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Casual Relation Analysis and Indices of Midlife Crisis of Married Thai Women Working outside Houses in Bangkok and Periphery

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This study is a casual relation research with the following objectives; a) analyzing indices of midlife crisis of married Thai women working outside houses, b) constructing and developing causal relationship of midlife crisis of married Thai women, and c) finding the interaction between observable variables in each factor influencing midlife crisis perception . Sample is married Thai women working in government sector, state- enterprise sector, and private sector in Bangkok and its Periphery, with the age of 35-55 years old, and with at least 1 child, totaling 1,375 persons from 12 organizations. There are 6 latent variables and 18 observable variables. The measuring instrument used for this research is a 244 six-scaled items questionnaire with its reliability between 0.7646 and 0.9531. SPSS for windows version 11.0 is used for rudimentary data analysis. Lisrel version 8.72 is used for analyzing confirmatory factor, and the goodness of fit of model. Findings are that Personal factor; bio-data, "Neuroticism" personality, experience in life loss. Family factor; responsibility in family, marital relationship, Buddhism commitment within family, and family support. Working factor; workload, job promotion, job ambiguity, colleague and boss support. Urban-society factor; neighbor relationship, residential environment. All independent factors have an influence on dependent factor, consisting of two variables, one of which is self-perception on life crisis; stress, coping oriented emotion, and adaptation. The other is impact on individual life crisis; loss of self-esteem, impact on work, and domestic violence. According to this, the hypothesized midlife crisis causal model was consistent with opinions of married Thai women working in all 3 sample groups. This causal model could explain variance in midlife crisis of married Thai women working in government sector, state- enterprise sector, private sector and total groups at 95%, 84%, 80% and 89 % respectively. In addition, causal model was consistent with opinion of married The women working in total groups at the better criteria level with values of chi-square 1393.15, p-value = 0.00, df = 54, GFI = 0.90, AGFI = 0.68, CFI = 0.95, RMR = 0.15 and RMSEA = 0.13