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DUSADEE AYUWAT : DETERMINANTS OF MIGRANTS OCCUPATIONAL MOBILITY.

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The objectives of this study are to examine occupational mobility patterns of migrants who moved to growth pole provinces, other provinces, Bangkok and provinces in the vicinity of Bangkok and to examine the determinants that have an influence on migrants occupational mobility. The sample consisted of two-year migrants aged 15-64 years. A multi-level approach of analysis was undertaken. The individual data came from the 1992 Migration Survey conducted by The National Statistical Office and other sources for contextual variables.

The results of descriptive statistics and bivariate analysis show that most migrants who moved to growth pole provinces and other provinces had downward occupational mobility. Male migrants who had upward occupational mobility were younger than female migrants in growth pole provinces. Migrants who moved from growth pole provinces and other provinces to Bangkok, in every age group, were more likely to have stayed in the destination less than 1 year, moved for employment reasons, finished primary school had upward occupational mobility when compared to other destinations. Migrants who moved to growth pole provinces, other provinces, Bangkok and vicinity of Bangkok had different patterns of occupational mobility. In the multi-level analysis, occupational mobility of urban-urban migrants was explained mostly by individual factors. Among the individual factors, education, occupational status before migration and migratory experiences : age at migration, length of residence, reason for migration and social network strongly influenced occupational mobility. Two contextual factors, industrialization level and urbanization level influenced occupational mobility, when they being analyzed by interaction with individual factors. The findings suggest that to improve occupational mobility of migrant labour it is necessary to strengthen their education and migratory experiences together with the structure of their destinations.