Abstract

This thesis aims i) to classify the 59 pasar malam (S) in Singapore into several groups by means of Mahalanobis method, and ii) to investigate the spatial pattern of the various pasar malam groups suggested by the classification, utilizing multiplecorrelation and regression analysis, based on information obtained from the Market and Hawker's Department with extensive field studies. Six different groups of pasar malam (S) are obtained based on 20 variables, with their respective characteristics analysed. It is found that different spatial patterns exist among the different groups, in terms of their relative locations, stall size, customer volume, turn over and number of workers employed by each hawker unit. However, the author reserves her conclusion as the hawker problem would be better tackled by means of system analysis which is that performed in this thesis due to time limitation.