends to less get marry.

Besides, according to the table show that the five factor which have impact or influent women to decide to getting marry or remain single most is a wages of spouse, the coefficient is equal-0.533 and the statistic significant is 0.011 which is less than statistic significant level at 0.05. From table, this will imply that women who emphasize or focus on their mate in wage and consider the wages is a main factor in order to choose someone to marry with or dating with, for this will explain that women who more value their mate wage trend to remaining in single when compare with those women who value in their mate wage less or think it not a main factor to choosing spouse or marry with someone.

## **Chapter 5**

### **Conclusion**

Marriage is a one of the goal life which women need to success or to complete it in their life. And the theory of marriage of (Becker 1981) have pointed that education would affect women to delay or decrease marriage. However, nowadays the trend of worldwide have change with the everyone see how important and benefit of education which are effect to individual person and for whole country, and in Thailand with the providing free basic of education for people in nation, so with this reason women have an opportunity to study more than the past and trend to graduate in higher of level education. Moreover, according to researcher pointed that the benefit of education can elevate women to have a better life or have a better society. For women education is a ticket pass to join in a labor workforce, when they have work and earned money by themselves women can live independent from men. Thus, with the trend have change this research paper will test how women education impact to the marriage outcome which are get marry or remain single?

For the hypothesis about How education in women impact to the marriage outcomes? And How single women perspective and attitude toward marriage and forming a family? For the result of individual factor show that age, level of education attainment occupation and wages of their spouse have played a statistic significant impact to the marriage outcomes which are decided to get marry or remain

single. And the result show that women who age in 31 to 40 years and above 41 years of age most of them decide to not get marry when comparing with other age groups. And for the education found that women who obtain level education above master's degree most of them trend get marry in compare with women who obtain level education less than master's degree. While in the aspects of occupation found that women who are students and studying in master's degree, this group of women trends to get marry than other groups of occupations. And, after the test of estimation which factors have impact to women to decide to get marry or remain single, in this research found that the income per month of participants relative to women who have more income than others references in the same group and women who have more income per month, they will trend remain single. Whereas, after test of estimation which factors have impact to women to decide to get marry or remain single, in this research found that from the five factors which are includes wage of spouse, education background, religion which he believe, physical appearance and habit and behavior have influence to women to choosing men as a spouse or dating with him. And found that wages of spouse has played a crucial role which influence to women to choosing men as a spouse or dating with him, the result show that if women themselves values on wages of spouse higher than other factors, this women trend to remain single than other women who value on wages less.

For these result will also correspond to the theory of marriage timing of (Oppenheimer, V. K. 1988) that most people view education and work are the primary structure for their life while most people view that marriage is the last target to achieved after they have to accomplish in primary structure which are graduated in some degree or have a stable work. In addition, in theory of marriage timing also pointed that process of choosing a spouse of single persons also effect to the delay marriage because people attempt to match themselves which each other's that they interested by looking at the lifestyles and socioeconomic status.

In sum, although impact of education in women lead women to delayed marriage or decrease marriage because women can live independent without any men such as father or husband help. However, education also lead women to have a better life and women who obtain higher level of education will benefit for themselves in case when they are seeking some spouse, with the can choose men that match them well.

Moreover, due to the perspective of people change most women have an opportunities to study more and with the support of Thai's government which provide free basic of education for at least 12 years, with the chance to access of education women in Thailand can participate in labor workforce more and with the fluctuate of socioeconomic most people choose to have a stable employment as a first prioritize than forming a family or getting marry late.

And for single person most of them trend to desire marry, according to the question from survey which ask about Are you desire to getting marry? And the result show that whatever their age, level of education or their occupation most of them desire to marry by respondent in yes is equal 44.3% and respondent in under considered which are they also desire but they have some hesitate in their minds is equal 17.6% from with these two are equal 61.9% which means that most of single women desire to marry but there are some hiding factors which obstructed them to getting marry.

In addition, to find the factors which, influence on women to decide marriage or not which are includes income, education background, religion, physical appearance and the last is habit and behavior. And the result show that income of spouse has an influence on women to decide choosing or mating with someone. Woman to decide getting marry or not which depend on women themselves emphasize on which factors, if they value on one factor more than other, they will remain single. However, with these five factors cannot measure the certain why some people choose to remain single because there also have other reasons which direct or indirect effect to their decision such as the homosexual, the conflict between both of families, cannot find the spouse with match them well and so on.

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