

Thesis Internal Migration in Thailand
: A Study from The 1980 Census.
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Abstract

This research deals with internal migration, especially the inter-provincial migration between 1975 and 1980. Its main objectives include an investigation of the pattern and direction of both intra- and inter-regional migrations between 1975 - 1980, comparing with those between 1965 - 1970, and an analysis of the relationship between migration and demographic, economic, and social factors. The data are obtained from 1980 Population and Housing Census. The numbers of migrants are derived from a matrix table of 72 provinces, divided into 10 regions. This research employs multiple regression as a major statistical method.

This research reveals that the number of migrants and the rate of migration for the whole country have declined during the last decade. Between 1975 - 1980 there was more inter-regional migration than intra-regional migration. The increasing number and ratios of inter-regional migration were substantive. Bangkok and other provinces under the industrial promotion policy were the major destination for the inter-regional migrants. However, the role of Bangkok, Northern and Upper Central regions attracted less migrants during 1975-- 1980. Northeastern region was still the major place of origin. Regarding the intra-regional migration pattern, there was a movement toward provinces with low population density and the ones which were centers of the

regions.

The finding showed that the majority of Thai migrants were concentrated in the 20-29 year age group for both sexes. For the whole country more males than females migrated. However, more female than male migrated among the age group 10-19 and over. For Bangkok, more females migrated than males. The highest migration rate of those females was between 10-19 age group.

The results of multiple regression analysis indicate that demographic factors are highly correlated with migration. Population density and literacy ratio are best predictors. All migration determinants are better accounted for the variation of in-migration than out-migration.

It is also evident that the provincial centers of the regions and provinces, under industrial promotion policy attract in-migration substantively. A further study of migration in these areas for the further planning is recommended.