

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

By

Aotip Ratniyom

**A Dissertation Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement
for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy (Population and Development)**

School of Applied Statistics

The National Institute of Development Administration

ISBN: 974-231-359-8

2002

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

Aotip Ratniyom

School of Applied Statistics

The Examining Committee Approved This Dissertation Submitted in
Partial Fulfillment of The Requirements for The Degree of Doctor of Philosophy
(Population and Development)

Associate Professor.....*Suwanlee Piampiti*.....Committee Chairman
(Suwanlee Piampiti, Ph.D.)

Assistant Professor.....*Duanpen Theerawanviwat*.....Committee
(Duanpen Theerawanviwat, Ph.D.)

Associate Professor.....*Wit Satyarakwit*.....Committee
(Wit Satyarakwit, Ph.D.)

.....*Jawalaksana Rachapaetayakom*.....Committee
(Jawalaksana Rachapaetayakom, Ph.D.)

Associate Professor.....*Jirawan Jitthavech*.....Dean

(Jirawan Jitthavech, Ph.D.)

Date.....*June 12, 2002*.....

ABSTRACT

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

Author : Aotip Ratniyom

Degree : Doctor of Philosophy in Development

Year : 2002

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 Mat Pa 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.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

I would like to express my deepest gratitude to the members of my dissertation committee, Associate Professor Dr. Suwanlee Piampiti, Associate Professor Dr. Wit Satyarakwit, Assistant Professor Dr.Duanpen Theerawanviwat as well as Dr.Yawvaluk Rajchapathayakom for their guidance and assistant in clarifying my thoughts.

I am also grateful officers in the Office of the National Statistical Office for providing migration data. Furthermore, I would like to thank for Mr. Nitat Meperanum, and Mrs. Wassana Khamnyam from Industrial Estate Authority of Thailand for their helps in collecting data and Indhira Naknat for printing me my dissertation. Besides, I also wish to extend special thanks to Mr. Jeffrey M. Donahoe, Assistant Professor Dr. Oraphun Srisawalak, and Assistant Professor Cheunrethai Pornpatrakul for helping me correct grammatical errors. My deep appreciate goes to all the interviewed migrants who patiently and candidly answered all my questions.

Many thanks also go to School of Economics, Sukhothai Thammatirat Open University for offering me the chance to further my study and supporting the financial assistance. Moreover, I also wish to express my special thanks to the National Institute of Development Administration for giving me opportunity to expand higher education.

Finally, I have to thank my family, especially the deceased parents for their love patience, support, and encouragement which contribute to the accomplishment of this dissertation.

Aotip Ratniyom

February, 2002