

Singha Lerdworapanya 2007: An Analysis of Structure and Factors Determination of Agricultural Households Income, who Hold Conditional Land Rights in Land Reform, Cooperative Settlement and Self-Help Land Settlement Areas. Master of Science (Agricultural Economics), Major Field: Agricultural Economics, Department of Agricultural and Resource Economics. Thesis Advisor: Associate Professor Somporn Isvilanonda, M.A. 150 pages.

The purposes of this study are 1) to investigate farmer household incomes of those who hold conditional land rights in Land Reform, Cooperative Settlement, and Self-Help Land Settlement areas, and 2) to analyze factors determining those farmer incomes, by employing the Socio-economic survey data of farmer household, in crop year 2003/04, conducted by Assets Capitalized Project, Center for Applied Economics Research, Kasetsart University.

The results indicate that the income composition of the households in Land Reform, Cooperative Settlement and Self-Help Land Settlement areas, mainly came from farm income accounted for 62.09%, 81.34% and 69.91%, respectively. Non-farm and off-farm income share relatively less. Among factors determining the household income, it is found that farm holding size and family labor working on farm are significant factors in those areas. Education level of household head is found to be significant effect on farmer income in the Land Reform and the Self Help Land Settlement areas. Access to water source is significant factor in determining income in the Land Reform and Cooperative Settlement areas.

This study suggests that, for enhancing the income level of farmers in those areas, an arrangement in farm holding size and farm household labor are most important. Moreover, a provision of training for enhancing skills of household head, in coupled with the availability of water source should be considered.

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