

**FACTORS AFFECTING EMIGRATION DECISION OF LABOUR
IN NANG RONG DISTRICT, BURIRUM PROVINCE IN 2000**

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FACTORS AFFECTING EMIGRATION DECISION OF LABOUR IN NANG RONG DISTRICT, BURIRUM PROVINCE IN 2000

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ABSTRACT

The objectives of this study were to investigate how household, personal and reinforcing factors affect the decision of labour in Nang Rong District, Burirum Province to emigrate and work abroad. Both quantitative and qualitative methods were used in this study. The samples used in the quantitative study were selected from secondary data of "Demographic Responses to Changing Environment Project in Nang Rong, Burirum (Phase 3)" in 2000 conducted by the Institute for Population and Social Research, Bangkok, and the Carolina Population Center, the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill . Ninety-one internal migrants from 91 households and 91 emigrants from 82 households aged 15-64 years supplied the material for the database which was then analyzed by using Logistic Regression. This was supported by a qualitative study based on in-depth interviews with 10 workers who had worked abroad since 2000 but had returned to Nang Rong. In addition, two recruitment companies and one provincial government officer responsible for sending workers abroad were also interviewed. Content analysis was used to analyze qualitative data.

The basic characteristics of the sample groups were different in all of these aspects: age, marital status, number of household members, number of dependents, use of land for agriculture, land ownership and income from agricultural products. The majority of emigrants were older, more likely to be married than single, but with less household members and dependent members, land and income than the internal migrants. The percentage of emigrants who had no land, no ownership of land and no income from agricultural products was equal at about 40 percent each.

The most statistically significant factors in the emigrant's decision to work abroad were age and number of household member (p-value 0.05). This can be explained by the fact that older workers had higher skills and previous migration experiences. Also, large families mean a more pressing need for money.

The data from in-dept interview supported that there were many factors involved in the decision to work abroad particularly, source of loan, recruitment agencies/brokers, working skill, experiences of migration and social networks such as peers, relatives and persons who had previously worked abroad.

**KEY WORDS : MIGRATION/ EMIGRATION DECISION/
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ปัจจัยที่มีอิทธิพลต่อการตัดสินใจย้ายถิ่นไปทำงานต่างประเทศของชาวอำเภอนางรอง จังหวัดบุรีรัมย์ ในปี พ.ศ. 2543 (FACTORS AFFECTING EMIGRATION DECISION OF LABOUR IN NANG RONG DISTRICT, BURIRUM PROVINCE IN 2000)

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บทคัดย่อ

การศึกษานี้มีวัตถุประสงค์ เพื่อศึกษาปัจจัยระดับครัวเรือน บุคคล และปัจจัยสนับสนุน ที่มีอิทธิพลต่อการตัดสินใจย้ายถิ่นเดินทางไปทำงานต่างประเทศของแรงงาน ในเขตอำเภอนางรอง จังหวัดบุรีรัมย์ ซึ่งเป็นการศึกษาทั้งเชิงปริมาณและคุณภาพ การศึกษาเชิงปริมาณใช้ข้อมูลทุติยภูมิจากการสำรวจของโครงการวิจัยเรื่อง “การศึกษาผลกระทบของการเปลี่ยนแปลงภูมิอากาศและสิ่งแวดล้อมที่มีต่อประชากรในอำเภอนางรอง จังหวัดบุรีรัมย์ รอบที่ 3 (พ.ศ. 2543)” ดำเนินการโดยสถาบันวิจัยประชากรและสังคม มหาวิทยาลัยมหิดล ร่วมกับ ศูนย์ประชากร แคลโรไลนา มหาวิทยาลัยนอร์ทแคโรไลนา ณ. ชาเปิลฮิลล์ ประเทศสหรัฐอเมริกา ตัวอย่างที่ใช้ในการศึกษาคั้งนี้ สุ่มมาเฉพาะผู้ย้ายถิ่น ที่มีอายุระหว่าง 15-64 ปี ที่เดินทางไปทำงานภายในประเทศ จำนวน 91 คน จาก 91 ครัวเรือน และผู้ย้ายถิ่นที่เดินทางไปทำงานต่างประเทศ จำนวน 91 คน จาก 82 ครัวเรือน การวิเคราะห์ข้อมูลใช้สถิติวิเคราะห์ถดถอยแบบโลจิสติก (Logistic Regression) และสนับสนุนการศึกษาเชิงปริมาณโดยใช้การศึกษาเชิงคุณภาพ โดยการสัมภาษณ์ระดับลึกกับผู้ที่เคยย้ายถิ่นออกไปทำงานในและต่างประเทศในปี พ.ศ. 2543 ซึ่งปัจจุบันได้เดินทางกลับมาจากการทำงานแล้วจำนวน 10 ราย รวมทั้งบริษัทจัดหางานในอำเภอนางรอง จังหวัดบุรีรัมย์ และเจ้าหน้าที่ภาครัฐที่ปฏิบัติงานเกี่ยวข้องกับการจัดหางานไปต่างประเทศในระดับจังหวัด ส่วนการวิเคราะห์ข้อมูลเชิงคุณภาพใช้วิธีการวิเคราะห์เนื้อหา (Content Analysis)

ผลการศึกษาพบว่า ลักษณะทั่วไปของกลุ่มตัวอย่างผู้ย้ายถิ่นไปทำงานทั้งในและต่างประเทศ มีความแตกต่างกันในด้านเพศ สถานภาพสมรส จำนวนสมาชิกในครัวเรือน จำนวนสมาชิกในครัวเรือนที่เป็นภาระ ที่ดินที่ใช้ในการเพาะปลูก การมีกรรมสิทธิ์ในที่ดินที่ใช้ในการเพาะปลูก และรายได้จากผลผลิตหลักทางการเกษตร ผู้ย้ายถิ่นไปทำงานต่างประเทศส่วนใหญ่เป็นผู้ที่มีอายุมากและสมรสแล้ว มาจากครัวเรือนที่มีจำนวนสมาชิกในครัวเรือน และจำนวนสมาชิกในครัวเรือนที่เป็นภาระมาก แต่มีที่ดินและมีรายได้น้อย โดยผู้ที่ย้ายถิ่นไปทำงานต่างประเทศที่ไม่มีที่ดิน ไม่มีกรรมสิทธิ์ในที่ดิน และไม่มีรายได้จากผลผลิตหลักทางการเกษตร มีสัดส่วนใกล้เคียงกันประมาณร้อยละ 40

ผลการศึกษาปัจจัยที่มีอิทธิพลต่อการตัดสินใจย้ายถิ่นไปทำงานต่างประเทศ พบว่า อายุและจำนวนสมาชิกในครัวเรือน มีผลต่อการย้ายถิ่นไปทำงานต่างประเทศของแรงงาน อย่างมีนัยสำคัญทางสถิติที่ระดับ 0.05 แสดงว่า ผู้ที่มีอายุมากย่อมมีทักษะในการทำงานสูงและมีประสบการณ์ในการย้ายถิ่นมาก่อน รวมทั้งครัวเรือนที่มีสมาชิกมากย่อมหมายถึง ความต้องการรายได้ที่มากเพื่อมาใช้จ่ายในครัวเรือน

ข้อมูลจากการสัมภาษณ์เชิงลึกพบว่า มีปัจจัยสนับสนุนการตัดสินใจย้ายถิ่นไปทำงานต่างประเทศมากมาย โดยเฉพาะ แหล่งเงินกู้ บริษัทจัดหางาน นายหน้าจัดหางาน ทักษะการทำงาน ประสบการณ์ในการย้ายถิ่นไปทำงานและเครือข่ายทางสังคม ได้แก่ คนรู้จัก/เพื่อน/ญาติพี่น้อง และผู้ที่เคยหรือกำลังทำงานในต่างประเทศ

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background and Significance of the Problem

Immigration has been important component of transition as excepted fertility and death in many years ago. Migration of human was phenomenon that appeared throughout the world that it was led to linkage of structure of economy, society and culture and affected population in origin area and destination changed. Since seventeenth century, sanitation reform, public health promotion and agriculture reform in Europe have affected enrich of food but diseases also more increased thus, general population would have longevity and good health. Each family in community would have number of member in family increased thus; they had to have more land for agriculture due to land of family was inadequate. (Anan Wongkhachornsak , 1997 : 8-9) A part of population would have to move from previous area to work in other places as so far that that area might have empty land for agriculture. Whereas, another group of population would migrate to the foreign to seek area for agriculture until in nineteenth century, there had changing industry that affected population in several countries throughout the world especially, in developing countries that had migration more increased (Pramote Prasartkul, 2000 : 233 ; Praphaphan Un-ob, 1995 : 1) as migration mentioned would consist of migration in neared area and distant area including migration in country and other countries.

As for migration in developing country at present, most of migration is begun at the start-point of area that there is low economic condition to area as economic condition is better such as migration from rural to urban or from rural where there is no land for agriculture and low products to area where is better. In Thailand successful of developing country around 20 years ago have affected economic system and Thai society regarding structure of production and income. Especially, industrial system

and service were more rapidly extended that liked to urban and affected income per head of labour in rural these would affect inequity of people in urban and rural. In urban would rapidly grow up and be important to the base of economy. It would drive people continually migrate from rural to urban especially, moving form rural to Bangkok Metropolitan (Siriphen Supphakanchananti, 1984 : 1 ; Praphaphan Un-ob, 1995 : 2-3)

As for emigration, derived from economic internationalization or globalization that linked economy of various countries such as Europe, Middle East and Asia Pacific that affected migration across county. The foreign labour forces would migrate from country of origin to host country where it was center of economies and information. Economic condition of country of origin would be two systems of economy as required foreign labour forces work in lower labour market. These labours were consisted of semi-skilled working and skilled working and without skilled working but these countries would only emphasize on physical-skill and power. Whereas, labours in its country would be skilled-labours and worked in upper labour market. Thus, foreign labours from country that was advancement in economy of capitalism system that was slower than other countries would migrate to capitalism center country due to they would get wage was higher than their country. Initially, it was certainly migration from low income country to high income country and these migrants would be labours that had skilled-working and efficiency. As for labours in Asia region and Thai workers would migrate to Europe and North America. Characteristic of job would be in hospital, hotel and several industry and these labours would go by themselves did not depend on brokers and recruitment companies including government sectors. (Division of Recruitments, Ministry of Labours, 1997: 1)

As for Thailand, there had government policy during 1972-1976 that emphasized on industrial growth affecting unequal problem of income and increasing poverty problem thus, the government should solve problem mentioned by encouraging Thai labours were able to work in foreign and promoted skill on various occupations to be ready to foreign labour market including middle-east country now began to develop country by having management on several structures for all area. But number of labours in the country was insufficient to requirement. Thus, there would have policy to support foreign labour worked in their countries. In 1975, there

had really business' implementation that the middle-east countries were where had requirement of Thai labours such as Sauderabia, Libia, Iraq, Kata, Kuwet and Barhea etc. At first time might be unskilled labours and skilled labours about no lower than 40,000 labours(Suchinda Phawasit, 1998 : 1-2)

From the fifth National Economic and Social Development Plan through the seventh (1982-1986) to (1992-1996). The government gave an importance to several projects to decrease poverty problem by they set up policy that emphasized on extending labour market, developing quality of life among people in village to be suitable for basic needs of people. The procedure would emphasize on cooperation on solving unemployed problem, developing labour market both in and foreign country including promoted Thailand was new industrial country system or NICS that in this time Thailand changed labour market from Middle-East Countries to be Asia such as Taiwan, Singapore and Hong Kong etc. These countries had investment to build basic structure of several economies throughout public services for developing country. From this implementation would affect insufficient of labours and most of those labours were unskilled-labours, they were unaccepted to work in industry thus there would more have emigrations continually (Chockchai Detrod, 2003: 2-3)

Later, when Thailand had to face economic crisis in 1997 that derived from decreasing currency value that affected security of currency system and had dept that without advantage. These causes would affect overall of economic growth. Various places were closed and lay out labours thus, an unemployed problem was occurred. Therefore, government should encourage on worker export to work in various countries. There would be stimulation to Thai labours who liked to work in foreign and they were able to make money for their family including it was bring money to country. By 1995 –2000 Thai labours who worked in foreign send money back to their family via bank system about 56,000 million baht (Bank of Thailand, 2002 cited in Division of Recruitment, Ministry of Labours, 2002) form statistic of Thai migrants during 1995-2000 was found that there had Thai labours who worked in foreign approximately 200,000 persons per year (as shown detail in Appendix A2)

Excepted factors on economy in country and foreign labour market where needed Thai labours but it had many factors that affected Thai labours had to move from rural to work in other places both in and foreign. These causes of migration were

most villagers were agriculturist who had low income, unemployed thus these factors were causes of migration because of they expected that in a city or foreign would be opportunity to make better income including there had origin-push factor in rural area was motivated factors affecting migrations such as factor on economy that comprised of poverty, unemployed, low agriculture products, being extended family, far from modernizations and stand of living was low. As for one of causation of emigrations was there was facilitators to service in area such as having relative who worked in foreign then those persons would motivate others throughout having network of recruitment agency which had efficient implementation and the migrants had expectation that they would have a good opportunity and richer.

From emigration statistic of Thai labours was found that in 2000, labours in Prachuabkirikhan Province were emigration at the fourth rank of North-East Region (8.84%) especially, Nang Rong District was the second of province of emigration (Division of Recruitment, Ministry of Labours, 2002) all this derived from land for agriculture in that province was limited and agriculture products were low, member in family would seek a new job by working in Bangkok Metropolitan and foreign. Thus, there would have increasing of migrations in Nang Rong District, Buriram Province including there had more social network both in and out villages such as several information, communication, conveniences of migration, broker/recruitment agency or closed friend who had worked in foreign. These cessation were factors affecting emigration decision of Thai labours in this province because of they would like to life up their life and avoid poverty.

From above reason mentioned including there was no study on issue of emigration decision of labour in Nang Rong District, Buriram Province on individual and household levels prior. Thus, the author would be interested to select Nang Rong District; Buriram Province was studied area about emigration decision of labour forces in individual level and household level including factors affecting emigration to be a guideline of formulating policy or strategies of government. These would lead to effectiveness of promoting emigration among person in rural and it yet decreased an unemployed problem so including imported currency back to country and people in rural would have health for all.

1.2 Research Problems

The author of this study had research problems as follows: -

- 1.) What were factors affecting emigration decision?
- 2.) Where was a source of finance that most of emigrants receive before they went and whether were they able to repay, or not and why?
- 3.) Whether working skilled of labours before they went to work abroad and experience in migration affected emigration, or not? , and if they had no working skill and experience of internal migration thus, how did the role of social network influence the emigration?
- 4.) How did emigrants select a way of going to work abroad and who had the role in providing facility to emigrant?

1.3 Research Objectives

To answered the research questions, the objectives of the study were as follows:

1. To studied the individual and household factors affecting emigration decision to work abroad of labour in Nang Rong District, Burirum Province by using quantitative method.
2. To studied the factors supporting emigration decision such as source of loan, working skilled, experience of migration and role of social network which affected the decision and facilitated the emigrants to work abroad by using qualitative method.

1.4 Scope of Research

In this research was to study both of immigration and emigration especially in Nang Rong District, Burirum Province. The author would investigate on quantitative and qualitative studies due to data of this study was secondary data that it was applied from a research of “Demographic Responses to a Changing Environment in Nang

Rong, Burirum (Phase 3)) (2000)". This project was conducted by Population Research Institute, Mahidol University under cooperation of Carolina Population Center, North Carolina University at Chapel Hill, America.

1.5 Limitations of Research

1. Because of this study used secondary data of project mentioned above thus it would have limitation that derived from lacking of completion of some variables such as variable of factors affecting emigration decision (e.g., source of finance, working skilled, experience of immigration and role of social network). From reviewing related documents was found that factors mentioned had association to emigration decision thus, the author would more study on those factors under quantitative study to completion of this research.

2. Quantitative study mentioned was retrospective data that was collected in 2000 thus, data of this study might error due to respondents and participants might forget some issue but it was still benefit to explaining phenomenon of emigration in 2000

3. The author analyzed on preliminary data of the studied sample in this study and found that most of population had education and main occupation was no difference namely all populations had education was primary school at 95.55% and occupation was agriculture was 92.67%. Thus, variable of education and occupation were analyzed on factors affecting emigration decision of labours in Nang Rong District, Burirum Province in 2000.

4. Because of the sample that was emigration and immigration were in the same village thus, in this study would not investigate on village factors for this conceptual framework.

1.6 Definition of Term

The study of “**Migration**” would be emphasized on start-source and destination of migration and an objective of migration were different. As for this study, the author determined definition of term of the study as following

Migrant referred to person who was 15-64 years old and migrated from Nang Rong District, Buriram Province to work in and foreign countries although it was long term of migration.

Internal migrant referred to person who moved his/her household and work place from Nang Rong District, Buriram Province to work in other provinces in country excepted in Buriram although it was long term of migration.

International migrant (Emigrant) referred to person who moved his/her residence and work place from Nang Rong District, Buriram Province to work in foreign country.

Sources of loan referred to private sector or bank, recruitment agency or other sources of loan where serviced on money for borrowing and loaning to be expense for traveling to work in or foreign country.

Household member referred to all members in a same resident

Dependency member in household referred to member in family who was children (aged between 0-14 years old) and older person (aged over 65 years up) in each household.

Land for agriculture referred to size of land for agriculture that was used for plant of each season during June 1999 to April 2000

Land ownership for agriculture referred to having land ownership for agriculture that was used for plant of each season during June 1999 to April 2000

Income from agriculture products referred to income from buying agriculture products such as rice, tomato and sugarcane. Each household would plant during June 1999 to April 2000

Working skilled referred to skill of implementation in each branch of occupation among emigrations.

Experience of migration referred to migration of labour to worked in and out country before 2000

Recruitment agency referred to enterprise recruitment agency where was allowed by Division of Recruitment, Ministry of Labour took labours work in foreign country that they would pay for service.

Broker referred to proxy who was responsibility to advice and motivated clients apply to recruitment agency.

Roles of social network referred to connection between relatives, peers including roles of brokers who had worked in foreign country and recruitment agency would be facility to emigrants.

CHAPTER 2

CONCEPTS, THEORIES AND RELATED RESEARCH

The study of “Factors affecting emigration decision of labour in Nang Rong District, Burirum Province in 2000” the author would present concepts, theories and related research as follows : -

1. Concepts and Theories on Emigration
2. Evolution of Emigration
3. Related Research

2.1 Concepts and Theories on Emigration

Understanding in that emigration process was so difficult however, migration from start point to destination was supported by theory that explained that “why did human migrate”. The detail of this sentence was shown as following; -

2.1.1 Theory of migration

Everett S. Lee (1966 cited in Santhad Sremsri, 1996 : 53-55) developed theory of migration that related to push factors and pull factors, he said that migrations comprising 4 features as follows:

(1) Push factors

Push factors referred to person in household moved from his/her resident that derived from it was under push factors. As start area was comprised with pull factors and push factors that pull factors were similar to positive factors. It pursued person like to be in home town. In the same time push factors were similar to negative factors that affected person don't like to live in the previous area. Not only push and pull factors but there yet had impendent factors that did not push or pull. This factor was component of life style in area. These 3 factors were unstable and changed with

time that it depended on person will perceive on value of that factor. As for area of start point that comprised with pull and push factors affecting migrations and pull factors such as having good and warm family, having land for agriculture, having paddy and good products, meeting facility to working, having sufficient income, having overall of public usage and accessing social service such as hospital, school, police station etc. Whereas, push factors such as having family problem, working failure, had not land for agriculture, insecurity to life and property throughout losing good opportunity to available service in society. These factors influenced migration and independent factors might be all of factor mentioned but it might affect person in during time that did not might be both of pull and push factors.

(2) Conditions in destination

However, by consideration on one part of factors at start-point might be completed that it was necessary to make understanding to destination that how did destination area have against or pull factors to migration? All this, factors at destination factors had also important factor were 3 groups such as pull factors in destination area e.g. having opportunity to work, wage was high, had good school, having various social service section and a lot etc. As for against factor or push factor such as poverty, low sanitation, traffic jam, land and house were expensive more than to be owner etc. whereas, independent factors were found that migrants would consider on various factors in area in order to decide to migration. However, migration decision was not completed that person would consider on important factors also such as what was barrier to migration? How many barrier of implementation?

(3) Barrier between origin and destination

Migration would appear when a barrier between start-point area and destination had more or low that was difference including process of traveling such as expense, period of time, various steps that passed from start-point area to destination. If there had low barrier, it was easy to migrant such as passenger cost was expensive, time to travel was low and had not pass legal process but if barrier was high such as expense was high, time of traveling was long and had to allowed by government. These factors would be barrier to migration also.

(4) Individual factors

Excepted an obstacle occurring in origin and destination thus migrants were also important because of migration would based on person's need who would like to move and formulate by their self. Characteristic of person would affect them more understood in migration system due to value or positive and negative or independent factors were evaluation or given meaning of migrants and person who was able to formulate value or various factors that compared origin area and destination that was found that the difference of person such as age, gender, marital status, education and occupation including experience on general thing that indicate to various factors regarding whether there was value to migrants, or not?

2.1.2 The New Economics of Migration Theory

The theory changed concept and important of person into family level. It was determined that migration decision would base on family that derived from they would like to get the highest income and decreased risk of hopeless was low especially, a risk occurring by labour market failure in country. These situations would affect a number of unemployed more increased and income was low down thus, there should push family have managing in household to decrease a risk. Thus, they should push surplus labour in family seek new job in foreign existed working in country although they would well understand that

(1) Received income might be different due to cost of traveling was high but data of migration decision would be predictor to benefit and cost.

(2) Emigration was investment to distributed risk of implementation due to living in household was also risk to poverty thus, actually family would distribute risk by allowing member in family do to oversea. But because of labour market was unable to support those labours thus, they would risk to seek new job in foreign.

(3) Several foreign governments would interfere in implementation by announcing policy affecting not only labour market but it yet affected capital cost and other markets also such as decreasing expense of traveling to foreign, making unemployed insurance etc. these would affect motivation of emigration.

(4) Economic change and policy of government affecting population's income and impacted to emigration's advocacy among population (Kusol Soonthorndhada,

2000 : 4) because of when they were able to work in foreign, they would have enough money to send it back or returned to village to run their business. The term of emigration was appeared in developing countries including Thailand also. It can be seen that an important factor of emigrations decision both of individual or family factors was factor on economy. (Massey et al., 1993: 436)

2.1.3 Labour Surplus Theory

According this theory that revealed that developing country would have population rapidly increase due to there had high birth rate but death rate was low and density of population per agriculture area was high, most agriculture area was popular used machine for all products as same manufacturing in urban area. Thus, there would have hiring is low and surplus labours in rural would more migrate to urban area although they would get wage is low but it was higher than previous wage in rural.

Concept on this theory was extending a meaning of migration in developing country by emphasizing on factors affecting migration which that was labours in rural was more increate at the present (Massey et al., 1993 cited in Viroj Sarattana, 1989 : 7-8)

2.1.4 Migration Decision in Micro Level Theory

According this theory was presented that trend of migration would base on expectation of achievement of that migration behavior. Actually, household would be value of life that might do many ways. The migration might be one way of household as decided to do that and in addition, it can be explained that person liked to migrate due to they had a lot of peers and relatives at there or that area was where they ever stayed. All this they had relationship or intended to live at there thus they would make decide to migrate to that place. (Massey et al., 1993 cited in Viroj Sarattha, 1989: 10-11)

2.1.5 Sociology Concept

Sociologist attempted consider on phenomenal of migration under concept of social science that migration would be consisted with various factors such as economy, society, culture. In addition, emigration was process of making decision

when they traveled to the destination country by passing migration network of start-at point country, network of facilitator during traveling and network of migration including an employer of destination country. This concept was offered by Castles and Miller who summarized migration process on 3 steps (Piyawat kongchuai, 2001 : 12-29) that was; step of migration decision that variable of this step involved with a cause of migration, step of migration process and step of migration impact when they reached to destination as following

A. Step of making decision; it would comprise of financial factor such as had no land ownership or other product factors, unemployed in start-point country, high wage in destination country whereas social factors were comprised of person persuasion, cooperated to migrate in family and relatives including seeking various information on migration among people in same area.

B. Step of migration process; it would comprise of factor on economy such as various expense for travel, cost of broker and money per head of migrants including cost of facility. In this step would support as regard to management and providing facility to emigrations that there had many social factors as related to social network such as recruitment process (legal and illegal) that it was important to implementing of emigration. As recruitment agency mentioned would build a trust to those labours that they were able to work at there. In addition, legal recruitment system would be allowed by government of start-country and destination including law between countries that affected migration. This concept would be consisted to method of emigration that migrants who would like to work in foreign country will have social network to provide facility for traveling. As for legal emigrations would have 5 methods such as traveling by self, movement, taken by employer, and by recruitment agency. Thus five of emigration mentioned would be checked at a check point and shown their evidences to the staff of division of recruitment to showed that they complete on all documents and for prevent making illegal of emigration. From Thai labour statistic who worked in foreign country was classified on 5 characteristics of migrants since 1995-2000 (as shown detail in Appendix A3)

C. Step of migration impact when reached to destination that comprised with factor on economy such as getting job and high wage of migration, doing hiring contract and adjustment during being destination including sending money back to country, these would affect linkage of being network of economy.

Thus, the study of emigration would apply concept of social science on a guideline of study to understand in process of migration with completion although it would appear anywhere and anytime.

2.2 Evolution of Emigration

Emigration was process that continues occurred from the past to currently but how to migration of origin and destination was changed. The migration of human was begun when human had to journey to various areas with target of migration was hunting, collected forested things to be food. Later, human's culture was developed; there had obviously formulation of country. Emigration more also increased following international trade was developed so. By estimated that during 1950 – 1973, there would have emigration among people throughout the world approximately 10 million persons (United Nations, 1994: 336 cited in Anan Wongkhachornsak , 1997 : 8)

Since 1970, eastern regional countries had rapidly developed on economy that derived from having industrial reform. Later, these countries had become a huge country that affected developing countries would cooperate together to lift equality standard to developed countries. The development was emphasized on economy that there had investment promotion more than previous that would conduct on agricultural section. Currently, there had many problems was occurred that derived from industrial section was rapidly grown up affected labour requirement of industrial section. Whereas, agricultural section had low products, low income but there was more surplus labours in area. This was causation of migration of person who was in agricultural section to industrial section or moved from rural to urban to creased more income and better opportunity. In this time many skill labours would rapidly move from developing countries to developed countries. (Anan Wongkhachornsak, 1997 : 9)

But after 1980 advocacy of emigrations was changed to model of migration from developing to developed countries became migration from developing countries

to developing country also. All this derived from most of developing countries had industrial developing policy that emphasized on economy thus there would have emigration promotion between countries that had characteristics were same. Many countries would accepted labours from the other countries worked in country due to they were necessary to depend on those labours to developed countries such as Portugal, Spain, Italy and Thailand. At this time, countries developing economy to being NICS became destination – countries for migrated labours such as Japan, Taiwan, Singapore, Brunei and several countries in Middle-East also. (Massey et al., 1993; Castles, 1994; cited in Krittiya Achawanitkun, 1995 : 2)

As for evolution of taking Thai labours to foreign country for working was studied by Unchalee Singhanatetra-Lenath (Hugo Graeme , 1991 : 26 cited in Krittiya Achawanitkun, 1995 : 15) classified evolution of taking Thai labours to foreign country for working on 3 stage as following:

Stage 1 (1975-1977) : Early step of Thai labour who migrated to work in foreign country would make lot of and selecting all labour forces would directly conducted by company or agency that those companies would have to be responsible to all expense of candidates. In this period, it had not a fraud problem in workers who liked to work in foreign.

Stage 2 (1978-1981) : this stage was “Gold Era” of Thai labour force who worked in foreign country due to there had many countries need to use Thai labour force thus these labour forces would be able to work in foreign country was high. But Thai labour forces selection to work in different country in the second step was found that most procedures were conducted by recruitment agency in country which Thai labour forces would pay all expenses for traveling. All this doing contract between agency and labour can be accepted at present and salary yet was high as previous thus benefit of Thai labour force was still high as same the first step.

Stage 3 (1982-present) : This step can be addressed that it was low era of Thai emigrations due to Thai workers was got the best for oneself at gain advantage by recruitment agency or broker. At this time, there had more Thai workers who liked to work in foreign due to they had seen emigrants’ success who backed from the foreign. But some emigrants had to sell the land for agriculture and loan for spent during they

went to foreign. Some persons had to lose everything and did not work in foreign also or did not get an expected salary. It can be summarized that at this time, emigrants' income would be less than at first time. Whereas, persons who were fraud become persons without everything and had not liabilities. In addition, there had classifying between persons who were success and unsuccessful.

2.3 Related Research

There had research who studied on many emigrations and migrations but the author collected those results that related to and be benefit to this study by consideration on various factors as follows:

2.3.1 Household factors

A. Household members

Household having many members affected expense in household thus, any household having labour force in family would try to seek a job for support family. It can be seen that number of member in family was one factor to affect migration (Pramote Prasartkun and Phimonphan Issaraphakdee, 1999: 34) and from this study on this issue was found that there were many researcher study on this topic also as follows:

From study of Pearsons (1959 cited in Sawangdee Y., 1997 : 9) found that according social change affected family that it changed from extend family to single family including development of agricultural section was more changed to industrial section. These would affect surplus labour member in extended family have to more migrant to work in industrial section to lift their life style and living including increase income in family also.

Caldwell (1969) revealed that number of member in family affected migration namely, if there was many members in family, this factor might cause migration. Thus, number of member in family in rural would be push factors to people had to move from their house to seek new job in and foreign that consistent with the study of

Meinkoth (1962) and Penporn Therasawat (1970 cited in Charomephon Sukthong, 1987 : 8) found that migrations were association with number of member in family that referred to number of member in family more increased thus, migrations would also increase such as household having member about 7-8 persons would migrate was the most when compared to family having member in family was lower.

From the study of Mali Liwnanonchai (1986: 73) found that number of member in family would influence migration of labours that was big household would have trend of migration so.

From the study of Rickter et al (1997 cited in Pramote Prasartkun and Phimonphan Israpkhakdee, 1999: 34) found that family would affect migration decision of labours and most of migrants would like to earn money and had high income. As for factor on household was found that it was one factor that affecting migration and this factor was number of member in family.

From the study of Pramote Prasartkun and Pornphimon Isaraphakdee (1999) found that the difference of a size of family associated with migration of local persons namely, family having member in family averaged 6 persons would have migrants more than family having member averaged 4.8 and 4.2 persons respectively. This situation can be explained that this was one way of villagers that was pressured by number of member in family that consistent with the study of Vipawan Prachaubmoh et al (2001) found that Thai workers who had worked in foreign came from family that larger than workers who never worked in foreign and consistent with the study of Division of Academic and Plan, Department of Recruitment, Ministry of Labours and Social welfare (2000) found that Thai workers who were working in foreign and attended in training new workers before exported numbering 500 workers. Most of these workers came form family that had member average 4 persons.

B. Dependency members in household

Lee (1966) stated that having dependency such as children and older person would affect also migration decision of labour. They wished to have a lot of money to spend in their family and cared their children and parents who were old.

C. Sized of land for agriculture

Lee (1966) stated that push factor in area was factor that came from origin that affected migration. All this derived from resource was low and land for agriculture was limited also thus, these factors would be factor pushing villagers in rural had to seek a new job or moved to other areas.

Kaua WongBunsin (1997) revealed that in several problem in Thailand affecting migration of agriculturist derived from there had limitation of land for agriculture that was unequal to being land ownership especially, land in North East Region. This address consistent with the study of Pramote Prasatkun and Phimonphan (1999) found that size of land for agriculture per member in family was positive association with migration. That was when size of land plot for agriculture per person was decreased thus, opportunity of migration of member in family was also high.

But it was opposite to the study of Kanhok Tosurat and Preecha Auitrakul (1985) found that Thai workers who came from family that was land ownership for agriculture by averaged about 25.6 rai/family. These Thai workers would go to Middle East region more than Thai workers who came from family that had land were lower.

D. Land Ownership for agriculture

From the study of Viphan Prachaubmoh et al (2001) found that most of Thai workers who had worked in foreign and had domicile in North East region, they would have ownership in paddy more than Thai workers who lived in same village and never worked in foreign before that consistent with the study of Kanhok Tosurat and Preecha Auitrakun (1985) found that most labours who worked in Middle East region would had land for agriculture. It can be seen that having land ownership for agriculture before went to work in Middle East region.

E. Income from agriculture products

From the study of Meinkoth (1962 cite in Thanut Wongsachue, 2000: 21) found that migration of agriculturist based on quantity of agriculture products in each family namely, if agriculturist had not enough products to consumption and sell. Some family would have to migrate to other places that consistent with the study of Chamrathirong, A. (1983) that stated that factors that were main causation of migration among village in North East region were lacking of food as derived from agriculture products were low.

The study of Visit Prachubmoh (1979 cited in Chalerm Sukthong , 1987 : 7) found that in north east region would have area for agriculture average was higher than others and the whether and land were suitable for agriculture that there had low products. This situation affected family income that was insufficient to expense thus, some farmer would migrate to other place to work that was in accordance to Valaiphorn Asaraprakit (1989) studied emigration on Thai labours that found that Thai emigrations was derived from economic condition change such as agriculture products were low that consistent with Kanokphorn Manorrattana (1997) found that most of labours who had worked in foreign might derive from they had low income but there had high expenditure thus, they would have to seek a new job in foreign.

2.3.2 Individual factors

A. Gender and age

Lee (1966) stated that selectivity process as comprised of most of persons who were suitable for migration, those persons would have readiness of all parts especially, persons who were labours have to seek good thing for their life such as function, residence and income. It was in accordance to the study of Mulder (1993) found that migration was not easy that all persons were able to do, only persons who were youth or labour forces and male that those persons had good opportunity to select.

Todaro (1976 cited in Sawangdee, Y., 1997:13) revealed as same of Lee's opinion that he found that according characteristic of structure of population under main topic of migration to urban area or foreign was persons who were labour forces that consistent with the study of Pramote Prasartkun and Phimonphan Israphakdee

(1999) stated that migration of villager in Nang Rong District, most of them was male ore than female and most migration was labour forces. Migration rate of those persons would be high that there had age between 20-29 years old and after that it rapidly decreased after aged over 30 years old.

And from the study of Division of Academic and plan, Department of recruitment, Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare (2000) found that Thai labour sample who were traveling to work in foreign country and participated in training before traveling numbering 500 persons was found that most of male labours was 21 – 35 years that was labour forces and consistent with the study of Vimonphan Prachaubmoh and et al (2001) found that most of Thai labours who had worked in foreign country were male.

B. Marital status

There had many researches that studied on migration of people in community moved to other places and found that most of them was youth who was single. All this derived from marriage was one reason of them due to they had to be responsibility to family and built security of life for one –self and descendants. This can be explained that marital status was association with migration out of previous place (Findley, 1992 cited in Sawangdee, Y., 1997:13)

From the study of Dusadee Ayuwat (1997) found that migrants were declined to move from their area while they were youth all this, it can be explained that these young peoples would like to face to the world wide that consistent with the study of Vimonphan Prachaubmoh et al (2001) found that Thai labours who had worked in foreign country were single and had proportion was higher than Thai labours who were marriage.

That in contrast with the study of Division of Academic and Plan, department of Recruitment, Minis try of Labour and Social Welfare (2000) found that Thai labour sample who were traveling to work in foreign country and participated in training before traveling numbering 500 persons. Most of them was marriage that it cane be explained that who was marriage will be responsibility to their spouse or children such as expense for family, money for fee etc. Thus marriage labours selected to work in foreign country.

2.3.3 Supporting Factors

A. Source of loan

It was well known that emigration of labours would have expenditure such as service charge and private expense during traveling that it was high cost. Thus, labours would be necessary to loan form other sources in and out systems and from the study on many researches (National Bank: 2001, Bunlert Theratrakun: 2001 and Sukanya Aimimtham et al: 2003) found that most of labours who worked in foreign country would borrow money from informal source of loan for an expenditure of traveling. In addition, they might depend on collected money or bough their properties or borrowed from currency institution. (Informal source of loan)

From the study of Bank of Thailand (2001) studied on Thai labours who came back from foreign country in north east region of 5 provinces where had labours work in foreign country (Udonthani, Ubonratchathani, Nakornrachasima, Khonkhan, Chayaphum and Burirum Provinces) numbering 203 labours. Person with source of journey expense was found that more than half of samples borrowed money from informal loan (51.7%) followed by saved money (45.8%), formal loan(17.7%) and other sources. As for workers who borrowed money from inform source of loan, a mount of money was much or low based on recruitment service and country that they would like to go. If it was Taiwan, service charge would be high and a mount of money would be high also. Most of workers would have to pay over 100,000 baht/case but if it was other countries such as Singapore, Brunei, Israel. The workers would have to pay about 30,000-40,000 baht/case. Found that workers borrowed money from informal source of loan to work in foreign average 83,843 baht/case. The interest rate of informal source of loan was 3-5 baht/ month (85%), interest over 5 % per month (5%) and borrowed from their relatives without interest (10%) that consistent with the study of Bunrert Thetrakun (2001) who studied on source of finance among labours in foreign that he studied on workers who attuned in training at Davison of recruitment before went to foreign numbering 458 workers found that almost all workers who worked in foreign (95.0%) borrowed money for working in foreign and most of them borrowed from capitalist (49.0%), followed by bank (29.0%) and relatives (22.0%)

whereas, workers who borrowed money from capitalist and relatives (80.0%) were found that they had to repay interest about 3-5% per month.

From the study of Sukanya Emimtham et al (2003) studied on labours who backed from foreign in Khonkan numbering 1,320 workers, early year in 2002 found that ¼ of labours who worked in foreign (24.4%) borrowed money from private sector/broker and approximately 25% borrowed from bank and 40% from recruitment company.

B. Skill and working experience

Skill and experience on working were one part of immigration and emigration decisions of labours and it yet affected working in destination so. All this workers who had skill working would be benefit to their self; they would be ready to work all time although that job would be difficult that consistent with the study of Prakai Phochanakit (1996) found that training and developing skill working that led to having good skill working among workers under agricultural section that it would affect adjustment on migration in industrial section. Whereas, migration of workers of agricultural section in other areas was found that most of migration would move to industrial section that had high wage.

C. Migration experience

Experience on migration was one cause of migration decision both in and foreign among workers due to workers who ever had experience on migration would be afraid to migrate to work. Although that job would be so far. (Prakai Phochanakit, 1996 : 152)

D. Role of social network

If deeply considered, we would found that original social network and destination would be factor affecting emigration decision among villagers in rural so.

Social network that was model of connection and assistant between relatives, peers and brokers would decrease cost of mental of migration every much. Social network would be one important factor affecting migration that it would occur continually and long term. That was migrants from origin would move to the same

way and continued (Pramote Prasatkun, 2000 : 263) and from several studies found data related role of social regarding relationship between relatives, close peers who were in destination and be one part of advisor of migration. These were factors affecting migration from rural to urban among villagers. From the study of Caldwell J.S. (1969) found that social network in destination had role to persons who were origin and they would like to move to urban that consistent with the study of Ogura and Cheong (1991 cited in Sawangdee Y., 1997: 12) characterized that new migrants would expect that relatives, peers and trusted persons in destination would help them work in site where was better than origin. Because that not only those migrants sent money back home but they might give good information to member in family, trusted persons and peers and they might be one factor affecting migration decision of their peers that consistent with the study of Supranee Sitthisak (1995) found that factors that were causation of emigration decision in Taiwan were : Labours perceived on positive information from worker who worked in foreign and currently, those workers have backed home and they were richer including broker connected and met a interested person one by one. In addition, those brokers would facilitate to labours every step such as taking passport, visa, testing skill working that consistent with the study of Division of Academic and Plan, Department of Recruitments, Ministry of Labours and Social Welfare (2000) found that samples who were Thai workers and would work in foreign and attended in training before went to foreign numbering 500 workers would be support and encouraged on various information for application by network of neighbors and close friends.

From above data mentioned regarding conceptual framework and related research was found that correlation between various factors such as factor on household level, individual including factors that supported to working in foreign. All of these factors would influence migration decision or not that might be different and from this study of the author was to investigate on answer of various variables that influence migration decision or not among villagers in Nang Rong District, Burirum Province.

2.4 Conceptual Framework of Research

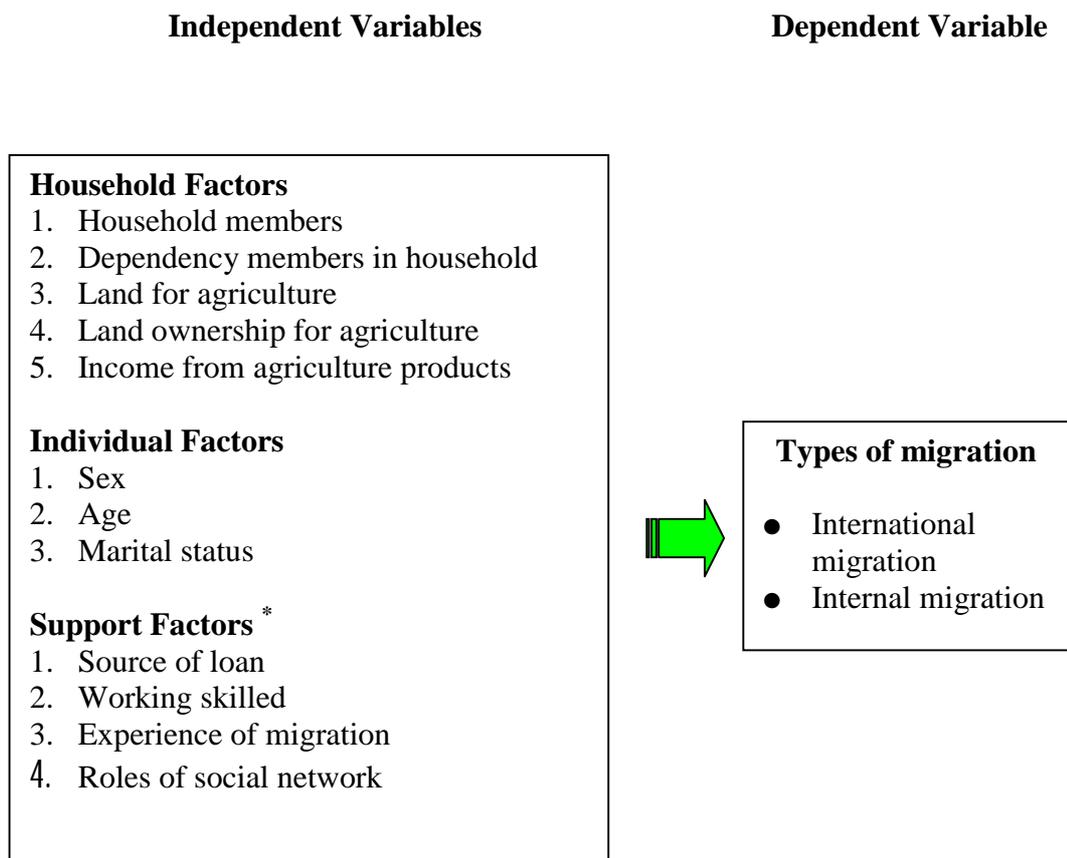
This research was conducted under concept and theory related emigration decision of labours that was shown that emigration decision of labours based on several push factors such as factor on individual level and factor reinforcing emigration.

From theory of migration related push factors and pull factors that affected migration and this migration was comprised of 4 models such as factor or condition at origin, and destination, factor or obstacle between origin and destination and individual factor. Later, Neoclassical economics theory viewed that migration was occurred from selection of person that took account into usage and disadvantage of migration and income expectation in destination area would be higher than origin area. (Massey et al., 1993 : 434) after that concept on the new economics of migration theory (Massey et al., 1993 : 436) changed giving importance to persons become family that the reason of changing was income of family was important thing to living thus, surplus labour would have to move from area to work in and foreign. It can be said that migration might derive from several problems that comprised of factor on economy including emigration decision of labour or family. These were affected by economic change and society in community. Surplus theory would give an importance to surplus labours every much due to there had many surplus labour in village. In addition, micro theory of emigration decision that revealed that migration was derived from influence of social network among person who lived in origin and destination such as peers, relatives or other persons. All this, concept on social science (Castles & Miller, 1993) revealed that emigration was decision process to moved from origin country to host by migration network control in origin country, net work of facilitator during journey. Migration network and employer from host country comprising 3 steps. (1) Step of migration would be variable that was causation of migration (2) step of migration process was formal social network such as sector of government and enterprise and informal social network such as relatives, trusted persons. These network would link migrants with non-migrants together by based on social network and individual relationship and (3) step of impact of emigration when arrived to destination, this step would affect decision and providing facility to emigrants

including it one way of factor that supported to emigrants so. From the former research found that factor on role of social network affected emigration of labours also.

From concept, theory and research related found that factor on family level and supporting factor would co-affect emigration of villagers in rural and it was applied to be concept of the study on factors affecting emigration decision of labours in Nang Rong District, Buriram Province in 2000 as shown detail in Figure 1

Figure 1 Relationship between factors affecting decision making of Internal and International migrants.



Note : * In qualitative study

2.5 Variables and Measurement Level of Variable of Quantitative Study

Variable	Measurement level	Unit of Measurement and meaning
<p>Independent variables :</p> <p>Household factors</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Household members 2. Dependency members in household 3. Land for agriculture 4. Land ownership for agriculture 	<p>Ratio Scale</p> <p>Ratio Scale</p> <p>Ratio Scale</p> <p>Ratio Scale</p>	<p>Unit was person</p> <p>Unit was person</p> <p>Unit was rai</p> <p>Evaluated by having land ownership for agriculture, these were variables which were built from questions of 6.18 and 6.19 in previous questionnaire in 2000 of project of “Demographic Responses to Changing Environment Project in Nang Rong, Burirum (Phase 3)” in 2000 (shown in Appendix A4)</p> <p>Unit was score that there had scoring of each question as following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - If any household had ownership document as be Title of Land would get score = 4 scores - other documents scored = 3 scores - Had not any document scored = 2 scores - Rented other persons’ land scored = 1 score

As for, qualitative data related factors supporting emigration and immigration of labours regarding source of loan, skilled working experience in migration and role of social network by in-depth interview on workers who had worked in and foreign in 2000 and currently, they have backed home, manager of recruitment company in Nang Rong District, Bururum Provine and government officer who performed on emigration in Burirum Province.

2.6 Hypotheses of Quantitative Study

From objectives of this study and conceptual framework that can be set hypotheses as following :

1. Number of member in the household might be positive influence emigration decision of labour.
2. Number of dependency member in household might be positive influence emigration decision of labour.
3. Having ownership of land for agriculture might be influence emigration decision of labour.
4. Size of land for agriculture might be negative influence emigration decision of labour.
5. Income from agriculture products might be negative influence emigration decision of labour.
6. Male might migrated to work in foreign more than female.
7. Age might had negative association to emigration decision of labours.
8. Singled workers would migrate to work in oversea more than mirage worker.

CHAPTER 3

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research was to study on quantitative study but it was limited by data for study thus, there would investigate on qualitative study to support implementation and increased more comprehension of this study.

3.1 Data for Study

3.1.1 Source of quantitative study

This quantitative study was support by secondary data from a research of “Demographic Responses to a Changing Environment in Nang Rong, Burirum (phase3)”. This project was conducted by the Institute for Population and Social Research (IPSR) and the Carolina Population Center, the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (CPC). The study was to study demographic responses to a changing environment, economy and migration of populations in Nang Rong District, Burirum Province in 2000.

Reason as selected this data; although this data was not data of emigration and immigration surveys in Nang Rong District, Burirum Province but these data had variables which related to those of migration of population in Nangrong District, Burirum Province. Those variables were enough to this study both family and household levels such as gender, age, marital status, number of member in family, number of age dependency, size of land for agriculture and income from agriculture products etc. This study did not force variable of factor on village level enter analysis. All this, after trialed analysis was found that there had immigration and emigration of villagers in each village and found that it had no difference in village level. In addition, there had no study about factor affecting emigration decision of labours in Nang Rong District, Bururum in 2000. Thus, the author would employ this surveyed data for a research.

3.1.2 Source of qualitative data

The author more collected data due to quantitative data was insufficient to explain results of quantitative study. As for, factor supporting to immigration and emigration decisions of labours would employ variables which related to theory such as source of loan, skill and experience on migration and social network. This implementation was applied on in-dept interview by investigating to emigration and migration who had worked in and foreign in 2000 and currently, they have worked in Ban Koksri-Phatthana and Ban Sriphthana, Nhongkong Sub-district, Nang Rong District, Burirum Province including manager of recruitment agency in Nang Rong District, Burirum Province and governance officer who performed about recruitments in Burirum Province.

Instruments for quantitative study were comprised of in-dept interview, recording cassette and listed name of emigrations and immigrations who had worked in 2000 and currently, they have returned to work in their hometown.

Area selection for this study; the author selected suitable area for this study by consideration as following; there had many emigrations in village that had 2 villages; Ban Choksriphatthana and Ban Sriphattana, Nong Gong Sub-district, Nang Rong District, Burirum Province.

3.2 Studied Samples

3.2.1 Sample selection for quantitative study

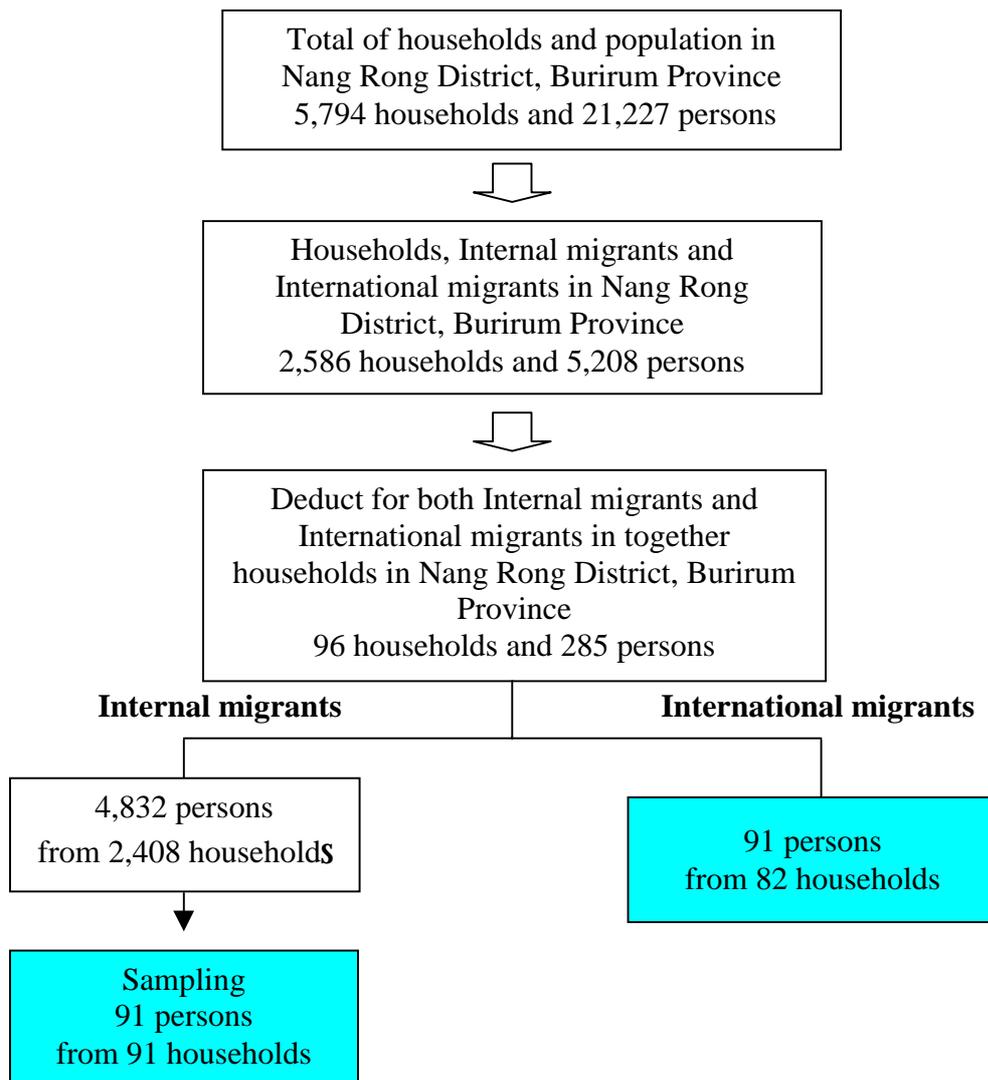
In this study on sample mentioned, found that there had 2,208 labour forces who was 15-64 years old numbering 2,568 households and lived in area of Nang Rong District, Burirum Province.

The author selected family that had member move to work in and foreign that had 2,408 households and 4,832 persons respectively and international migrants were 82 households, 91 persons respectively. But when considered on internal migrants and international migrants found that both groups were mostly different that affected skewness of data . Thus, the author would do sampling member in family who was labour force and would like to work in country was equal to member who would like

to work in foreign. The sample was 91 persons from 91 households. Thus, to proper distribution of samples and suitable for analysis of this study, the author would sampling again.

Thus, the sample that was analyzed in this study was 182 labour forces from 173 households who were internal migrants and international migrants that lived in Nang Rong District, Burirum Province in 2000. The samples were separated on member in family who was labour force who was internal migrants numbering 91 persons from 91 households and international migrants was 91 persons fro 82 households (as seen in Figure 2)

Figure 2 Method of sampling in quantitative study



3.2.2 Sample for qualitative study

Sample for this study was who ever moved from the area to work in country and foreign in 2000 and currently, they have returned to work in village numbering 10 persons that was separated on person who ever worked in country was 4 persons and foreign was 6 persons including manager of recruitment agency in Nang Rong District, Burirum was 2 persons and one government officers who worked about emigration of labours. The samples were in-dept interviewed during February, 2-16, 2004. As for in this interview was paid well cooperation by head of village and physician in health center of Choksriphattana, Nong Gong Sub-district, Nang Rong District, Burirum Province. These persons would take the author see all samples and informed objectives of this study and requested cooperation from all samples including the author made relationship to sample before started interview. This activity of the author would be increasing reliability to them.

3.3 Data Analysis

3.3.1 Analysis on quantitative data

This study was applied on statistical package for the social sciences: SPSS for Windows Version 10 by using stoical analysis as following

(1) *Descriptive statistics*; to presented general characteristic of studied samples by using percentage, mean, standard deviation, minimum and maximum.

(2) *Inferential statistics*; to analyzed on factors affecting emigration decision of labours by using Logistic Regression Analysis to studied on influence between house level and individual level affecting emigration decision.

3.3.2 Analysis on qualitative study

Analyzed on content with data of in-depth interview by analyzing one by one and over all of samples. As for analysis would be summarized on these topic such as source of loan, skill and experience on working, experience on migration and role of social network supporting emigration of labours in Nang Rong District, Burirum Province in 2000.

CHAPTER 4

RESULTS

A study of factors affecting emigration decision of labour in Nang Rong District, Bururum Province in 2000. The author classified detail of results on 5 sections as follows: -

1. General data of Nang Rong District, Burirum Province
2. Destinations of Internal migrants and International migrants
3. Household and individual factors of Internal migrants and International migrants
4. Result of qualitative analysis
5. Results of quantitative analysis

4.1 General Data of Nang Rong District, Burirum Province

Burirum Province is high land that cause from volcano, the area declined from the north to the south, land was sandy soil and clay that had problem of collecting water and affected agriculture. Main income of this province was farming followed by planting potato ,sugarcane, and fiber crop etc. “*Nang Rong*” as district that is the south of Burirum Province and far from Bangkok about 330 kilometers by car. It was 1300 square kilometers in 2000 (Akrapandit. M, 2003 : 24-25) populations were 83,283 persons in 2000 comprising male was 41,052 persons and female was 42,231 persons (Division of Local, Ministry of Interior, 2001), geographic of Nang Rong is high land and yet condition of forest in the north of district, center of this district is in Muang Nang Rong Municipality that this area is main agricultural market. There are many products such as agricultural products, handicraft and industry. This center will have various institution of government and commutation is convenience both in and out district. The main communication way is on land by car and motorcycle. There has not railway and water communication in this area. There has

not project of irrigation thus source of water is rainy water but as far from here there has Nang Rong river pass in the east to west. From consensus in 2000, was found that approximately at 84% in Nang Rong District (National Statistics Office, 2000C) would be agriculturist such as farming, paddy, plated fiber crops potatoes including breeding animal for working such as cow, buffalo. Important source of income of this district was migration among youth who moved to work in country and foreign then sent money back home (Pramote Prasartkul and Pimonpan Isarabhakdi, 2000: 4)

Figure 3 Map of Nang Rong District, Buriram Province



4.2 Destinations of Internal Migrants and International Migrants

The sample who was internal migrants numbering 91 persons was found that approximately 1/3 of samples migrated to Bangkok Metropolitan (30.7%) followed by central region (excluded Bangkok Metropolitan) (25.3%), east region (24.2%) and west region (15.4%) respectively. But there had not internal migrants to north region. As shown detail in Table 4.1

As for, sample of international migrants numbering 91 persons was found that most international migrants (85.7%) would work in different country of Asia region (excluded emigrants of central east region), followed by Europe region (8.8%). As shown detail in Table 4.2

Table 1 Numbers and Percentages of Internal Migrants

Regional	Numbers	Percentages
Bangkok Metropolis	28	30.7
Central (Except Bangkok Metroolis)	23	25.3
North	-	-
North-East (Except Burirum)	22	24.2
East	14	15.4
South	4	4.4
Total	91	100.0

Table 2 Numbers and Percentages of International Migrants

Regional	Numbers	Percentages
Asia (Except Countries in Middle-East)	78	85.7
Middle-East	3	3.3
Europe	8	8.8
Others	2	2.2
Total	91	100.0

4.3 Household and Individual Factors of Sample of Internal Migrants and International Migrants

The author classified samples on factor of household and individual levels to characterize basic of both migrants which showed detail as follows: -

4.3.1 Household level factor

From study on sample of 173 households (Table 3) was found that

Both of internal migrants and international migrants were found that most of both samples would be in family having members about 5-7 persons (42.2%), internal migrants who lived in family which had member in family more than 8 persons were double of international migrants (44.0% and 25.6% respectively)

Almost 2 in 3 of internal migrants and international migrants had dependent age (aged lower than 15 years and over 60 years) about 1-2 persons (63.7% and 61.0% respectively) and international migrants having dependency rate in family over 3 persons had more than internal migrants (23.1% and 17.6% respectively)

Approximately 1 in 3 of internal migrants and international migrants had not land for agriculture (27.5% and 39.0% respectively) and internal migrants who had land for agriculture over 1-30 Rai were more than international migrants (56.1% and 46.4% respectively)

Approximately 1 in 3 of internal migrants and international migrants were not ownership of land for agriculture (27.5% and 39.0% respectively) and internal migrants who were ownership of land for agriculture (Land Title deeds and other ownership documents) were similar to international migrants (25.3% and 24.4% respectively) and both internal migrants and international migrants who had ownership of land for agriculture over one right up were similar (23.1% and 24.4 % respectively)

Sample of international migrants had no main income of agriculture more than internal migrants (43.9% and 28.6% respectively) but internal migrants having main income of agriculture not over 62,000 baht were more than international migrants (63.7% and 46.3% respectively)

Table 3 Numbers and Percentages of Internal Migrants and International Migrants which was household factors

Variable	Migrants				Total	%
	Internal		International			
	N	%	N	%		
Household members (persons)						
2-4	14	15.4	25	30.5	39	22.5
5-7	37	40.6	36	43.9	73	42.2
more than 8 persons	40	44.0	21	25.6	61	35.3
Dependency members in household (persons)						
None	17	18.7	13	15.9	30	17.4
1	30	33.0	33	40.3	63	36.4
2	28	30.7	17	20.7	45	26.0
more than 3 persons	16	17.6	19	23.1	35	20.2
Land for agriculture (Rai)						
None	25	27.5	32	39.0	57	33.0
1-15	26	28.6	21	25.6	47	27.2
16-30	25	27.5	17	20.8	42	24.2
more than 31 Rai	15	16.4	12	14.6	27	15.6
Land ownership for agriculture (Type)						
None	25	27.5	32	39.0	57	33.0
Land title deeds	10	11.0	7	8.5	17	9.8
Other ownership documents	13	14.2	13	15.9	26	15.0
Over one right up ownership	21	23.1	20	24.4	41	23.7
No ownership, but to be owner	9	9.9	3	3.7	12	6.9
Rent from the others person	13	14.3	7	8.5	20	11.6
Income from agriculture products (Bath/year)						
None	26	28.6	36	43.9	62	35.8
Not over 62,000 Baht ^{1/}	58	63.7	38	46.3	96	55.5
More than 62,000 Baht	7	7.7	8	9.8	15	8.7
Total (N)	91	100.0	82	100.0	173	100.0

Note : 1/ Average income in 2000 of households which mainly owning land and mainly renting land in Northeastern region

Source : Report of The 2000 Household Socio-economic Survey in Northeastern region, National Statistical office

4.3.2 Individual factor

From study on 182 migrants (Table 4) was found that

Overall of samples were male more than female about double that namely male would migrant to work in and out country that was more than female. Male would migrant in foreign country more than work in country (69.2% and 56.0% respectively)

Approximately half of international migrants were 35-64 years of age (47.2%) followed by 25-34 years of age (47.3%) and 15-24 years of age (40.7%)

Approximately 2 in 3 of migrants were marriage/ ever marriage (65.9%), in that group was found that there had international migrants more than internal migrants (73.6 and 58.2% respectively) whereas, migrants who were single were internal migrants more than international migrants (41.8% and 26.4% respectively)

Table 4 Numbers and Percentages of Internal Migrants and International Migrants which was individual factors

Variable	Migrants				Total	%
	Internal		International			
	N	%	N	%		
Sex						
Male	51	56.0	63	69.2	114	62.6
female	40	44.0	28	30.8	68	37.4
Total	91	100.0	91	100.0	182	100.0
Age (years)						
15 –24	37	40.7	16	17.6	53	29.1
25 – 34	43	47.3	32	35.2	75	41.2
35 – 64	11	12.0	43	47.2	54	29.7
Total	91	100.0	91	100.0	182	100.0
Marital status						
single	38	41.8	24	26.4	62	34.1
marriage/ had been marriage	53	58.2	67	73.6	120	65.9
Total	91	100.0	91	100.0	182	100.0

4.4 Results of quantitative analysis

Before analyzing factors affecting emigrants decision of labour in Nang Rong District, Burirum Province in 2000 by using Logistic Regression Analysis. The author tested correlation between 8 independent variables by using Bivariate Correlation Analysis. It was found that correlation of each couple of independent variables was 0.75 that can be accepted (Suchat Prasitrathasin, 1995 : 404) (as shown detail in Appendix A5) Thus, the author would force all of independent variables into Logistic Regression with dependent variables by analyzing on 2 model as following

Model 1: Taking individual factor that related to emigration decision of labour in Nang Rong District analyzed by using Logistic Regression

Model 2: Taking individual and household factors as related to emigration decision of labour in Nang Rong analyzed by using Logistic Regression.

Results of analyzing overall samples numbering 182 samples were found that individual factor influenced prediction of migration decision at 68.1% and when took household factor analyze together found that they more influenced emigration decision at 71.4% (Table 5)

When considered on the results of Logistic Regression among individual factor e.g. gender, age and marital status that those were in Model 1 and Model 2. It was found that age influenced emigration decision of labour in Nang Rong District, whereas household factor influenced emigrations decision of labours in Nang Rong District, Burirum Province in with statistical significant at p-value = 0.05 (Table 5) namely, if those migrants had age increate one year, they would have occasion to decide work in the foreign country about 10.0 or if they had more age, they would have occasion to decide to work in the foreign country about 1.10 when compared to migrants who were lower age and if their members increased about one person, these would affect emigrants decision increate approximately 21.1% or family that had member was more than, they would have occasion to make decision to work in foreign country about 1.2 times of family that had member was lower. These results were consistent with formulated hypotheses and accordance to Surplus Labour Theory that revealed that labours would rapidly increate in developing country and it affected birth rate was higher, death rate was low and population rate to land for agriculture

was also high that affected surplus labours in rural. These labours would migrant to work in the other places due to they would had income higher than rural. (Viroj Saratana, 1989 : 7-8) and consistent with the study of Viphan Prachaubmoh et al (2001) that found that Thai labours who had worked in foreign country came from family that had member work in foreign country prior. Whereas, Thai labours who had worked in foreign country came from family that had member more than labour who never worked foreign country prior. In addition, from the study of Academic and Plan Division, Department of Recruitments, Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare (2000) found that most Thai emigrants and participated in training before went to foreign country numbering 500 persons came from family that had many members.

Summarization

Results of factors affecting emigrations decision of labours in Nang Rong District, Buriram Province in 2000. It was found age of emigrants' labour was individual factor and member in family decided to work in foreign country was household factor and influenced emigration decision of labour in Nang Rong District, Buriram Province in 2000 with statistical significant at p-value = 0.05. Whereas, the other individual factors (such as gender and marital status of labour who had emigration decision) and the other household factors (such as number of member who was dependency, size of land for agriculture, land ownership for agriculture and income from agriculture products) these would not influence emigration decision of labour in Nang Rong District with statistical significant that did not accordance to hypotheses.

Table 5 Odds Ratio from Logistic Regression Analysis of Factors Affecting Emigration Decision of Nang Rong Migrants in the years 2000

Variable	Model	
	1	2
Individual Factors		
Sex (Female [#])	1.653	1.532
Age	1.094 **	1.099 **
Marital Status (marriage/had been marriage [#])	1.074	.996
Household Factors		
Household members		1.211 **
Dependency members in household		1.204
Land for agriculture		.988
Land ownership for agriculture		1.133
Income from agriculture products		1.000
Constant	-3.000 **	-1.941 **
-2 Log Likelihood	229.003	217.004
Overall Percentage Correct (%)	68.1	71.4

Note : Total Number of migrants sampled 182 persons
Total number of Households sampled 173 households
[#] Reference group
** Significance at 0.05 level

4.5 Results of qualitative analysis

Results of qualitative analysis about factors affecting emigrations and immigrations decision of labours such as source of finance, working skill, experience in migration and role of social network) might obviously explain to an influence of emigration decision of labour in Nang Rong District, Burirum Province in 2000.

An implementation was conducted by in-dept interview among labours who had worked in foreign numbering 6 labours such as Taiwan was 5 persons and Hong Kong was one person and immigrant labour was 4 persons such as ever worked in Bangkok was one person, Pathumthani Province was one person, Samhutprakan

Province was one person and Rayong Province was also one person. The results of in-depth interview were shown on descriptive of each person. The name of participants were assumed for suitable of the study after that those data were analyzed on each factors affecting emigration and immigration decisions of labours as following

4.5.1 Sample who ever worked in foreign country

First person named Mrs. Jit (alias)

Mrs. Jit, 47 years of age, marriage and lived with her husband, had 2 children that was one male and one female. She had worked in Taiwan country about 2 years and 6 months when she was 42 year olds and she was in housewife position at English teaching school. She got salary about 8,000 US/Taiwan (approximately 10,400 baht). A reason of emigration decision was she had low income because of she only kept animal and doing paddy .she would like to support her family thus she would have to work in foreign country to support her children's education

Mrs. Jit had to pay for passenger about 37,000 baht that this money was borrowed from source of loan out village. She had to pay interest about 3%/ month. She had to use her Title deeds to be security and she had to repay within 2 years.

Before **Mrs. Jit** would travel to Taiwan country, she was unworried about her responsibility in job due to she liked this function and every day she cared her descendants but she never worked in others place prior thus she was afraid in early day she did not decide to apply but her neighbors would give power mind and support her decide to work in Taiwan.

Before **Mrs. Jit** traveled to work in Taiwan she perceived information on emigration from her sister in law that there had broker from other villages introduced person like to work in Taiwan. Her sister in law persuaded to apply with broker mentioned at Recruitment Company in Burirum Province. Broker would help and provided facility to her regarding step of application, preparing document to apply such as document for checking up, taking visa, passport and **Mrs. Jit** would have to train speaking and doing housekeeping. After that employer from Taiwan would select applicants by observing performance. After she passed selection, broker would take

her participate in training at Ministry of Labours. She would spend about 40 days for process of procedure.

Currently, Mrs. Jit would care her descendants and had income from agriculture products and her descendants would send money to her about 4,000 baht. She did not think work in foreign country due to she was older and had not anyone care her descendants.

Second person named Mr. Nhum (alias)

Mr. Nhum was 38 years old, marriage and lived with his wife, had 2 children (one boy and one girl). He had worked in Taiwan when he was 33 years old; period of time of working was 3 years. He was general constructor and got salary about 15,840 US/Taiwan (approximately 20,592 baht) as for reason of emigration was he would like to get lot of money and repaid his money to the bank including he would like to keep the duck. He had seen other villagers returned from foreign then they had lot of money thus he would like to go also.

Mr. Nhum Losing expense for travel about 200,000 baht that a mount of this money received from loaning by broker in community. The interest was 4%/month and she had to use Title deed for security and had to repay within 2 years.

Before **Mr. Nhum** would travel to Taiwan he had traveled at there and had been constructor, electrician, and general employees in Rayong and Taiwan and Bangkok Metropolitan before harvest season of each year.

Before **Mr. Nhum** would travel to Taiwan, his friends persuaded him apply the job with broker who was person out of village. This broker would introduce positive information on working in foreign country and helped including provided facility to him such as taking him checked up, taking Visa or Passport, tested skill and training at Ministry of Labour that he went to there with broker's car and accommodation was convenience during he had to have liaison of applying in Bangkok Metropolitan.

Currently, **Mr. Nhum** had not debt and did agriculture in and out village. But if he had opportunity he would like to work in foreign because of a wage of those countries were higher working in village.

Third person named Mrs. Noi (alias)

Mrs. Noi was 42 years old and lived with her husband together with 3 children that was 2 boys and 1 girl. He had worked in Hong Kong when he was 36 years old about 2 years in position of housewife. He got salary about 3,800 US/Hong Kong (approximately 19,000 baht). A reason that she had to work in Hong Kong due to she still was deposit and there was villager in community yet worked in foreign country when they would back with a lot of money thus she would like to work in that country.

Mrs. Noi had expense of emigration about 23,000 baht that a mount of this money got by borrowing her daughter. She did not pay interest and use her assert to be security and she was able to repay within 7 months.

Before **Mrs. Noi** would go to Hong Kong, she had worked in industry in Nakornrajsrima Province when she was 22 years old but after that when she was 26 years old never went to anywhere. She was housekeeping and cared her children while her husband would have to work for family.

Before **Mrs. Noi** would go to Hong Kong, her daughter who worked in Hong Kong called her that employer in Hong Kong needed housewife to replace previous housewife due to she retired. Mrs. Noi would connect to recruitment agency at Saphankwai area in Bangkok. This company was recruitment agency that would take housewife to employer mentioned. The broker of this company would facilitate every thing to her such as preparing documents, checking up, taking visa, passport, testing skill and experience on working including training English language at Ministry of Labours. But she had to pay on short course of English language about 2,000 baht/month.

Currently, **Mrs. Noi** was not indebt; she had income from keeping animals and general hiring. If she had good opportunity she would like to work at there again. She would go by recruitment agency because of an expense was low.

Forth person named Mr. Dam (alias)

Mr. Dam was 40 years of age, lived with his wife and 3 children; one boy and 2 girls. He had worked in Taiwan when he was 34 years old about 3 years. He was in position of cutting- metal technician that got salary about 15,840 US/Taiwan (approximately 20,592 baht) Reason of emigration decision was he would like to be

richer and his friends who worked in Taiwan had a lot of money. He would like to collect money of his children including at that time he had not money to pay in family.

Mr. Dam had expense for traveling about 205,000 baht that a mount of this money got from capitalist in village. A rate of interest was 5% per month by he had to bring his Land Title Deed be security and he must repay within 2 years.

Before **Mr. Dam would go** to Taiwan, he never has skill and experience on cutting metal in the industry, he only had experience on agriculture, marine and construction during he had worked in Nakornrajsrima, Rayong, and Pattani Province when he was 25-33 years old. He tough that if he had a new job, he was able to learn by observed from other persons having experience.

Before **Mr. Dam** went to Taiwan, he knew about application of Taiwan by a Leaflet of Recruitment Company in Burirum Province. He would make up his mind to apply at recruitment agency. At recruitment company, there would broker or recruitment agency introduced on positive information to him about working in Taiwan. After that broker or recruitment agency would take care him all thing such as preparing documents, body checked up, visa, passport, testing skill and training a new worker at Ministry of Labours until he went to Taiwan.

Currently, **Mr. Dam** had living up; he was able to build a new house. Now he was general hire in and out of village. He had sufficient income but if he had opportunity again he would like to work in the foreign. But he would go to Israel due to wage was high including his neighbors were richer after backed form that country. They can collect money every much when compared to other countries.

Fifth person; Mr. Kai (alias)

Mr. Kai was 26 years old, single, and had worked in Taiwan when he was 21 years old about 2 years and 2 months. He was in position of a driver (forklift) at ceramic industry with salary about 15,840 US/Taiwan (approximately 20,592 baht). A reason of emigration in Taiwan due to his family was every poor be in dept and hid mother world like him work in Taiwan to make money including his neighbors had lot of money after they back from Taiwan.

Mr. Kai paid for traveling about 180,000 baht that this money was got from loaning by capitalist in village. He must pay for interest about 3 % per month, and he

had to rent his uncle's Land Title Deed about 2,000 baht to be security but after he backed home he was unable to repay to uncle.

Before Mr. Kai would go Taiwan, he has had skill and experience on driving a forklift prior because of he had trialed to drive this car after his function was finished at one company in Bangkok. He had worked in Bangkok prior by being electrician at water gate area about 2 years.

Before Mr. Kai would go to Taiwan, he knew about application for who would like to work in Taiwan. From one professor who was distinguish in village that he had relative worked in Recruitment Company in Buriram Province. Mr. Kai connected to submit his application form at company mentioned that own company was representative of broker to persuaded him and advised positive information including helped him all thing such as prepared documents, checked up, taking visa, passport, tested skill and trained a new worker at Ministry of Labours before he went to Taiwan.

At present, Mr. Kai still had dept thus he wanted to go work in Taiwan again. He tough that this was better than work I Bangkok due to income was higher in Thailand. He would like to repay his dept.

Sixth person; Mrs. Waw (alias)

Mrs. Waw was 34 years of age and lived with her husband but no children. She had worked in Taiwan when was 29 years old about 3 years, his position was officer of spin thread. She would get salary about 15,840 US/Taiwan (approximately 20,592 baht). The reason of emigration decision was he would like to buy a new house, paddy and mini business in village.

Mrs. Waw had to pay for traveling about 170,000 baht, she had to loan money from recruitment agency that she applied. She must pay for interest about 3 baht/month and she had to rent uncle's Land Title Deed about 10,000 baht to guarantee and she was able repay within one year and 8 months.

Before Mrs. Waw would go to Taiwan, she had not skill and experience on spinning thread in manufacture but she only had skill on weaving fabrics and stabbing down fabric due to she had worked in weaving manufacture prior in Bangkok when she was 15 – 29 years old. At this time she had emigration decision due to her neighbors introduced thus, she would make up her mind to work in Taiwan.

Before Mrs. Waw would go to Taiwan, her elder sister who had worked in Taiwan and worked in spin thread manufactory and she would like to go again. Thus she would motivate Mrs. Waw go together. Mrs. Waw would apply at company in Nang Rong District, after that 3 weeks ago the recruitment agency informed Mrs. Waw and her sister test skill working. After they passed evaluation, broker of company would help them everything such as preparing documents, checking body up, testing skill and training new employees at Ministry of Labours until they went to Taiwan.

Currently, her living was better, she had own house and paddy and had income from general hiring in and out village. If she had good opportunity, she would like to work at there again. Mrs. Waw would like to be housewife in Hong Kong due to she had many peers in that country including at this time she was older thus, she tough that she was unable to work in spin thread manufactory. All this manufactory needed to young labours. Thus position of housewife was suitable for her.

4.5.2 Sample who had worked in and foreign

First person: Mr. To (alias)

Mrs. To was 25 years old, marriage and lived with his wife, no children. He had worked in Samutprakan Province when was 25 years of age about 1 year. His position was weaning fabric officer at silk-cotton weaving manufactory and he got salary about 5,000 baht. Reason of immigration decision was he like to have lot money to be private expense and his relatives were working at there thus, he would like to work also. He would pay for fare only.

Before Mr. To would work in Samutprakan Province, he never had skill working about weaving fabric but because of he was supported power mind by his elder sister who worked in this manufactory. She trained him until he could do. Mr. To ever had experience on making furniture before thus; he would make up his mind to work at this factory.

Initially, Mr. To wanted to work in Samutprakan Province thus, he requested his elder sister helped him work in this manufactory due to he would like to work this province. At first time his elder sister would introduce about working (weaving) until

Mr. To was able to well adjust his self to working and during first three months, he stayed with his elder sister after that he moved from sister's house and stayed with his 2 friends. Mr. To worked about one year he retired and backed home to help his parents' agriculture.

Currently, Mr. To was one member in his family that he worked everything in household such as farming and general hiring that was income for his family. This, with this cause Mr. To did not think to work in different province as previous.

Second person: Mrs. Duan (alias)

Mrs., Duan was 30 years old, marriage, lived with her husband and one child was a girl. She had worked in Rayoung Province when she was 25 years old about 2 years in position of house wife, she got salary about 2,000 baht/ month. A reason of immigration derived from she was unemployed and low income thus, she would like to work to have income. She only paid for fare while she went to apply at that hotel.

Before Mrs. Duan would go to Rayoung Province, she never had skilled-working of being wife house. But she had only experience on housekeeping such as weeping, cleaning and cooking including routine job and she had worked in other places when she was 13 years old. She was caretaker of children but she worked only 3 months then she backed home due to she had to continue study. With this factor that affected Mrs. Duan dared to decide to work in this time.

Initially, Mrs. Duan would work in Rayong Province, knew that there had vacancy at hotel in Rayoung Province thus she would make up her mind to work at there due to she had relatives in Rayong Province. Her relatives help until she was able to work at that hotel in position of housewife and during she worked at here she stayed with relatives. Mrs. Duan got helping from relatives in everything such as helped for working, adjustment o working until she retired and backed to home and marriage with her husband at present.

Currently, Mrs. Duan was general hiring in same time she had to care her mother who was old and her daughter who was 3 years of age. She told that if she had opportunity she would work in Rayoung Province again but she would work with close person only. She was afraid that she would be fraud.

Third person: Mrs. An (alias)

Mrs. An was 30 years old and lived with her husband and 2 children; one boy and one girl. She had worked in Phatumthani province when she was 21 years old about 9 years in position of checking part of computer officer at computer manufactory. Reason of migration was she would like to have more in come because of she had debt and she had expense for traveling was only fare.

Before she would work in Phatumthani Province, she had had skill working before but with a reason of income, she would worked at here including she loved in working thus she was able to work in every job and she had worked in other places before when she was 15 yeas old. She worked in plastic manufactory in Nakornrajsrima Province about 4 years. There for Mrs. An would decide to work at this manufactory.

Initially, Mrs. An would worked in PhatumThani Province, her neighbor who was honesty and sincere persuaded her apply in this province. After that she worked in that manufactory in 2537. During she worked here, her neighbor would always took care regarding working, her living and if she was terrible this friend would help her whole time.

Currently, Mrs. An had to care her children at home whereas; her husband had to earn money. She tough that when her children grew up, she would go to work again but would work at neared province such as Khon-Kan, Nakronrajsrima Province. She did not like work in Bangkok Metropolitan due to cost living was high and traffic jam.

Forth person: Mr. Don (alias)

Mr. Don was 29 years of age, single, had worked in Bangkok when he was 24 year old about 5 years. His position was store officer at Construction Company. He got salary about 6,000 baht/ month. He would like to decrease his debt and helped his family. He had expense for traveling to work was only fare.

Before Mr. Don would go to work in Bangkok, Mr. Don had not skill working in position of store officer but with reason of intention, because of Mr. Don had more intention to work and liked to learn and practice a new skill including he had

experience on construction in Bangkok thus, Mr. Don would dare to work at that manufactory.

Initially, Mr. Don would work in Bangkok, his brother who worked at this construction company persuaded Mr. Don worked at this company. Thus his brother would take him apply to owner company. During working of first two month his brother helped him by giving recommendation regarding adjustment on working, residence after that Mr. Don had more income, and he would rent a house to live independently and sent money back until his father was pass a way. Mr. Don would leave from that job and backed home to care his mother.

Currently, Mr. Don was unemployed and tough that if he had opportunity he would work at there again. He would request his brother help him again, he would like to earn money support his family that was better unemployed.

From above data mentioned, it can be seen that factors supporting emigration and immigration had various causations as following: -

Source of loan

From this study on samples who had worked in foreign found that all labours borrowed money to pay for service and expenditure of emigration. They would borrow in different source of loan such as relatives, capitalist (in and out village) including Recruitment Company.

A mount of money would be much or low based on expense if expense was high thus, a mount of money was also high. They would borrow about 50,000 – 200,000 baht/ person. Interest rate was 3-5 baht/ month or 36-60 baht/ year. It was 5 in 6 persons of all labours used their Land Title Deed to be security and there had only one as rented from other persons to be security and another one free assert due to capitalist was relative.

Money repay; found that 5 in 6 persons were able to repay within 2 years due to he/she got high salary but another one was unable to repay due to he/she did not get salary due to he/she was ill during working.

“Loan from capitalist in village about 170,000 baht. Interest rate is 4%/ month but we had to use paddy land to be security. We work about 2 years ..This debt was empty”

Mr. Nhum (worked in Taiwan)

“Borrow money form relatives, free interest. They trust me ..I borrow about 50,000 baht and I am able to repay within 7 months”

Mrs.Noï (worked in Hong Kong)

“Rent uncle’s Land Title Deed about 10,000baht to be security to Recruitment Company due to we have to loan from this company about 170,000 baht. Interest rate is 3%/ month and it is empty within 20 months”

Mrs. Waw (worked in Taiwan)

Rent uncle’s Land Title Deed about 20,000 baht to be security to recruitment company due to we have to loan from this company about 180,000 baht. Interest rate is 3%/ month and now I am still in debt due to I am ill while work in foreign”

Mr. Kai (worked in Taiwan)

As for workers’ expense was paid for the fare of going to destination thus, they would not borrow anyone for this working.

When compared to samples who had worked in and foreign found that emigration’ expense was higher than immigration. That high expense mentioned derived from making a bid of position in the job by foreign employer. This situation would affect service charge and expenditure that all workers had to meet thus they would have to pay although it was every expensive.

“It has vacancy in foreign that base on salary....If you have company whereas I also have company and if you would like to buy (position)but you pay more.....you get....I have money I can buy....it is competition...It will be expensive everything as you like”

(Recruitment agency A.)

“Recruitment agency had quota of foreign labours...we can apply with broker thus all labours had to pay for head value (service charge and expense for recruitment) that was high”

(Person related recruitment)

Skilled working

From study on sample who had emigrated was found that labours who had emigrated with a position of housewife by based on basic skill of working about family care such as weeping, cleaning house, cooking and keeping children that this activity they had to work everyday. These skills would be one of factors supporting emigration decision.

“At home I had care daughter’s children and can cook”

Mrs. Jit (worked in Taiwan)

Whereas, workers who worked in industry was found that most of these labours had not skilled working that did not direct to position and function of labour due to these labours tough that when they worked in the site, they would train or observed other labours such as relatives, peers, broker. These persons would be benefit to new labours due to they could advice the new labours train everything including introduced information on working. Most labours who worked with position of officer in industry had not skilled- working but they tough that when they worked, would train or requested colleagues help them when had problem. With this reason affected emigration decision of labours was more easy.

“Love to work.....although it is work hard or not ...I will do...only me touch it ...only train and develop one self...I may work”

Mr. Dam (worked in Taiwan)

“He/her (broker) tell me that no problem...I can train at there due to there had Thai labours will help you or if there had not in this section but you can find another section ...this company has many sections”

Mrs. Waw (worked in Taiwan)

From study on samples who were immigrated labours found that they had worked in position of housewife. They based on basic skill of working from their daily living such as weeping, cleaning. These skills would affect migration decision was more easy.

“I had worked on housekeeping thus I would not worry about this function (housewife of hotel)

Mrs. Duan (worked in Rayong Province)

As for labours who worked in industry and general company found that most of them were unskilled labours and had not experience on working. But they tough that when worked in the industry they would train or observed by other labours thus, they would make up their mind to work.

“If I work, will train with my relatives (relatives that worked at there before) my sister will help me at there”

Mr. To (worked in Samutprakan Province)

“Not fear as same as I just train on a new job...there had head of section help me and advice something was wrong”

Mr. Don (worked in Bangkok Metropolitan)

Consideration on skill working of workers who had worked in and foreign was found that labours who had worked about position of housewife, it was benefit to them due to they were able to apply daily activity for new job. They were able to be easy decision but labours who worked in other position which most of them had not skilled-working and experience in that position but they had to depend on role of social network such as close friend, relative or peers who had worked prior especially, female who worked in country was trust. Found that many labours would not work with entrusted persons due to they feared that they would be fraud. In addition, labours who had worked on foreign will give good advice and information related working to

the new workers who wished to work in foreign. This was one reason that the new labours decided to work.

Experience in migration

From studying all samples both in and foreign were found that most labours had experience in working in other places thus, this experience would be push factor to migration decision of labours to work.

“I had worked in other places....so trouble...thus, I would be easy to work I am not afraid”

Mrs. Noi (worked in Hong Kong)

“I had been trouble thus, I am not afraid of working...although it is trouble I can....for my children and family I will try”

Mr. Dam (worked in Taiwan)

“Every much!.... due to I had worked other places thus, it affect me will be more strong....I am not afraid to go to foreign again”

Mrs. Waw (worked in Taiwan)

“We had worked other manufactures thus we are not afraid of working although we must work other places”

Mr. To (worked in Samhutprakan Province)

“We had worked hard before when we are unemployed.. When we know that where has new job I will immediately apply”

Mr.Don (worked in Bangkok)

As for the sample who had not experience on migration was found that they would receive recommendation by their relatives, peers who had worked in those countries. Those persons really influenced migration of them that they were able to decide to go.

“Never go anywhere....but I would like to go...many labours tell me that they are richer...no trouble....anyone can stand thus I can so”

Mrs. Jit (worked in Taiwan)

“My aunt will help me all things....I live with her...I will make up my mind to work there”

Mrs. Duan (worked in rayong Province)

Role of social network

Role of social network was important that affected emigration and migration decisions of labours. All this, derived from social network was reinforcing factor and encouraged on facility to labours to decide to work in foreign. The unit section and persons relating to migration were shown detail as following:-

1. Close friend/ relatives and who had worked in those countries.
2. Recruitment company
3. Broker

Persons and unit sectors mentioned had process and steps of providing facility to immigrants and emigrants as following: -

1. Close friends/ relatives and who had worked in country and foreign

From the study on all samples who had worked in country and friend was found that all labours believed and trusted in close friends/ relatives who were cost of society that affected migrants' decision. Whereas, factor on persons who had worked in country and foreign was found that it mostly affected migration because of these persons would take care and helped all thing if there had any problem such as liaison with various persons who involved to migration, providing accommodation, gave information especially, who had worked in foreign they would perceived positive and negative on working in foreign thus they could advise. Due to these emigrations would like to have lot of money and lifted their living up (built a new house and bough every thing as they liked). These factors would affect decision of labours to work at there.

“Sister in law know that he (broker/recruitment agency is looking for villagers ..so sister in law advise me apply at that company ”

Mrs. Jit (worked in Taiwan)

“Younger sister call and advice me apply at recruitment company in area of Saphankwai District”

“Others were richer....I would like to be that”

Mrs. Noi (worked in Hong Kong)

“My friends (in same village) who had worked in foreign introduce me that we are poor, no problem to go...despite we are in dept but it was short time, we can repay...so I would have power mind and like to go”

Mr. Dam (worked in Taiwan)

“My sister and her husband had worked at that industry and now they return and would like to go again....so they persuade me go ”

“If I have not my sister advise me and give power mind ...she tells me that be unafraid!! I go with you..If we don't go ..we may not have these paddy”

Mrs. Waw (worked in Taiwan)

“Teacher.. Montree is good person in my village... he know that ... there is recruitment company district thus, he would inform everyone”

“Other households were richer....all brothers and sisters were richer and more living...they can buy lands...build new house...have a new car”

Mr. Kai (worked in Taiwan)

“My sister take me apply at a hotel due to she closely know with own hotel...because I am unemployed”

Mrs. Duan (worked in Rayong Province)

2. Recruitment Company

From statistic of Thai labour emigrations as classified in method of journey in 2000 was found that labours who would like to work in foreign by base on recruitment

agency were the most at 55.35% (Appendix A2). From data mentioned was in accordance with in-dept interview data of labours who had worked in foreign that was found that all emigrants would base on recruitment agency. All this, it derived from recruitment company had vacancy more than government section because of these vacancies were bought by recruitment company from foreign employer.

After recruitment company had vacancies then they would implement as following: -

1. Opened application vacancy by requested advance permission following certifying document that allowed by Division of Recruitment, Ministry of Labours. Position of application would not exceed 3 times of previous position after that recruitment company would bring the certificate document submit to company if they passed consideration, they would be selected by foreign employer and took you go to foreign.

2. Facilitated workers such as provided source of loan, prepared important document, took workers check up, took a passport and visa including verifying CID and coordinated on training and testing skill working at Ministry of Labours and provided accommodation. During waiting for go to foreign.

“Recruitment Company facilitates and before travel (goes to foreign) I will stay at one village in Bangkok”

Mrs. Jit (worked in Taiwan)

“Recruitment company will take new labours check up body and make a passport, investigate CID ...after that 3 days..they will evaluate my skill”

Mr. Kai (worked in Taiwan)

“One man of Recruitment Company will take me check up and take a passport, visa and take test skill at Bangkok...I go and back only one day”

Mrs. Waw (worked in Taiwan)

“My friend who is constructor in a site take me apply if there is a new job, employer will connect me again”

“Company agency had to take labours in village to company to selected proper labours. When any labours passed selection they would be checked body up at hospital without service charge. There had one of all agency was caretaker of these labours and facilitated every things.

(Recruitment agency A)

“Check body up in Bangkok and during wait for flies (wait forgoing to friend) I will stay in Bangkok at recruitment agency’s house”

(Recruitment agency B.)

From the study on samples who had worked in country was found that recruitment company had not role to decision and facility namely, all labours would decide by their self to migrate but they would depend on their relatives or peers who had worked at there before.

3. Broker

From the study on samples that had experience on emigrations was found that broker was important role to recruiting labours. The brokers mentioned were legal brokers (registered to Ministry of Labours) and illegal brokers (unregistered to Ministry of Labours). These brokers would be helper between employee and employer to had agreement together. They would have function about motivating labours participated in application by introducing various information on positive emigrations such as introduced each country that was interested, proper position, type of jobs, expected salary, period of working and reliability of each recruitment company.

“Broker tell that he/her will help us work in abroad and motivate me migrate to work in the foreign country due to those country were source of huge income and easy to travel”

Mr.Nhum (worked in Taiwan)

“He or her (broker) tell me that applies with this company will have hopeful”

Mr.Dam (worked in Taiwan)

When workers decided to go to foreign by helping of broker thus, broker would provide facility to which was necessary to journey such as taking workers check up, taking a passport and visa including verified CID. After that broker would take workers to company, in this step employer or agency would select workers and test skill working including trained these workers before journeyed.

“He/her (broker) is a cooperater about implementation such as checking up in Bangkok, taking Visa or passport and train at Ministry of Labour”

Mrs. Jit (worked in Taiwan)

“Broker take me check up, train, test working skill with driving minibus...this company will do everything until complete and take me to home”

Mr. Dam (worked in Taiwan)

As for illegal brokers (broker who legally unregistered), most of these broker were persons who lived in village and be respected by villager such as head of sub-district, head of village and teacher including persons who were emigrants and currently, they stayed in the village. These persons would well know about various places in foreign. They would motivate labours mentioned work in foreign. These brokers would have social network in every place where there had labours who would like to work in foreign although those brokers were far from community or Recruitment Company but they would attempt to recruit.

“Well!...they ever gone many times (worker who ever worked in foreign) when they backed home, they would persuade workers apply to company (recruitment company) this broker is a man and he often work in foreign until he well known”

Mrs. Waw (worked in Taiwan)

“Most broker who do not registered is head of village or distinguished persons in village and who had been emigration that he or her will pursued and introduce applicants”

(Recruitment agency B)

“Broker is person who lives in village and is paid respect by villagers. These persons comprising relatives, head of village, and head of sub-district or distinguishes persons in community. These persons are information center they will advice worker who would like to work in foreign. After that they become broker”

(Person related recruitment)

“Person who ever worked or at that time he/she yet work in foreign and he/she will become broker in that area namely, he/she will motivate other persons who like to have high income work in foreign.

(Person related recruitment)

From studying samples who had worked in country found that broker had not role to decision, providing facility and anything that it was as same as Recruitment Company namely, all labours would travel by themselves by based on network of relatives, peers or trusted persons.

From data mentioned, when considered on role of social network of samples who had worked in and foreign found that labours who had worked in country would stay with relatives, peers, trusted persons that it was different from labours who had worked in foreign, they would stay with relatives, peers and trusted persons and they would get facility from broker and recruitment company regarding introduction, coordination and giving various information including preparing readiness of working and accommodation.

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION, DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATION

The present study was a combination of quantitative and qualitative methods. The objective of the study was to investigate household, individual and supporting factors affecting emigration decision of labour. Data from quantitative survey was utilized in order to examine household and individual factors. However, in-dept interviews were conducted to obtain information on supporting factors (such as migration costs, labour skill, previous experience on migration and role of social network.) of emigration decision-making. The place of study was Nang Rong District, Burirum Province, 2000.

Quantitative study employed secondary data for the year 2000 of the project titled “Demographic Responses to a Changing Environment in Nang Rong, Burirum (Phase 3)”. The project was conducted by the Institute for Population and Social Research (IPSR) and the Carolina Population Center, the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (CPC) with the aim to investigate demographic responses in a changing environment. Both the international and internal migrants comprised the sample. The study selected 91 internal migrants in 91 households out of 182 in 173 households. For the international migrants all 91 of 82 households were selected for the study.

For qualitative data in-dept interview guideline was prepared and utilized. Information was recorded in cassettes after consents were taken from the respondents. All the migrants in the sample returned home during the time of interview. Many international migrants were found in two villages of Nang Rong; Ban Choksriphatthana and Ban Sriphatthana. The sample of this village was 10 migrants, comprised of 4 internal and 6 international migrants. In addition, data was collected from two managers of Recruitment Company in Burirum Province and a government officer who practiced on emigration recruitment in provincial level.

Data analysis was divided into 2 parts: First, analysis was done on quantitative data by presenting percentages of the sample that was classified by household level

and individual level variables. Factors affecting emigration decision of labours in Nang Rong District was performed by using Logistic Regression Analysis. This method was used because the dependent variable was dichotomous in nature.

Content analysis was used to analyze qualitative data to support quantitative data.

5.1 Conclusions and Discussions

5.1.1 Destination of emigration

The results of quantitative study found that almost one-third of internal migrants (30.7%) decided to work in Bangkok Metropolitan as this province was the center of all economic activities which could rapidly absorb labour into either service or industrial sector than any other provinces. Thus, the influx of migrant labours from rural area to this area had continuously increased in response to increased income and better living standard (Praphaphan Un-ob, 1995: 1-2).

The destination for international migrants was mostly to Asian countries (85.7%) such as Taiwan, Hong Kong, South Korea and Japan. However, about 10 years ago most emigrants had worked in the Middle East countries (At present, these countries are already developed thus it is unnecessary to depend on foreign labours. Some countries have stopped allowing visa for Thai labours such as Saudi Arabia because of the murder case of the Ambassador of Saudi-Arabia in Thailand and the diamond robbery case) but now those labours are interested in Asian countries such as Taiwan, Hong Kong, Singapore etc. These countries are developing their huge infrastructure projects and attempting to reform their economy. These countries were in shortage of labour, particularly unskilled labours, for implementation of their huge projects. Thus, they would have to import labours from Thailand and other countries to their country (Chokchai Detrod, 2003: 2-3).

5.1.2 Characteristics of household and individual migrants

From 173 households, it was found that internal and international migrants mainly had family member about 5–7 persons (42.2%). Two-third of the respondents had dependent members (aged lower than 15 years and over 60 years) between 1-2

persons (63.7% and 61.0% respectively for internal and international migrants). One-third of internal and international migrants had no land for agriculture (27.5% and 39.0%, respectively). Moreover, both the groups had a complete ownership of land in a low percentage. International migrants had no income from agricultural products were more than internal migrants (43.9% and 28.6% respectively).

For individual characteristics of 182 migrants, it was found that overall the migrants were male. Male also migrated to work abroad more than female (69.2% and 56.0%, respectively). About 88% of internal migrants aged 15-34 years, and 82% of international migrants aged 25-64 years. This means that international migrants were older than internal migrants. In addition, marriage was also higher among international migrants.

5.1.3 Factors affecting emigration decision of labours in Nang Rong District, Buriram Province in 2000

Factors affecting emigration decision of labours in Nang Rong District, Buriram Province in 2000 were conducted by using Logistics Regression.

Age: This variable had positive association with emigration of labours in Nang Rong District, Buriram Province in 2000 with statistical significance at level 0.05. It implies age would have various experiences and makes the migrants ready to work outside especially, in foreign countries. These workers were married and were responsible to care for their family. Thus, emigration decision of these workers appeared.

Number of member in family: There was a positive association between number of family members and emigration decision with statistical significance at level 0.05. This meant that households with more family members tend to send their members to work outside the country in order to decrease labour surplus and increase cash income for the family. The more family members, thus the expense in family would be higher. Thus, emigration of member in family would be one strategy of increasing income in family (Pramote Prasartkul and Pimompan Isarabhakdi, 1999: 34)

Results of qualitative study by in-dept interview gives information on various variables such as source of loan, working skill, previous experience on migration and role of social network.

Source of loan

All emigrant labours had borrowed a big amount of money about 50,000 – 200,000 baht for covering the expenses of going to work abroad. All expenses were more or less based on criteria of each company and countries where labours would like to go. Most of recruiting agencies regarding exporting labours are based on condition and their position in destination countries. (The high service charge and expenditure for recruitment depends on the position that recruitment agencies receive from foreign countries.) Most of emigrants had to borrow money to meet the expenses. The interest was evaluated approximately 3-5 baht/month or 36-60 baht/year. Most emigrants who borrowed money for traveling kept their land as security to the lender. In addition, bank or credit institution had some limitations for offering credits. Even though emigrants got loan from the bank but the small amount was not enough for travelling. Some emigrants revealed “although my property was guaranteed the loan was not enough for all the migration expenses and I had to spend long time...various weeks. Then I got that money”. From this information, it can be seen that it was popular among workers to borrow money from informal sources though the interest rate was high. However, the process of the informal sector was easier than that of the formal sector.

Most of the international workers were able to repay money within 2 years after they returned due to the high wage in foreign countries. Whereas, workers who worked within the country could not pay anything as they did not receive higher wage in comparison with international migrants. However, the internal migrants also had many expenses such as for journey, food and accommodation during and after their journey.

Skill and experience in working

Most labours who had worked in the country or abroad as housemaid (in household such as weeping, cleaning, cooking and child rearing) had basic skill related

to their position. This experience might be a reinforcing factor for their decision to work as housemaids. But those workers who worked as workers in the factory comprising labourer, driver for forklift, spinning thread and weaving fabric were unskilled and never worked in industries before. They had been working in agricultural sectors (farming, breeding animal and planting etc.) before. But they prefer to work in factories because they thought that they will be able to learn and train themselves from their friends, peers and relatives who worked in the same place and provided everything including job information.

Experience on migration

Most of internal and international migrants had previous experiences of migrating and working elsewhere. This migration might be seasonal migration after the harvest season due to seasonal unemployment. Thus, they would seek for new job and migrate from previous area to another place during this period. It can be addressed that experience on migration would be a factor pushing villagers to migrate again. These workers were able to decide to migrate, as it was easier for them.

Role of social network

Labours who worked abroad used social network to obtain job information and travel facilitates. These persons in social network were as follows;

1) Close friends/ relatives and those who had been working in country or abroad

Most workers got information (such as source of jobs, job description, salary and accommodation) and assistance including motivation to work from peers, relative and trusted persons. In addition, experience on seeing persons who had worked abroad was helpful; these experiences were positive for emigration decision of workers in villages.

2) Recruitment agency

The private sector that had important role to export workers to foreign countries due to recruitment agencies had more scopes. Most labours preferred to use the service of recruitment agencies. In addition, these agencies had a good public

relations in providing information of jobs throughout rural area via brokers. The recruitment agencies would facilitate and prepare documents and accommodation for all workers when they came to process documents before leaving to work abroad. The process of implementation was shorter than the government sector. Whereas, internal workers not depending on company had their ability to contact the work place or relatives or who ever worked at that work place.

3) Broker

There were two types of brokers: illegal and legal. Sometimes these illegal persons were the head of sub-district, head of village and teacher including workers who ever worked abroad. These persons would persuade and advice those who needed to work abroad by introducing type of job, position, wage and social welfare that they should receive. Almost all activities of emigration were conducted by broker or recruitment agency such as providing facility, accommodation, preparing document for application including helping when workers had problem. So recruitment agencies had an important role in recruitment system.

Whereas, workers who worked in country did not depend on broker or recruitment agency. They were able to find jobs by themselves without using recruitment agencies or broker services. They were able to depend on their relatives or peers who worked at that place before.

5.2 Recommendations

5.2.1 Policy base-recommendation

1) Results were found that recruitment agencies were still popular for most emigrant workers; thus, government section should closely monitor and control those companies to prevent the illegal activities. As for company that performed legally, they should get subsidy such as tax deduction and position in new country such as Europe region and America supported by government sector. Cooperation between private and government sector should enhance more position to decrease unemployment and increase labour exports.

2) Most workers had to pay higher expenses than regulation in law thus; workers had to borrow money from informal sources of loan with high interest rate.

Hence, government sector should develop process of providing credit for emigration by establishing one stop service system, including reduction in interest rate. In addition, mortgage system has to be justified. The government should increase efficiency of procedure and decrease expenditure of workers and should have continued public relation.

3) Results of this study show that most of the workers were unskilled both internal and international, so government sector should encourage and support to improve knowledge and working skill for labours willing to migrate.

4) Results were found that trusted persons in village, peers, relatives and broker were an important social network that helped and facilitated the workers such as giving information on vacancy, telling positive experience of destination, expected income, providing accommodation in destination etc. However, government sector should have public relation regarding fraud and false information in order to help the migrants to take the correct decision.

5.2.2 Recommendations for the further research

1) This study investigated factors affecting emigration among villagers who were mainly working in agriculture sector in Nang Rong District, Buriram Province in 2000. The research results might be different from other groups. Thus, there should be other studies of migration among families that had other occupations. It would give an opportunity of increased coverage and to understand the effect of emigration vividly.

2) Because this study captured the migrant workers in 2000 of Nang Rong District, Buriram Province and was undertaken in only one district and province thus, future studies should use macro data of labour forces to increase coverage and offer effective policy planning.

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APPENDIX

Appendix A1

In-Depth Interview

The study of “Factors affecting emigration decision of labours in Nang Rong District, Burirum Province in 2000”

- *Recommendation and objectives of research*

Question on labors that had immigrated and emigrated.

1. Individual data (gender, age, marital status)
2. What country did you work? What was position?, and how long
3. How did go?, and how much money do you pay?
4. Did you borrow to be expenditure for emigration? If you borrowed where did you borrow and how much? How much money as you pay for interest and how long?
5. Before you go to foreign, whether you have skill-working or not? If did not why did you go and who assisted you go to foreign?
6. Before you would work in foreign whether you have skill-working and experience in migration or not? If did not why did you go and who assisted you go to foreign?
7. How did you have step of emigration? (since you got information on emigration until you were able to work in foreign)

Question related Recruitment Company and persons related recruitment in provincial level

1. General data (period of time for implementation, number of officer in company)
2. How did company have step of application and take labor to foreign and how did they provide facility?
3. Did company have broker to conduct on emigration of labor and how did they do?

Question of related persons to recruitment in provincial level

1. Who had role to exporting labors to work in foreign and how did they provide facility.

Appendix A2 Number of Thai workers working overseas by region in the world, 1995-2000

Unit : Persons

Regional	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Asia	180,781 (89.36)	160,941 (86.79)	163,986 (89.28)	167,998 (87.62)	179,107 (88.49)	157,445 (88.60)
Middle-East	18,171 (8.98)	20,525 (11.07)	16,171 (8.80)	16,238 (8.47)	17,341 (8.57)	14,130 (7.95)
Africa	1,816 (0.90)	2,082 (1.12)	1,451 (0.80)	1,890 (0.99)	1,909 (0.94)	1,819 (1.02)
Others	1,528 (0.76)	1,888 (1.02)	2,063 (1.12)	5,609 (2.92)	4,059 (2.00)	4,315 (2.43)
Total	202,296 (100.00)	185,436 (100.00)	183,671 (100.00)	191,735 (100.00)	202,416 (100.00)	177,709 (100.00)

Source : Office of Overseas Employment Administration, Department of Employment, 2004.(March)

Appendix A3 Number of Thai workers working overseas by sending agencies, 1995-2000

Unit : Persons

Sending Agencies	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Self Arrangement	74,637 (36.90)	69,719 (37.60)	76,013 (41.39)	92,212 (48.09)	88,038 (43.49)	69,787 (39.27)
Dept. of Employment	1,257 (0.62)	2,414 (1.30)	1,652 (0.90)	1,270 (0.66)	731 (0.36)	737 (0.41)
Employers send to Working	6,203 (30.6)	3,345 (1.80)	4,641 (2.52)	4,115 (2.15)	3,672 (1.81)	3,068 (1.73)
Employers send to Training	1,214 (0.60)	5,511 (2.97)	6,282 (3.42)	6,479 (3.38)	5,315 (2.62)	5,754 (3.24)
Recruitment Agencies	118,985 (58.82)	104,447 (56.33)	95,083 (51.77)	87,659 (45.72)	104,660 (51.71)	98,363 (55.35)
Total	202,296 (100.00)	185,436 (100.00)	183,671 (100.00)	191,735 (100.00)	202,416 (100.00)	177,709 (100.00)

Source : Office of Overseas Employment Administration, Department of Employment, 2004.(March)

Appendix A4

Questionnaire of “Demographic Responses to a Changing Environment in Nang Rong, Burirum (phase3)”

สถาบันวิจัยประชากรและสังคม มหาวิทยาลัยมหิดล
ร่วมกับ
ศูนย์ประชากรแคโรไลนา มหาวิทยาลัยนอร์ธแคโรไลนา ณ ชาติเปอิลล์

โครงการวิจัยเรื่อง “การศึกษาผลกระทบของการเปลี่ยนแปลงภูมิอากาศและสิ่งแวดล้อม
 ที่มีต่อประชากรในอำเภอนางรอง จังหวัดบุรีรัมย์ รอบที่ 3 (พ.ศ. 2543)”

แบบสอบถามสำรวจข้อมูล - ชุดครัวเรือนเก่า

หมายเลขประจำครัวเรือน _____

ชื่อพนักงานสัมภาษณ์	หมายเลขพนักงานสัมภาษณ์
ชื่อผู้ควบคุมงานสนาม	วันที่ ... เดือน พ.ศ. 2543
ชื่อผู้ตรวจแบบสอบถาม	วันที่ ... เดือน พ.ศ. 2543
ชื่อผู้ลงรหัส	วันที่ ... เดือน พ.ศ. 2543

ความเห็นของผู้สัมภาษณ์

.....

.....

(สำหรับผู้ควบคุมงานสนามเท่านั้น)

บุคคลที่มีรหัส 2

ครัวเรือนนี้มีสมาชิกที่มีรหัส 2 (จากคำถามข้อ 1.1) คือ	
ชื่อ-นามสกุล	สามารถค้นพบ
1.	1. ได้ 2. ไม่ได้
2.	1. ได้ 2. ไม่ได้
3.	1. ได้ 2. ไม่ได้
4.	1. ได้ 2. ไม่ได้
5.	1. ได้ 2. ไม่ได้

Appendix A4 (Continue)

รหัส	6.18	6.19	6.20	6.21	6.22	6.23	6.24
01	ในอุตสาหกรรมปลูกกล้วยไม้ (ปี ๑. ๖2 พ.ศ. ๖3) ซึ่งมีแปลงปลูกกล้วยไม้ (แปลงมีขนาดกว่า 1 ไร่) ดังนี้ 1. เป็นเจ้าของ ⇒ ตามข้อ 6.19 2. เช่าจากคนอื่น ⇒ จำนวนไม่เกิน 6.20 3. ควบีกร่วมกับผู้อื่น ⇒ จำนวนไม่เกิน 6.20 4. อื่นๆ (อื่นๆ) ⇒ จำนวนไม่เกิน 6.20	สถานที่ตั้งของแปลงกล้วยไม้ ซึ่งมีแปลงปลูก (แปลงมีขนาดกว่า 1 ไร่) ดังนี้ 1. ในเขต 2. นอกเขต 3. นอกเขต 4. นอกเขต 5. นอกเขต 6. ไม่มีเอกสารสิทธิ์ ซึ่งเป็นเจ้าของ	ทำเนียบในอุตสาหกรรมปลูก กล้วยไม้ (ปี ๑. ๖2 พ.ศ. ๖3) กล้วยไม้ ⇒ ตามข้อ 6.21 ทำเนียบปลูกกล้วย ⇒ จำนวนไม่เกิน 6.25	การปลูกกล้วย ไม้ (ปี ๑. ๖2 พ.ศ. ๖3) 1. จำนวน 2. จำนวน 3. จำนวน	ในอุตสาหกรรมปลูก กล้วยไม้ (ปี ๑. ๖2 พ.ศ. ๖3) ทำเนียบปลูกกล้วย ไม้ 1. จำนวน 2. จำนวน 3. จำนวน 4. จำนวน 5. จำนวน	ในอุตสาหกรรมปลูก กล้วยไม้ (ปี ๑. ๖2 พ.ศ. ๖3) ซึ่งมีแปลงปลูกกล้วยไม้ 1. เป็นเจ้าของ 2. 2 คน 3. 3 คน 4. 4 คน 5. มากกว่า 4 คน	
02							
03							
04							
05							
06							
07							
08							
09							
10							
11							
12							

Appendix A5 Pearson Correlation Coefficients between Independent Variables for Logistic Regression Analysis

Variables	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Sex	1.000	.058	.004	-.109	-.027	-.003	-.004	.029
2. Age		1.000	-.522**	.056	.245**	-.164*	-.166*	-.170*
3. Marital status			1.000	-.062	-.193**	.118	.168*	.092
4. Household members				1.000	.433**	.243**	.184*	.181*
5. Dependency members in household					1.000	-.025	-.026	.006
6. Land for agriculture						1.000	.680**	.732**
7. Ownership in land for agriculture							1.000	.559**
8. Income from agriculture products								1.000

Note : Total number of migrants sampled 182 persons

Total number of households sampled 173 households

* Significance at 0.01 level

** Significance at 0.05 level

BIOGRAPHY

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