

CHAPTER FOUR

RESULTS

The previous chapter explained the methodology of the research. This chapter reports the results of the study which examined the attitudes toward married life between men and women in Bangkok. It is divided into three parts as follows:

Part 1: General information of respondents

Part 2: Attitudes toward the five areas being investigated

Part 3: Other comments and suggestions

4.1 GENERAL INFORMATION OF RESPONDENTS

In the first part of the questionnaire, there were seven questions (question no. 1-7) asking about the respondents' personal data.

Table 1. Gender of the respondents

1	Gender	Frequency (N)	Percent (%)
	• Male	51	50
	• Female	51	50
	Total	102	100

Table 1 presents 50% of the respondents in this study were male, and the other 50% were female.

Table 2. Age of the respondents

2	Age (years)	Frequency (N)	Percent (%)
	• Below 20	3	2.94
	• 21-30	26	25.49
	• 31-40	43	42.16
	• 41-50	14	13.73
	• Over 51	16	15.69
	Total	102	100

Table 2 shows that 42.16% of the respondents were aged between 31-40 years old, followed by those who were aged between 21-30 years old (25.49%). The

percentage of the respondents who were aged below 20 years old was 2.94%. Sixteen respondents (15.69%) were aged over 51 years old while fourteen respondents (13.73%) were aged between 41-50 years old.

Table 3. No. of married year (s)

3	No. of married year(s)	Frequency (N)	Percent (%)
	• 1-5	40	39.22
	• 6-10	22	21.57
	• 11-15	11	10.78
	• More than 15	29	28.43
	Total	102	100

From table 3, 40 respondents (39.22%) were married between 1-5 year(s), followed by those who were married for more than 15 years (28.43%). Twenty-two respondents (21.57%) were married between 6-10 years, while 10.78% were married between 11-15 years.

Table 4. No. of children

4	No. of children	Frequency (N)	Percent (%)
	• None	34	33.33
	• 1-2	58	56.86
	• 3-4	10	9.80
	Total	102	100

Table 4 shows that half of the total respondents (56.86%) had 1-2 children.. Thirty-four respondents (33.33%) did not have any children and ten respondents (9.80) had 3-4 children.

Table 5. Education level of the respondents

5	Education level	Frequency (N)	Percent (%)
	• Primary school	11	10.78
	• High school	27	26.47
	• Diploma	11	10.78
	• Bachelor's degree	44	43.14
	• Higher than bachelor's degree	9	8.82
	Total	102	100

Per table 5, it shows that 43.14% of the respondents had a Bachelor's degree level of education, followed by those who obtained a high school at 26.47%. The

respondents who held Primary level and Diploma level were of the same percentage which was 10.78. The level of education of nine respondents (8.82%) was higher than Bachelor degree.

Table 6. Income per month of the respondents

6	Income per month (Baht)	Frequency (N)	Percent (%)
	• Below 5,000	7	6.86
	• 5,001 - 10,000	25	24.51
	• 10,001 - 20,000	32	31.37
	• 20,001 -30,000	16	15.69
	• Over 30,001	21	20.59
	• Missing	1	0.98
	Total	102	100

From the table 6, 31.37% of the respondents earned 10,001-20,000 baht per month, whereas 24.51% had an income per month between 5,001-10,000 baht. 20.59% of the respondents received a monthly salary over 30,001 baht, 15.69% earned 20,001-30,000 baht. Seven respondents (6.86%) received monthly salary below 5,000 baht while one respondent (0.98%) did not reveal his/her income per month.

Table 7. Person who takes care of children

7	Person who takes care of children	Frequency (N)	Percent (%)
	• Mother	5	4.90
	• Father	1	0.98
	• Both mother and father	49	48.04
	• Others	16	15.69
	• Missing	31	30.39
	Total	102	100

Table 7 reveals 48.04% of the respondents raised children together. 30.39% did not answer to the question. Sixteen respondents (15.69%) had to let others taking care of children. Five respondents (4.90%) allowed children's mothers to take care of children, whereas one respondent (0.98%) let the father to take care of children.

4.2 ATTITUDES TOWARD 5 AREAS

In the second part of the questionnaire, the respondents were asked to rate the agreement level to each factor which influenced them to agree or disagree with the questions. The factors were divided into five sub-sections: (1) financial management, (2) household chores, (3) babysitting, (4) treating behavior, and (5) spouse's relatives. The analysis was based on a five-point-rating scale ranging from the "Strongly agree" to the "Strongly disagree". The criteria and meaning of the scores is presented as follows:-

Rating score	Range of average score	Description
5	4.21 – 5.00	Strongly agree
4	3.41 – 4.20	Agree
3	2.61 – 3.40	Uncertain
2	1.81 – 2.60	Disagree
1	1.00 – 1.80	Strongly disagree

The following are the results shown in terms of percentage, frequency, mean and meaning. The results are presented as follows:

4.2.1 Financial Management

Table 8. Financial management

1. Financial Management	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Uncertain	Agree	Strongly agree	MEAN
1.1 Women should control the central budget of the family to take care of the household expenses.	1	13	8	48	32	3.95
Percentage (%)	0.98	12.75	7.84	47.06	31.37	
1.2 Men should take care of the majority of the household expenses.	2	25	17	50	8	3.36
Percentage (%)	1.96	24.51	16.67	49.02	7.84	
1.3 Personal expenses should be personal responsibilities	1	17	9	56	19	3.74
Percentage (%)	0.98	16.67	8.82	54.90	18.63	
1.4 Apart from the regular expenses (water, electricity and rent), husband and wife should share responsibility		6	3	65	28	4.13
Percentage (%)		5.88	2.94	63.73	27.45	
1.5 The ratio of the expense should be divided according to the income level (who earns more should pay more)	3	30	4	50	15	3.43
Percentage (%)	2.94	29.41	3.92	49.02	14.71	
Average						3.72

Table 8 reveals the results of the agreement level in terms of financial management.

Statement 1.1: 47.06% of the respondents agreed that women should control the central budget of the family to take care of the household expenses. 31.37% of the respondents strongly disagreed, 12.75% disagreed, 7.84% was uncertain, and 0.98% strongly disagreed with the statement. The mean score was at the agree level (3.95).

Statement 1.2: The percentage of the respondents who agreed that men should take care of the majority of the household expenses was 49.02%. 24.51% of the respondents disagreed with the statement. Seventeen respondents (16.67%) were uncertain, eight respondents (7.84%) were strongly disagreed, and 2 respondents (1.96%) were strongly disagreed with the statement. The mean score was at the uncertain level (3.36).

Statement 1.3: Of the respondents, 54.90%, agreed that personal expenses should be personal responsibilities, followed by 18.63% strongly agreed. Next, 16.67% of the respondents disagreed, 8.82% was uncertain, and 0.98% strongly disagreed with the statement. The mean score was at the agree level (3.74).

Statement 1.4: More than half of the respondents (63.73%) agreed that the irregular expenses should be shared between husband and wife. Twenty-eight respondents (27.45%) strongly disagreed with the statement. Six respondents (5.88%) disagreed whereas three respondents (2.94%) were uncertain. No respondent strongly disagreed with the statement. The mean score was at the agree level (4.13).

Statement 1.5: Nearly half of the respondents (49.02%) agreed that the ratio of the expenses should be divided according to the income level. 29.41% of the respondents disagreed, 14.71% strongly agreed, 3.92% was uncertain and 2.94% strongly disagreed with the statement. The mean score was at the agree level (3.43).

The average mean score of the financial management section was at the agree level (3.72).

Table 9. Financial management: compared women VS men

Factors	Attitude Level	
	Women	Men
1. Financial Management		
1.1 Women should control the central budget of the family to take care of the household expenses.	4.31	3.59
1.2 Men should take care of the majority of the household expenses.	3.53	3.20
1.3 Personal expenses should be personal responsibilities	3.78	3.69
1.4 Apart from the regular expenses (water, electricity and rent), husband and wife should share responsibility.	4.12	4.14
1.5 The ratio of the expense should be divided according to the income level (who earns more should pay more)	3.51	3.35
Average	3.85	3.59

Statement 1.1: Women agreed that they should control the central budget of the family to take care of the household expenses at the level of 4.31 whereas the level of men was 3.59.

Statement 1.2: Women agreed that men should take care of the majority of the household expenses at the level of 3.53 while the men's level was 3.20.

Statement 1.3: Women agreed that personal expenses should be personal responsibilities at the level of 3.78 whereas the level of men was 3.69.

Statement 1.4: Women believed that apart from the regular expenses (water, electricity and rent), husband and wife should share responsibility at the level of 4.12 and the level of men was 4.14.

Statement 1.5: Per the idea of the ratio of the expense should be divided according to the income level (who earns more should pay more), the women's level was 3.51 while the men's level was 3.35.

4.2.2 Household Chores

Table 10. Household Chores

2. Household Chores	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Uncertain	Agree	Strongly agree	MEAN
2.1 Women should take care the majority of household chores	5	29	8	45	15	3.35
Percentage (%)	4.90	28.43	7.84	44.12	14.71	
2.2 Whoever is available, should do the housework	2	10	8	68	14	3.80
Percentage (%)	1.96	9.80	7.84	66.67	13.73	
2.3 Household chores should not be the responsibility of either husband or wife only.	1	8	6	59	28	4.03
Percentage (%)	0.98	7.84	5.88	57.84	27.45	
2.4 You do not feel bad, if your spouse does not do housework everyday.	9	30	25	36	2	2.92
Percentage (%)	8.82	29.41	24.51	35.29	1.96	
2.5 Some particular housework is only for the particular gender.	3	38	13	33	15	3.19
Percentage (%)	2.94	37.25	12.75	32.35	14.71	
Average						3.46

Table 10 reveals the results of the agreement level in terms of household chores responsibility

Statement 2.1: The majority of the respondents (44.12%) agreed that women should take care most of the household chores. 28.43% disagreed with the statement. 14.71% strongly agreed, 7.84% was uncertain, and 4.90% strongly disagreed with the idea of women should take most of the housework. The mean score was at the uncertain level (3.35).

Statement 2.2: Of the respondents, 66.67% agreed that whoever is available, that person should do the housework. 13.73% of the respondents strongly disagreed, 9.80% disagreed, 7.84% was uncertain, and 1.96% strongly disagreed with the statement. The mean score was at the agree level (3.80).

Statement 2.3: Fifty-nine respondents (57.84%) agreed that household chores should not be the only responsibility of a husband or a wife. Twenty-eight respondents (27.45%) strongly agreed that the housework should be the only responsibility of a husband or a wife. Eight respondents (7.84%) disagreed, six respondents (5.88%) were uncertain, and only one respondent strongly disagreed with the statement. The mean score was at the agree level (4.03).

Statement 2.4: Thirty-six respondents (35.39%) agreed that they did not feel bad if their spouses did not do housework every day. Thirty respondents (29.41%) agreed that the statement was true. Twenty-five respondents (24.51%) were uncertain; nine respondents (8.82%) strongly disagreed whereas two respondents strongly agreed with the statement. The mean score was at the uncertain level (2.92).

Statement 2.5: Of the respondents, 37.25% disagreed that some particular housework was only for the particular gender. 32.35% of the respondents agreed, 14.71% strongly agreed, 12.75% was uncertain, and 2.94% strongly disagreed with the statement. The mean score was at the uncertain level (3.19).

The average mean score of the household chores section (5 statements) was at the agree level (3.46).

Table 11. Household Chores: compared women VS men

Factors	Attitude Level	
	Women	Men
2. Household Chores		
2.1 Women should take care the majority of household chores	3.29	3.41
2.2 Whoever is available, should do the housework	3.86	3.75
2.3 Household chores should not be the responsibility of either husband or wife only.	4.02	4.04
2.4 You do not feel bad, if your spouse does not do housework everyday.	3.02	2.82
2.5 Some particular housework is only for the particular gender.	3.14	3.24
Average	3.47	3.45

Statement 2.1: Women agreed that they should take care of the majority of household chores at the level of 3.29 whereas the level of men was 3.41.

Statement 2.2: Women agreed that whoever was available, that person should do the housework at the level of 3.86 while the men's level was 3.75.

Statement 2.3: Women agreed that household chores should not be the responsibility of either a husband or a wife only at the level of 4.02 whereas the level of men was 4.04.

Statement 2.4: Women believed that they did not feel bad, if their spouses did not do housework everyday at the level of 3.02 and the level of men was 2.82.

Statement 2.5: Per, the idea of some particular housework was only for the particular gender, the women's level was 3.51 while the men's level was 3.35.

4.2.3 Babysitting

Table 12. Babysitting

3. Babysitting	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Uncertain	Agree	Strongly agree	MEAN
3.1 Women should be in charge of babysitting.	4	36	14	28	19	3.22
Percentage (%)	3.96	35.64	13.86	27.72	18.81	
3.2 Whoever is available, should babysit.		10	6	69	17	3.91
Percentage (%)		9.80	5.88	67.65	16.67	
3.3 Babysitting should not be the responsibility of either husband or wife only.	1	9	4	51	37	4.12
Percentage (%)	0.98	8.82	3.92	50.00	36.27	
3.4 You do not feel bad, if your spouse does not babysit your own children.	16	49	22	13	2	2.37
Percentage (%)	15.69	48.04	21.57	12.75	1.96	
3.5 Babysitting needs time equally from both a husband and a wife.	2	24	17	37	22	3.52
Percentage (%)	1.96	23.53	16.67	36.27	21.57	
Average						3.43

Table 12 presents the results of the agreement level in terms of babysitting responsibility.

Statement 3.1: The majority of the respondents (35.64%) disagreed that only women should be in charge of babysitting. 27.72% agreed with the statement. 18.81% strongly agreed, 13.86% was uncertain, and 3.96% strongly disagreed with the idea of only women should take care of children. The mean score was at the uncertain level (3.22).

Statement 3.2: Of the respondents, 67.65% agreed that whoever is available, that person should babysit. 16.67% of the respondents strongly agreed, 9.80% disagreed, 5.88% was uncertain, and no respondent strongly disagreed with the statement. The mean score was at the agree level (3.91).

Statement 3.3: Half of the respondents (50.00%) agreed that babysitting should not be the only responsibility of a husband or a wife. Thirty-seven respondents (36.27%) strongly agreed that babysitting should not be the only

responsibility of a husband or a wife. Nine respondents (8.82%) disagreed, four respondents (3.92%) were uncertain, and only one respondent (0.98%) strongly disagreed with the statement. The mean score was at the agree level (4.12).

Statement 3.4: Forty-nine respondents (48.04%) disagreed that they did not feel bad if their spouses did not take care of their own children. Twenty-two respondents (21.57%) were uncertain that the statement was true. Sixteen respondents (15.69%) strongly disagreed, thirteen respondents (12.75%) agreed whereas two respondents strongly agreed with the statement. The mean score was at the uncertain level (2.37).

Statement 3.5: Of the respondents, 36.27% agreed that babysitting needed time equally from both a husband and a wife. 23.53% of the respondents disagreed, 21.57% strongly agreed, 16.67% was uncertain, and 1.96% strongly disagreed with the statement. The mean score was at the agree level (3.52).

The average mean score of the babysitting section was at the agree level (3.43).

Table 13. Babysitting: compared women VS men

Factors	Attitude Level	
	Women	Men
3. Babysitting		
3.1 Women should be in charge of babysitting.	3.16	3.27
3.2 Whoever is available should babysit.	3.92	3.90
3.3 Babysitting should not be the responsibility of either husband or wife only.	4.10	4.14
3.4 You do not feel bad, if your spouse does not babysit your own children.	2.29	2.45
3.5 Babysitting needs time equally from both a husband and a wife.	3.55	3.49
Average	3.40	3.45

Statement 3.1: Women agreed that they should be in charge of babysitting at the level of 3.16 whereas the level of men was 3.27.

Statement 3.2: Women agreed that whoever was available, that person should babysit at the level of 3.92 while the men's level was 3.90.

Statement 3.3: Women agreed that babysitting should not be the sole responsibility of either a husband or a wife only at the level of 4.10 whereas the level of men was 4.14.

Statement 3.4: Women believed that they did not feel bad, if their spouses did not babysit their own children at the level of 2.29 and the level of men was 2.45.

Statement 3.5: Per, the idea of babysitting needed time equally from both a husband and a wife., the women's level was 3.55 while the men's level was 3.49.

4.2.4 Spousal treatment

Table 14. Spousal treatment

4. Treating behavior of the spouse	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Uncertain	Agree	Strongly agree	MEAN
4.1 You are satisfied with your spouse's behavior.	1	2	10	72	16	3.99
Percentage (%)	0.99	1.98	9.90	71.29	15.84	
4.2 Even though the treating behavior before and after marriage are a little bit different, you do not think it is a big issue in married life.		7	17	61	17	3.86
Percentage (%)		6.86	16.67	59.80	16.67	
4.3 Your spouse behavior after marriage barely changes compared to the behavior before marriage.	1	14	20	56	11	3.61
Percentage (%)	0.98	13.73	19.61	54.90	10.78	
4.4 You have realized your spouse's behavior before marriage and you are able to accept your spouse's behavior.		5	15	67	15	3.90
Percentage (%)		4.90	14.71	65.69	14.71	
4.5 You do not want your spouse treat you differently after marriage.	2	16	19	53	12	3.56
Percentage (%)	1.96	15.69	18.63	51.96	11.76	
Average						3.78

Table 14 shows the results of the agreement level in terms of spousal treatment.

Statement 4.1: 71.29% of the respondents agreed that they were satisfied with their spouses' behavior. 15.84% of the respondents strongly agreed, 9.90% was uncertain, 1.98% disagreed, and 0.99% strongly disagreed with the statement. The mean score was at the agree level (3.99).

Statement 4.2: The percentage of the respondents who agreed that even though the treating behavior before and after marriage were a little bit different, they did not think it was a big concern in their married life was 59.80%. 16.67% of the respondents were uncertain and strongly agreed with the statement. Seven respondents (6.86%) disagreed, and no respondent was strongly disagreed with the statement. The mean score was at the agree level (3.86).

Statement 4.3: Of the respondents, 54.90% agreed that their spouses' behavior after marriage barely changes compared to the behavior before marriage, followed by 19.61% was uncertain. Next, 13.73% of the respondents disagreed, 10.78% strongly agreed, and 0.98% strongly disagreed with the statement. The mean score was at the agree level (3.61).

Statement 4.4: More than half of the respondents (65.69%) agreed that they realized their spouses' behavior before marriage and were able to accept such behavior after marriage. The respondents who were uncertain and the respondents who strongly agreed with the statement were at the same percentage of 14.71. 4.90% disagreed and no respondent strongly disagreed with the statement. The mean score was at the agree level (3.90).

Statement 4.5: Half of the respondents (51.96%) agreed that they did not want their spouses treat them differently after marriage. 18.63% of the respondents were uncertain, 15.69% disagreed, 11.76% strongly agreed and 1.96% strongly disagreed with the statement. The mean score was at the agree level (3.56).

The average mean score of the treating behavior section was at the agree level (3.78).

Table 15. Spousal treatment: compared women VS men

Factors	Satisfaction Level	
	Women	Men
4. Spousal treatment		
4.1 You are satisfied with your spouse's behavior.	3.92	4.06
4.2 Even though the treating behavior before and after marriage are a little bit different, you do not think it is a big issue in married life.	3.75	3.98
4.3 Your spouse's behavior after marriage barely changes compared to the behavior before marriage.	3.39	3.82
4.4 You have realized your spouse's behavior before marriage and you are able to accept your spouse's behavior.	3.92	3.88
4.5 You do not want your spouse treat you differently after marriage.	3.57	3.55
Average	3.71	3.86

Statement 4.1: Women agreed that they were satisfied with their spouses' behavior at the level of 3.92 whereas the level of men was 4.06.

Statement 4.2: Women agreed that even though the husband's treatment before and after marriage was a bit different, they did not think it was a big issue in married life at the level of 3.75 while the men's level was 3.92.

Statement 4.3: Women agreed that their spouses' behavior after marriage barely changed compared to the behavior before marriage at the level of 3.39 whereas the level of men was 3.82.

Statement 4.4: Women believed that they had realized their spouses' behavior before marriage and they were able to accept their spouses' behavior at the level of 3.92 and the level of men was 3.88.

Statement 4.5: About the idea of not wanting their spouses to treat them differently after marriage, the women's level was 3.57 while the men's level was 3.55.

4.2.5 Your relatives and your spouse's relatives

Table 16. Your relatives and your spouse's relatives

5. Your relatives and your spouse's relatives	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Uncertain	Agree	Strongly agree	MEAN
5.1 Your relatives and your spouse's relatives are sometimes a part of your family decision.	12	37	11	38	4	2.85
Percentage (%)	11.76	36.27	10.78	37.25	3.92	
5.2 Your relatives and your spouse's relatives are not the major cause of your family problems.	4	8	19	51	20	3.74
Percentage (%)	3.92	7.84	18.63	50.00	19.61	
5.3 Your relatives and your spouse's relatives sometimes support your family.	5	8	10	63	14	3.73
Percentage (%)	5	8	10	63	14	
5.4 Your relatives and your spouse's relatives should visit each other from time to time.		3	7	71	19	4.06
Percentage (%)		3	7	71	19	
5.5 You are satisfied with the behavior of your relatives and your spouse's relatives toward you.		2	14	62	21	4.03
Percentage (%)		2.02	14.14	62.63	21.21	
Average						3.68

Table 16 displays the results of the agreement level in terms of your relatives and your spouse's relatives

Statement 5.1: The majority of the respondents (37.25%) agreed that their relatives and their spouse's relatives were sometimes a part of their family decision. 36.27% disagreed with the statement. 11.76% strongly disagreed, 10.78% were uncertain, and 3.92% strongly agreed with the idea of their relatives and their spouses' relatives sometimes influencing their family decision. The mean score was at the uncertain level (2.85).

Statement 5.2: Of the respondents, 50% agreed that their relatives and their spouse's relatives were not the major cause of their family problems. 19.61% of the respondents strongly agreed, 18.63% were uncertain, 7.84% disagreed, and 3.92% strongly disagreed with the statement. The mean score was at the agree level (3.74).

Statement 5.3: Sixty-three respondents (63%) agreed that their relatives and their spouse's relatives sometimes support their families. Fourteen respondents (14%) strongly agreed that sometimes their relatives and their spouses' relatives assisted their families. Ten respondents (10%) were uncertain, eight respondents (8%) disagreed, and five respondents strongly disagreed with the statement. The mean score was at the agree level (3.73).

Statement 5.4: Seventy-one respondents (71%) agreed that their relatives and their spouse's relatives should visit each other from time to time. Nineteen respondents (19%) agreed that the statement was true. Seven respondents (7%) were uncertain, three respondents (3%) disagreed, and no respondent strongly disagreed with the statement. The mean score was at the agree level (4.06).

Statement 5.5: Of the respondents, 62.63% agreed that they were satisfied with the way their relatives and their spouses' relatives treat them. 21.21% of the respondents strongly agreed, 14.14% were uncertain, 2.02%, disagreed, and no respondent strongly disagreed with this message. The mean score was at the agree level (4.03).

The average mean score of the relatives and spouse's relatives section was at the agree level (3.68).

Table 17. Your relatives and your spouse's relatives: compared women VS men

Factors	Satisfaction Level	
	Women	Men
5. Your relatives and your spouse's relatives		
5.1 Your relatives and your spouse's relatives are sometimes a part of your family decision.	2.86	2.84
5.2 Your relatives and your spouse's relatives are not the major cause of your family problems.	3.73	3.75
5.3 Your relatives and your spouse's relatives sometimes support your family.	3.94	3.52
5.4 Your relatives and your spouse's relatives should visit each other from time to time.	4.00	4.12
5.5 You are satisfied with the behavior of your relatives and your spouse's relatives toward you.	4.04	4.02
Average	3.71	3.65

Statement 5.1: Women agreed that their relatives and their spouses' relatives were sometimes a part of the family decision at the level of 2.86 whereas the level of men was 2.84.

Statement 5.2: Women agreed that their relatives and their spouses' relatives were not the major cause of the family problems at the level of 3.73 while the men's level was 3.75.

Statement 5.3: Women agreed that their relatives and their spouses' relatives sometimes support their family at the level of 3.94 whereas the level of men was 3.52.

Statement 5.4: Women believed that their relatives and their spouses' relatives should visit each other from time to time at the level of 4.00 and the level of men was 4.12.

Statement 5.5: Per the idea of satisfaction with the behavior of their relatives and their spouses' relatives, the women's level was 4.04 while the men's level was 4.02.

4.3 OTHER COMMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS

In this section, there were three open-ended questions and each question received numerous comments and suggestions as below:

4.3.1 Apart from the five factors (financial management, household chores, babysitting, spousal treatment, and spouse's relatives), is there any factor affecting the satisfaction level in married life? If yes, what is it?

Table 18. P-Value of 5 factors toward married life

Categories	Attitude Level				T	Sig.
	Women		Men			
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD		
1. Financial Management						
1.1 Women should control the central budget of the family to take care of the household expenses.	4.31	0.91	3.59	0.96	-3.92	0.00
1.2 Men should take care of the majority of the household expenses.	3.53	1.06	3.20	0.92	-1.69	0.09
1.3 Personal expenses should be personal responsibilities	3.78	0.99	3.69	0.99	-0.50	0.62
1.4 Apart from the regular expenses (water, electricity and rent), husband and wife should share responsibility.	4.12	0.79	4.14	0.66	0.14	0.89
1.5 The ratio of the expense should be divided according to the income level (who earns more should pay more)	3.51	1.16	3.35	1.15	-0.69	0.49
2. Household Chores						
2.1 Women should take care the majority of household	3.29	1.29	3.41	1.08	0.50	0.62
2.2 Whoever is available, should do the housework	3.86	0.89	3.75	0.84	-0.68	0.50
2.3 Household chores should not be the responsibility of either husband or wife only.	4.02	0.93	4.04	0.80	0.11	0.91
2.4 You do not feel bad, if your spouse does not do housework everyday.	3.02	0.99	2.82	1.09	-0.95	0.34
2.5 Some particular housework is only for the particular gender.	3.14	1.27	3.24	1.09	0.42	0.68
3. Babysitting						
3.1 Women should be in charge of babysitting.	3.16	1.33	3.27	1.13	0.47	0.64
3.2 Whoever is available should babysit.	3.92	0.82	3.90	0.76	-0.13	0.90
3.3 Babysitting should not be the responsibility of either husband or wife only.	4.10	1.01	4.14	0.83	0.22	0.83
3.4 You do not feel bad, if your spouse does not babysit your own children.	2.29	0.88	2.45	1.05	0.82	0.41
3.5 Babysitting needs time equally from both a husband and a wife.	3.55	1.06	3.49	1.21	-0.26	0.79
4. Treating behavior of the spouse						
4.1 You are satisfied with your spouse's behavior.	3.92	0.74	4.06	0.55	1.06	0.29
4.2 Even though the treating behavior before and after marriage are a little bit different, you do not think it is a big issue in married life.	3.75	0.80	3.98	0.73	1.55	0.12
4.3 Your spouse behavior after marriage barely changes compared to the behavior before marriage.	3.39	1.00	3.82	0.71	2.51	0.01
4.4 You have realized your spouse's behavior before marriage and you are able to accept your spouse's	3.92	0.63	3.88	0.77	-0.28	0.78
4.5 You do not want your spouse treat you differently after marriage.	3.57	0.94	3.55	0.99	-0.10	0.92
5. Your relatives and your spouse's relatives						
5.1 Your relatives and your spouse's relatives are sometimes a part of your family decision.	2.86	1.15	2.84	1.19	-0.08	0.93
5.2 Your relatives and your spouse's relatives are not the major cause of your family problems.	3.73	0.98	3.75	1.02	0.10	0.92
5.3 Your relatives and your spouse's relatives sometimes support your family.	3.94	0.91	3.52	0.99	-2.20	0.03
5.4 Your relatives and your spouse's relatives should visit each other from time to time.	4.00	0.57	4.12	0.66	0.97	0.33
5.5 You are satisfied with the behavior of your relatives and your spouse's relatives toward you.	4.04	0.71	4.02	0.62	-0.16	0.88

Table 18 reveals that the attitudes toward married life between men and women in Bangkok were the same in almost every factor. Nonetheless, there were four factors that the attitudes of men were significantly different ($P < 0.05$) from that of women and P-Value statistics of those four factors were below 0.1. Those factors were; women should control the central budget of the family to take care of the household expenses (0.00), men should take care of the majority of the household expenses (0.09), spouse behavior after marriage barely changed compared to the behavior before marriage (0.01), and relatives and spouse's relatives sometimes supported family (0.03).

Table 19. Other factors that affect marriage satisfaction

Other factors that affect marriage satisfaction	Frequency	Percent
Missing	89	87.25
Social life and work status	7	6.86
Surrounding circumstances	2	1.96
Treating each other in public	1	0.98
Spouse's behavior	1	0.98
Economy, politics, and society	1	0.98
Emotion	1	0.98
Total	102	100

Table 19 presents other factors that affected marriage satisfaction. 87.25% of the respondents did not provide any comment. 6.86% of the respondents believed that social life and work status affected marriage satisfaction. 1.96% thought that environment influenced the marriage satisfaction. Public treatment of each other,, spouse's behavior, economy, politics, society, and emotion were at the same percentage of 0.98

4.3.2 In which area would you like your spouse to improve the most?

Table 20. Expectation toward spouse

Expectation from spouse	Frequency	Percent
Missing	60	58.82
Financial status	13	12.75
Household chores	7	6.86
Responsibility	3	2.94
Neither smoke nor drink	3	2.94
Emotion control	3	2.94
Habit	2	1.96
Communication method	2	1.96
Accept and understand each other	2	1.96
Tidiness	2	1.96
Take care each other	1	0.98
Help find solution to the problem	1	0.98
Planning	1	0.98
Respect	1	0.98
Good work status	1	0.98
Total	102	100

Table 20 reveals what married people expected their spouses to improve. Sixty respondents (58.82%) did not provide an answer to the question. Thirteen respondents (12.75%) expected their spouses to improve financial status. Seven respondents (6.86%) expected their spouses to share housework. Three respondents (2.94%) expected their spouses to be responsible for the family, not to smoke or drink, and control emotion. Two respondents (1.96%) expected their spouses to improve bad habits, improve methods of communication, be more accepting and understanding, and being tidier. Taking care of each other, helping find solutions to problems, planning for the future, respecting each other, and having a good job were at the same number of respondent which is 1 (0.98%).

4.3.3 What do you think is the most crucial factor to maintaining happiness in married life?

Table 21. Factor lengthening married life

Factors that lengthen married life	Frequency	Percent
Missing	48	47.06
Understanding	32	31.37
Honesty	6	5.88
Forgiveness	4	3.92
Trust	4	3.92
Responsibility	2	1.96
Every factor	2	1.96
Love	1	0.98
Adjustment	1	0.98
Compromising	1	0.98
Respect	1	0.98
Total	102	100

Table 21 represents factors that helped lengthen married life. 47.06% of the respondents did not suggest any factor that could lengthen married life. 31.37% of the respondents believed that being more understanding would help to lengthen married life. 5.88% of the respondents provided the answer of honesty as the critical factor to maintain married life. Two factors: forgiveness and trust were at the same percentage of 3.92. Responsibility and every factor were believed to be able to lengthen married life at 1.96%. 1% provided love, 1% suggested adjustment, 1% proposed compromising, and 1% gave respect as the factors to maintain love in a married life.

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