

Thesis Title Demographic Factors Influencing to Family Attachment to Place of
Origin Among Migrants in Bangkok

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Abstract

The objective of this study was to investigate the attachment to family in place of origin among migrant in Bangkok. Characteristics of migrants were examined as important factors influencing the family attachment. Remittance to family and intention to return to place of origin were used as indicators of the family attachment to place of origin. This study used data from The National Migration Survey(1992) conducted by The Institute for Population and Social Research, Mahidol University. The sample included 713 cases. Analysis was done by using percentage distribution, crosstabulation and logistic regression statistics.

The results showed that 70.6 percent of migrants had attachment to family in the place of origin, it also showed that sending remittance was more frequent than decision to return to place of origin. This also depended on the status of migrants in the destination. The results showed that the single-adult men were most likely to be attached. Single-young men had the lowest attachment rate.

Two models of the analysis of demographic factors influencing family attachment to place of origin were used; 1) sending remittance to family and 2) intention to return to place of origin. The results showed that the two indicators were interacted with each other. Those who sent remittance had less intention to return to place of origin. Those who did not send remittance had high intention to return. Women were more likely to send remittance. Migrants aged 25 - 34 had the highest intention to return place of origin. This confirms Thai society is matrilineal. The major role in household of female and people ages 25 - 34 in Thai society is revealed. Lastly, the results show socio-economic factors influencing the attachment of family to place of origin.