

3836450 PRDE/D : MAJOR : DEMOGRAPHY : Ph.D. (DEMOGRAPHY)

KEY WORD : OUT-MIGRATION / BANGKOK / 1975-1980 AND 1985-1990

SUTHAM NANTHAMONGKOLCHAI : A STUDY OF OUT-MIGRATION FROM BANGKOK, 1975-1980 AND 1985-1990. THESIS ADVISORS : APHICHAT CHAMRATRITTHIRONG, Ph.D., PHILIP GUEST, Ph.D., SUREEPORN PUNPUING, Ph.D., SANTHAT SERMSRI, Ph.D. 176 p. ISBN 974-662-201-3

The objectives of this study were to examine migration streams, characteristics, reasons for moving, factors associated with reasons for moving, and choices of destinations between the periods of 1975-1980 and 1985-1990. The samples were drawn from the 1% and 1.2 % of the 1980 and 1990 censuses respectively. Out-migrants were defined as persons who had moved out of Bangkok to other provinces within the previous 5 years. The provinces of destinations were vicinity provinces, growth cities and other provinces.

Between 1975-1980, most of the out-migrants moved to other provinces, while between 1985-1990, the vicinity provinces were the most preferred destinations. The characteristics of the out-migrants and the reasons for moving were similar for the two periods. Most of the out-migrants were male, aged between 20-29 years, married and had only primary school education. Most male out-migrants worked in the professional field or were craftsmen while most female out-migrants were unemployed. The main reason for moving for both men and women was to accompany the head of the household.

Using a multilevel approach to analyse factors associated with reasons for moving, this study found that the factors were different for the two periods. In the first period, only a few individual factors were associated with reasons for moving, while between 1985-1990, both individual and contextual variables were statistically associated with the reasons for moving. Age and marital status were the individual factors most strongly associated with reasons for moving whereas the dependency ratio and industrialisation were the important contextual factors.

Factors associated with choices of destinations were similar for the two periods. These factors were age, marital status, migrant status and reasons for moving. The migrants who were young, single, move to search for a job or to study preferred to move to growth cities, but the migrants who were older, married, Bangkok-born, moved to accompany the head of the household or to change residence were more likely to move to vicinity provinces. The results of this study implied that the national policy to decentralisation toward the growth cities had somewhat succeeded as "Pull" factors, especially for people who move to search for a job or to study. Thus, in the future this policy should be continued, but the strategies may have to be adjusted according to the current situation.