

## The role of household structure, parental education and income on children schooling in Thailand: a gender-based perspective

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Md. Nasir Uddin

Department of Economics,  
American International University-Bangladesh (AIUB),  
408/1, Kuratoli, Khilkhet,  
Dhaka 1229, Bangladesh  
Email: uddinmd.nash@gmail.com

Saran Sarntisart\*

Graduate School of Development Economics,  
National Institute of Development Administration (NIDA),  
148 Seri Thai Rd., Khlong Chan, Bang Kapi,  
Bangkok 10240, Thailand  
Email: saran.s@nida.ac.th  
\*Corresponding author

Syed Mahbubur Rahman

BRAC Business School,  
BRAC University,  
66 Mohakhali, Dhaka 1212, Bangladesh  
Email: s.rahman@bracu.ac.bd

**Abstract:** This paper aims to analyse gender inequality in schooling, taking the effects of parental education, income, and household structure, using a nationally representative sample from Thailand. The results show that males underperform females in schooling, even though the contributions of parental education, income, and household structure towards males are higher than that of their counterparts. More specifically, males attain almost one year less of schooling than females. The findings of this paper recommend policies to reduce gender inequality and to improve overall human capital in Thailand by promoting boys' schooling through for instance dedicated stipend programs for boys.

**Keywords:** gender inequality; education; intergenerational transmission; Oaxaca-Blinder decomposition; Thailand.

**Reference** to this paper should be made as follows: Uddin, M.N., Sarntisart, S. and Rahman, S.M. (2022) 'The role of household structure, parental education and income on children schooling in Thailand: a gender-based perspective', *Int. J. Management in Education*, Vol. 16, No. 3, pp.276–290.