DAMRONG SANSING: THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF THE FAMILIES, LEARNING ACHIEVEMENT, AND ACCESS TO LOWER SECONDARY SCHOOLS OF STUDENTS IN CHANGWAT NAKHON RATCHASIMA. THESIS ADVISOR: ASST.PROF. PRUET SIRIBANPITAK, Ph.D., 114 PP. ISBN 974-579-558-5

The purpose of this research was to study (1) the relationships between the socio-economic status and the access to lower secondary schools (2) the relationships between the learning achievement and the access to lower secondary schools, and (3) the relationships between the socio-economic status, learning achievement and the access to lower secondary schools. The samples were 345 first-year students of the secondary schools in Changwat Nakhon Ratchasima in the academic year 2533, and 325 guardians of the six-grade students of primary schools in Changwat Nakhon Ratchasima in the academic year 2532.

Findings

- 1. The socio-economic status variables which showed positive correlations with the access to lower secondary schools at .01 significant level were father's occupation, parents' incomes, the number of children in the families, the number of children studying in secondary school or higher level, father's education, the marital status of parents, the convenience of travelling to the secondary school, and the distance between their house and the secondary schools.
- 2. The learning achievement variables which showed positive correlations with the access to lower secondary schools at .01 significant level were the learning achievements of all subject area which were the Life Experiences area, Work-Oriented area, Character Development area, and Skill Development area.
- 3. The discriminant analysis found that the independent variables which showed positive correlations with the access to lower secondary schools students at .01 level of significance were marital status of parents (live together), amount of children in the families (1-2), father's education (the diploma) and (mathayomsuksa v), and parents's income (10,000 baht and up). The variables which showed negative correlations with non access to lower secondary school students at .01 significant level were marital status of parents (separate, divorce), father's education (prathom suksa IV or lower), Parent's intention (no intention) and the convenience to travel to the secondary schools (inconvenience).