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**THE PATTERN OF FAMILY SETTLEMENT IN BANGKOK
METROPOLITAN AREA**

Sarayudth Yahakorn

**A Dissertation Submitted in Partial
Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of
Doctor of Philosophy (Population and Development)
School of Applied Statistics
National Institute of Development Administration
2007**

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ABSTRACT

Title of Dissertation	The Pattern of Family Settlement in Bangkok Metropolitan Area
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This study is about the nature of the family establishment by couples in Bangkok Metropolis. It tries to answer what are the types of families chosen by men and women who decide to get married. In this study, family types were subdivided into 1. the type of families in which the couples separated to live on their own or neolocal, and 2. the type of families in which the couples decided to live with either spouse's family. The latter was further subdivided into 2.1, in which the couples decided to live with the male spouse's family or patrilocal, and 2.2 which the couples decided to live with the female spouse's family or matrilocal.

The different types of the couples' family establishment were expected to significantly affect the structure of their family sizes. That is, if they separated to live on their own, such would influence the structure of the family size which was nuclear, but, if they lived with either spouse's family, such would make it an extended one. Moreover, this research further studied what factors were behind these different family type establishments. Data was collected from 6 districts of Bangkok Metropolis and covered a sampling group of 722 persons: 361 males and 361 females.

The results of the study disclosed that the family type most selected by the couples was neolocal, making up 62.9%. For the family types of either spouse's family, it was found that the patrilocal one was 26.5% and the matrilocal was 10.7%.

In terms of factors influencing the decisions to choose different family types were as follows: 1. in terms of genders – opportunities in which men would choose to

live with either spouse's family were less than those of women, accounting for 0.364-fold, 2. in terms of educational levels – it was found that opportunities for those with higher educational levels that choose to live with either spouse's family were higher than those of those with lower educational levels, accounting for 20.22-fold, 3. in terms of marriage durations, - it was found that the number of couples with shorter marriage durations that choose to live with either spouse's family was higher than that of those with longer marriage durations, accounting for 2.68-fold, 4. in terms of incomes – it was found that those with high incomes had more opportunities to choose to live with either spouse's family than those with lower incomes, accounting for 2.543-fold, 5. in terms of the order of being a child in the family, it was found that those who were subsequent children had more opportunities to choose which spouse family to live with than those who were lone, elder and younger children 1.903-fold, and 6. in terms of former domiciles – it was found that those with former domiciles in Bangkok Metropolis had more opportunities to decide to live with either spouse's family than those with former domiciles in provinces, accounting for 4.563-fold.

The family type recognized by the couples as creating marriage instability was one that lived with either spouse's family, especially the patrilocal one. The family type recognized by the couples as creating marriage warmth was one that lived with the female spouse' family. And, finally, the family type that created the marriage instability feelings the soonest was the family that lived with the female spouse's family.

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Sarayudth Yahakorn

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