

**THE ROLE OF FAMILY SUPPORT ON LONGER SETTLEMENT
OF LABOUR MIGRANTS**



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Ph.D (DEMOGRAPHY)

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The new household economic theory of migration and social network theory has generated the intense interest in the contribution of migrants to the household economy. These same theories would predict that in some situations economic and other support also flows from origin households to migrants. However, there has been little and perhaps no research on the effect of family support to the migrants on their duration of stay in destination. Hence this study attempts to fill the gap in the literature by focusing on the effect of social and other support from the family to the migrant and how it impacts upon the settlement in the destination. The objectives of this study are to examine the factors affecting the longer settlement of labour migrants at the place of destination and to explore how support from the family left behind has an effect on longer settlement of labour migrants at the place of destination. This research is informed by the new economics of migration and social network theories and was tested by using longitudinal data from Nang Rong project.

In the present study, 27 percent and 44 percent of migrants received monetary support and in-kind support respectively from family left behind in 1994. Among those, about 70 percent were found at destination in 2000.

Results from multivariate analysis reveal that migrants who received in-kind support from the household are less likely to stay at the destination. Moreover, some variables of individual, household and social network are important factors for migrants' likelihood of staying at the destination. Migrants who are married, have higher education, came from large households and from better-off families are more likely to stay at the destination. However, those who worked as construction and domestic workers and moved with immediate family member are less likely to stay at the destination.

It can be concluded that migrants who have some kind of linkage with the family left behind are less likely to stay at the place of destination.

KEY WORDS: INTERNAL MIGRATION/ LONGER SETTLEMENT/ FAMILY SUPPORT/ NEW HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIC THEORY/ SOCIAL NETWORK THEORY/ NANG RONG

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