THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INDUSTRIALIZATION AND MIGRATION: APPLICATION TO INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ZONE AT LAEM CHABANG AND MAP TA PHUT AREA

By

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ABSTRACT

Title of Dissertation: The Relationship Between Industrialization and Migration: Application to Industrial Development Zone at Laem Chabang and Map Ta Phut Area

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The aims of this study were to explore and investigate the relationship between industrialization and migration. It consists of two main parts, the macro-level and the micro-level. The macro-level studies are an overview of the relationship between migration and industrialization and an analysis of factors affecting migration. For the micro-level study, empirical analysis was conducted on cross-sectional data gathered from a sample of 1027 migrants at Laem Chabang and Map Ta Phut Industrial Estates.

The macro-level analysis indicated that Bangkok Metropolis gained migrants from all parts of Thailand during the past four decades, while the important migration pattern change was from rural-to-rural to rural-to-urban due to industrial development. Regression analysis was applied to determine factors affecting migration; the findings showed that the role of manufacturing began to have a significant effect on in-migration and out-migration in 1990, as the role of agriculture had a significant effect on in-migration and out-migration since 1980. Moreover, the unemployment rate, standard of living in each province, agricultural occupation, dependency ratio, fertility and sex ratio have had a significant effect on in-migration, and income level, education, agricultural occupation, dependency ratio and fertility have had a significant effect on out-migration from 1970-1990.

The micro-level analysis indicated that economic factors have more influence on migration than non-economic factors. The economic factors influencing the
migration of the samples at Laem Chabang and Map Ta Phut are income before migration, income after migration, land ownership before migration, land ownership after migration, rural assets after migration, urban assets before migration, urban assets after migration and wage differences. Non-economic factors having a significant effect on migration are age, distance, marital status, network and gender.

Migration impacts make some difference to migrants at Laem Chabang and Map Ta Phut Industrial Estates. Regarding the impact on economics, migrants at Map Ta Phut had more income and more expenditures than migrants at Laem Chabang, and migrants at Map Ta Phut tended to possess more land. Moreover, the behavior of migrants at Map Ta Phut compared to migrants at Laem Chabang were that they liked to buy commodities from department stores more than shops. It may indicate that small scale industry distributes income to local people more than large scale industry. Considering impacts on demographics and health, migrants at Map Ta Phut had more family planning and health problems than migrants at Laem Chabang. Moreover, changing attitudes involving modernization, improvement of family relations, social roles of migrants and political participation at Map Ta Phut were better than Laem Chabang but they must assimilate into the destination area more than Laem Chabang, as the lifestyle of migrants at Laem Chabang changed more than at Map Ta Phut.
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