

4038378 PRRH/M: MAJOR POPULATION AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH RESEARCH; M.A.  
(POPULATION AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH RESEARCH)  
KEY WORDS: LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION, MIGRANTS, RURAL-URBAN MIGRATION, REASONS FOR MOVE, EMPLOYMENT, WORK EXPERIENCE, LAOS 1994.

PHOUVANH CHANTHAVONG: LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION OF RURAL-URBAN MIGRANTS IN LAO P.D.R., 1994. THESIS ADVISORS: YOTHIN SAWANGDEE, Ph.D. KRITAYA ARCHAVANITKUL, Ph.D. 64 p. ISBN 974-661-475-4

Rural-urban migration is an important phenomena in developing countries. Many scholars say that this event has relationship with socioeconomic development. Therefore, it is important to understand the reasons for move to regard through the migration process which has related to employment status in urban areas. This study uses data from the Lao Labour Force Survey in 1994. The purpose is to investigate the difference between socio-demographic variables and reasons for move. Further, this study also focus on the influence of socioeconomic factors of the migrants on employment status. The results show that most of migrants come to urban areas for economic and education reasons. Migrants who are in the younger age groups are more likely to come for education. By contrast, migrants who are in the older age groups are mostly come for work. Interestingly, migrants who have high work experience are more likely to come for job. Considering on gender, males are more likely to dominate on reasons for work and for study. Females are more likely to come to urban areas for other reasons such as following husbands or parents etc. Married persons are more likely to move for work, but not statistically significant at 0.05 level. While single persons are more likely to move for education and work. The result from logistic regression show that migrants who used to have occupational training are more likely to move for work, and have job. Therefore, job training is highly important for rural-urban migrants to get a job in urban areas. Considering on region and reasons for move, the study shows that this factor does not have any consequences on the outcome variable. Similarly, it does not have any association with employment status as well.