

CHAPTER II

METHODS AND PROCEDURES

SAMPLE

In order to realize the objectives of this study seventy middle class mothers were interviewed. The subjects were the mothers of Matayomsuksa 1, 2, and 3 (grades 8, 9, and 10) boys and girls in a University Demonstration School.

The school has Pratom 1 through Matayomsuksa 3 (grades 1-10) and serves as a experimental school as well as being a school where many professional people, teachers and businessmen send their children to study. In its selection procedures for entering students, the school attempts to choose a cross-section of middle class students living in the Bangkok and Thonburi area. It was therefore expected that, in general, the mothers of children at the school would be middle class. In order to confine our sample to middle class families the socioeconomic backgrounds of the students were requested from the school.

The selection of the sample was made on the basis of this information, as judged by three criteria.

Students families which fulfilled any one of these three criteria were judged to be middle class.

1. Education-mother or father having pre-university, professional college or university education.

2. Government Civil Servant-mother or father having a rank of 2nd class or higher in the civil service (chantoh or higher).

3. Income - any family making 1500 bahts a month or more.

It was assumed that a family not making this amount of money or more was not middle class.

These are arbitrary standards based upon simple criteria.

However, if any family did not fulfill at least one of these criteria, it was assumed that they were not middle class. An attempt was made in this research to deal with those who were obviously middle class. A university education, moderately high government position, or a monthly income at about 1500 baht or more, assures that the research is dealing only with middle class people, even though it might exclude others who may be middle class. More traditional criteria used in the United States were not used as there seems to be no evidence to show that there are similarities in the societal structures of Thailand and the United States.

The general characteristics of the sample are as follows:

TABLE IaAGE OF FATHER AND MOTHER

Age	Father N=70 %	Mother N=70 %
31.-35		1.42
36 - 40	15.71	42.85
41 - 45	27.14	24.28
46 - 50	21.42	18.57
51 - 55	18.57	8.57
56 - 60	10.00	4.29
61 - 65	2.86	-
Father is dead	2.86	-
Father and mother divorced	1.43	-
Median	46.67	41.68

TABLE IbAGE OF CHILD UNDER STUDY

Age	N - 70 %
Over 11 - 12	1.43
Over 12 - 13	12.86
Over 13 - 14	44.29
Over 14 - 15	32.85
Over 15 - 16	5.71
Over 16 - 17	2.86
Median	13.86



Table Ia shows that the range of the age of fathers is from 36 to 65 and the median age is 46.67. Out of 70 fathers 2.86% were dead and 1.43% were divorced. The mother's age range is from 31 to 60 and the median age is 41.68.

Table Ib shows that the age of child under study as being from 11 to 17 with the median age being 13.86.

TABLE II
OCCUPATION OF FATHER AND MOTHER

Occupation	Father N=70 %	Mother N=70 %
Soldier	15.71	-
Policeman	4.29	-
Merchant	5.71	4.29
Government Officer	28.58	5.71
Teacher (Archarn)	5.71	17.14
Administrator in Government Private Enterprise	12.86	-
Work in company	17.14	-
Lawyer or Judge	5.71	-
Doctor	1.43	2.86
Accountant	1.43	1.43
House Wife	-	68.57
No Response	1.43	-

Table II shows that most fathers (28.57%) are government officers, 30.00% work in a government, private enterprises or a company and 15.71% are soldiers. Most of mothers are housewives and 31.43% of mothers work outside the home.

TABLE III
EDUCATION OF FATHER AND MOTHER

Level of Education	Father N=70 %	Mother N=70 %
Finish Prathom 4	-	11.42
Study in mathoyom 6 but not finish	-	18.57
Finish mathayom 6	7.14	15.71
Finish Prathom 4 and vocational institute	2.85	-
Study in Pre-university but not finish	1.42	4.28
Finish Pre-university or Professional college	21.42	30.00
Study University in Thailand but not finish	-	1.42
Finish University in Thailand	35.71	12.85
Finish University in a foreign country	30.00	5.71
No response	1.42	-

As seen in the Table III most fathers have been educated at university level (65.71%), 35.71% finished university in Thailand and 30.00% finished in a foreign country. Most of the mothers (30.00%) finished pre-university or professional college, and 18.57% mothers finished at a university.

TABLE IV
FAMILY INCOME OF SUBJECTS

Income	N=70	%
1000 - 2000	3	4.28
2001 - 3000	4	5.71
3001 - 4000	10	14.28
4001 - 5000	8	11.42
5001 - 6000	6	8.57
6001 - 7000	10	14.28
7001 - 8000	6	8.57
8001 - 9000	3	4.28
9001 - 10,000	3	4.28
10,001 - 15,000	9	12.85
15,001 - 20,000	6	8.57
More than 20,000	2	2.86
Mean	7143.34	
Median	6400.5	

Table IV shows that the income of most families (90.00%) is between 3,000-20,000 baht or more per month. The median income is 6400.5 baht per month. The mean income is 7143.34 baht month. The mean income of families in Bangkok is 1519 baht month (6,P.13).

TABLE V
NUMBER AND KIND OF PEOPLE WHO LIVE IN HOUSEHOLD

N=70

Kind of People Who Live in Household	Number of People Who Live In Each Household* (%)													Mean
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12 or more	None	
Children	2.86	14.28	17.14	22.86	15.72	10.00	7.14	1.43	1.43	5.71	1.43		-	4.60
Grandparents	20.00	7.14											72.86	.34
Aunts and Uncles of Children	11.42	4.29	1.43		1.43								81.43	.31
Cousins of child under study	14.28	8.57	2.86	4.29	2.86								67.14	.71
Servants	37.14	31.43	4.29	8.57	4.29	7.14							7.14	2.11
Total Number Of People in Household	-	-	1.43	2.86	4.29	4.29	12.86	8.57	10.00	11.42	12.86	31.42	-	9.44

* Each table entry refers to the number of families having the stated number of persons in household.

Table V shows the number and kinds of people who live in the households. We can see that the mean size of the households in the sample is 9.44; the median size is 9.50. The national average of Thailand is 5.6 (2,P.25) and the Bangkok average is 5.5. (6,P.17). The average number of children in each household in this sample is 4.60 and the median number of children is 3.68, the range of number of children is from 1 to 11. 27.13% of families have grandparents in the household.

There are 18.57% of families which have an uncle or an aunt of the children in the house and 32.83% of the households have between 1 and 5 cousins of the child under study. The range of number of servants is from 1 to 6, with the mean being 2.11.

TABLE VI
RELIGION AND ETHNIC GROUP OF PARENTS

N=70	
Religion and Ethnic Group	%
Religion.	
Everybody Buddhist	98.57
Father is Muslim, others are Christian	1.43
Ethnic Group.	
Everybody Thai	95.71
Only children are Thai, Parents are Chinese	4.29

Table VI shows that most of the people in the sample are Thai, except 4.28% of families in which the children are Thai and the parents are Chinese. All but one of the families in the study are completely Buddhist (98.57%): in 1.43% of the families the father is Muslim and mother and children are Christian.

TABLE VII
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MOTHER AND FATHER

Relationship	N=70	%
Both living in the house	63	90.00
Mother living in the house, father living separately, working in provinces	2	2.86
Mother living, father dead	3	4.28
Mother is minor wife, another wife living in the same compound	1	1.43
Father and mother divorced	1	1.43

Table VII shows that in all but 10.00% of the families both parents are living together and in 7.13% of the cases only the mother is living at home.

Each mother was interviewed in her home by either the author (in 60 to the 70 cases) or a trained interviewer. Each interview took approximately one and one half to two hours. First of all, a letter of introduction under the name of the Chairman of the Department of Psychology and Educational Research of the Faculty of Education, Chulalongkorn University, was sent to each mother requesting her co-operation in this study. The interviewer herself contacted each mother and made an appointment with her. The place and time for the appointment time was left up to the subject.

INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

As stated in the introduction, the interview schedule was composed of items about:-

- Feeding
- Toilet Training

- Attention & Care
- Punishment
- Achievement & Independence Training
- Responsibility Training
- Educational Aspirations

Relationship between Father and Child

Other questions used in the interview schedule are not included in this the thesis because of the limitations of space.

FEEDING

The questions about feeding consisted of questions about breast feeding, bottle feeding, introduction of solid food, etc., in order to investigate how and when Thai middle class mothers in Bangkok and Thonburi feed their children and when weaning is accomplished.

TOILET TRAINING

These questions were used to investigate how and when mothers train their children and how long it took before bladder and bowel training were completed.

ATTENTION AND CARE

These questions deal with the attention of mothers toward their children and different ages. A few of these questions were derived from Sears, Maccoby and Levin. (9)

PUNISHMENT

An attempt was made to investigate the methods of punishment that Thai middle class mothers in Bangkok and Thonburi use when their children do not act in accordance with their wishes. These questions also inquire into the effectiveness and the frequency of punishment. Some of these

question were previously used in the New England Area of the U.S. and in rural Puerto Rico.(4) A series of questions on the threats that most Thai mother use was also included. These question on threasts were revised from Landy's study of a village in Puerto Rico.(4) The majority of the other questions in this section were written especially for this research but a number of them were adapted from the work of Sears, Maccoby and Levin (9) and from questions developed at the Bangkok Institute for Child Study.(7)

ACHIEVEMENT & INDEPENDENCE TRAINING

There were five questions on Achievement and Independence Training. These questions were used to investigate at what age mothers expect their children to do different activities by themselves. These questions were used by Rosen in his study of Brazilian children and their mothers. The questions were originally developed by Winterbottom, and McClelland (5) reports that they have been used in Japan, Germany and the United States as well as Brazil.(8)

RESPONSIBILITY TRAINING

These questions were designed to find out how and when mothers expect their children to have responsibility for eating, washing, dressing, keeping their own things, helping with chores in the house, looking after younger children and helping others. These questions were an adaptation of questions used by members of the Bangkok Institute for Child Study in their village research. (7)

EDUCATIONAL ASPIRATIONS OF MOTHERS FOR THEIR CHILDREN

The purpose of these questions was to investigate how the child reacted at first to school and how much education and what type of occupation mothers expected their children to have.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FATHER AND CHILD

These questions were used to investigate the relationship between the father and the child. These questions were derived from Sears, Maccoby and Levin.(9)

This research project started near the end of 1962 as a class assignment. The assignment was used as a pre-test for the present project as well as a period of training in the techniques of interviewing. Thirteen mothers were interviewed by the author and another graduate student. After a few mothers were interviewed, the author and her supervisor discussed in detail the responses of the mothers as well as the procedures used. As a result, the author made a great many changes in her interviewing technique. When the 13 interviews were analysed, the author and her supervisor discussed the merits of each question in the interview schedule and decided which questions should remain, which should be changed and which should be thrown out. As a result of this pre-test a great many new questions were added and a great many of the original questions were discarded or changed. After the new questionnaire was completed it was submitted to two Thai members of the Department of Psychology who made a number of corrections.

TRANSLATION

As a great many of the questions originally were written in English, they had to be translated into Thai. This was done by the researcher along with another graduate student. The entire interview schedule was then given to three Thai experts, one in Thai language and two in Psychology. Both these individuals independently read the translation as well as the original English and made a great many comments. The translation was then corrected and read again by three experts. As a result, it is assumed that the Thai translation is accurate and properly worded.