

An Analysis of Internal Migration in Thailand: 2014-2023

Aotip Ratniyom

Faculty of Economics, Srinakharinwirot University, Bangkok, Thailand

Abstract:

The present paper aims at analyzing the internal migration phenomenon in Thailand from quantitative perspective to provide a comprehensive image of the phenomenon that can represent an adequate frame for further research on the subject. This was accomplished by using the “National Migration Survey between 2014 and 2023, provided by the National Statistical Office. Findings – the socio-economic characteristics of migrants reveal that migrants from Central area are highest migrants, men tend to migrate at a higher rates than women, most migrants moved from non-municipal area at a higher rates than municipal area, men tend to migrate at a higher rates than women at age 0-14 and age 25-59, most migrants educate at a junior high school, high school, and primary school, both married and never-married migrants have the same percentage of migration, and migrants are employed as service workers and supplier, agricultural and fishery workers craftsman, worker associated, factory operator and machinery and elementary occupations. The most causes of migration are following family, seeking work, move residence, return home, and job assignment and the most streams of migration are urban to urban migration, urban to rural migration, and rural to rural migration.

Keywords:

Internal migration, the socio-economic characteristics, the causes of migration and the pattern of migration.