

Title : The Impact of Young Labor Migrants on Fertility.

Researchers : Dusadee Ayuwat
Somsak Srisontisuk

Place of work : Department of Sociology and Antropology
Faculty of Humanities & Social Sciences
Khon Kaen University, Khon Kaen 40002

Duration : June 1992 - March 1993

Source of : Khon Kaen University

Financial support

ABSTRACT

The objectives of this study were to describe the characteristics of young labor migrants and the common types of jobs, they get to analyze the patterns of the migration of young laborers; to determine the impact of young laborers in terms of economic and social aspects; and to study opinions concerning fertility.

This study used both quantitative and qualitative methods by interviewing 169 young laborers to interview schedules, and by using an interview guide to interview the samples' parents. Data were brought up to test hypotheses by using the SPSS/PC⁺ program. The qualitative analysis was applied in terms of semitabuations and descriptions.

The results of this study were follows :

1. The characteristics of young laborers were that the female, made up 74.6%, the age range was 11-19 years old with age-group 14-16 years old was the largest. Most of them

finished primary school and were still single. The family employment was in agriculture (57.4%) employees (32.0%). Having 33.7% of the samples did not own land. Most of the young laborers lived in the city.

2. It was found that young laborers worked as maids, baby sitters, and unskilled laborers in the city. The initial wages were 600-1,000 bath/month in 1984. From the period of 1989 to the present time, the numbers of young laborers which migrated to the city had increased. Most of the jobs were in grocery stores, factories, and personal services. They earned income monthly rather than daily.

The jobs came from relatives friends, and themselves. 79.3% of the samples were not members of labour unions, but still had good welfare.

Sex, income, and parents' occupations were related to patterns of young laborers migration at the 0.5 statistically significant level. But age and land ownership were not related to patterns of young laborers migration.

3. There were four patterns of young labor migrants : returning-home daily (50.0%), returning-home weekly (2.4%), returning-home monthly (15.1%), and stay home at in the city (31.5%).

The main reason for migrating to work in the city was to earn more income. It was found that patterns of migration were not related to sex, age-group, number of household laborers, sources of income, or main occupations.

4. The impact of young labor migrants was found that their economic status made their families increased their quality of life. Using technology in occupations had increased.

The participation of young laborers in occupations decreased, but their savings and debts increased. The social impacts were found that the samples were recognized by others in the community, but had not more self-confidence, had more free times, and less time to join activities.

5. It was found that the samples had positive opinions on fertility. The different types of young labor migrants did not have different occupations had different opinions on fertility, and it was found that the opinions on fertility were not related to sex, levels of education, types of jobs, number in household, sources of income, size of land ownership, or main occupations parents.