

**FACTORS AFFECTING THE TIMING OF FIRST MIGRATION:  
A CASE STUDY OF KANCHANABURI DSS AREAS**

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**FACTORS AFFECTING THE TIMING OF FIRST MIGRATION: A CASE STUDY OF KANCHANABURI DSS AREA****KHAING KHAING SOE 4738692 PRRH/M****M.A. (POPULATION AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH RESEARCH)****THESIS ADVISORS: SUREEPORN PUNPUING, Ph.D.  
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This thesis analyses factors that affect the timing of first migration. Event history data from residents of Kanchanaburi Demographic Surveillance System (DSS) are used in the analysis. The use of life history data in migration research is relatively rare. Three forms of analysis are presented: descriptive, life table estimates, and discrete-time logistic regression. The life table analysis indicates that a first migration is more likely to occur with increasing age. Females, the never-married, those who have a primary or lower secondary education, students, those who are engaged in non-agricultural activities, and those who live in the upland stratum are the most likely to make a first move at young ages. At the household level, youth from families with fewer household assets, who live in large families, or more dependent members, tend to have a lower age of first migration. At the community level, access to secondary school and bus transportation are associated with younger age at first migration; whereas availability of factories, public communication services and better roads in the village are associated with an older age at first migration. Results from discrete time event history logit models support several of the hypotheses proposed in the study. The logistic regression analysis found that all individual characteristics except for sex strongly influenced the timing of first migration. Among the household variables, only household size had a significant effect on the timing of first migration. For community factors, accessibility to lower secondary school, public communication and transportation services had positive and statistically significant effects on first migration. These results were largely consistent with the life table estimates. The findings of the research confirmed many of the hypotheses on first mobility experience. Effect of age on first migration was statistically significant in all regression models as were many others variables. Hence, we can conclude that all those variables have direct effect on the experience of first migration.

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