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Abstract

**Co-ethnic Residential Enclaves among Nang Rong Migrants
in Urban Settings of Thailand**

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Although settlements of migrants in big cities of developing countries have been a major concern, migration in the context of destinations is less studied as compared to research on migration from the origin's perspective. This study uses the case of rural-urban migrants in Thailand, a context where rural-urban migration is a common passage into adulthood, to examine migrants' residential patterns in Bangkok and in the Eastern Seaboard areas and to understand possible explanations for migrant's residential patterns. The analysis takes advantage of a rich dataset of a migrant follow-up study that followed migrants from Nang Rong, a district in the Isan region of Thailand (northeast) in 2000. The findings highlight significant effects of both human capital and work context. High education has a negative impact on the likelihood of living in an Isan-segregated residence, net of other variables. Work context focusing on type of work and the proportion of Isan co-worker are also significant predictors of residential patterns. Effects of education and work context are robust across models. These findings confirm the meaning of human capital and the profound consequence of being in a certain kind of work.