

The Power And Labor Division Relation In The Vietnamese Immigrant Families In Thailand

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Abstract: The article "The power relations and division of labor in the Vietnamese immigrant families in Thailand" used data from the state-level project titled "Basic human and cultural characteristics of the Vietnamese community overseas." KX 03.19 / 06-10 issued by Vu Hao Quang, accepted in 2011. The article uses sociological research methods and T. Parsons functional structural theory and H. Mead and H. Blumer symbolic interaction theory.

The article makes the following important findings:

Under conditions of residing abroad, Vietnamese immigrant in Thailand have the tendency to subconsciously maintain Vietnamese family identity. The democratic tendency in the distribution of power in Vietnamese immigrant families manifest clearly through the basic family functions. The author analyzes the relationships of power and family division of labor through an analysis of 16 types of family tasks. In gender relations, there is still some difference between the division of power and the implementation of gender roles. The sign of patrimony still exist, however, not as strong as in the traditional Vietnamese family. Economic factors such as income per month are closely related to the 16 types of family tasks. Whichever member has higher income will be more likely to make final decision on a household related assignments. Families that earn over 3000 baht to 5000 baht are the group that tend to have the strongest power relations in making decisions and family activities. Families with incomes above 5,000 baht almost no longer care about family relations power because they meet basic needs.

Keywords: division; Family; gender; labor; power; relation; values; Vietnamese immigrant families.

Date of Submission: 01-09-2017

Date of acceptance: 17-09-2017

I. INTRODUCTION

In 2010, the research group conducted a sociological survey named "Some attributes of personal traits and culture among the Vietnamese community overseas in recent years". This research was supported by many colleagues from Maha Sarakham University of Thailand. We selected the house holders of 885 families which were located in five provinces to represent in this research. These provinces have prominently Vietnamese immigrant families. The reasons for immigration might differ among these families, however, they decided to relocate during the politic turbulence before and after the milestone year of 1945 and during the Vietnam War from 1954 to 1975. The sociological survey was carried out by a convenient random sampling method from Thai colleagues who provided questionnaires to overseas Vietnamese in the following provinces: (1) Nong Khai; (2) Udon Thani; (3) Nakon Phanom; (4) Sakon Nakhon; (5) Ubon Ratchathani. The research team comprised of sociologists from the Institute for Social Reasoning Studies, the Central Propaganda and Training Department, the Vietnam Institute of Sociology and the Faculty of Social Studies at the University of Social Sciences and Humanities in Thailand. It prolonged from May to June of 2010. Qualitative research, 20 in-depth interviews and three focus group discussions to be exact, was conducted in the following provinces: (1) Nong khai; (2) Udon Thani; (3) Nakorn phanom; (4) Sakon Nakhon. Among 20 in-depth interviews, two were conducted with chairs of Vietnamese Overseas Association of Nakon Phanom and Udon Thani provinces. Three focus group discussions took place in Nong Khai, Sakon Nakorn and Udon Thani. Other methodologies we implemented were field work, participant observation, site visits at community recreational hall, Vietnamese classes for children, cemetery, and some community celebration events.

Within the restriction of the this research, we focused on the power relation which includes decision making power, gender roles in regard of labor division, and income as a factor in relation with the daily activities to sustain the family system. The results showed that the power relation in these families follow the functional position as in Parson's structural functional theory which implies the distribution of power of that in liberal family model. Traditional values in regards of gender role and expectations remain the same. The paternalistic trait is not as significant as in the Vietnamese traditional family.

II. THEORETICAL APPROACH

Structural functional theory of T. Parsons is applied to explain the basic functions of the family such as adaptation; Goal attainment; Integration; Maintaining a pattern of culture (latency or pattern maintenance). According to this theory, family is considered as a system that consists of sub-systems made of relationship between spouses, parents and children, grandparents and grandchildren. These relational units are considered as a sub-subsystem of the parent sub-system. Primary family relationships are family, spouses, parents, children, grandparents who perform four basic functions (AGIL) to maintain a balanced whole of the family system. Maintaining the existence of family life as a system is made possible by the positional relationship and role of the members with their specific functions. In particular, parents, children, and grandparents must perform their function to maintain their position relatively to other positions in the family system. Consequently, the unification of a system of values, norms and family ethics for all members is a vital condition.

The second approach is an interactive symbolic approach that is used to explain power relations in regards to gender and income relationships in the family. In the view of the symbolic interlocutors (H. Mead, H. Blumer), human interaction takes place when there is a shared symbolic meaning. In the interaction process, actors must have the same definition of the object of its action. In family life, if the spouses explain differently about the value of their common life, the spousal relationship cannot exist. Members of the Vietnamese immigrant families shared similar ideas in regard of values of Vietnamese family identity, therefore, they maintain that identity against invasions and mutations of values. However, Vietnamese immigrant also have to accept the values and identity of the communities within the host country in order to survive.

III. RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

1.1. The decision maker in the family

In order to understand forms of labor division in Vietnamese immigrant families, we first analyze the power relations among family members through the decision of family members as a social institution.

Table 1. The key decision maker in the family (%)

	Grand parents	Father	Mother	Parents	Children	All in Family	Others	Total/%
1. Building and buying houses	6.0	16.0	3.0	15.0	1.0	60.0	0.0	822/ 100.0
2. Making major repairs and purchases	2.0	18.0	6.0	14.0	1.0	58.0	0.0	879/100.0
3. In charge of marriage decisions for grown children (in the family)	3.0	5.0	5.0	17.0	4.0	17.0	50.0	870.0/100.0
4. Major business decisions	2.0	12.0	4.0	15.0	2.0	60.0	1.0	848.0/100.0
5. Assist children with career decisions	1.0	6.0	5.0	16.0	4.0	63.0	4.0	869.0/100.0
6. Where to live next (already or will happen)	1.0	4.0	5.0	13.0	3.0	68.0	1.0	831.0/100.0

Resouces : Database/ KX 03.19/06-10

While analyzing the key decision makers in regards of domestic work, we found that the life of overseas Vietnamese family has similarities as well as differences with Vietnamese families in the country. General family functions and family culture between the Vietnamese immigrant families and Vietnamese families don't differ much based on the results that showed most of the important tasks were attended by family members.

- The main decision maker in building houses, buying houses

Survey results show that up to 60% of the whole family participate in this work. However, only 3% of the respondents said that mothers had a decisive role in building homes, while the role of the father was 16%; Both parents are 15%; Grandparents 6%; Children have virtually no role in this task (1%). The trend of dividing family power for each member horizontally predominates. The family has a horizontal relationship, each individual has an almost important role in deciding important family events. The family ties the members together with blood ties very tight but not imposing.

- The main decision maker in major repairs, buying expensive household items

Most of the family members participate in this task. Up to 58% of respondents said that the whole family involved in major repairs, and expensive household shopping. While the role of the father is 18%, the mother is

6%, both parents are 14%; The role of grandparents is 2%; The role of children is 1%. The role of individuals declined while the role of the family as a whole increased compared to the Vietnamese family.

- **The main decision maker in children's marriage**

The whole family engagement in this activity is 17%, while the role of children in the decision made regarding their marriage is only 4%. Parents as the main decision maker on this matter is 17%; and grandparents is 3%; Majority chose "others" - 50%. During in-depth interviews with parents as well as young people under the age of 35, it was found that the children's marriage in Vietnamese immigrant families in Thailand was not dependent solely on the parents' opinions but also depends on many opinions of the community, friends as well as the influence of the media. One woman said, "When I decided to get married, I did not just listen to the advice from my parents and relatives but also consulted a lot of information on TV, internet and young family models in Thailand." (Female, 34, selling groceries, Nong khai) "

- **The main decision maker in the family's big business**

In this type of activity, the role of all family members is very important. 60% of respondents said that the whole family participated in this activity, of which both parents were 15%; The percentage of fathers who are the decision maker regarding this task accounts for 12%, meanwhile, the mothers' is 4%; children's is 2%; and grandparents' is 2%. Thus, in the large family activities most of the family members participate. Except the case of children's marriage, the role of the family is greatly reduced, while the role of the individual seems to dominate.

The division of labor in Vietnamese immigrant families shows the harmony between individual and family role. The collective spirit and collective consciousness in the family are significant but not rigid, not forced on the individual which helps the individual participate in the wider social environment outside of the family.

- **The key decision maker in career orientation for children**

The family engagement in career orientation for their children accounts for 63%; The role of parents in career orientation for children is 6%, the father orientation for children is 6%, the mother's is 5%, and other influences such as friends, mass media, newspapers account for 4%. 4% of children made this decision without the influence of others. Therefore, career orientation for children is not decided by parents and children, but mostly by the whole family. Again, the process of making important decisions in the family affairs has a high degree of collective participation and democracy.

- **The main decision maker in relocation**

There are 68% of respondents saying that all members participate in the relocation decision. Only 4% of respondents said that the father decides; 5% believe that the mother decides, both parents make up for 13%, children make up for 3%, and grandparents make up for only 1%. Thus, for overseas Vietnamese, collective opinion is of decisive value in this type of task.

Out of all family tasks, relocation decision received the most participation from members of the family because such decision requires high consensus. The second-highest in the category of family tasks is career orientation for children; The proportion of the whole family participating in the decision-making process regarding career orientation accounted for 63%. The third criterion is deciding on big business and housing construction: 60% of the respondents think that the whole family is involved in this activity. Major repairs, expensive household items shopping, were the fourth (58%).

Unlike the marriage matters in traditional Vietnamese families, Vietnamese immigrant families rely on the broader society to make decision on their children's marriage. Only 17% of respondents think that getting married is the decision of the whole family, while 50% of the respondents think that is the other reason we presented above. An interviewee shared "in the past, parents would help their children find potential spouses, however, nowadays, young adults can freely choose their mates. Parents are aware that their picks might not lead to happy marriage and more importantly, since their children are attending colleges, they are considered much smarter than their parents." (Male, 61, freelance, Nongkhai). In fact, selecting spouse and conducting wedding ceremony involve many factors such as the influence of mass media, new lifestyle, etc... aside from the choice of the children who are getting married.

3.2. Differences in labor division based on gender in Vietnamese immigrant families in Thailand

To clarify the similarities and differences in the role of family members by gender, we conducted a test of the mean of the whole as independent variable (gender) in relation to other variables.

Table 2: Average test of gender division of household labor in Vietnamese immigrant families in Thailand (T- Test)

	Gender	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
1. Building and buying houses	Male	496	4.84	1.705	.077
	Female	375	4.49	1.816	.094
2. Making major repairs and purchases	Male	494	4.83	1.660	.075
	Female	374	4.61	1.688	.087
3. In charge of marriage decisions for grown children (in the family)	Male	490	5.80	1.626	.073
	Female	369	5.41	1.845	.096
4. Major business decisions	Male	477	5.04	1.561	.071
	Female	362	4.84	1.527	.080
5. Assist children with career decisions	Male	489	5.36	1.278	.058
	Female	369	5.09	1.461	.076
6. Where to live next (already or will happen)	Male	474	5.37	1.250	.057
	Female	347	5.30	1.243	.067
7. Grocery shop	Male	480	4.04	1.301	.059
	Female	359	3.79	1.349	.071
8. Purchase homeconsumer goods	Male	494	2.29	.596	.027
	Female	374	2.31	.694	.036
9. Cook	Male	495	2.22	.568	.026
	Female	375	2.27	.766	.040
10. Clean	Male	495	2.43	.804	.036
	Female	375	2.55	.960	.050
11. Repares small appliances	Male	486	1.80	1.112	.050
	Female	366	1.99	1.233	.064
12. Maintain relationships with relatives	Male	491	2.88	.611	.028
	Female	374	2.93	.570	.029
13. Tend to community and neighborly relationships	Male	494	2.90	.635	.029
	Female	374	2.94	.648	.034
14. Organize anniversaries, "Tet" New Year celebrations	Male	495	4.10	1.189	.053
	Female	375	3.88	1.203	.062
15. Guide and supervise children homework	Male	494	2.86	.668	.030
	Female	370	2.85	.727	.038

Table 2 show the mean values of variables 1 to 15. Looking at the mean we can evaluate different gender trends in the division of household labor. In some roles, men and women there is no difference, however, in some other roles there are differences. Table 2 show the mean difference between men and women in the job assignment by 15 criteria. The criteria indicated for gender differences in job assignment were: 1,3,5,8,10,11,14.

Men are more likely than women to meet the following criteria:

- (1). Build house purchase (4.84 vs. 4.49)
- (3). Influencing marriage related matters for children (5.80 vs. 5.41)
- (5). Career orientation for children (5.36 vs. 5.09)
- (14) Organization of anniversaries, Tet holidays (4.1 vs. 3.88).

However, men are less active than women in some jobs, reflected in the following criteria:

- (8) Purchasing groceries (Male = 2.29, Female = 2.31)
- (9) Cooking (Male = 2.22, Female = 2.27)
- (10) House cleaning (male = 2.43, female = 2.55)
- (11) Repair of household items (Male = 1.8; Female = 1.99)
- (12) Handling relationship with relatives (Male = 2.88, Female = 2.93)
- (13) Handling relationship with neighbors, and community (Male = 2.88, Female = 2.93).

These mean values show the tendency to maintain the traditional values of male and female Vietnamese immigrant families in Thailand. Regardless of the immigrant status, Vietnamese women still tend to perform traditional tasks such as housework, cooking, buying groceries. However, in terms of residence in Thailand, the role associated with indigenous communities, relatives, and neighbors of women are superior to men. Vietnamese women with cultural capital characterized by traditional culture such as diligence, patience, tolerance, good at housework, good at communicating on behalf of the family, nurture the relationship with relatives, and community. Women in Vietnamese immigrant families in Thailand are considered the

"counterfeit" of their families in regards to creating bonds with indigenous community through social relations, communication and integration.

Some of the values that men in the Vietnamese immigrant families dominate over women are: (1) house building/buying/selling; (3) marriage related matters for children; (5) Career orientation for children; (14) Organization of family anniversaries and ceremonies. Meanwhile, all 15 criteria on division of labor in the family did not make a statistically significant difference in the Vietnamese family in the country during the same study period. Maintaining the above four traditional gender values of Vietnamese immigrant in Thailand compared to local Vietnamese suggests that the family wants to preserve its identity while living among other communities in a different and competitive culture. They have spontaneous or subconscious behaviors in preserving their own cultural identity in comparison with other ethnic communities in Thailand. Meanwhile, the Vietnamese family has no competitive element of cultural identity, so gender differences are more easily eradicated.

Table 3. Independent sampling regarding mean of the differences in gender in division of labor among Vietnamese immigrant families

		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means						
		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
									Lower	Upper
1. Building and buying houses	Equal variances assumed	7.117	.008	2.962	869	.003	.355	.120	.120	.591
	Equal variances not assumed			2.936	777.510	.003	.355	.121	.118	.593
2. Making major repairs and purchases	Equal variances assumed	.896	.344	1.905	866	.057	.218	.115	-.007	.443
	Equal variances not assumed			1.900	796.158	.058	.218	.115	-.007	.444
3. In charge of marriage decisions for grown children	Equal variances assumed	15.600	.000	3.290	857	.001	.391	.119	.158	.624
	Equal variances not assumed			3.232	774.022	.001	.391	.121	.152	.620
4. Major business decisions	Equal variances assumed	.385	.535	1.850	837	.065	.199	.108	-.012	.411
	Equal variances not assumed			1.855	785.640	.064	.199	.107	-.012	.410
5. Assist children with career decisions	Equal variances assumed	17.144	.000	2.936	856	.003	.275	.094	.091	.459
	Equal variances not assumed			2.882	731.752	.004	.275	.096	.088	.463
6. Where to live next (already or will happen)	Equal variances assumed	.999	.318	.869	819	.385	.077	.088	-.096	.250
	Equal variances not assumed			.870	748.058	.384	.077	.088	-.096	.249
7. Grocery shop	Equal variances assumed	2.393	.122	2.746	837	.006	.253	.092	.072	.434
	Equal variances not assumed			2.732	755.891	.006	.253	.093	.071	.435
8. Purchase home consumer goods	Equal variances assumed	5.553	.019	-.457	866	.648	-.020	.044	-.106	.066
	Equal variances not assumed			-.447	733.042	.655	-.020	.045	-.108	.068
9. Cook	Equal variances assumed	17.838	.000	-.983	868	.326	-.044	.045	-.133	.044
	Equal variances not assumed			-.944	663.721	.345	-.044	.047	-.137	.048

10.Clean	Equal variances assumed	23.088	.000	-2.022	868	.044	-.121	.060	-.239	-.004
	Equal variances not assumed			-1.973	722.387	.049	-.121	.061	-.242	-.001
11.Repairs small appliances	Equal variances assumed	7.337	.007	-2.330	850	.020	-.188	.081	-.346	-.030
	Equal variances not assumed			-2.207	740.205	.022	-.188	.082	-.340	-.027
12.Maintain relationships with relatives	Equal variances assumed	3.246	.072	-1.359	863	.175	-.055	.041	-.135	.025
	Equal variances not assumed			-1.372	828.101	.171	-.055	.040	-.135	.024
13.Tend to community and neighborhood relationships	Equal variances assumed	.248	.618	-.827	866	.408	-.036	.044	-.122	.050
	Equal variances not assumed			-.825	794.307	.410	-.036	.044	-.123	.050
14.Organize anniversaries, "Tet" New Year celebrations	Equal variances assumed	.364	.547	2.645	868	.008	.216	.082	.056	.377
	Equal variances not assumed			2.641	800.573	.008	.216	.082	.056	.377
15.Guide and supervise children homework	Equal variances assumed	3.139	.077	.146	862	.884	.007	.048	-.087	.101
	Equal variances not assumed			.144	757.087	.886	.007	.048	-.088	.102

Note:

- Independent Samples Test: Test the mean of the two samples (independent sample).
- t-test for Equality of Means: test for uniformity of mean values
- df: degrees of freedom
- Sig. (2-tailed): Significant level (test both tails)
- Mean Difference: The mean difference in Table 3 shows the differences of statistically significant by T-test with sig. ≤ 0.05 .

There are 7/15 criteria analyzed above that have statistically significant difference in mean values between male and female roles. For the criterion of "Building, buying/selling a house," men tend to perform more than women (0.355 units). The same analysis shows that the criterion of "marriage related matters arrangement for children" is 0.391 more for females than for females; "Career orientation for children": male performs more than female 0.275 units; "Buy groceries": male performs less than female 0.02 units (however, this difference is not statistically significant because sig = 0.655 > 0.05); "Cleaning the house": males perform less than female 0.121 units; "Repair home appliances": Male performs less than female is 0.188 units; Out of the seven categories of gender differentials, six are more likely to be male than female, while women have higher decision-making power over only three criteria: "Buy groceries" (however, This criterion is not statistically significant.) "Cleaning the house" and "Repairing household appliances". Of the seven main decision makers, three are male; two criteria are dominant for women; two headings are not statistically significant. Out of the two types of decisions that women dominate ("cleaning the house" and "home improvement"), there are no criteria that are important and essential compared to the three criteria that men dominate which are "building, buying/selling house", "marriage related matters arrangement for children", "career orientation for children". This shows that the man in Vietnamese immigrant families in Thailand still hold important position. However, the trend of horizontal decentralization (Men - Women) is very clear in some important decisions such as major repairs, automobile procurement; big business; relocation; relative, neighborhood, and community relation; anniversaries and formal ceremony celebrations; checking on the children's homework; buy groceries. Regarding other household tasks, there is no difference in performance between men and women. Based on the test of homogeneity and difference mean is shown in Table 3, we analyzed the correlation between gender and the functional tasks performed by family members. Gender differences in the performance of member roles have demonstrated that some family functions differ in the "Who is primarily responsible" criterion in 15 types of decisions assign regarding the household work Vietnamese immigrants in Thailand. Men tend to hold traditional power-related roles such as "Build, buy/sell the house"; "marriage related matters arrangement for children"; "Career orientation for children". Meanwhile, women are more likely to carry out housework such as "cleaning the house" and "repairing household appliances". The different types of labor division in the Vietnamese immigrant families in Thailand are not significantly different, which has shown the trend of horizontal decentralization and equality between husband and wife in the division of labor within the family.

3.2. The role of income in the division of labor in the family

To clarify whether the income correlates or not to the 15 factors of family division of labor (including primary decision maker), we conduct procedures to verify the consistency and variance difference between those factors. After testing, we found that variable 11 (home appliance repair) was variable with uniform variance, Sig. = 0.391 > 0.05, so we performed Dunnett's 2 test to find the difference. The differences in mean values between income groups versus the control group. The remaining 14 factors were performed according to Dunnett's T3 test.

Table 4. Difference in average values between income variables with variable # (11) Repair of household appliances by Vietnamese immigrant families in Thai land

Dependent Variable: 11.Repairs small appliances.Dunnett(2-sided)						
(I) Average income for one per a month	(J) Average income for one per a month	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. error	(Sig.)	95% Confidence Interval	
					Lower bound	Upperbound
1000-2000 bath	>5000 bath	-.202	.160	.446	-.58	.17
>2000-3000 bath	>5000 bath	.023	.166	.998	-.37	.41
>3000-5000 bath	>5000 bath	.033	.109	.981	-.22	.29

a. dunnett t-tests treat one group as a control, and compare all other groups against it.

Data in Table 4 indicates that the mean value of income variables with the variable "repair of household appliances" is not statistically significant. In other words, the assignment of family members to "repair home appliances" does not depend on monthly income.

To clarify whether the role of the income factor is correlated to the performance of the remaining 14 household chores (excluding factor 11 as "repair of household appliances"), Dunnett's 3 (because of the variance of the factors aren't uniformed).

Table 5. ANOVA analysis of differences between income groups with decision making and family's role or Who is the main decision-maker in the family. (Dunnett's T3)

Dependent Variable	(I) Average income for one per a month	(J) Average income for one per a month	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
						Lower bound	Upper bound
1.The main decision maker on building, buying a home	1000-2000 bath	>2000-3000 bath	.646*	.236	.041	.02	1.28
		>3000-5000 bath	-1.592*	.159	.000	-2.02	-1.17
		>5000 bath	.466	.207	.140	-.08	1.01
	>2000-3000 bath	1000-2000 bath	-.646*	.236	.041	-1.28	-.02
		>3000-5000 bath	-2.238*	.194	.000	-2.76	-1.72
		>5000 bath	-.180	.235	.970	-.81	.45
	>3000-5000 bath	1000-2000 bath	1.592*	.159	.000	1.17	2.02
		>2000-3000 bath	2.238*	.194	.000	1.72	2.76
		>5000 bath	2.059*	.157	.000	1.64	2.48
	>5000 bath	1000-2000 bath	-.466	.207	.140	-1.01	.08
		>2000-3000 bath	.180	.235	.970	-.45	.81
		>3000-5000 bath	-2.059*	.157	.000	-2.48	-1.64
2.The main decision maker on major repairs and buying cars	1000-2000 bath	>2000-3000 bath	.239	.212	.834	-.33	.81
		>3000-5000 bath	-1.668*	.143	.000	-2.05	-1.29
		>5000 bath	.278	.192	.615	-.23	.79
	>2000-3000 bath	1000-2000 bath	-.239	.212	.834	-.81	.33
		>3000-5000 bath	-1.907*	.178	.000	-2.39	-1.43
		>5000 bath	.039	.219	1.000	-.54	.62
	>3000-5000 bath	1000-2000 bath	1.668*	.143	.000	1.29	2.05
		>2000-3000 bath	1.907*	.178	.000	1.43	2.39
		>5000 bath	1.946*	.152	.000	1.54	2.35
	>5000 bath	1000-2000 bath	-.278	.192	.615	-.79	.23
		>2000-3000 bath	-.039	.219	1.000	-.62	.54

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		>3000-5000 bath	-1.946*	.152	.000	-2.35	-1.54
3. The main decision maker on the children's marriage	1000-2000 bath	>2000-3000 bath	.231	.218	.869	-.35	.81
		>3000-5000 bath	-2.107*	.139	.000	-2.48	-1.74
		>5000 bath	-.242	.186	.724	-.73	.25
	>2000-3000 bath	1000-2000 bath	-.231	.218	.869	-.81	.35
		>3000-5000 bath	-2.338*	.187	.000	-2.84	-1.84
		>5000 bath	-.473	.224	.197	-1.07	.12
	>3000-5000 bath	1000-2000 bath	2.107*	.139	.000	1.74	2.48
		>2000-3000 bath	2.338*	.187	.000	1.84	2.84
		>5000 bath	1.865*	.149	.000	1.47	2.26
	>5000 bath	1000-2000 bath	.242	.186	.724	-.25	.73
		>2000-3000 bath	.473	.224	.197	-.12	1.07
		>3000-5000 bath	-1.865*	.149	.000	-2.26	-1.47
4.The main decision maker for big business	1000-2000 bath	>2000-3000 bath	-.196	.260	.972	-.89	.50
		>3000-5000 bath	-2.105*	.178	.000	-2.58	-1.63
		>5000 bath	-.469	.214	.164	-1.04	.10
	>2000-3000 bath	1000-2000 bath	.196	.260	.972	-.50	.89
		>3000-5000 bath	-1.909*	.202	.000	-2.45	-1.36
		>5000 bath	-.273	.234	.811	-.90	.35
	>3000-5000 bath	1000-2000 bath	2.105*	.178	.000	1.63	2.58
		>2000-3000 bath	1.909*	.202	.000	1.36	2.45
		>5000 bath	1.636*	.136	.000	1.27	2.00
	>5000 bath	1000-2000 bath	.469	.214	.164	-.10	1.04
		>2000-3000 bath	.273	.234	.811	-.35	.90
		>3000-5000 bath	-1.636*	.136	.000	-2.00	-1.27
5. The main decision maker on career direction for children	1000-2000 bath	>2000-3000 bath	-.209	.227	.928	-.82	.40
		>3000-5000 bath	-1.673*	.150	.000	-2.07	-1.27
		>5000 bath	-.419	.187	.145	-.91	.08
	>2000-3000 bath	1000-2000 bath	.209	.227	.928	-.40	.82
		>3000-5000 bath	-1.463*	.181	.000	-1.95	-.98
		>5000 bath	-.210	.213	.903	-.78	.36
	>3000-5000 bath	1000-2000 bath	1.673*	.150	.000	1.27	2.07
		>2000-3000 bath	1.463*	.181	.000	.98	1.95
		>5000 bath	1.253*	.126	.000	.92	1.59
	>5000 bath	1000-2000 bath	.419	.187	.145	-.08	.91
		>2000-3000 bath	.210	.213	.903	-.36	.78
		>3000-5000 bath	-1.253*	.126	.000	-1.59	-.92
6.The main decision maker on moving home	1000-2000 bath	>2000-3000 bath	-.452	.240	.318	-1.09	.19
		>3000-5000 bath	-1.860*	.152	.000	-2.27	-1.45
		>5000 bath	-1.177*	.186	.000	-1.67	-.68
	>2000-3000 bath	1000-2000 bath	.452	.240	.318	-.19	1.09
		>3000-5000 bath	-1.408*	.193	.000	-1.93	-.89
		>5000 bath	-.725*	.221	.008	-1.32	-.14
	>3000-5000 bath	1000-2000 bath	1.860*	.152	.000	1.45	2.27
		>2000-3000 bath	1.408*	.193	.000	.89	1.93
		>5000 bath	.683*	.119	.000	.37	1.00
	>5000 bath	1000-2000 bath	1.177*	.186	.000	.68	1.67
		>2000-3000 bath	.725*	.221	.008	.14	1.32
		>3000-5000 bath	-.683*	.119	.000	-1.00	-.37
1000-2000 bath	>2000-3000 bath	.137	.129	.870	-.21	.48	
	>3000-5000 bath	-2.017*	.102	.000	-2.29	-1.74	
	>5000 bath	-.146	.128	.827	-.48	.19	

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7. Grocery shop	>2000-3000 bath	1000-2000 bath	-.137	.129	.870	-.48	.21
		>3000-5000 bath	-2.153*	.097	.000	-2.41	-1.89
		>5000 bath	-.282	.124	.135	-.61	.05
	>3000-5000 bath	1000-2000 bath	2.017*	.102	.000	1.74	2.29
		>2000-3000 bath	2.153*	.097	.000	1.89	2.41
		>5000 bath	1.871*	.095	.000	1.62	2.12
	>5000 bath	1000-2000 bath	.146	.128	.827	-.19	.48
		>2000-3000 bath	.282	.124	.135	-.05	.61
		>3000-5000 bath	-1.871*	.095	.000	-2.12	-1.62
8. Purchase home consumer goods	1000-2000 bath	>2000-3000 bath	-.108	.118	.928	-.42	.20
		>3000-5000 bath	.107	.078	.673	-.10	.32
		>5000 bath	-.104	.104	.898	-.38	.17
	>2000-3000 bath	1000-2000 bath	.108	.118	.928	-.20	.42
		>3000-5000 bath	.215	.093	.129	-.04	.47
		>5000 bath	.004	.116	1.000	-.30	.31
	>3000-5000 bath	1000-2000 bath	-.107	.078	.673	-.32	.10
		>2000-3000 bath	-.215	.093	.129	-.47	.04
		>5000 bath	-.211*	.075	.034	-.41	-.01
	>5000 bath	1000-2000 bath	.104	.104	.898	-.17	.38
		>2000-3000 bath	-.004	.116	1.000	-.31	.30
		>3000-5000 bath	.211*	.075	.034	.01	.41
9. Cook	1000-2000 bath	>2000-3000 bath	-.151	.108	.656	-.44	.14
		>3000-5000 bath	-.114	.071	.511	-.30	.08
		>5000 bath	-.267	.104	.063	-.54	.01
	>2000-3000 bath	1000-2000 bath	.151	.108	.656	-.14	.44
		>3000-5000 bath	.038	.087	.999	-.20	.27
		>5000 bath	-.116	.116	.896	-.42	.19
	>3000-5000 bath	1000-2000 bath	.114	.071	.511	-.08	.30
		>2000-3000 bath	-.038	.087	.999	-.27	.20
		>5000 bath	-.154	.082	.320	-.37	.06
	>5000 bath	1000-2000 bath	.267	.104	.063	-.01	.54
		>2000-3000 bath	.116	.116	.896	-.19	.42
		>3000-5000 bath	.154	.082	.320	-.06	.37
10. Clean	1000-2000 bath	>2000-3000 bath	.206	.172	.794	-.25	.66
		>3000-5000 bath	.526*	.115	.000	.22	.83
		>5000 bath	-.041	.146	1.000	-.43	.35
	>2000-3000 bath	1000-2000 bath	-.206	.172	.794	-.66	.25
		>3000-5000 bath	.321	.133	.104	-.04	.68
		>5000 bath	-.247	.160	.551	-.67	.18
	>3000-5000 bath	1000-2000 bath	-.526*	.115	.000	-.83	-.22
		>2000-3000 bath	-.321	.133	.104	-.68	.04
		>5000 bath	-.567*	.097	.000	-.83	-.31
	>5000 bath	1000-2000 bath	.041	.146	1.000	-.35	.43
		>2000-3000 bath	.247	.160	.551	-.18	.67
		>3000-5000 bath	.567*	.097	.000	.31	.83
12. Maintain relationships with	1000-2000 bath	>2000-3000 bath	.187	.138	.689	-.18	.55
		>3000-5000 bath	-.068	.091	.973	-.31	.18
		>5000 bath	.038	.108	1.000	-.25	.33
	>2000-3000 bath	1000-2000 bath	-.187	.138	.689	-.55	.18
		>3000-5000 bath	-.255	.107	.108	-.54	.03
		>5000 bath	-.149	.122	.775	-.47	.18
	>3000-5000	1000-2000 bath	.068	.091	.973	-.18	.31

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relatives	bath	>2000-3000 bath	.255	.107	.108	-.03	.54
		>5000 bath	.106	.063	.449	-.06	.27
	>5000 bath	1000-2000 bath	-.038	.108	1.000	-.33	.25
		>2000-3000 bath	.149	.122	.775	-.18	.47
>3000-5000 bath		-.106	.063	.449	-.27	.06	
13. Tend to community and neighborly relationships	1000-2000 bath	>2000-3000 bath	-.043	.140	1.000	-.42	.33
		>3000-5000 bath	-.250	.102	.090	-.52	.02
		>5000 bath	-.163	.118	.670	-.48	.15
	>2000-3000 bath	1000-2000 bath	.043	.140	1.000	-.33	.42
		>3000-5000 bath	-.207	.100	.223	-.48	.06
		>5000 bath	-.120	.117	.886	-.43	.19
	>3000-5000 bath	1000-2000 bath	.250	.102	.090	-.02	.52
		>2000-3000 bath	.207	.100	.223	-.06	.48
		>5000 bath	.088	.066	.712	-.09	.26
	>5000 bath	1000-2000 bath	.163	.118	.670	-.15	.48
		>2000-3000 bath	.120	.117	.886	-.19	.43
		>3000-5000 bath	-.088	.066	.712	-.26	.09
14. Organize anniversaries, "Tet" New Year celebrations	1000-2000 bath	>2000-3000 bath	-.094	.124	.972	-.42	.24
		>3000-5000 bath	-1.760*	.104	.000	-2.04	-1.48
		>5000 bath	-.220	.122	.361	-.54	.10
	>2000-3000 bath	1000-2000 bath	.094	.124	.972	-.24	.42
		>3000-5000 bath	-1.666*	.087	.000	-1.90	-1.43
		>5000 bath	-.126	.108	.811	-.41	.16
	>3000-5000 bath	1000-2000 bath	1.760*	.104	.000	1.48	2.04
		>2000-3000 bath	1.666*	.087	.000	1.43	1.90
		>5000 bath	1.540*	.084	.000	1.32	1.76
	>5000 bath	1000-2000 bath	.220	.122	.361	-.10	.54
		>2000-3000 bath	.126	.108	.811	-.16	.41
		>3000-5000 bath	-1.540*	.084	.000	-1.76	-1.32
15. Guide and supervise children homework	1000-2000 bath	>2000-3000 bath	.181	.134	.685	-.17	.54
		>3000-5000 bath	-.040	.093	.999	-.29	.21
		>5000 bath	.158	.121	.717	-.16	.48
	>2000-3000 bath	1000-2000 bath	-.181	.134	.685	-.54	.17
		>3000-5000 bath	-.221	.101	.174	-.49	.05
		>5000 bath	-.023	.127	1.000	-.36	.32
	>3000-5000 bath	1000-2000 bath	.040	.093	.999	-.21	.29
	>5000 bath	>2000-3000 bath	.221	.101	.174	-.05	.49
		>5000 bath	.198	.083	.107	-.02	.42
1000-2000 bath		-.158	.121	.717	-.48	.16	
>2000-3000 bath		.023	.127	1.000	-.32	.36	
>3000-5000 bath		-.198	.083	.107	-.42	.02	

*. The mean difference is significant at the 0.05 level.

a. Dunnett t-tests treat one group as a control, and compare all other groups against it.

Variables with the (*) showed statistically significant differences when comparing the income groups of 1000 - 2000 baht; > 2000-3000 baht; > 3000 - 5000 baht;

> 5000 baht compared to each other as a pair (the reliability of the test is 95%).

Table 4 shows that the dependent variables 1,2,3,4,5,6,7, 8, 10, 14 had statistically significant difference in mean values.

Dependent variable number (1) "The main decision maker on building, buying/selling home" differs between groups that earn 1,000-2000 baht and > 3000-5000 baht 1,592 units. That being said, groups with incomes > 3000-5000 baht tend to pay more attention to which member of the family should be the main decision maker on

building, buying/selling home 1,592 units; groups earn > 3000-5000 bath tend to be more interested than the > 2,000-3000 bath group 2,238 units; Groups earn > 3000-5000 bath tend to be more interested than the > 5000 baht group 2,059 units (or times); Groups earn > 2000-3000 bath tend to be more interested than the 1000 - 2000 baht group 1,592 units.

We can conclude that the income group of over 3000-500 baht is the group that is most interested in "the main decision maker on building and buying/selling home," followed by the group of > 2000-3000 baht. Similar analysis of the correlation of dependent variables with the income group factors # (2) The major decision maker for major repairs, auto procurement; (3) The main decision maker for marrying a wife; (4) major decision maker on major business; (5) The principal decision maker on career direction for the children; (6) The main decision maker on moving home; (7) Buying food for catering, we found the same indication that group with income > 3000-5000 baht tends to be most interested in which member of the family should make final decision on such matter.

However, household tasks such as (8) Purchasing groceries; (10) Household cleaning, if the group earns > 5000 baht, the group is most likely to be active. Income groups > 3000 - 5000 baht are most concerned about power relations and family economic relations. While the group earning over 5000 baht is more likely to be interested in shopping for consumer goods and "cleaning the house" than the other groups because they meet the needs of power and business already. In the economic and power relations, income groups up to 5000baht are governed by the monetary law, meaning the higher the income, the more decision power within family power relations. However, when income reaches the level of 5,000 baht per month per person, the law of economic relations and power relations is no longer true. It can be explained that, when the Vietnamese immigrant family in Thailand has reached the level of wealth, power relations and family economics are almost no longer decisive, meaning their life quality has shifted to a status that is different from the three relationship statuses associated with three different income levels (income from 1000 baht to 2000 baht, 3000 baht to 5000 baht per person per month).

We can explain that the income group of 5000 baht is better off, therefore, they don't need to pay much attention to the big sales, and business related relationships. Meanwhile, low income groups (1000-2000 baht) do not pay much attention to big business, home repairs etc., because they do not have enough economic capacity. Regarding # (14) "organization of anniversaries, New Year," we find that the most interested group is the group that earns > 3000-5000 baht, follow by the income group of > 2000-3000 baht. Group that earns > 3000- 5000 baht are more interested in celebrating the New Year festival than income group of > 2000-3000 baht by 1,666 times. Group's income of > 2000-3000 baht tends to be interested in celebrating holidays, anniversaries, more than income group of 1000-2000 baht by 1.76 times. In a nutshell, income group > 3000-5000 baht are the group that tends to have power relations as well as manifest family roles in the strongest way compared to other groups.

Other variables (9) "cooking"; (12) "kinship"; (13) "neighborhood, community relation"; (15) "guidance, examination of children's education" does not show statistically significant differences in correlation with income variables. The uniformity in the types of labor division such as "repair of household appliances"; "relative relationship"; "neighborhood, community relation," shows that income does not play a role in determining these types of relationships. The analytical data above indicates that members of Vietnamese immigrant family in Thailand have a very close working relationship, a high collective character when performing important family tasks, parents do not play the leading role in the most important tasks of the family such as relocation, buying houses, expensive tools, career orientation for children or marriage related activities for children. Instead, the whole family makes final decision on major tasks, which manifests the clarity of the decision-making process within the family. In addition, personal decision-making power over the private life of the children is enhanced. The adaptability of overseas Vietnamese individuals to Thai society is governed by the principle of "family-to-society harmony" based on the breadth of the family. This is more clearly demonstrated in the analysis of the use of Thai as the main language of communication. In addition, income groups of > 3000-5000 baht have a stronger decisive role in many family relationships than the rest. With relatively high incomes (over 5,000 baht per capita per month), there is little attention paid to the economic and power relations in the division of labor. In addition, there is no statistically significant difference regarding labor division between the men and women. However, it should be emphasized that among fifteen criteria, eight indicate gender differences. Among eight that has gender preference, six lean toward male as the decision maker. Female only has two categories that show their bigger impact which are "cleaning the house" and "repair home appliances". Obviously, the patriarchal still show more or less in Vietnamese immigrant families in Thailand.

IV. CONCLUSION

Vietnamese immigrant families have maintained some gender-sensitive values. There is a difference between men and women in the division of power and division of labor in the family. However, the small

differences in the distribution of power and the division of functions of family members reflect the tendency of democratization and family assimilation. In the course of cultural progress, overseas Vietnamese families, basically, retain the Vietnamese cultural identity. The tendency to divide family power horizontally creates a blood-type family model. Family power tends to democratically divide members into functions that it performs rather than the longitudinal (vertical) position from parent to child. In family relationships, collectivity manifests itself clearly in making decisions involving family functions. However, personal decision-making power over the private life of the children is promoted. The adaptability of overseas Vietnamese individuals to Thai society is governed by the principle of "family-to-society harmony" based on the breadth of the family.

In the economic and power relations, from the lowest income group (1000 - 2000 baht) to the group whose income per capita per month ranges from > 3000 to 5000 baht is governed by the monetary law; The higher the income, the more decisive power in the family power relationship. However, this rule is no longer valid for groups earning over 5,000 baht a month per person, as the group fulfills their basic needs, so little or no interest in the relationship of rights. Family force; The quality of life of the highest income group (5,000 baht / person / month) has changed to family status in a different way than groups with income of 1000 baht to 5,000 baht per person per month. Income groups of > 3000-5000 has the tendency to perform family roles in the strongest way compared to the other groups.

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International Journal of Humanities and Social Science Invention (IJHSSI) is UGC approved Journal with Sl. No. 4593, Journal no. 47449.

Dr. Vũ Hào Quang. "The Power And Labor Division Relation In The Vietnamese Immigrant Families In Thailand." International Journal of Humanities and Social Science Invention(IJHSSI), vol. 6, no. 9, 2017, pp. 31–42.