

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **RESULTS**

The previous chapter explained methodology of the study. This chapter shows the results of the study and a variety of tables. The following results are divided into eight parts based on the data collected from 200 Matthayom6 students studying in Bangkok areas:

4.1 Demographic information of the respondents

4.2 The respondents' overall attitudes towards their parents' influence on their educational decisions.

4.3 The influence of income of the respondents' parents on the students' decisions in choosing to enroll in prospective faculties for Bachelor's degree.

4.4 The influence of educational levels of the respondents' parents on the students' decisions in choosing to enroll in prospective faculties for Bachelor's degree.

4.5 The influence of occupation of the respondents' parents on the students' decisions in choosing to enroll in prospective faculties for Bachelor's degree.

4.6 The influence of expectations of the respondents' parents on the students' decisions in choosing to enroll in prospective faculties for Bachelor's degree.

4.7 The influence of academic supports of the respondents' parents on the students' decisions in choosing to enroll in prospective faculties for Bachelor's degree.

4.8 The respondents' personal opinions about their freedom in expressing their opinions and making decisions in choosing to enroll in prospective faculties for Bachelor's Degree and about their parents' participation in helping them make those decisions.

## 4.1 DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION OF THE RESPONDENTS

*Table 1: Personal Background of the Respondents*

Background	Frequency	Percentage
<b>Gender:</b>		
Male	63	31.5
Female	137	68.5
<b>School types:</b>		
Governmental school	121	60.5
Private school	79	39.5
<b>Family status:</b>		
Parents live together	171	85.5
Parents are divorced	15	7.5
Parents separated but did not get divorce	10	5.0
Father and/ or mother passed away	4	2.0
<b>Persons the respondents live with:</b>		
Parents	158	79.0
Father	6	3.0
Mother	17	8.5
Relatives	14	7.0
Others	5	2.5
<b>Age of the respondents' fathers :</b>		
35-40	9	4.5
41-45	18	9.0
46-50	65	32.5
51-55	64	32.0
56-60	32	16.0
More than 60	12	6.0
<b>Educational levels of the respondents' fathers:</b>		
Primary school	20	10.0
Secondary school	16	8.0
Certificate	36	18.0
Vocational school	23	11.5
Bachelor's Degree	82	41.0
Higher than Bachelor's Degree	23	11.5
<b>Educational levels of the respondents' mothers:</b>		
Primary school	24	12.0
Secondary school	16	8.0
Certificate	38	19.0
Vocational school	25	12.5
Bachelor's Degree	84	42.0
Higher than Bachelor's Degree	13	6.5

*(Table continued)*

*Table 1: (continued)*

<b>Background</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>Occupation of the respondents' fathers:</b>		
Working for the government	29	14.5
Working for private company	14	7.0
Running his own business	103	51.5
Working as a corporate employee	30	15.0
Others	24	12.0
<b>Occupation of the respondents' mothers :</b>		
Working for the government	27	13.5
Working for private company	10	5.0
Running her own business	73	36.5
Working as a corporate employee	24	12.0
Housewife	47	23.5
Others	19	9.5
<b>Household income of the respondents' family (Baht):</b>		
10,000-15,000	19	9.5
15,001-19,000	18	9.0
19,001-23,000	12	6.0
23,001-27,000	10	5.0
27,001-31,000	21	10.5
31,001-35,000	10	5.0
35,001-39,000	10	5.0
39,000-43,000	20	10.0
More than 43,000	80	40.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 1 shows that of all 200 respondents, 68.5% were females while 31.5% were males. Most of the respondents (60.5%) were studying in governmental schools whereas only 39.5% were studying in private schools.

Regarding family status of the respondents, the majority of them (85.5%) had parents living together, 7.5% had divorced parents, 5% had parents separated but not divorced, and only 2% had fathers and/ or mothers who had passed away. The majority of the respondents (79%) lived with parents while one fourth of the respondents lived with others such as friends or lived alone. 8.5% lived with mothers and only 3% lived with fathers.

For age of the respondents' fathers, the majority of them (64.5%) were between 46-55. Compared to the majority, age of the second highest group of the

respondents' fathers was about four times less. For age of the respondents' mothers, the majority of them (43.5%) were between 46-50 while 22.5% of the respondents' mothers were between 41-45, which ranked at the second most.

In terms of the educational levels of the respondents' fathers, the majority of the respondents' fathers (41%) had ended their education when they graduated with Bachelor's degree, 18% graduated with certificate, and 11.5% received degrees higher than Bachelor's degree. Nonetheless, there were 18% that had degree lower than certificate i.e. primary and secondary schools. Regarding the educational levels of the respondents' mothers, the majority of them (42%) had Bachelor's degrees, 19% graduated with certificates, and 12.5% had ended their education when they graduated from vocational schools. About 20% had degrees lower than certificate while 6.5% received degrees higher than Bachelor's degree.

Regarding the occupation of the respondents' fathers, more than half of them (51.5%) ran their own businesses, about 15% were corporate employees, and 14.5% worked for the government. However, only 7% of the respondents' fathers worked for private companies. For the occupation of the respondents' mothers, most of them, standing at 36.5% ran their own business while the second most (23.5%) were housewives. Only 5% of the respondents' mothers worked for private companies.

In terms of the monthly household income of the respondents' families, the majority of the respondents' families (40%) earned more than 43,000 baht. About one third of the respondents' families (35.5%) earned monthly household income between 23,001-39,000 baht whereas 24.5% earned between 10,000-23,000 baht.

#### 4.2 THE RESPONDENTS' ATTITUDES TOWARDS THEIR PARENTS' INFLUENCE ON THEIR EDUCATIONAL DECISIONS

**Table 2: The Respondents' Attitudes towards Their Parents' Influence**

Statements		Level					$\bar{X}$	S.D.
		Strongly disagree	Disagree	Unsure	Agree	Strongly agree		
1. Your parents should not take an important role in making a decision for you in choosing to enroll in a prospective faculty for Bachelor's Degree.	N	31	53	53	54	9	2.79	1.14
	P	15.5	26.5	26.5	27.0	4.5		
2. You have no confidence if you don't consult with your parents before making a decision in choosing to enroll in a prospective faculty for Bachelor's Degree.	N	8	39	45	84	24	3.39	1.06
	P	4.0	19.5	22.5	42.0	12.0		
3. Mostly, you do not comply with your parents' advice about furthering your education.	N	30	105	53	10	2	2.25	0.81
	P	15.0	52.5	26.5	3.0	1.0		
4. Your parents never give you chances to express your opinions about your education.	N	124	53	15	6	2	1.55	0.84
	P	62.0	26.5	7.5	3.0	1.0		
5. You never make decisions about furthering your education by yourself.	N	102	73	17	8	0	1.66	0.80
	P	51.0	36.5	8.5	4.0	0.0		
6. You feel that your parents' advice is always reasonable and reliable.	N	1	11	53	98	37	3.80	0.82
	P	0.5	5.5	26.5	49.0	18.5		
7. When you express your opinions about your education, your parents usually pay attention to them.	N	3	6	26	70	95	4.24	0.90
	P	1.5	3.0	13.0	35.0	47.5		
8. You're always able to make your educational decisions by yourself.	N	4	27	103	66	0	4.16	0.72
	P	2.0	13.5	51.5	33.0	0.0		
9. You think that your parents believe that you can make your educational decisions by yourself.	N	1	4	26	101	68	4.16	0.76
	P	0.5	2.0	13.0	50.5	34.0		

This part of the questionnaire asked the respondents to give their attitudes towards their parents' influence on their decisions in choosing to enroll in prospective faculties for Bachelor's Degree. There were nine statements as shown in Table 2. According to the result, 42% of the respondents strongly disagreed or disagreed that their parents should not take an important role in making decisions for them in choosing to enroll in prospective faculties for Bachelor's Degree (statement 1). In addition, more than half of the respondents (54%) strongly agreed or agreed that they had no confidence if they did not consult with their parents before making those decisions whereas only 23.5% strongly disagreed or disagreed with that (statement 2).

67.5% of the respondents had strong disagreement or disagreement with statement 3; that is, mostly, they did not comply with their parents' advice about furthering their education. A considerable percentage (88.5%) of the respondents strongly disagreed or disagreed that their parents never gave them chances to express their opinions about their education (statement 4). 87.5% of the respondents strongly disagreed or disagreed that they never made decisions about furthering their education by themselves (statement 5). A huge number of respondents (67.5%) strongly agreed or agreed that they felt that their parents' advice was always reasonable and reliable (statement 6). 82.5% of the respondents strongly agreed or agree with statement 7; that is, when they expressed their opinions about their education, their parents usually paid attention to them.

A large number of respondents strongly agreed and agreed with statements 8 and 9 (84.5% and 84.5% respectively). They thought that they were always able to make their educational decisions by themselves and they thought that their parents believed that they could make their educational decisions by themselves.

#### 4.3 THE INFLUENCE OF INCOME OF THE RESPONDENTS' PARENTS ON THE STUDENTS' DECISIONS

**Table 3: The Influence of Income of the Respondents' Parents**

Statements		Level					$\bar{X}$	S.D.
		Strongly disagree	Disagree	Unsure	Agree	Strongly agree		
1. Your parents' income doesn't affect your decision in choosing to enroll in a prospective faculty for Bachelor's Degree.	N	19	44	58	58	21	3.09	1.14
	P	9.5	22.0	29.0	29.0	10.5		
2. Your parents don't have any financial problem in giving you monetary support to study for Bachelor's Degree.	N	3	12	46	83	56	3.89	0.94
	P	1.5	6.0	23.0	41.5	28.0		
3. You can choose to enroll for any prospective faculty in Bachelor's Degree even if that faculty will require you to spend a large amount of money.	N	10	37	64	66	23	3.28	1.05
	P	5.0	18.5	32.0	33.0	11.5		
4. You don't have any financial pressure in your family that can affect your decision in choosing to enroll in a prospective faculty for Bachelor's Degree.	N	6	19	47	96	32	3.65	0.96
	P	3.0	9.5	23.5	48.0	16.0		
5. If you fail to get into your prospective faculty in a governmental university, you won't have any financial problem in studying in the same faculty in a private university.	N	13	25	60	74	28	3.65	3.80
	P	6.5	12.5	30.0	37.0	14.0		
6. You are usually encouraged to study in a faculty your parents can afford to pay education expenses for.	N	40	78	45	30	7	2.43	1.08
	P	20.0	39.0	22.5	15.0	3.5		

(Table continued)

**Table 3:** (continued)

Statements		Level					$\bar{X}$	S.D.
		Strongly disagree	Disagree	Unsure	Agree	Strongly agree		
7. You will choose to enroll in a faculty that your parents can afford to pay fees and expenses for.	N	20	61	59	47	13	2.86	1.09
	P	10.0	30.5	29.5	23.5	6.5		
8. Your parents usually talk to you about the differences of academic expenses each faculty requires you to pay.	N	49	71	48	25	7	2.35	1.09
	P	24.5	35.5	24.0	12.5	3.5		

This part contained eight statements aimed at measuring the influence of parents' income on the respondents' decisions in choosing to enroll in prospective faculties for Bachelor's Degree (see Table 3). In statement 1, the number of the respondents who strongly agreed or agreed (39.5%) and of those who strongly disagreed or disagreed (31.5%) was not much different. 69.5% of the respondents strongly agreed or agreed that their parents didn't have financial problems in giving them monetary supports for studying in Bachelor's Degree (statement 2). Most of the respondents (44.5%) strongly agreed or agreed that they could choose to enroll in any prospective faculty for Bachelor's Degree even if that faculty would require them to spend a large amount of money (Statement 3).

Furthermore, in statement 4, more than half of the respondents (64%) strongly agreed or agreed that they didn't have any financial pressures in their families that could affect their decisions in choosing to enroll in prospective faculties for Bachelor's Degree. About half of the respondents (51%) strongly agreed or agreed that they wouldn't have any financial problem in studying in the same faculties in a private university in case they failed to get into their prospective faculty in a governmental university (statement 5).

However, 59% of the respondents strongly disagreed or disagreed that their parents' educational levels had no influence on their decisions in choosing faculties (statement 6). In statement 7, more than one third of the respondents (40.5%) strongly



disagreed or disagreed that they would choose to enroll in the faculties that their parents could pay their educational fees and expenses for. More than half of the respondents (60%) strongly disagreed or disagreed that their parents usually talked to them about the differences of academic expenses each faculty required them to pay (statement 8).

#### 4.4 THE INFLUENCE OF EDUCATIONAL LEVELS OF THE RESPONDENTS' PARENTS ON THE STUDENTS' DECISIONS

**Table 4: The Influence of Educational Levels of the Respondents' Parents**

Statements		Level					$\bar{X}$	S.D.
		Strongly disagree	Disagree	Unsure	Agree	Strongly agree		
1. Your parents would like you to enroll in the same faculty as they did in the past.	N	71	92	19	15	3	1.94	0.94
	P	35.5	46.5	9.5	7.5			
2. You have been conditioned to like studying in the faculty that your parents graduated from.	N	65	77	35	20	3	2.10	1.02
	P	32.5	38.5	17.5	10.0	1.5		
3. You're interested in and admire the faculty that your parents graduated from.	N	45	68	54	26	7	2.41	1.08
	P	22.5	34.0	27.0	13.0	3.5		
4. You think that you have some academic skills for studying in the faculty that your parents graduated from.	N	35	70	63	25	7	2.50	1.03
	P	17.5	35.0	31.5	12.5	3.5		
5. The faculty your parents graduated from plays an important role in your decision in choosing to enroll in a prospective faculty for Bachelor's Degree.	N	52	66	45	29	8	2.38	1.14
	P	26.0	33.0	22.5	14.5	4.0		
6. The faculty your parents graduated from has no effect on your decision in choosing to enroll in a prospective faculty for Bachelor's degree.	N	5	23	29	73	70	3.90	1.08
	P	2.5	11.5	14.5	36.5	35.0		

(Table continued)

**Table 4:** (continued)

Statements		Level					$\bar{X}$	S.D.
		Strongly disagree	Disagree	Unsure	Agree	Strongly agree		
7. You would like to enroll in a faculty that is different from the faculty your parents' graduated from.	N	2	16	62	69	51	3.76	0.96
	P	1.0	8.0	31.0	34.5	25.5		
8. You never want to enroll in the same faculty as your parents did.	N	13	42	78	37	30	3.15	1.11
	P	6.5	21.0	39.0	18.5	15.0		

This part of the questionnaire asked the respondents to give their attitudes towards the influence of parents' educational levels on their decisions in choosing to enroll in prospective faculties for Bachelor's Degree. There were eight statements as shown in Table 4. From Table 4, we can see that more than three quarters of the respondents (81.5%) strongly disagreed or disagreed that their parents would like them to enroll in the same faculty as their parents did in the past (statement 1). Similarly, the majority of the respondents (71%) had a negative opinion about statement 2; that is, "You have been conditioned to like studying in the faculties that your parents graduated from".

More than half of the respondents (56.5%) also strongly disagreed or disagreed that they were interested in and admired the faculties that their parents graduated from (statement 3). Besides, in statement 4, 52.5% of the respondents strongly disagreed or disagreed that they thought that they had some academic skills for studying in the faculties that their parents graduated from. Moreover, the majority of the respondents (59%) also strongly disagreed or disagreed that the faculties their parents graduated from played an important role in their decisions in choosing prospective faculties (statement 5).

More than two third of the respondents (71.5%) strongly agreed or agreed that the faculties their parents graduated from had no effect on their decisions in choosing to enroll in a prospective faculty for Bachelor's degree (statement 6). Moreover, 60%

of the respondents strongly agreed or agreed that they would like to enroll in faculties that are different from faculties their parents' graduated from (statement 7). Nonetheless, in statement 8, 39% of the respondents were unsure whether or not they never wanted to enroll in the same faculties as their parents did while 33.5% of the respondents strongly agreed or agreed with that.

#### 4.5 THE INFLUENCE OF OCCUPATION OF THE RESPONDENTS' PARENTS ON THE STUDENTS' DECISIONS

**Table 5: The Influence of Occupation of the Respondents' Parents**

Statements		Level					$\bar{X}$	S.D.
		Strongly disagree	Disagree	Unsure	Agree	Strongly agree		
1. You admire your parents' occupation.	N	1	5	31	89	74	4.15	0.81
	P	0.5	2.5	15.5	44.5	37.0		
2. You have a lot of knowledge about your parents' occupation.	N	2	21	91	70	16	3.39	0.82
	P	1.0	10.5	45.5	35.5	8.0		
3. Your parents often tell you about their occupation's matters.	N	1	14	43	106	36	3.81	0.83
	P	0.5	7.0	21.5	53.0	18.0		
4. Your parents often tell you stories about their occupations.	N	16	47	78	43	16	2.98	1.05
	P	8.0	23.5	39.0	21.5	8.0		
5. You would not like to have the same occupation as your parents do.	N	16	45	93	35	11	2.90	0.97
	P	8.0	22.5	46.5	17.5	5.5		
6. You would not like to study in a faculty that can help you do the same job or have the same occupation as your parents do.	N	17	52	92	28	11	2.82	0.97
	P	8.5	26.0	46.0	14.0	5.5		
7. Your parents do not want you to work in the same fields as they do.	N	37	54	71	25	13	2.62	1.12
	P	18.5	27.0	35.5	12.5	6.5		

(Table continued)

**Table 5:** (continued)

Statements		Level					$\bar{X}$	S.D.
		Strongly disagree	Disagree	Unsure	Agree	Strongly agree		
8. The prospective faculty you're going to choose to enroll in for a Bachelor's Degree is strongly related to your parents' occupations.	N	22	55	80	34	9	2.77	1.01
	P	11.0	27.5	40.0	17.0	4.5		

There were eight statements in this part of the questionnaire asking the respondents to give their attitudes towards the influence of parents' occupations on their decisions in choosing to enroll in prospective faculties for Bachelor's Degree (see Table 5). Unlike the three previous parts, the majority of the students gave uncertain or unsure opinions in many statements in this part such as statement 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8.

Nearly half of the respondents (45.5%) felt unsure whether they had a lot of knowledge about their parents' occupation or not (statement 2) .39% of the respondents were unsure whether or not their parents often told them stories about their occupations (statement 4). In addition, in statements 5 and 6, nearly half of the respondents (46.5% and 46.0% accordingly) felt uncertain whether or not they would like to have the same occupation as their parents did and whether or not they would like to study in faculties that could help them do the same job or have the same occupation as their parents. In statements 7 and 8, more than one third of the respondents (35.5% and 40% respectively) were also undecided whether their parents wanted them to work in the same fields as they did and whether the faculties they were going to choose were strongly related to their parents' jobs or occupations.

Nonetheless, a large number of the respondents strongly agreed or agreed with statements 1 and 3 (81.5% and 71% respectively). They strongly agreed or agreed that they admired their parents' occupation and their parents often told them about their occupation's matters.

#### 4.6 THE INFLUENCE OF EXPECTATIONS OF THE RESPONDENTS' PARENTS ON THE STUDENTS' DECISIONS

**Table 6: The Influence of Expectations of the Respondents' Parents**

Statements		Level					$\bar{X}$	S.D.
		Strongly disagree	Disagree	Unsure	Agree	Strongly agree		
1. Your parents always talk to you about what kind of faculty they would like you to study in for Bachelor's Degree.	N	12	43	43	72	30	3.33	1.15
	P	6.0	21.5	21.5	36.0	15.0		
2. Your parents have no expectations of you to get high scores on the Admissions test in order to be able to study in the faculty your parents expect.	N	26	55	61	45	13	2.82	1.12
	P	13.0	27.5	30.5	22.5	6.5		
3. You would like to choose to enroll in the faculty for Bachelor's Degree that your parents expect.	N	22	52	77	37	12	2.83	1.05
	P	11.0	26.0	38.5	18.5	6.0		
4. You feel uncomfortable if you don't choose to enroll in a prospective faculty for Bachelor's Degree according to your parents' expectations.	N	30	80	51	22	17	2.58	1.13
	P	15.0	40.0	25.5	11.0	8.5		
5. You're pressured by your parents' expectations of your decisions in choosing to enroll in the faculty they would like you to choose.	N	25	51	53	44	27	2.99	1.23
	P	12.5	25.5	26.5	22.0	13.5		
6. Your parents' expectations are good inspiration that help you be determined to choose to enroll in the prospective faculty they expect.	N	14	22	62	71	31	3.42	1.10
	P	7.0	11.0	31.0	35.5	15.5		

(Table continued)

**Table 6:** (continued)

Statements		Level					$\bar{X}$	S.D.
		Strongly disagree	Disagree	Unsure	Agree	Strongly agree		
7. You feel free in choosing to enroll in a prospective faculty for Bachelor's Degree if your parents don't have any expectations about your decision in choosing to enroll in a prospective faculty for Bachelor's Degree.	N	9	16	51	67	57	3.74	1.10
	P	4.5	8.0	25.5	33.5	28.5		

As shown in Table 6, this part consisted of seven statements aiming to measure the influence of parents' expectations on the respondents' decisions in choosing to enroll in prospective faculties for Bachelor's Degree. The respondents' responses to this part were relatively various. The majority of the students (51%) strongly agreed or agreed that their parents always talked to them about what kind of faculties they would like them to study for Bachelor's Degree (statement 1). Furthermore, more than one third of the respondents (40.5%) strongly disagreed or disagreed that their parents had no expectations of them to get high scores on the Admissions test in order to be able to study in the faculties their parents expected (statement 2).

55% of the respondents had a positive opinion about statement 4; that is, "You feel uncomfortable if you don't choose to enroll in a prospective faculty for Bachelor's Degree according to your parents' expectations". However, more than one third of the respondents (38.5%) were uncertain whether or not they did not would like to choose to enroll in the faculty their parents expected (statement 3). In statement 5, 38% of the respondents strongly disagreed or disagreed that they were pressured by their parents' expectations about their decisions in choosing to enroll in the faculties their parents would like them to choose while 35.5% of the respondents strongly disagreed or disagreed with that.

In statement 6, half of the respondents (50%) strongly agreed or agreed that their parents' expectations were good inspirations helping them be determined to choose to enroll in the prospective faculties they expected. Nevertheless, 62% of the respondents felt free in choosing to enroll in prospective faculties if their parents did not have any expectations about their decisions in choosing to enroll in faculties (statement 7).

#### 4.7 THE INFLUENCE OF ACADEMIC SUPPORT OF THE RESPONDENTS'

##### PARENTS ON THE STUDENTS' DECISIONS

**Table 7: The Influence of Academic Support of the Respondents' Parents**

Statements		Level					$\bar{X}$	S.D.
		Strongly disagree	Disagree	Unsure	Agree	Strongly agree		
1. Your parents never give you advice about how to choose to enroll in a prospective faculty for Bachelor's Degree.	N	118	57	18	6	1	1.58	0.82
	P	59.0	28.5	9.0	3.0	0.5		
2. When you have problems about choosing to enroll in a faculty, you cannot ask your parents for their advice.	N	95	59	28	14	4	1.87	1.03
	P	47.5	29.5	14.0	7.0	2.0		
3. If you choose to enroll in a prospective faculty that your parents don't agree with, you will probably get no academic support from your parents.	N	86	59	33	13	9	2.00	1.13
	P	43.0	29.5	16.5	6.5	4.5		
4. Your parents are ready to provide everything you need in order to be able to study in the faculty they expect.	N	3	16	36	58	87	4.05	1.04
	P	1.5	8.0	18.0	29.0	43.5		
5. Your parents usually find the information about the faculty they would like you to study in for Bachelor's Degree.	N	12	33	64	62	29	3.32	1.10
	P	6.0	16.5	32.0	31.0	14.5		

(Table continued)

*Table 7: (continued)*

Statements		Level					$\bar{X}$	S.D.
		Strongly disagree	Disagree	Unsure	Agree	Strongly agree		
6. Your parents will give support and encourage you to choose to enroll in a faculty you like.	N	6	7	28	69	90	4.15	0.99
	P	3.0	3.5	14.0	34.5	45.0		
7. You're really certain that you'll get academic support from your parents for your decision in choosing to enroll in any faculty for Bachelor's Degree.	N	2	8	27	53	110	4.31	0.92
	P	1.0	4.0	13.5	26.5	55.0		
8. You're likely to choose to enroll in a prospective faculty that your parents support.	N	9	18	62	63	48	3.62	1.08
	P	4.5	9.0	31.0	31.5	24.0		

As shown in Table 7, there were eight statements in this part used to measure the influence of parents' academic support on the respondents' decisions in choosing to enroll in prospective faculties for Bachelor's Degree. According to the result, a huge number of the respondents (87.5%) strongly disagreed or disagreed that their parents never gave them advice about how to choose to enroll in prospective faculties for Bachelor's Degree (statement 1). In statement 2, a large number of the respondents (77%) also strongly disagreed or disagreed that when they had problems about choosing to enroll in the faculty, they could not ask their parents for their advice. Furthermore, 72.5% of the respondents strongly disagreed or disagreed that if they chose to enroll in prospective faculties that their parents did not agree with, they would probably get no academic support from their parents (statement 3).

In statements 4 and 6, a large number of the respondents (72.5% and 79.5% respectively) strongly agreed or agreed that their parents were ready to provide everything they needed in order to be able to study in the faculties they expected, and their parents would give support and encourage them to choose to enroll in the faculties they liked. Although 45.5% of the respondents strongly agreed or agreed that



their parents usually found information about the faculties their parents would like them to study in for Bachelor's Degree (statement 5), a considerable number of the respondents (81.5%) strongly agreed or agreed that they were really certain that they would get academic supports from their parents for their decisions in choosing to enroll in any faculties for Bachelor's Degree (statement 7). More than half of the respondents (55.5%) also had a positive opinion about statement 8; that is, “You're likely to choose to enroll in the prospective faculty that your parents support”.

#### 4.8 THE PERSONAL OPINIONS OF THE RESPONDENTS

**Table 8: The Personal Opinions of the Respondents**

Statements		Level				$\bar{X}$	S.D.
		The Most	Moderate	Few	Never		
1. In your opinion, how much do your parents give you opportunities to express your opinions and make decisions about choosing to enroll in a prospective faculty for Bachelor's Degree?	N	177	16	7	0	1.15	0.45
	P	88.5	8.0	3.5	0.0		
2. In your opinion, how much do you parents participate in helping you make a decision in choosing to enroll in a prospective faculty for Bachelor's Degree?	N	116	52	29	3	1.60	0.79
	P	58.0	26.0	14.5	1.5		

This part of the questionnaire asked the respondents to give their personal opinions about how much opportunity their parents gave them to express their opinions and make decisions in choosing to enroll in prospective faculties for Bachelor's Degree, and how often their parents participated in helping them make those decisions. There were two open-ended questions in this part as shown in Table 8. The respondents' responses could be divided into four main groups: the most, moderate, few, and none.

Regarding the first question asking the respondents' opinions about their freedom in expressing their opinions and making decisions about choosing to enroll in prospective faculties for Bachelor's Degree, a huge number of the respondents (88.5%) thought that their parents gave them many opportunities to express their opinions and make decisions in choosing to enroll in prospective faculties for Bachelor's Degree. Moreover, none of the respondents expressed their opinions that their parents never gave them any opportunities to express their opinions and make decisions in choosing to enroll in the prospective faculties for Bachelor's Degree.

For the second question asking the respondents' opinions about their parents' participation in helping them make those decisions, more than half of the respondents (58%) expressed their opinions that their parents participated a lot in helping them make those decisions. Only 1.5% of the respondents thought that their parents never participated in helping them make that decision.

The findings of the study will be summarized and discussed in the next chapter.