การวิเคราะห์ปัจจัยผลักและปัจจัยดึงดูดในการย้ายถิ่นเข้าสู่ประเทศไทยของชาวเกาหลี: กรณีศึกษาสมาชิกสมาคมเกาหลีประจำจังหวัดเชียงใหม่

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AN ANALYSIS OF PUSH AND PULL FACTORS IN THE MIGRATION OF KOREANS TO THAILAND: A CASE STUDY OF MEMBERS OF THE KOREAN ASSOCIATION IN CHIANG MAI PROVINCE

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ในปัจจุบัน การย้ายถิ่นเข้าประเทศไทยของชาวเกาหลี โดยเฉพาะในจังหวัดเชียงใหม่ มีจำนวนเพิ่มขึ้นอย่างต่อเนื่อง งานวิจัยชิ้นนี้มีวัตถุประสงค์เพื่อวิเคราะห์ปัจจัยผลักในประเทศเกาหลี และปัจจัยดึงดูดในจังหวัดเชียงใหม่ รวมไปถึงศึกษาเปรียบเทียบคุณภาพชีวิตของชาวเกาหลี ที่มีผลต่อการย้ายถิ่นดังกล่าว

กลุ่มประชากรในการวิจัยครั้งนี้เป็นชาวเกาหลี ที่ลงทะเบียนเป็นสมาชิกกับสมาคมเกาหลีประจำจังหวัดเชียงใหม่ และอาศัยอยู่ที่จังหวัดเชียงใหม่เกินกว่า 90 วันขึ้นไป ข้อมูลที่ได้รับมาจากแบบสอบถาม ที่ตอบโดยชาวเกาหลี จำนวน 190 ชุด โดยชาวเกาหลีที่ย้ายถิ่นมาอาศัยอยู่ในจังหวัดเชียงใหม่นั้น ส่วนใหญ่เป็นเพศหญิง มีอายุเฉลี่ยระหว่าง 31-40 ปี ครองสถานภาพสมรสแล้ว จบการศึกษาในระดับปริญญาตรี และนับถือศาสนาคริสต์

จากการวิจัยพบว่า ชาวเกาหลีเหล่านี้ เคยมาประเทศไทยก่อนแล้วด้วยวัตถุประสงค์เพื่อการท่องเที่ยว และย้ายมาอยู่ในจังหวัดเชียงใหม่ด้วยปัจจัยดึงดูดทางด้านเศรษฐกิจในบางด้านเท่านั้น คือ ความแตกต่างทางด้านค่าครองชีพ ที่เป็นตัวดึงดูด ปัจจัยทางด้านสังคมมีผลต่อการย้ายถิ่นในระดับปานกลาง ส่วนปัจจัยทางด้านการเมืองและด้านสิ่งแวดล้อมนั้น มีผลต่อการย้ายถิ่นในระดับปานกลางเช่นกัน

ในส่วนของ คุณภาพชีวิตและสภาพความเป็นอยู่นั้น พบว่าชาวเกาหลีส่วนใหญ่อาศัยอยู่ในจังหวัดเชียงใหม่เป็นระยะเวลามากกว่า 5 ปี และจะอยู่ต่อไปเรื่อยๆ โดยไม่มีกำหนด อย่างไรก็ตาม ชาวเกาหลีส่วนใหญ่ไม่ได้ประกอบอาชีพขณะที่อยู่ที่จังหวัดเชียงใหม่ แหล่งที่มาของรายได้และค่าใช้จ่ายส่วนใหญ่นั้น ถูกส่งมาจากสมาชิกในครอบครัวที่อาศัยอยู่ในประเทศเกาหลี นอกจากนั้น ชาวเกาหลีส่วนใหญ่ ยังมีความพึงพอใจกับสภาพความเป็นอยู่ของตนเองขณะที่อยู่ในจังหวัดเชียงใหม่ ด้วยสภาพค่าครองชีพที่ต่ำ และมีการรวมกลุ่ม นัดพบปะสังสรรค์กันอย่างต่อเนื่อง

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WEERACHAI PHANSEUB: AN ANALYSIS OF PUSH AND PULL FACTORS IN THE MIGRATION OF KOREANS TO THAILAND: A CASE STUDY OF MEMBERS OF THE KOREAN ASSOCIATION IN CHIANG MAI PROVINCE. THESIS ADVISOR: ASSOC. PROF. WORAWET SUWANRADA, Ph.D., 108 pp.

At present, the migration of Koreans to Thailand, especially in Chiang Mai Province, has been gradually increased. This research aimed to analyze the push factors in Korea and pull factors in Chiang Mai Province in the migration of Koreans, as well as, to investigate living conditions and quality of life that affected their migratory decision.

Population in this research was Koreans who registered themselves as a member of the Chiang Mai Korean Association and has been resided in Chiang Mai for more than 90 days. Most of the data received from the questionnaires completed by Koreans for 190 copies. A majority of these Koreans are female, aged between 31-40 years old. They mostly have a married status, hold a bachelor's degree education and believe in Christianity.

According to the research, it was found that these Koreans have ever come to Thailand before, with the purpose of tourism. They then migrate to Chiang Mai by economic pull factors in some categories, especially the difference in cost of living. Social factors partially influenced the migration in moderate level, while political and environmental factors influenced their decision in the moderate level as well.

In terms of living conditions and quality of life, it was found that these Koreans have been resided in Chiang Mai for more than 5 years and they would further their stay as long as they need. However, they mostly pursued a non-working condition. Source of income and expense were mostly sent from their family members in Korea. Moreover, most of them are satisfied with a low cost of living and a quality of life in Chiang Mai. Also, they usually have a meeting reunion accordingly.

Field of Study: Korean Studies Student's Signature W. Phanseub

Academic Year: 2010 Advisor's Signature Worawet Suwanrada

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

RESEARCH BACKGROUND

In the world of globalization, international migration has become a significant issue closely related to economic, social and cultural implications for country of origin and destination in the region. Demographic development is also included into account for this matter as the change has been gradually occurred in today society. Together with the interaction and connection of world citizen across the continents, the advancement of technology, communication, transport and improved infrastructure, these make people migrate themselves conveniently, both emigration and immigration.

Presently, mobility of people has been increased more and more. As indicated by United Nations, it is estimated that in 2050, there would be 257 million migrants in the world residing outside their country of birth (Huguet and Punpuing, 2005). However, people's movement in future trends seems to be more complicated. Traditionally, human beings have always moved for the purpose of new opportunities, or to escape poverty, conflict or environmental degradation. Meanwhile, in today society, mobility is much different as it also emerges in form of retirement, better lifestyle and repeated or circular movement (Castles and Miller, 2009). It can be said that types of migration in contemporary are much more complex, but the movement still emerges in statistical numbers and new trend.

Thailand is one of the countries of destination that migrants are looking forwards to. Because Thailand is located in the center of South-East Asia, its open economy, and its rapid social and economic development, international migrants are interested in this advantage, especially migrants from neighboring countries such as Laos, Myammar and Cambodia (Huguet, and Punpuing, 2005). According to the facts, these international migrants mostly come in form of labor migrants from these particular countries in order to seek for better income and new opportunities in Thailand.

However, new form of international migration, as mention earlier, is also highlighted in Thailand as well. As illustrated by International Organization for Migration (IOM), there are an increasing number of international migrants (temporary visitor) in Thailand by various forms of mobility. A number has been gradually increased since 2003 to 2007. As enlisted in figure 1, immigrants to Thailand who stay with Thai people boosted up from 4,391 to 7,873. Those who stay with resident family and stay with Thai wife also went up from 1,070 to 1,611 and 4,581 to 7,613 respectively. Interestingly, trend of those who stay after retirement was so outstanding. It rose up from 3,425 to 22,388 within 5 years. This is evident that, at the current time, international migration to Thailand has come up with new trends of migration.

Figure 1: Non-immigrant visa in Thailand, 2003-2007

Source: Sciortino and Punpuing (2009), p. 73

People's movement, in addition, can appear in a variety of conditions. Population intensity and pressure from economic and living conditions also make people move from their country of origin, though the origin is a developed country, to the destination country where environment is well-completed and living expenses are lower. This is to seek for the happiness fulfilling their life after encountering various tensions.

According to a research by Takizawa (2009) and Kinoshita (2002), they both indicated that there are lots of Japanese migrants who seek for a peaceful life after their retirement in Thailand. This clearly shows that new trend of migration, the retirement, is also popular in Thailand at the present time.

Followed by the aging of population in East Asian and Western countries as well as the growth of the Thai tourism medical industry, international migration have been facilitated by this open-door policy of the Thai Government towards foreign retirees. It can be said that this is the key marketing point of the Thailand as a low cost retirement destination to attract foreign retiree, which meant to the ultimate income for the country. The medical-oriented program was also established in 1998, which aims to be the hub of medical treatment in Asia and attract the benefit into the country. According to the program, Thai government has to allow a renewable one-year non-immigrant visa for middle income people of 55 or older, followed by other facilitation, such as the "Elite Card Program", offered to wealthy visitors wishing to spend time or retire in the country (Sciortino and Punpuing, 2009). These programs are meant to encourage an increase of international migrants in Thailand enormously.

Table 1: Foreign workers by country of origin in Thailand in 2004

ORIGIN	NUMBER	PERCENT
TOTAL	102,446	100
Japan	18,888	18.4
China	7,218	7.0
England	6,880	6.7
India	6,491	6.3
Myanmar	6,268	6.1
United States	5,278	5.2
Taiwan Province of China	4,559	4.4
Philippines	3,254	3.2
Australia	2,630	2.6
Republic of Korea	2,517	2.5
Others	38,464	37.6

Source: Huguet and Punpuing (2005), p. 3

Countries in Asia are one of the major groups that inflows into Thailand. According to the data in "*International Migration in Thailand*" listed in table 1, by Huguet and Punpuing (2005: 3), they reported that there are lots Asians residing and working in Thailand. It also shows the major countries that move to Thailand, which are mostly the countries in East Asia. Japan ranked the very first with the number of 18.4%. The latter are China, Taiwan, and Korea which accounted for 7.0%, 4.4% and 2.5% respectively. However, these immigrants scatter in many parts of Thailand. Bangkok ranked the first; the South came for the second while the North closely followed as the third rank. They numbered 59,782, 30,276 and 29,977 respectively (Huguet and Punpuing, 2005: 32).

According to the research conducted by Intoratat et al (2006), entitled "*Thailand's Potential for Long Stay Tourism*", provinces in Thailand that are the place of destination for international immigration are various. Result further revealed that the provinces suited for long stay are:

1) Chiang Mai
2) Sukhothai
3) Hua Hin - Cha Am
4) Kanchanaburi
5) Nongkhai

Research also suggested that the factors affecting international migrants in terms of long stay should comprise of the natural, cultural, recreational and specific-purpose interests. If considering those things as migratory pull factors, Chiang Mai is the place that is best for this kind of activities in attracting international migrants. In addition, with its geographical aspect that is second largest to Bangkok and being a center of northern Thailand, Chiang Mai would enable to attract a majority of people into its area. With its uniqueness of Lanna culture, Chiang Mai could become a strategic area in promoting its outstanding among the region.

As mentioned, Chiang Mai is able to magnitude the inflow of tourists, international labor migrants as well as international migrants in other forms. This shows Chiang Mai's competency in attracting the international migration enormously. It can be said that Chiang Mai is one of the sites that gain more attention from international migrants.

According to a research by Warach Mattayomburut and Apichart Trisaeng (2552), they both indicated that there are lots of international immigrants in Chiang Mai, of whom considered as long stay visitor with a period of more than 90 days to one year (temporary visitor). With these amounts, data as of January 2005, they comprised of 1,409 Americans, 719 Japanese, 574 English, and other 2,556 foreign countries. It is interesting that within this group of foreign immigrants, East Asian countries' immigrants seem to play an important role towards Chiang Mai society.

Therefore, according to Prachachat Thurakit Newspaper, dated 23 November 2009, it said that Chiang Mai is now currently a multicultural city since there is a Japanese-Korean town located in the center of the city. This shows the influx of international migration into Thailand, targeting at Chiang Mai, which probably turns the significant impacts to the society as well.

Korean immigrants are also in a great number to stay over in Thailand. Outstandingly, lots of them asked to extend their period in the country for a variety of purposes. In relation to the statistics shown in table 2 below, there are a number of Korean immigrants who asked to extend the period in Thailand, which are gradually increased every year. Totally, the proportion of Korean immigrants who applied for extension period in Thailand accounted for 26,651, which is divided into male and female for 15,903 and 10,748 respectively.

Accordingly, there is the occurrence of some implications in Chiang Mai community. Last three years, on July 22, 2007, the Consulate of Republic of Korea has opened the office branch in Chiang Mai in order to develop the relation of bilateral trade and investment as well as to exchange the culture between people from the two communities (the Secretariat of Cabinet, 2007). This indicated the presence of international migrants, especially Korean immigrants, in Chiang Mai and this occurrence should imply something to the locality in the future.

Therefore, according to a preliminary interview with Immigration Bureau, Chiang Mai office (Immigration Bureau Chiang Mai, Interview, 15 September 2010), there are lots of Korean people who asked for a permission to extend their period for 300 people by approximation.

Table 2: Korean immigrants who asked for extension period in Thailand (2005-2010)

		Male	Female	Total
2005	Applied	3,071	2,211	5,282
	Approved	3,036	1,740	4,776
2006	Applied	3,454	2,325	5,779
	Approved	3,119	2,077	5,196
2007	Applied	3,905	2,592	6,497
	Approved	3,573	2,401	5,974
2008*	Applied	-	-	-
	Approved	-	-	-
2009	Applied	3,710	2,493	6,203
	Approved	3,193	2,271	5,464
2010	Applied	1,763	1,127	2,890
(Jan - Jul)	Approved	1,424	990	2,414
TOTAL	**Applied**	**15,903**	**10,748**	**26,651**
	Approved	**14,345**	**9,479**	**23,824**

Source: Immigration Bureau (2010)

* Information as of 2008 was missing.

Meanwhile, the Korean Association in Chiang Mai (Kim Jong Yoon, interview, 11 October 2010) confirms that there is over 3,000 Koreans who stays over in Chiang Mai. With these amounts, there are 350 Koreans who registered to the Association and usually have an activity according to the native culture. According to the data, it shows that, apart from Japanese immigration in Chiang Mai, there is a new group of international migrants, Korean immigrants, which resides and spends their life as a local people.

Interestingly, the general ambassador of Consulate of Republic of Korea, Chiang Mai, Mr. Watchara Tantranont, said in an interview (Prachachat Thurakit Newspaper, 2009) that, according to the survey conducted in Korea, Chiang Mai is also the third prospected destination among Korean tourists. This group of people came for the purpose of recreation, such as playing golf, medical treatment and long-term stay. Therefore, there is also a construction investing by Korean investors

in Chiang Mai. This shows the competency of Chiang Mai which can attract Koreans to play an important role in the city.

General facilities and infrastructures in Chiang Mai, together with the atmosphere that is so unique, also impress Koreans a lot. Also, a trend of staying in Chiang Mai is popular among Koreans and they tend to settle down in the city more and more. At the same time, Chiang Mai local government facilitates the coming of these people spontaneously. Direct flights from Korea to Chiang Mai, featuring 4 flights a month, also show some closed relationship among the two areas. This can illustrate that Chiang Mai and Korea have pursue the interconnection recently. It can be said that the reason why business and investment deriving from Korea has come up among the Northern region and the existence of Korean people in Chiang Mai still raise some implications towards society. The emergence of Korean community is a new phenomenon in Chiang Mai which is very interesting to study any related factors both at present and in the future.

The emergence of social implications according to this relationship has become a significant economic and social issue because there is an extension of transnational migration. Though there are lots of researches about international migration in Thailand, however, these researches do not cover all types of migrants from different countries. Most of them will concern labor migration from neighboring countries, such as GMS countries, and their impact to society. In addition, according to a Japanese influx in Chiang Mai, there are also researches involving Japanese in Thailand and Chiang Mai, mostly in terms of tourism.

Moreover, according to the fact, the trend of Korean migration in Thailand starts to be popular not long ago and the research issue of Korean migration in Thailand is rarely found. The study of migration in terms of push and pull factors are less interested as well. Migration of people from developed country, such as Korea, to developing country as Thailand is still unclear for reasons of movement.

So, application of push and pull factors may help better understand an in-depth reason why migrants need to move themselves. Push factors in sending countries and pull factors in receiving country may indicate the actual implication to society. This issue should have a kind of research study accordingly. This is the reason why I, as a researcher, would like to conduct the research regarding “Korean

Migration to Thailand" using Chiang Mai as a target of my study in order to know the actual implication from Koreans. Demographic, economic and sociological perspectives in forms of interdisciplinary science would be mostly used in my research. It is hoped that this research study would facilitate both Korea and Thailand's concerned parties who wish to have useful information necessary in the future.

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

1. To study migration pattern, living conditions, quality of life and daily-life problems of Korean migrants while residing in Chiang Mai in comparison to that of Korea
2. To analyze push factors in Korea towards Korean migrants to Chiang Mai
3. To analyze pull factors in Chiang Mai towards Korean migrants

RESEARCH HYPOTHESES

According to the four factors of migration, Korean migrants, especially those who registered themselves to the Chiang Mai Korean Association, have moved to Thailand upon the condition of economic factors. Social, political and environmental factors influence the migratory decision very little.

SCOPE AND LIMITATION

Research Content: This research puts an emphasis on migration of Korean migrants in terms of push-pull factors. Economic, social, political and environmental conditions would be closely investigated as the main factors of push-pull migratory pattern. Therefore, living conditions and received information from these Korean immigrants would be analyzed in relation to the factors mentioned accordingly.

Population: Population in this research is of Korean migrants who registered to Korean Association in Chiang Mai and reside in Chiang Mai, Thailand only.

Area of Study: Research will mainly conduct in Chiang Mai, the northern region of Thailand, where there are lots of Koreans who reside in.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

1. To know migration processes, living conditions, and daily-life problems of Korean migrants while residing in Chiang Mai, Thailand
2. To realize the push factors in Korea that influence them to emigrate the country of origin
3. To know the pull factors of Chiang Mai why it can attract Korean immigrants.

BENEFITS

1. The findings enable to be used as a guideline to facilitate and manage Koreans for government sectors, especially Thailand and Korea's. Therefore, this would also benefit to the study of migrants from any other foreign countries.
2. The findings enables to make realize the push factors in Korea why they outflow their country of origin
3. The findings enable to make realize the pull factors in Chiang Mai why it catch attentions of these migrants
4. The findings enables to be exploited as an academic information of Korean Studies education in Thailand

DEFINITION OF TERMS USED

Korea: Republic of Korea (ROK) or South Korea

Migration: Mobility of people from one place to another place in order to reside in a new place of residence, for a period of time, and it affects the place of destination

Korean migrants: Korean citizen who has immigrated into Thailand and has been residing in Chiang Mai for a period of time. Therefore, they have to identify as temporary immigrants of Thailand and registered to Korean Association in Chiang Mai. Remarkably, the subjects of the study will not include immigrants with tourism purpose

CHAPTER II

THEORITICAL FRAMEWORKS AND LITERATURE REVIEWS

Migration is one of the major processes in demographic study. This process is complex and relates to causes and effects of social and economic development as it also involves political, law, and international relation system. Thus, it can be said that theory of migration associates to many fields of study.

In this research, migration theories and related literature of scholars as well as previous works will be exploited as a source of information to analyze and further discuss.

This chapter would be categorized in to 4 main components as follows:

1. Defining Migration
2. Theoretical Approaches and Concepts on Migration
3. History of Korean Migration
4. Review on related literature

DEFINING MIGRATION

Generally, the definition of migration is various because its process is complex and gradually changes through time. International Organization for Migration (IOM) has defined "migration" as "a process of moving, either across an international border, or within a State. It is a population movement, encompassing any kind of movement of people, whatever its length, composition and causes; it includes migration of refugees, displaced persons, uprooted people, and economic migrants (IOM, 2004)." Similar to Wongboonsin (2009) and Jongwattana (1998), they both defined "migration" the same way as IOM did.

Therefore, European Migration Network (EMN) has broaden the term to used and adjusted the definition to get along well to their usage within EU region, which means "the action by which a person either 1) establishes his or her usual residence in the territory of a Member State for a period that is, or is expected to be,

of at least twelve months, having previously been usually resident in another Member State or a third country; or 2) having previously been usually resident in the territory of a Member State, ceases to have his or her usual residence in that Member State for a period that is, or is expected to be, of at least twelve months (EMN, 2010)." As indicated, some definitions used may involve the duration of movement. However, in some contexts, for example EU context, definition can be adjusted to fit well to the area of study. However, in global context, length, composition and causes are not usually included into account.

However, types of migration are also varied. Generally, when talk about migration, one may come up with the word "immigration and emigration." They both mean "a process by which non-nationals move into a country for the purpose of settlement, as well as, the act of departing or exiting from one state with a view to settle in another," respectively (IOM, 2004). According to these two types, place to be move in and out is the core indicator for the movement.

Scholars have generally described migration and its process in many different ways, for example, the work from Joongwattana (1998), Castles (1997), EMN (2010), Huguet and Punpuing (2005) and Sciortino and Punpuing (2009). However, Wongboonsin (2009) pointed out a very interesting classification. She indicated that type of migration should be divided according to the trends or characteristics of mobility. According to her insight, she has categorized migration into 5 elements, in respect to her perspectives, which are:

1. Perspectives on geography

According to geographical point of view, migration can be mainly divided into two main types, which comprise of:

a. Internal migration is the movement of people within the area of country and beyond the regions in the country, such as district, province, and region.

b. International migration is the movement of people across the country, from one country to another country, which can be a permanent or temporary move (IOM, 2004, Wongboonsin, 2009 and Jongwattana, 1998). In addition, it could mean the mobility of those who leave the country of usual residence. Recently, this

kind of movement can be widely called “transnational migration” (Wongboonsin, 2009).

2. Perspectives on causes and characteristics of migration

Migration according to causes and characteristics perspective can be categorized into two major elements, which are:

a. Voluntary migration is the movement by means of the definite decision or voluntarily moves without any pressures.

b. Forced migration is the movement that caused by some coercions or pressure from surrounding, including threats to life and livelihood, whether arising from natural or man-made causes (IOM, 2004).

i. **Refugee**, as defined by United Nation Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, 1951 (Cited from Wongboonsin, 2009), means any person who lives outside their country of which they own nationality, due to some coercions of nationality, religion, ethnicity, social status or political view. Because of those coercions, they cannot reside in the particular country or stateless person who resides outside the country of origin and cannot return to that country due to those pressures.

ii. **Displaced person** is any person who flees his/her State or community due to fear or dangers other than those which would make him/her a refugee. A displaced person is often forced to flee because of internal conflict or natural or manmade disasters (IOM, 2004). If the action took place within the specific area, it is called “internal displaced person”, while “international displaced person” would involve two locations of country. Moreover, “transnational displaced person” means the same way as “international displaced person”, but those persons are in progress of transferring to third country (Wongboonsin, 2009).

3. Perspectives on purposes of migration

There are various terms that are classified under migration that moves under a purposive perspective. Generally, it is set up in three groups as below:

a. Migrant worker means “any persons who is to be engaged, is engaged or has been engaged in a remunerated activity in a State of which he or she is

not a national." This definition is defined in accordance the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Family, 1990 (cited in IOM, 2004 and Wongboonsin, 2009). However, Wongboonsin (2009) further stated that International Labor Organization (ILO) defined the term as "any persons who moves for the objective of working, rather than spending their own money and identified as "labor migrant."

b. Transferred migrant worker is slightly different from the one mentioned above. It means "any persons who move to work in a different place, without any job-seeking processes". It generally means the worker who is transferred to work in a different place/country by receiving the wage or income from their own country, not a country they work in.

c. Other purposes for this kind of migration are in variety such as family reunion, education and training. Any countries would classify the type of permission of this migration differently. For example, Immigration Bureau of Thailand has divided immigrants who enter the Kingdom by means of business, education, stay with Thai family, stay with resident family, stay with Thai wife and stay after retirement (Immigration Act, 1979).

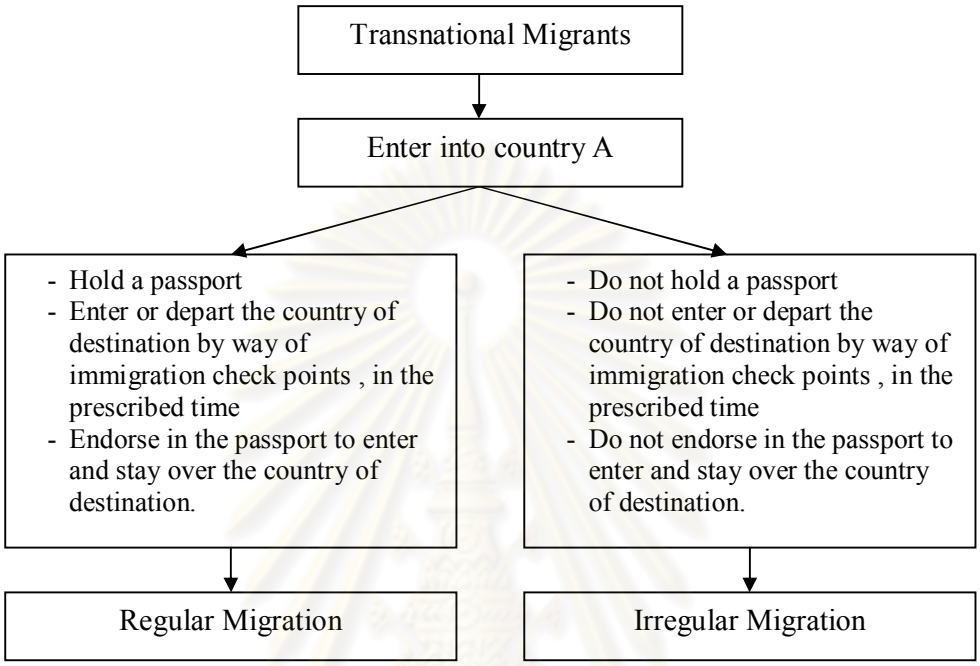
4. Perspectives on legal acts

According to the perspective of migration on legal acts, migration can be divided into 2 main types

a. Regular migration means the migration that is documented by the country of destination. In other words, it could be called "*documented migration*". For immigrants, they have to register to the parties-in-charge and have to follow the immigrant regulation and the legal acts of that particular country strictly. Therefore, they have to 1) hold a passport 2) enter or depart the country of destination by way of immigration check points , designated landing , stations or areas in accordance to the prescribed time 3) endorse in the passport to enter and stay over the country of destination.

b. Irregular migration is opposite to the one mention earlier. "*Undocumented migration*" is generally used to call this kind of migration. For those who migrate illegally would be categorized under this type.

Figure 2: Legal status of migrants



Source: Adapted from Wongboonsin (2009)

5. Perspectives on length of stay

Similarly, migration in the perspectives on length of stay can be categorized into two types

a. Permanent migration is a kind of migration that officially moves to country of destination to settle down permanently (permanent settlement), which is not the place of origin.

b. Temporary migration is divided into two sub-types.

i. **Short-term migration** is mobility taking place to country of destination temporarily, which is not the place of origin, for at least three month to 12 month. This does not include migration with the aim of relaxation, relatives visit, medical treatment or religious purpose.

ii. **Long-term migration** is the movement to country of destination for at least 12 month.

THEORITICAL APPROACHES AND CONCEPTS ON MIGRATION

Stated by Brettell and Hollifield (2008), the study of migration is closely related to many fields of study, through the development of interdisciplinary interest, such as Anthropology, Demography, Economics, Geography, History, Law, Political Science and Sociology. Furthering by Massey (1994 cited from Brettell and Hollifield, 2008), if one do not approach the study of migration from a shared paradigm, but from a variety of competing theoretical view points fragmented across disciplines, regions and ideology, consequently, research on the subject tends to be narrow, inefficient, and characterized by duplication and reinvention.

So, it can be said that all of these approaches should have a kind of bridge-building to link all disciplines together in order to have an explicit result. Causes and effects of the study are generally interconnected. Bridge-building method would ultimately detail the dependent and independent variables in order to make clear what should be explained, what factors should be emphasized in constructing the model to explain some segment of migrant behavior or the reaction of states and society towards migration.

According to the table 2 illustrated, scholars from different disciplines have shaped the migration in many different ways and it shows the strong statement for each discipline. However, these variables are also overlapped which could possibly affect the similarity on research. For instance, historian works on many theories formulated by sociologist; demographers approach to both sociological and economic theory as well as political science. Law is closely attached to all social science and history, while political science applies heavily from economics. Similarly, anthropology shares a common frame with history, sociology and geography.

For this reason, bridge building might best proceed through the development of interdisciplinary research on a series of common and scholar from different disciplines and different regional interest would combine distinct insights from their particular framework.

Table: 3 Modeling Migration Theories, its Behavior and Effects

Discipline	Research Questions	Dependent Variables	Independent variables
Anthropology	How does migration affect cultural change and ethnic identity?	Migrant Behavior (emigration, integration)	Social and cultural context (transnational networks)
Demography	How does migration affect population change?	Migrants Behaviors	Distribution of geographical residence or educational attainment
Economics	What explains the propensity to migrate and its effects?	Migrant flow and adjustment and macroeconomic impact	Wage/income differentials, demand-pull/supply-push, human capital, factor proportions, structure of the economy and transfer systems
Geography	What explains the spatial patterns of migration?	Migrant decision making	Spatial, environment, political, cultural and socioeconomic contexts
History	How do we understand the immigrant experience?	Migrant experience	Social/historical context
Law	How does the law influence migration?	Legal, political, social, and economic treatment of migrants	Law or policy
Political Science	Why do states have difficulty controlling migration?	Policy (admissionist or restructionist) Outcomes (control and integration)	Institutions, rights interests
Sociology	What explains incorporation and exclusion?	Migrants behavior (immigration and incorporation)	Networks, enclaves, social capital

Source: adapted from Brettell and Hollifield (2008) p. 4 and 20.

Wongboonsin (2009) claimed that theories, approaches or concepts of migration can be seen through 5 dimensions, which are developed dynamically.

Dimension 1: Firstly, the view point would put an interest on the expansion of interdisciplinary framework, such as Anthropology, Demography, Economics, Geography, History, Law, Political Science, Sociology, etc.

Dimension 2: the development of migration has started to view the over all picture, from concepts to theories and model, as well as, the construction of mathematical calculation into various function.

Dimension 3: this dimension is developed through migrants' behavior, interrelation between structural approaches and related behavior of individual migrants, starting from individual level to family level, society and so on.

Dimension 4: this fourth dimension tries to make understand in the particular migration. The development takes an insight into macro-, meso-, and micro-level, not only the causes or factors of migration, but also the continuous factor to circular mobility.

Dimension 5: this final development started from internal migration to international (transnational) migration in the midst of 1880 on a variety of theories and approaches.

To view the whole picture of migration, approaching migratory theories in terms of macro- and micro perspective would help understand the mobility process transparently as it is not necessary to penetrate into details of each disciple. It can be said that scholars have formulated the theories from the same origin, but different point of view. However, some approaches or concepts developed into theories, while somes are just abstract ideas.

In the past few decades, theories that are popular among the study of migration are of three main types (Castles, 1997, Castles and Miller, 1998), which are 1) Neo-classical economic Theories 2) Historical-structural Approach 3) Migration Systems Theories. Later, in 2009, Castles and Miller have broadened their works into 4 types, which include one more theories "Transnational Theories". To illustrate their ideas, it can be seen as:

1. Economic Theories of Migration
2. Historical-structural Approach and World Systems Theories
3. Migration Systems and Networks Theories
4. Transnational Theories

1. Economic Theories of Migration

1.1 Neo-classical theory

Neo-classical economic theory for migration is the most significant approach that gains much attention in explaining migratory system. This theory is formulated in 19th century by a geographer, Ernst George Ravenstein. It derived from the movement of people in rural to urban area. Also, this theory explains the correlation of migrant worker and economic development in accordance to the concept of push and pull factors, known as "push-pull theory"

Therefore, Castles and Miller (2009) stated that Neo-classical theory derived from the law of migration and this law is also a major work of Ravenstein, who later formulates push-pull factors. The law of migration is not the theory, but an observation of migratory process. It is generally created from a systematic observation which facilitates the development of transnational migration theory. Also, it is the starting point that indicates the model and factors affecting migration. Ravenstein tries to develop the concepts referring to the demographic database of England in combination to the map of migration, so called "the currents of migration." He had divided his law into 7 factors (cited from Wongboonsin, 2009), which are:

1) Economic motive. This is a dominant aspect for migration as it can attract human to move in for a better living condition (a desire of material respect). However, bad or oppressive law, problem in taxation, undesired climate can produce a current of migration.

2) Urban and rural inequality, the difference of urban and rural area can encourage rural workforce to seek for a better income. This is explicitly cleared that people always move in accordance to the unequal development. Inferior area as in rural community always perceives urbanity as the superior condition. This implies the better opportunity for their life in relation to economic perspectives.

3) Industrialization, trade and technological development, make a convenience for movement. Interaction and connection of world citizen across the continents, the advancement of technology, communication, transport and

improved infrastructure always make people migrate themselves conveniently, both emigration and immigration.

4) Distance is one of the factors for migration. Migration always proceeds in a short distance. The more distance is, the less migration flows. Therefore, long distance migration can be always seen at the center of commerce and industry.

5) Step of migration is also significant. Migration takes place step by step. Countries having extended boundary for the whole area always provide a great chance for inflow. However, the more outflow takes place, the more inflow counters instead.

6) Migration produces a counter-current. Where there is a gap in demography, there is a counter-current of migration to replace the ones who move out.

7) Short-distance migration is of female as they cannot bear with any obstacles during the process of migration. While male is durable to the problems and enables to take a long distance migration to an industrial center in a far way area.

Nevertheless, it is necessary to mention to push and pull factors. This theory is well-known among the geo-economic scholars. Economist and demographer always used this approach to explain why migration had taken place in today society, as well as, to find the possible resolutions for the matter. Scholars basically argue that the concept of migration is drawn from the reason that claimed "mobility of human from one place to another place is due to the adaptation to harmonize with the economic and changes in accordance to any related factors, both in place of origin and destination."

The causes of migration lie in a combination of "push factor" driving people to move out their place of origin and "pull factors" attracting people into a place of destination. Push factors include demographic growth, low living standards, lack of economic opportunities and political repression (Castles and Miller, 2009). This make migrants who encounter the impacts need to move out from their place. Therefore, pull factors include demand for labor, availability of land, good economic opportunities and political freedom. Pull factor basically takes

place at the place of destination, where it is attractive and persuasive to migrants to move in.

However, referring to Wongboonsin (2009) in table 3, it can be concluded that "push-pull factors" comprise of four main factors, which are: 1) Economic factors 2) Social Factors 3) Political factors and 4) Environmental factors.

Table 4: Indicators of Push and Pull Factors

FACTOR	PUSH FACTOR	PULL FACTOR
Economic Factor	Economic recession, Poverty, Low wage Unemployment rate, Low demand in labor market	Economic condition, High wage, High employment rate, High demand in labor market
Social Factor	Social stratification, Social-status raising	Social equality, Equal social status
Political Factor	Civil war, Political instability, Governmental suppression	Political stability
Environmental Factor	Natural disaster, Drought	Land fertility, Good atmosphere

Source: Wongboonsin, 2009

Neo-classical theory assumes that migrants have a perfect knowledge of wage and employment opportunities and their decisions are overwhelmingly based on these economic factors. Moreover, the main concept of neo-classical theory involves human capital that people decide to invest in migration and will migrate if the expected rate of return from higher wages in the destination country. Apart from high wage, neo-classical ideas indicated that reason for selecting a new place of destination would involve the difference of Growth National Product (GNP) in country of origin and destination. In addition, expense occurred during migration process and types of work in a new place would be one of migratory variables.

Economists who view the economic structures influencing migration indicated that economic pull factors in the receiving countries and advanced economic conditions would develop into a primary labor market.

This kind of market would be highly advanced and need a highly-skilled work. So, remuneration in form of wage is high and types of work are non-heavy work. In addition, there is also secondary labor market which is non-professional work. It will emphasize on heavy labor work. Wage is also low accordingly, so called "3Ds": dirty, dangerous and difficult.

In such society, native citizen would prefer to work in primary work level, while there is a lack of work in secondary market. Capitalism makes labor market develop into dual structure and later attract the migrant workers from the lower economic condition. Such migrant workers normally look forward to the unwanted work such as 3Ds. The connection of globalization, which incorporates European, American, Middle-east and Asia-Pacific economy together, builds up the inflow of migrant workers into host country and later creates "world systems of migration." However, mobility process would also be conveniently occurred due to the better infrastructures and transportation.

Intervening theories for migration are the group developing from Ravenstein's law of migration. Besides the push and pull factors, migration may depend on the intervening factors. For this group of theories, there are two main scholars formulating the new theories; Samuel Stouffer and Everett S. Lee. Stouffer pays attention on intervening opportunities, whereas, Lee puts an emphasis on intervening obstacle.

For intervening opportunities, Stouffer relates the amount of migration to the distance. In addition, he adds the economic opportunities, which are in between of place of origin and destination, into account for his theories.

Lee's theories on intervening obstacles put an account on related factors to analyze the migration. He stated 6 hypotheses according to his viewpoint, which are:

1) The amount of migration depends on the diversity of each area. The more diversity it is, the more mobility it happens.

2) The amount of migration depends on the diversity of demographic aspect. A place where population is harmonized, as in education, income, culture or ethnicity, would have less migrated possibility rather than the diverse place.

3) The amount of migration relates to the difficulty of obstacles.

4) The amount of migration varies to the economic flow.

5) The amount of migration increases according to time, except for the time where disaster took place.

6) The amount of migration varies according to the advancement of that particular country or area.

1.2 Dual (segmented) labor market theory

Dual labor market theory is developed by David J. Piore. It puts an interest on the demand of labor in industrial sector, including low-skilled, semi-skilled, and high-skilled worker, rather than the interest in individual and family level. Also, it shows the importance of institutional sectors as well as race and gender in bringing about labor market segmentation. Poire (1979 cited from Castles and Miller, 2009) indicated that international migration is caused by a structural demand within advanced economy for both high-skilled and low-skilled worker to carry out production tasks and to staff service enterprises. A division of primary and secondary market emerges, while the most dynamic global cities are marked by economic polarization – highly paid worker and poorly paid workers. The workers in primary market sectors are selected on the basis of human capital, whereas those in secondary markets are disadvantages by lack of education.

Wongboonsin (2009) indicated that dual labor market theory is developed as an alternative to explain migration within the perspectives of demand and supply in labor market. It derived from the hypothesis as follows:

1) Migration is caused by "pull factors" in receiving country, a developed country, to attract migrant workers from another differentiated area.

2) Pull factors in receiving country influenced the migratory decision, which are labor market and recruitment policies.

3) Labor market in each country is classified into two main levels: primary and secondary market.

3.1 Primary market. This kind of market tends to manufacture with capital intensive. The employment in this level would be hired a high-skilled and high social stratification workers.

3.2 Secondary market. This market would emphasize on labor intensive or low-skilled workers employment. Tasks in working process are non- secure and low wage so that the local labors are not appreciated to participate in.

4) Characteristics of secondary market do not attracted the local labor, so this causes a demand of workers in the unemployment gap.

5) International migration occurs due to the demand in secondary market because such demand would be responded by low-skilled migrant workers.

6) Such demand is not just responded by low-skilled migrant workers due to wage differentials, but it can also be explained by characteristics of works. These conditions explain that low-skilled works can be accepted by local social structure in their country of origin and these kinds of works are temporary work. Migrant workers do not need to work until the rest of their life or raise their social stratification in the country of destination. In addition, they do not need to loose their status in the country of birth, but enable to raise their social stratification in the country of origin by wages they gain from working in a different place.

A division of such market is influenced by economic dualism and labor supply in two different countries or areas. Consequently, segmented labor market theory helps explain the important role of employers and governments in international migration and the persistence of migration even when international wage differentials decline.

1.3 New economics of labor migration

The new economics of migration views the mobility a lot more complicated. This theory concerns more about social factors in relation to economic condition. The new economics of migration argued that migratory decisions are not made by isolated by individuals, but by families, households or even communities. Such group may decide that one or more of their members should migrate, not just to get high wages, but also to diversify income source and to provide sources for

investment in existing activities, such as the family farm. The unit of approach in new economic of labor migration is not the individual, but the social group.

Wongboonsin (2009) further stated that migratory decisions are made in family level, which can be described as follows:

1) Migration is made upon the decision of household or family in effort to decrease the risk in terms of wage, which is unstable in the developing society. Therefore, it bases on the principle of income source diversification.

2) Each family has their own preferences and culture differently. Also, they diversify income source in accordance to the social influences.

3) Migration of each family member is one of the methods in diversifying income source in order to maintain family in the world of capitalism. Migrants themselves would be a family representative to earn such income.

4) International migration would be made if wage differentials in country of destination can manage the risk in family or household.

5) Factors affecting migration are not labor market, but capital market, which is crucial to maintain lives in capitalist society.

6) Remittance is not just additional income, but also source of capital for family. This kind of money would propel family commercially and help manipulate the risk within family.

7) Migration is the consensus decision of household. The decision is not to have income maximization as mentioned by neo-classical approach, but to manage the risk in family from various capital instabilities.

8) Return migration is such a reflection of success if migrants reach the point of wage. Then, they would return home eventually. This step is the last process of migration. Duration of stay in country of destination may be extended or longer if the wage expectation does not achieve their goal.

9) Migration of the same family member into the same country of destination may help achieve the goal expectation quicker or lessen the period of stay of another family member. However, this could lead to the possibility of migration more and more.

The new economics approach is similar to neoclassical theory in that it focuses on the supply side for migration: that is the factors impel people to move cross-borders in search of works. However, neoclassical theory concentrates on individual wage minimization, while the new economics focus on the collective decisions concerned with a much wider range of factors (Castles and Miller, 2009).

On the contrary, segmented labor market theory focused on the demand side, emphasizing that migration is driven by structural factors in modern capitalist economies. Strong employer demand for low-skilled labor (undocumented worker) that is easy to control and exploit is likely to undermine border restriction policies, creating a black market for migrant worker and opportunities for people smugglers and recruitment agents.

However, Castles and Miller (2009) points out that it is impossible to simply understand migration by means of economic analysis. Therefore, a wider range of disciplines is needed to reconceptualize migration because migration is a complex process that economic, political, social and cultural factors all work together. Emphasizing on push or pull factors are simplified and misleading. Migration decisions are influenced by a various condition in both sending and receiving areas. In the same manner, these conditions are constantly changed, linked to global factors and to the way these interact with historical and cultural patterns. It is important to analyze labor migration as a movement of workers propelled by the dynamics of transnational capitalist economy, which simultaneously determines both the pull and push factors (Zolberg, Suhrke and Aguao, 1989, cited from Castles and Miller, 2009). Consequently, it can be said that migration are collective phenomena, which should be examined as subsystems of an increasingly global economic and political system

2. Historical-structural Approach and World Systems Theories

2.1 Historical-institutional approach

An alternative explanation of international migration was provided in 1970s and 1980s. The concentration of this approach is the unequal distribution of economic and political power in the world economy. Migration is seen mainly as a way for mobilizing cheap labor for capital. It perpetuated uneven development, exploiting the resource of poor countries to make the rich even richer. Economic

theories tries to focus on voluntary of individual of individuals, while historical-structural accounts for a mass recruitment of labor and the availability of labor was both legacy of colonialism and the result of war and regional inequalities.

2.2 World Systems theory

World systems theory is the approach of Immanuel Wallenstein. It views migration as the world system in relation to economy, politics, society and culture that drastically change through time. Therefore, it focuses on the way less developed peripheral regions were incorporated into a world economy, controlled by core capitalist nations. The penetration of multinational cooperations into less developed economies accelerated rural change, leading to poverty, displacement of workers, rapid urbanization and the growth of informal economies (Castles and Miller, 2009). Wongboonsin (2009) indicated that this approach developed from the framework as follows:

1) Interaction between societies is the main factor changing them into another and international trade is one of such interactions in capitalist economy.

2) International trade in world system would lead and center by advanced country in relation to backward country that is in inferior condition.

3) Such international trade is for capital accumulation of advanced country on the basis of unequal development. This leads to the economic stagnation in backward countries and harm to the development.

4) The downturn of economy in backward countries brings about the outflow of migration from the country of origin.

5) Local workers in advanced country would neglect the low-skilled work and eventually leads to a shortage of labor in service sectors. Moreover, this causes the demand of low-skilled migrant worker and become the pull factors of under-developed countries.

Globalization makes changes the capital flow both in terms of quantitative and investment. In addition, the trend of foreign direct investment (FDI) normally flows in accordance to world economy. This makes the need of labor force

migration always change and affects to the migration in sending and receiving countries as well.

However, historical-structural approaches is criticized that it put an emphasis on capital. Both neo-classical and historical-structural approach seemed too one-sided to analyze the great complexity of contemporary migration. The neo-classical perspectives neglected historical causes of movement, and downplayed he role of state, while the historical-structural approach emphasized on economic and social structure, and often saw the interests of capital as all determining, while paying inadequate attention to human agency (the motivation and action of individuals and group involved) (Castles and Miller, 2009).

The two theories mentioned seem inadequate to explain the entire migratory phenomenon. So, the migration systems and networks theories are introduced by combining the significant ideas together.

3. Migration Systems and Networks Theories

Migration systems theory and migration networks theory emerged a number of new approaches. Migration systems theory is rooted in geography, while migration networks theory originates in sociology and anthropology (Castles and Miller, 2009). However, both seek to provide a basis across social science disciplines. This would help to pave the way for more comprehensive conceptual frameworks for understanding migration.

Migration system is constituted by two or more countries which exchange migrants with each other. It means to examine both ends of the floe and study all the linkages between the places concerned. These links can be state-to-state relations, comparison, mass culture connection, and family and social networks. In addition, this theory suggested that migratory movements generally arise from the existence of links between sending and receiving countries based on colonization, political influence, trade, investment or cultural ties.

Wongboonsin (2009) points out that international migration would continuously occur and this can bring into the significant mechanism of mobility, which is “migration network.” The network refers to relation of individuals related to migrants themselves, including relatives, friends, and

community networks. This kind of network is the social capital that links all migratory process in sending and receiving country together. After the migration took place in any country of destination, network of migration would facilitate all the steps in migratory process. It can be said that network facilitates the continuous movement and remains itself through this manner.

Additionally, Wongboonsin furthered that this approach developed from the significant framework as follows:

1) International migration is continuously increased due to migration network. Network helps decrease the risk in its process and raise the expected net returns. So, network is considered the significant role to make mobility possible and remain in a great amount. The more mobility increases, the more network expands.

2) Though migration would primarily start from any push-pull factors, it will expand itself according to the time frame. Network will then expand accordingly and this would make migration easily possible.

3) Differences of wage or employment between sending and receiving country are not the major problems influencing international migration. However, capital (expense) or any risks during the movement is the main factor. Whenever such expenses or risks during the movement decrease because of migratory network, current of migration is relatively massive as well.

4) Migration network remains itself by the feed back of early migrants in destination country sending to their networks in home country. It is such a social capital in determining a migratory mechanism, apart from the government control. Therefore, the feed back from early migrants would be very detailed, including helps, solutions, tricks as well as living and working conditions.

5) Network of migration that continuously facilitates international movement can be explained into two main points:

5.1 Role of network

Considered as social capital, network would help facilitate all the migratory process, including the decline in cost of accommodation, job-seeking, and transportation. This would help migrants adapt themselves to the new cultural environment much easier. Also, it motivates the movement to increase more and more.

5.2 Hypothesis of risk distribution

A family may distribute the risk in their family as economical as they can. Distribution by means of sending family member to work in a different place is one of the characteristics of risk distribution in terms of income. To this extent, expansion of network in receiving country may help job-seeking condition easier. This hypothesis points out that network of migration is one of the significant mechanisms in propelling migration in terms of risk distribution effectively. Also, it would help decrease the cost occurred during mobile process. If the decline of cost will not involve, migration may not remain after all.

4. Transnational Theories

Transnational theories have attracted much attention in recent years. It leads to an emergence of *Transnationalism* and *Transnational communities*. The formation of these theories builds upon the world of globalization where there are rapid growth and improvement in new technologies, transport and communication. This also makes migration increase conveniently more and more, as well as, maintains a closed link in migrants' area of origin. It therefore facilitates the increase of circular or temporary mobility, in which people migrate repeatedly between two or more places where they have economic, social or cultural linkages (Castles and Miller, 2009).

However, Portes (1999, cited in Castles and Miller, 2009) has defined transnational activities as:

"… those taking place on a recurrent basis across national borders and that require a regular and significant commitment of time by participants. Such activities may be conducted by relatively powerful actors, such as representatives of national governments and multinational corporations, or may be initiated by more modest individuals, such as immigrants and their home country kin and relations. These activities are not limited to economic enterprise, but include political, cultural and religious initiatives as well …."

Portes further stated that human agency make an emphasis to the notion of transnational community. In the context of globalization, Transnationalism can extend face-to-face communities based on kinship, neighborhoods or workplace

into virtual communities, which communicate at a far distance. The emphasis according to Portes' notion can be seen through the significance of transnational business communities as well as political and cultural conditions.

The rapid growth of transnational theory has raised more questions that could not be answered with the research findings. The degree to which migrants do actually engage in transnational behavior has not been adequately established. Moreover, it is impossible to know how salient of such behavior is for sending or receiving societies and for the relationship between them (Castles and Miller, 2009). This make the theories of Transnationalism is one of the important field that should have a further research.

HISTORY OF KOREAN MIGRATION

Korea has a long history of migration since the past until the present time. In the book of Donald Stone MacDonald (cited in Tansiengsom, 2007), entitled "The Koreans: Contemporary Politics and Society", he stated that Korea is "a storm center of Asia, bridge, and battleground" for the great power neighboring countries. The bridge obviously refers to the transmission of Chinese civilization to Japan, as seen in form of Confucianism, Buddhism, politics, and written language. While, battlefield refers to the influential expansion of China, Russia, and Japan over Korea in order to gain the advantage over the peninsula. Therefore, due to the national border of Korea that closely connects to China for 1025 kms, to Russia for 16 kms, and to oversea Japan, this makes Koreans moved out cross-border and oversea long time ago. However, such mobility was recorded in various reasons, mostly in the field of history.

Lee (2005a and 2005b) indicated that mass migration of Koreans can be divided into 4 main areas: Manchuria, *Yonhaeju*, Japan, and America, respectively. In this part, literature review would be conducted in combination of sources referring to migration of Korean movement. The review hopes to divide into three main categories: Early stage of migration, Korean War and post-war migration, and Contemporary migration.

1. Early Stage of Migration

The first wave of Korean migration took place during the 1860s when Koreans moved to Manjuria and Siberia. Most of these migrants are of farmers who move cross-border as a result of extremely poor harvest in the northeastern province. The main reason for movement is to escape starvation and poverty, as well as, in search of land for agriculture due to crop failure at home. This particular incident is regarded as the beginning of the Korean settlement in both China and Russia (Lee, 2005a and 2005b, Chang, 2004 and Kwon, 1997). This movement was lack of control and later made a mass of migration in this area. Korean residents in Manchuria were reported 77,000 in 1870, and reached 200,000 in 1900 and 220,000 in 1910 (Kwon, 1997). The cultivation at Manchuria successfully achieved as the land was first barren land. Later, Manchuria was full of Korean migrants because it was used as a base for the resistance movement against Japan that aimed to occupy Korea. However, when Japan successfully occupied *Josun* (*Chosun*) in 1925, these migrants were greatly suffered under colonialism.

Yonhaeju (the Russian Maritime of Russian Far East), or *Koryo* at the present time, was another area that Koreans accordingly moved into. Due to the landlord class, majority of Korean farmers at the time try to look for land as well as escape from starvation and poverty by extreme drought and economic exploitation.

Figure 3: Map of East Asia and Manchuria in 1941

Source: http://www.learnnc.org/lp/multimedia/13402

In this period, it can be clearly seen that Korean migrants were moved under the major factors occurring in their country. The pressure can be seen in a series of poor harvest in 1860s. In the midst of 19th century, the growth of population destroyed the balance of land. This made a shortage of food as well. Therefore, the spread of sociopolitical unrest throughout the country also be a significant implication of migration in the early period as well.

Migration during Japanese Colonialism

Back to the time of Japanese invasion, Korea had initially attacked in 1590. At the time, it resulted from the economic expansion of Japan to neighboring countries. However, the trade negotiation was not achieved and this made up the conflict and battle between the twos. Eventually, the battle ended up with the defeat of Japan because Korea battled as guerilla troop (Tansiengsom, 2007).

Later, in 1875, Japan, which tried to develop its economic stability imitating the pattern from Western counterpart, tried to contact to Korea once again. In the second negotiation, Korea refused Japanese claims aggressively due to the first try battle. Japan was enormously angry and dissatisfied Korea, it then tried to enforce Korea by military troop seizing the southern part at Pusan region. Korea later surrendered with the oppressed situation and then consented to sign an agreement to have trade exchange with Japanese counterpart since then.

According to the initial trade exchange, Korea cordially opened itself to connect its trade with neighboring countries more and more. This also included Russia and China, its cross-border neighbors. For this reason, Korea's geographical location situated in the midst the great power countries, Japan, Russia and China tried to play an important role and monopolize the trade over the peninsular. This has caused the war between them to seize over Korea. The war had made up East Asian history and there are also some hidden conflicts still, up until the present. The war between China and Japan occurred in 1894-1895 and Japan and Russia in 1904-1905. Resulting from the two wars, Japan defeated over the battle which made Korea lie under the Japanese occupation onwards.

According to Japanese policies over Korea, Japan tried to take a great deal of advantages from Korea enormously. Korea, in the view of Japan, was not just

an occupied region, but also profitable region. To clarify, Japan occupied Korea with the “Assimilation Policy” with an effort to take advantage from Korea. For this reason, Japanese troops have forced Koreans to work for them to propel economic development, as well as, to work as labors in any other conditions, such as, mining workers and sex slavery for Japanese army (Chang, 2004 and Tansiengsom, 2007). Moreover, this inhumane abuse also enforced Koreans to move to the area where Japan occupied. It made these Koreans move to work under Japanese troops command in Japan, Manchuria, Siberia, Mongolia, Taiwan, Southeast Asia, South Pacific, and also in China (Chang, 2004). Consequently, Koreans was made scattered out of their homeland.

After Japan defeated the World War II, Japan lose its influences over the occupied regions and turned the colonial regions to the victor of War, America. Still, there was lots of Koreans scattered over the colonized area. Though some were sent home, but some are still neglected in the place where Japan used to occupy. For this reason, there were lots of Koreans who were left out side their homeland. By Japan’s surrender in 1945, number of oversea Korean reached 5 million. This was an increase of 4.7 million in just 35 years under colonial rule, accounting for 20 percent of the entire Korean population at the time (Chang, 2004).

Under Japanese colonial rule, Korean migration was greatly increased by political exile, forced migration, and forcible drafting. However, migration of Koreans at the time of colonialism was considered forced migrants. In addition to economic and labor exploitation, though different records show some deviation, Chang (2004) further indicated that 1.2 million is generally accepted as the total number of Korean forced to migrate oversea during the colonial period. Currently, the ethnic Koreans are left in Japan and China in a great number. After Japan’s defeat, oversea Koreans in Japan became stateless. They were draft as “Japanese” but lost their Japanese status with Japan’s defeat.

Kwon (1997) indicated that Japan emerged as a major destination of Korean emigrants during the 1920s. The major destination in this period was Japan as well as Manchuria. In addition, pattern of movement was Koreans from two areas, Koreans from the northern and southern part. Koreans from the north would move to Manchuria while the southern people moved to Japan. The estimated number of those

who moved to Manchuria was 320 thousand while those to Japan were of 33 thousand. However, the emigrants of Koreans to Japan and Manchuria had one thing in common in their characteristics, which is the mobility was caused by deterioration of agriculture and the reluctant extreme poverty of Korean farmers due to ruthless agricultural exploitation by the colonial regime. On the contrary, the difference was also explicit. Migrants to Japan originated from the southern agricultural areas and were employed in construction fields, factories, and mines as a low-skilled laborer. This is because these migrant was employed by low wages. In contrast, the movement to Manchuria was an agricultural migration to introduce farming on the barren land. Later, these Koreans formed the dominant ethnic group in Manchuria and then settled and lived accordingly. They also scattered in the attached area of Chinese-Manchurian border as well.

Table 5: Estimated Number of Korean Migrants to Japan and Manchuria, 1910-1945

YEAR	JAPAN	MANCHURIA
1911-1915	970	150,074
1916-1920	33,976	174,595
1921-1925	138,290	24,200
1926-1930	200,330	101,404
1931-1935	262,424	175,511
1936-1940	456,483	565,229
1941-1945	739,244	-

Source: Adapted from Kwon (1997)

2. Korean War and Post-War Migration

After Japan liberated Korea for independence, political administration was still unsmooth because Korean was closely watched by two great power countries; Soviet and America. These two counterparts were divided by political entities: communism and democracy, known as Cold War. For this reason, Korean War was a result of this turbulence, officially enacted in 1950-1953. According to the War, Korea has separated itself into two states, Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea) and Republic of Korea (South Korea) by the 38th parallel. North Korea which attached to Soviet is administered by Communism, whereas, South

Korea, followed the American party, takes a Democracy administration. From the Korean War, there are casualties up to 3.97 million persons and separated family accounted for 10 millions by approximation (Tansiengsom, 2007). Due to the starvation and communism administration in North Korea, there was a great number of Koreans tried to escape into South Korea or even escaped to China and then smuggled to enter to South Korea. This caused a kind of migration due to some forces in the unrest area.

However, South Korea has developed itself accordingly to become an economic leader at the present time. Otherwise, as recorded, there were some migratory issues occurring during the development in South Korea. It can be said that Koreans tended to move out of their home country in the period of industrialization to work a labor worker in oil-rich countries in the Middle East (Massey, 2003 and Castle and Miller, 2009). Massey also furthered that migration in industrialization period was common in a large-scale as there was also the massive flow of capital, raw materials, as well as goods back and forth between Europe, America, Asia and the Pacific. Therefore, the inflow of capitalism made various nations associated with the expanding economy and incorporated into the global trading. This also facilitated the mass migration more and more.

Castles and Miller (2009) stated that Koreans exported labor to work in the Middle East in the 1970s-1980. This made an explicit inflow of global migration in this period more and more. Most Koreans are considered high-skilled labor under the Korean construction companies. They were also encouraged to work in contract with the Arab companies including the provision of labor. This indicated that Koreans' movement is significant in the period of industrialization.

Migration to America

However, after the unrest situation in Korean War during 1950-1953, United States led the United Nations (UN) forced to help South Korea. Throughout the war, South Korea and The United States built close ties as allies and consequently, Koreans were given opportunities to emigrate to the States. Kwon (1997) stated that Koreans emigrants to US were categorized into three types. The first group was Korean women who married to American soldiers. The second group was the

movement was the movement of students who aimed to get advanced degrees. The third group was Korean orphans caused by the war, mostly mixed blood children of American soldiers and Korean women deserted due to strong social prejudice in Korean society.

According to the immigration statistics, the total numbers of student migrants were about 6,000 by 1965. The soldier accompanied women totaled 37,000 during 1950-1964, and orphan adopted by American families numbered 6,300 between 1955-1966 (Choe and Park, 1996 cited in Kwon, 1997). Moreover, there were some problems to the student-type migration that is these students did not return to their homeland after graduation. This was considered “brain drain”, the most important migratory movement of Koreans to the United States.

The number of Koreans in US increased steadily after the Korean War. The U.S. census counted Korean population as 70,000 in 1970 and 800,000 in 1990 (Kwon, 1997). This shows an increase of eleven times during these 20 years. However, the early movers were mostly individual migrants, but the growth of migration from the late 1960s was accounted for by an increasing proportion of invited migrants by families and relatives. According to the number of Korean residing oversea, by 1995, Kwon further indicated that Koreans permanently resided in the United States were 1.66 million, which accounted for 33.6 percent of total number of Korean residing oversea.

3. Contemporary Migration of Koreans

In contemporary society, Korea recently develops itself to be an advanced industrialization country or developed country. However, Korean society is now facing a social problem that is the aging society (Lie, 2007). Korean government has tried to repatriate Koreans who reside oversea to return to their homeland in order to solve such problem. Therefore, the foreign nationalities whose ethnicity was Korean or Korean relatives are also welcome. This is to supply those repatriated Koreans into the labor market. Moreover, with the trend of globalization, a number of Koreans have currently moved to spend their live in the countries of low living expense, but the value of living are similar to Korea.

Migration issues of Korea have a long history related to many factors. The mentioned historical literature reveals the origin and reality of Korean migration over the past 150 year and makes clear the proper understanding of Koreans who scatter worldwide. As migration process was so complicated, but there is a migration in other new forms still. Moreover, this issue should be closely watched and continues to see the future of Korean migrants in contemporary society.

REVIEWS ON RELATED LITERATURE

As this research concerns mainly to Koreans residing in Thailand, related and previous works would involve those studied using Thailand as a place of destination. However, due to the works of Korean migration to Thailand is rarely found, the researches of neighboring countries, such as Japan, would be mostly reviewed because it is closely linked to Korea in some extents. Therefore, the pattern of Korean migration to Thailand also appears in the similar manner to that of Japanese. So, it can be stated that migration of Japanese and Koreans shares some something in common interchangeably.

Hisayo Kinoshita (2002) revealed in her work, entitled "The Migration of Japanese Residing in Chiang Mai City," emphasizing on process of migration, factors affecting Japanese migrants to Chiang Mai, as well as, their lifestyles. The result showed that Japanese started to migrate into the North of Thailand in 1959 as Thai government promoted the international investment in Thailand. This made Japanese migrate firstly with the purpose of working in Northern Region Industrial Estate. Later, in 1998-1999, Thailand had attracted Japanese by the campaign of Amazing Thailand Year. This attracted Japanese in various groups, such as NGOs, education, foundation, and tourism. However, these Japanese reasoned Chiang Mai as a place of low cost of living for their first rank and followed by a good atmosphere in the second choice. Interestingly, they perceived Chiang Mai as a city of safe environment, similar to Japan, compared to Bangkok.

Wilai Tomoda (2004) indicated in her work focusing on Japanese tourists, named "Factors Attracting the Japanese Tourists to Visit Chiang Mai

Province." The subjects in her work were 250 Japanese, who mostly were female, aged between 21-35 years old. The finding illustrated that the factors affecting tourists to visit Chiang Mai were the concerns of safety, local hospitality and tourist attractions. Therefore, they satisfied on cultural and historical features and beauty scenery of Chiang Mai. However, they expected local services to be able to communicate in their native language more and more.

The research entitled "Quality Life of Japanese's Long Stay Tourists in Mueang District Chiang Mai Province" by Momoko Takisawa (2009) has studied on 100 Longstay Japanese migrants in Chiang Mai. Her work aimed to study Japanese's quality of life, factors related to quality of life and their adaptation to local society. The result indicated that there were no statistical difference between personal characteristics and quality of life, as in sex, age rank, family in Japan, marital status, education, occupation, income source and economic status. On the other hand, correlation between overall personal characteristics affecting to quality of life was not statistically different as well. Therefore, all long stay factors were in positive correlation with 9 parts of Japanese's quality of life; which are living satisfaction, job, habitat, safety, leisure activities, physical health, social relationship, reliable friend or family and economic condition. Moreover, their adaptive behaviors to locality are also in positive correlation with quality of life.

The research "A Management Model of Longstay Tourism for Japanese Tourists in Chiang Mai Province", done by Warach Madhyamaburush (2009), emphasized on long stay Japanese's behavior, factors related to Japanese's behavior and model appropriated to these Japanese. The subjects were 188 Japanese retirees whose age is of 63 years old in average. Their income came mostly from retirement pension welfare from the government. Length of stay varies from 3-12 months. For the result on travelling activities, these Japanese tend to travel in group, ranged from 3-5 persons. They also rented a condominium fully-furnished by well-equipped facilities, and located in the urban area where there are convenient infrastructures surrounded, such as hospital, restaurant and golf course. Therefore, it was found that their age coorelated to their payment and the service received, expense

during travelling correlated to length of travel, level of education correlated to types of natural tourist attraction, age correlated to types of cultural and historical tourist attraction, and lastly, level of satisfaction correlated to travelling activities.

Prathurng Hongsranagon (2006) stated in his work "Information Provision – One More Necessity for Long Stay Tourism of Japanese Pensioners in Chiangmai" that Japanese love to spend their time oversea after retirement. During this period of freedom, Japanese pensioners prefer to spend some of their time as long-term tourists with no career responsibility and any care-taking responsibilities. After a long hard working period of 30-40 years, their aim is to make use of their second life in a valuable and meaningful way. They expect their retirement to be a relaxing time, filled with activities they have never before done in their lives. For instance, Japanese pensioners would like to find out about traditional ways of living in developing countries. They want to truly learn more about foreigners through experiencing their local way of living. Retired Japanese would also like to spend more time with their spouses in order to compensate for their negligence towards them while working.

However, though there are no related works involving Koreans residing or spending time in Thailand, the emergence of Koreans in Thailand is interesting to study. This is because they tend to spend time in the same manner as Japanese did. This also implies something in common in East Asian communities. Migration in form of long stay also catches attention for further research.

There is just one work studying Koreans residing in Thailand. However, the research content does not concern to migration directly, but involves their attitudes towards the situation in Korea. It showed some implications on push factors regarding politics that may affect them to move oversea. The research had done by Go Gi Won (2007), entitled "Attitudes on Diplomacy and National Security of Koreans Living in Thailand." He studied on 366 Koreans emphasizing on their attitudes. The result indicated that Koreans perceived their history in the average level. They are also proud of being Korean, in terms of nationalism, in the high level. Interestingly, they expressed that the two Koreas should unify into one country and it is necessary to publicize the understanding of North Korea to Koreans living oversea.

According to a primary search in Thailand's thesis database, it was found that there are no works concerned to Korean migration in Thailand, except the one of Go Gi Won (2007). The existence of research would be only that of Japan. However, those study of Japanese migration in terms of push and pull factors are less interested as well. There would be only the studies concern to pull factors, as well as, attitudes in the destination area.

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CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this research study, methodology used aimed to investigate the main focuses on push and pull factors of Korean migration to Thailand. Details of research methodology, data collection and data analysis can be presented as follows:

1. Study design
2. Population and sample size
3. Research instrument and design
4. Data collection
5. Data analysis

STUDY DESIGN

This study was both quantitative and qualitative research. The area of study closely examined Korean who resides in Chiang Mai province, Thailand. This is because Chiang Mai is one of provinces in Thailand that is best for long-stay settlement among foreigners, including immigrants. Therefore, Chiang Mai is also the place of destination that attracts foreign migrants, especially migrants from East Asia, such as Japanese and Korean. It can be seen through the Korean community and the establishment of Korean Embassy in Chiang Mai in order to facilitate them more and more.

Although there are a lots of Korean residing all over many big cities in Thailand, such as in Bangkok and Chonburi, which is considered business and industrialized area respectively, the purpose of those Koreans who move into Thailand are different. Those in the two cities mentioned are Koreans who migrate for a purpose of migrant workers; that is they were sent to work by a main headquarter in Korea working in a subsidiary company in Thailand, while those who reside in Chiang Mai seem to move voluntarily with a variety of purposes.

As mentioned earlier that this research aimed to study the push-pull factors of Korean migration, the study, focusing on voluntary migrants, hopes to reveal an explicit and various results rather than working group. So, the study of Korean voluntary migrants residing in a long term, especially in Chiang Mai, can have a wider range of respondents and discussions.

POPULATION AND SAMPLE SIZE

The population in this research is Koreans who reside in Chiang Mai province, Thailand, for at least 90 days according to the mutual Immigration Act (The Act was agreed by Thailand and Korea to allow Koreans to stay over the Kingdom for a period of 90 days and can be extended twice). Koreans hereinafter do not include tourists. Therefore, they must have registered to Chiang Mai Korean Association and aged at least 20 year-of-age because they can perceive and complete the questions thoroughly.

The total number of sampling are calculated based on Taro Yamane (1969) with a precision level of ±5% and 95% of total population. The Korean population who registered to the Korean Association in Chiang Mai Province is of 350 members. Then, the total sample size of this research can be calculated as follows:

Formula $n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2}$

Where
n = number of sampling used
N = number of total population
e = error of sampling (0.05 or 5%)

Then $n = \frac{350}{1 + 350(0.05)^2}$

$n = 186.67$

So, the appropriated size of sampling in this research was 187 respondents. However, the expected size is that of 190 because it can be easily calculated in statistical data.

RESEARCH INSTRUMENT AND DESIGN

Questionnaires are used as a main instrument in quantitative research methods in order to ask for living condition and quality of life, as well as, perceptions and attitudes on push-pull factors. Types of questions are opened-ended and rating scale questions. Therefore, the entire questionnaire hopes to be classified into 5 parts, as follows:

Part 1: Characteristics of respondents

Part 2: Living conditions and quality of life in Korea

Part 3: Perceptions and Attitudes of Push Factors in Korea

Part 4: Living conditions and quality of life in Chiang Mai

Part 5: Perceptions and Attitudes of Pull Factors in Chiang Mai

Firstly, in part 1, questions aim to ask personal data, regarding gender, age, education, marital status as well as religion. Family members, career, income, expense, accommodations, length of stay, and so on, are accordingly surveyed in part 2 and 4. Part 2 mainly comprised of the questions referring to conditions in Korea, while that of part 4 based on situations in Chiang Mai. Similarly, in part 3 and 5, questions involved the migratory push and pull factors. Part 3 is factors in Korea where part 5 concerns those in Chiang Mai. Otherwise, factors are divided in accordance to "Push-Pull Theory of Migration", which are:

1) Economic factors

2) Social factors

3) Political factors

4) Environmental factors

For qualitative data collection, interview would be conducted as well. Subjects in an interview are Thai government organization for the policy implication suited to the Korean and their needs. The data received are then

combined and synthesized in relation to early questionnaire respondents. Eventually, the ultimate results can be discussed and concluded.

DATA COLLECTION

In this research, data collected is gathered from two main resources as follows:

1. Primary Data

The primary data are gathered from questionnaires completed by Koreans residing in Chiang Mai and registering to Chiang Mai Korean Association. Period of data collection is conducted during January, 2011. There were three mains methods for gaining the data.

1) Questionnaires are left at the Chiang Mai Korean Association. In case that Koreans stopped by the Association for their affair, they can fill in the information by the request of officers.

2) Questionnaires are sent to the Koreans by mail and some are provided to the Korean-owned business in Chiang Mai. These Koreans are suggested to complete the questionnaires by the Chiang Mai Korean Association.

3) Questionnaires are left at the leader of Koreans, who have stayed in each area of Chiang Mai (each district) and then they are provided to Koreans on the weekly Sunday meeting.

2. Secondary Data

Secondary data necessary for the research are collected from related theories, researches, journals, related documents, textbooks, previous works as well as internet sites.

DATA ANALYSIS

After collecting data from questionnaires, respondents can be analyzed by means of “descriptive statistics”. The result aims to find out frequency, percentage, average mean ($\bar{X}$), and statistic deviation (S.D.) of living

conditions and quality of life, as well as, attitudes and perceptions drawn from push and pull factors.

In questionnaires, scale rated is categorized into 5 levels, which are:

Level 5	means	strongly agree
Level 4	means	somewhat agree
Level 3	means	neutral
Level 2	means	somewhat disagree
Level 1	means	strongly disagree

Respondents from rating scale can be interpreted in averaged mean where the scores refer to five levels of significant as follows:

Scores between	4.21 - 5.00	means	strongly positive attitude
Scores between	3.41 - 4.20	means	positive attitude
Scores between	2.61 - 3.40	means	moderate attitude
Scores between	1.81 - 2.60	means	negative attitude
Scores between	1.00 - 1.80	means	strongly negative attitudes

After the analysis for each part was done, the result for living conditions and quality of life in Korea and Chiang Mai (part 2 and 4) are then brought up to compare to one another. Similarly, those of push and pull factors (part 3 and 5) would also combine in comparison in order to find out the difference of factors in the two areas.

However, the interview needs to be conducted concurrently. Results from questionnaire can be used as the main questions in the interview. It is then used to ask for the policy implication to facilitate Koreans in Chiang Mai.

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CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS OF RESEARCH FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter intends to illustrate the details of data analysis. Information shown below would be detailed into 2 main sections. The first one indicated the overview of data drawn from questionnaires and the second section deal with the finding and discussion.

This research was conducted by means of quantitative research using questionnaires as a research tool. The number of questionnaires was spread out to Koreans in the Korean Association in Chiang Mai Province. However, the questionnaires were received for 190 copies in return. These numbers would then be carried out for the total sample size and they would be calculated for a 100 percent. Even though there were also some missing data in the questionnaires, the rest of them would also be calculated according to the actual valid percentage.

The descriptive statistics would be used for the analysis, along with the frequency, percentage distribution, means and standard deviation. The symbol of those abbreviations would enlist as follows:

N	means	the total number of respondents
$\bar{X}$	means	the averaged mean of respondents
S.D.	means	standard deviation

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1. OVERVIEW OF QUESTIONNAIRE RESPONDENTS

In this section, data drawn from questionnaire would be detailed into 5 main parts, which are 1) general information of respondents, 2) living conditions and quality of life in Korea, 3) attitudes towards living conditions in Korea, 4) living conditions and quality of life in Chiang Mai, and 5) attitudes towards living conditions in Chiang Mai.

1.1 General Information of Respondents

Characteristics of respondents comprised of five main aspects, which are gender, age, level of education, marital status and religion. Summary of frequencies and percentage of respondent are shown below;

Table 6: General information of respondents

GENERAL INFORMATION	N	PERCENTAGE (%)
Gender		
Male	59	31.1
Female	131	68.9
Total	**190**	**100**
Age		
21 – 30 years old	18	9.6
31 – 40 years old	77	40.5
41 – 50 years old	69	36.3
51 – 60 years old	15	7.9
61 – 70 years old	11	5.7
Total	**190**	**100**
Level of Education		
Secondary School	35	18.4
Bachelor's degree	124	65.3
Master's degree	28	14.7
Doctoral degree	3	1.6
Total	**190**	**100**
Marital Status		
Single	48	25.3
Married	133	70.0
Widow	9	4.7
Total	**190**	**100**
Religion		
No religion	6	3.2
Christianity	183	96.3
Buddhism	1	0.5
Total	**190**	**100**

According to the information shown in table 6, it indicated that from total 190 respondents, 131 samples or 68.9% of total Koreans in the surveyed are female, while 59 samples or 31.1% are male.

A majority of Korean respondents are in the age of 31–40 years old, which is considered as 40.5%. Therefore, 36.3% of the respondents are in 41–50 years of age. Respondents of 21–30 years of age, 51–60 years old and 61–70 years old are in the latter group, which indicated 9.6%, 7.9% and 5.7% respectively.

Levels of education, according to the respondents, are also varied. 124 respondents held the Bachelor's degree, outnumbered 65.3%. Secondary school level is in the latter group, which valued 18.4%. Moreover, a higher level of education is also available. Among the entire respondents, Master's degree level is found for 28 respondents, whereas Doctoral degree is shown for 3 respondents. This indicated 14.7% and 1.6% respectively.

Asking about marital status, 70% of the respondents (133 respondents) get married. 25.3% or 48 respondents are single, while 4.7% or 9 respondents are widows.

In terms of religious belief, the majority of Korean respondents in Chiang Mai are faith in Christianity, outnumbered 96.3%. Just 0.5% of these respondents believed in Buddhism. However, 3.2% stated that they are no religion respondents. This means that they do not believe in any religious doctrines.

1.2 Living Conditions and Quality of Life in Korea

For the part of living conditions and quality of life while living in Korea, details of data would combine together a number of family, occupation, source of income, monthly income, monthly expense, type of living and accommodation as well as the vehicle used. Frequencies and percentage of respondents are illustrated in the tables below;

Table 7: Number of family members in the same household in Korea

No. of FAMILY MEMBERS IN THE SAME HOUSEHOLD IN KOREA	N	PERCENTAGE (%)
0 member (stay alone)	20	11.1
1 member	48	26.7
2 members	48	26.7
3 members	22	12.2
4 members	34	18.9
5 members	-	-
6 members	8	4.4
Total	**180**	**100**

In the part of family, the questionnaire started asking the questions by means of number of family members. This question is the open question which aims the respondents to complete the blank of question independently. According to the data shown in table 7, while living in Korea, a majority of respondents stayed with their family members. The number of family ranged variedly. 26.7% of the respondents stated that they lived with 2-3 family members equally, while 18.9% stayed with those of 4 members. 12.2% of the respondents are of 3 family members and 4.4% comprised of 6 family members. However, 11.1% of the respondents indicated that the stay alone with no family members.

Table 8: Occupation in Korea

OCCUPATION IN KOREA	N	PERCENTAGE (%)
No work	**101**	**53.1**
Housewife/ house worker	43	22.6
Retiree	8	4.2
Other	50	26.3
Work	**89**	**46.9**
Officer in private company	24	12.6
Personal business	34	17.9
Language teacher	-	-
Missionary	8	4.2
Other	23	12.1
Total	**190**	**100**

As shown in table 8, a majority of respondents has no work while living in Korea, accounted for 53.1%. However, the reasons of not working are also varied accordingly. 26.3% out of non-working condition do not state why they do not work. 22.6% stated that they work as household worker without earning money outside home, whereas 4.2% of non-working group indicated that they are retirees.

Therefore, 46.9% of the overall respondents informed that they conveyed a working condition while living in Korea. 17.9% in this group said that they worked for their own personal business. 12.6% worked as officers in a private company. 12.1% worked in other forms, such as, government officer and taxi drivers. Moreover, 4.2% pursued their works as missionary.

Table 9: Source of income in Korea

SOURCE OF INCOME IN KOREA	N	PERCENTAGE (%)
From work (salary)	104	55.9
Money saving	3	1.6
Pension	5	2.7
Profit from any kinds of investment	16	8.6
Other	58	31.2
Total	**186**	**100**

As illustrated in table 9, half of the respondents, valued 55.9%, stated that the source of income are from their work (salary). Apart from that, sources of income are from investment profit, pension and money saving, accounted for 8.6%, 2.7% and 1.6% respectively. However, almost one third of the respondents (31.2%) indicated that their source of income is in the other form. They stated that their source of income is from their husband or the leader of family.

Table 10: Monthly income in Korea

MONTHLY INCOME IN KOREA (per person - include all kinds of income)	N	PERCENTAGE (%)
Lower than 1,500,000 KRW	29	16.2
1,500,001 – 2,000,000 KRW	16	8.9
2,000,001 – 2,500,000 KRW	23	12.8
2,500,001 – 3,000,000 KRW	33	18.4
3,000,001 – 3,500,000 KRW	11	6.1
Higher than 3,500,001 KRW	42	23.5
No income	25	14
Total	**179**	**100**

According to table 10, a majority of respondents (23.5%) indicated that they gained higher than 3,500,001 KRW per month per person. The data also indicated that the latter level of income were in 2,500,001 – 3,000,000 KRW, lower than 1,500,000 KRW and 2,000,001 – 2,500,000 KRW, which valued 18.4%, 16.2% and 12.8% respectively. Therefore, it followed by the level of 1,500,001 – 2,000,000 KRW and 3,000,001 – 3,500,000 KRW, accredited 8.9% and 6.1% respectively. However, 14% out of the overall respondents informed that they have no income. Additionally, they gave a reason of no income that they gained income from their husband.

Table 11: Monthly expense in Korea

MONTHLY EXPENSE IN KOREA (per person - include all kinds of payment)	N	PERCENTAGE (%)
Lower than 1,500,000 KRW	67	39.0
1,500,001 – 2,000,000 KRW	24	14.0
2,000,001 – 2,500,000 KRW	32	18.6
2,500,001 – 3,000,000 KRW	17	9.9
3,000,001 – 3,500,000 KRW	9	5.2
Higher than 3,500,001 KRW	23	13.4
Total	**172**	**100**

According to the data in table 11 above, a majority of respondents (39.0%) indicated that they paid lower than 1,500,000 KRW per month per person. In addition, the data also indicated that 18.6% paid around 2,000,001 – 2,500,000 KRW per month, 14.0% paid 1,500,001 – 2,000,000 KRW, 13.4% paid higher than 3,500,001 KRW. Therefore, 9.9% of the total respondents spent 2,500,001 – 3,000,000 KRW approximately, while only 5.2% spent for 3,000,001 – 3,500,000 KRW.

Table 12: Type of living and accommodation in Korea

TYPE OF LIVING IN KOREA	N	PERCENTAGE (%)
Type of living		
Rent - with the price of.....KRW/month	40	21.2
Bought or being owner	141	74.6
Other	8	4.2
Total	**189**	**100**
Type of Accommodation		
Condominium	9	4.8
House (area available)	70	37.0
Dormitory/apartment	110	58.2
Other	-	-
Total	**189**	**100**

Asking for living area, the respondents were asked in order to fill in a blank. The result turned out that they were mostly from Seoul (56 respondents), the capital of Republic of Korea. Incheon were in the second rank (31 respondents), followed by Gwang-ju (22 respondents), Busan (7 respondents), Daejeon (5 respondents) and Jeju (5 respondents).

Therefore, according to table 12, a majority of respondents lived apartment, valued 58.2%. Over one half of the respondents (37.0%) stayed in a house where there is an area available, while only 4.8% stayed in the condominium. However, asking for type of living, they mostly possessed the accommodation with ownership (bought the apartment), valued 74.6%. Only 21.2% rented the

accommodation with the price of 1,000,000-1,500,000 KRW per month. Moreover, 4.2% of the respondent stated that they stayed with their parents or grandparents' house without any rental fee.

Table 13: Type of vehicles used in Korea

TYPE OF VEHICLE USED IN KOREA	N	PERCENTAGE (%)
Bicycle	3	1.6
Motorcycle - Rent	-	-
- Bought	-	-
- Other	-	-
Car (85.2%)	43	22.6
- Rent	-	-
- Bought	119	62.6
Public transportation (bus, underground)	25	13.2
Other	-	-
Total	**190**	**100**

From the data illustrated in table 13, 161 respondents (85.2%) indicated that they frequently used car as the main vehicle whenever they were in Korea, while 62.2% of this car used are being under ownership (bought). However, this car used did not appear in rental status. In addition, 13.2% of the overall respondents use public transportation such bus and underground. Only 1.6% indicated the use of bicycle when they went out.

1.3 Attitudes Concerning Living Conditions in Korea

This part deals with the attitudes concerning living conditions in Korea. Details of data would illustrate in 4 main parts in relation to "Push-Pull Theory of Migration", which are; 1) Economic factors, 2) Social Factors, 3) Political Factors and 4) Environmental Factors.

Therefore, respondents from rating scale would be interpreted in averaged mean ($\bar{x}$) where the scores refer to five levels of significant. Positive attitude means a high level, whereas negative attitude is of a low level. Details are enlisted as follows;

Table 14: Attitudes concerning living conditions in Korea

RELATED FACTORS (IN KOREA)	LEVEL OF SATISFACTION (%)					$\bar{X}$	S.D.	Interpretation
Economic Factors	**Highest**	**High**	**Medium**	**Low**	**Lowest**			
1. Job opportunity N = 189	14 (7.40%)	57 (30.20%)	92 (48.70%)	26 (13.80%)	-	**3.31**	**0.80**	**Moderate**
2. Rate of return from employment N = 189	24 (12.70%)	20 (10.60%)	132 (69.80%)	13 (6.90%)		**3.29**	**0.77**	**Moderate**
3. Cost of living N = 189	25 (13.20%)	65 (34.40%)	99 (52.40%)			**3.61**	**0.71**	**Positive**
4. Tax rate N = 189	25 (13.20%)	43 (22.80%)	98 (51.90%)	23 (12.20%)		**3.37**	**0.86**	**Moderate**
5. Economic condition in general N = 189	20 (10.60%)	30 (15.90%)	129 (68.30%)	10 (5.30%)		**3.32**	**0.73**	**Moderate**
Total Attitude of Economic Factors (N= 945)						**3.38**	**0.78**	**Moderate**
Social Factors	**Highest**	**High**	**Medium**	**Low**	**Lowest**	$\bar{X}$	**S.D.**	**Interpretation**
6. Safety in life N = 189	33 (17.50%)	90 (47.90%)	66 (34.90%)			**3.83**	**0.70**	**Positive**
7. Social service and right to be served by government N = 189	3 (3.70%)	40 (21.20%)	77 (40.70%)	62 (32.80%)	7 (3.70%)	**2.84**	**0.85**	**Moderate**
8. Readiness of public infrastructures. N = 186	15 (8.10%)	75 (40.30%)	77 (41.40%)	15 (8.10%)	4 (2.20%)	**3.44**	**0.83**	**Positive**
9. Transportation system and domestic transport N = 189	70 (37.00%)	90 (47.60%)	29 (15.30%)			**4.22**	**0.69**	**Strongly Positive**
10. Population density and congestion in local area N = 189	57 (30.20%)	82 (43.40%)	47 (24.90%)	3 (1.60%)		**4.02**	**0.78**	**Positive**
11. Effectiveness of educational system N = 189	26 (13.80%)	62 (32.80%)	88 (46.60%)	10 (5.30%)	3 (1.60%)	**3.52**	**0.85**	**Positive**
12. Quantity of touristic and recreational sites N = 189	12 (6.30%)	79 (41.80%)	65 (34.40%)	28 (14.80%)	5 (2.60%)	**3.34**	**0.90**	**Moderate**
13. Quality and quantity of health care service N = 189	59 (31.20%)	85 (45.00%)	40 (21.20%)	5 (2.60%)		**4.05**	**0.79**	**Positive**
14. Hospitality and friendliness of local people N = 189	32 (16.90%)	56 (37.00%)	70 (37.00%)	31 (16.40%)		**3.47**	**0.96**	**Positive**
15. Local wisdom, tradition and culture N = 189	30 (15.80%)	59 (31.10%)	83 (43.70%)	12 (6.30%)	5 (2.60%)	**3.51**	**0.92**	**Positive**
Total Attitude of Social Factors (N= 1887)						**3.62**	**0.91**	**Positive**

Table 14: Attitudes concerning living conditions in Korea (continue)

RELATED FACTORS (IN KOREA)	LEVEL OF SATISFACTION (%)					$\bar{X}$	S.D.	Interpretation
Political Factors	Highest	High	Medium	Low	Lowest			
16. Political stability and policy of the country N = 189	1 (0.50%)	17 (9.00%)	132 (69.80%)	36 (19.00%)	3 (1.60%)	**2.88**	**0.59**	**Moderate**
17. political and administrative leader N = 189	7 (3.70%)	27 (14.30%)	102 (54.00%)	43 (22.80%)	10 (5.30%)	**2.88**	**0.84**	**Moderate**
18. Chances of political participation N = 189	6 (3.20%)	6 (3.20%)	103 (54.50%)	60 (31.70%)	14 (7.40%)	**2.63**	**0.79**	**Moderate**
19. Domestic and international political condition N = 189	6 (3.20%)	6 (3.20%)	104 (55.00%)	63 (33.30%)	10 (5.30%)	**2.66**	**0.76**	**Moderate**
20. Transparency of country's administration N = 189	1 (0.50%)	12 (6.30%)	99 (52.40%)	55 (29.10%)	22 (11.60%)	**2.55**	**0.80**	**Negative**
Total Attitude of Political Factors (N= 945)						**2.72**	**0.77**	**Moderate**
Environmental Factors	Highest	High	Medium	Low	Lowest	$\bar{X}$	S.D.	Interpretation
21. Environment suited to locate in N = 189	19 (10.10%)	82 (43.40%)	77 (40.70%)	11 (5.80%)		**3.58**	**0.75**	**Positive**
22. Abundance of natural resource N = 189	3 (1.60%)	26 (13.80%)	86 (45.50%)	60 (31.70%)	14 (7.40%)	**2.70**	**0.85**	**Moderate**
23. Quality of water (cleanness of river, stream) N = 189	8 (4.20%)	55 (29.10%)	89 (47.10%)	29 (15.30%)	8 (4.20%)	**3.14**	**0.87**	**Moderate**
24. Quality of air (fresh air/ no dust/ no smoke) N = 189	6 (3.20%)	39 (20.60%)	110 (58.20%)	23 (12.20%)	11 (5.80%)	**3.03**	**0.83**	**Moderate**
25. Waste and garbage management N = 189	46 (24.30%)	80 (42.30%)	60 (31.70%)		3 (1.60%)	**3.88**	**0.83**	**Positive**
26. Cleanness of city in general N = 189	42 (22.20%)	75 (39.70%)	64 (33.90%)	8 (4.20%)		**3.80**	**0.83**	**Positive**
Total Attitude of Environmental Factors (N= 1134)						**3.35**	**0.93**	**Moderate**

According to the data shown in table 14, a majority of respondents seems to have a moderate attitude towards economic conditions in Korea, with a mean value of 3.38.

Considering in details, it was found that most of the respondents tends to have a moderate attitude towards *job opportunity*, *rate of return from employment*, *tax rate* and *general economic condition*. These sub-categories in economic factors accounted, by mean value, for 3.31, 3.29, 3.37 and 3.32 respectively. However, *cost of living* in Korea tends to have a positive attitude towards overall respondents. It appeared with the means value of 3.61. This means cost of living in Korea is so high among the attitude of Koreans.

For social factors, data revealed that overall respondents seem to have a mean value of positive attitude towards social conditions in Korea, valued 3.62, by interpretation.

Most of the sub-categories in social factors were also in positive attitude, which are *safety in life* (3.83), *readiness of public infrastructures* (3.44), *population density and congestion* (4.02), *effectiveness of educational system* (3.52), *quality and quantity of health care service* (4.05), *hospitality and friendliness of local people* (3.47), as well as, *local wisdom, tradition and culture* (3.51). However, only *social service and right to be served by government* and *quantity of touristic and recreational sites* are in the moderate attitudes, which valued 2.84 and 3.34 respectively. Interestingly, there is the only one sub-category in social factors that tend to have a strongly positive attitude towards all respondents. This is the *transportation system and domestic transport*, outnumbered 4.22 by mean value.

In terms of political factors, overall respondents enclosed the mean value of 2.72 towards political conditions in Korea, which can interpret an attitude of moderate.

Four out of five sub-categories in political factors indicated in the same way of moderate attitude. These can be seen in the *political stability and policy of the country*, *political and administrative leader*, *chances of political participation*, as well as, *domestic and international political condition*. Therefore, these categories conveyed a mean value of 2.88, 2.88, 2.63 and 2.66 respectively. On the contrary, overall respondents tend to have a negative attitude towards one category of political

factors. It is the *transparency of country's administration*, accredited 2.55 by mean value.

For the last part of attitude towards Korea, overall respondents tend to have a mean value of 3.35 towards environmental conditions in Korea, which means a moderate attitude interpretation.

In this part, interpretation of attitude level is also varied. Respondents seem to have positive attitude towards the sub-categories of the *environment suited to locate in*, *waste and garbage management*, as well as, *cleanness of city*. The respective value of these categories is 3.58, 3.88 and 3.80 in order. Meanwhile, there are also three sub-categories that fall in a moderate attitude among the environmental conditions. The *abundance of natural resource* pursued a mean value of 2.70, the *quality of water* revealed 3.14, whereas, the *quality of air* indicated for 3.03.

1.4 Living Conditions and Quality of Life in Chiang Mai

For the part of living conditions and quality of life while living in Chiang Mai, details of data would be the same set as of asking in Korea. The questions comprised of a number of family, occupation, source of income, monthly income, monthly expense, type of living and accommodation as well as the vehicle used. In addition, some questions would be added for the policy implication as well. Frequencies and percentage of overall respondents are illustrated in the tables below;

Table 15: Arrival in Thailand and Chiang Mai

ARRIVAL IN THAILAND	N	PERCENTAGE (%)
Arrival in Thailand (N = 190)		
No	69	36.3
Yes	121	63.7
Arrival in Chiang Mai (N = 190)		
First time in Chiang Mai	119	62.6
Second time in Chiang Mai	71	37.4

According to the data enlisted in table 16, when asked "Before arriving at Chiang Mai, have you ever come to Thailand before?**",** it was found that 63.7% answered "yes", which means they used to come to Thailand before moving to Chiang Mai. However, they reasoned that they mostly come to Thailand upon the purpose of travelling. Only a few respondents stated with a purpose of working. Moreover, just 36.3% of the respondents came to Thailand for their first time.

Relating to the previous question asking "If yes, have you ever come to Chiang Mai before?", the majority of the respondents (62.6%) turned out to be "No", which means this is their first time both in Chiang Mai and in Thailand. Moreover, 37.4% indicated that this is their second or third time in Chiang Mai. Previously, they were in Chiang Mai for travelling purpose, in both second and third time.

Table 16: Living conditions in Chiang Mai

LIVING IN CHIANG MAI	N	PERCENTAGE (%)
Stay with (N = 190)		
Alone	40	21.1
Family	113	59.5
Thai friends or relatives	-	-
Korean acquaintance	26	13.7
Other	11	5.8
Total	**190**	**100**
Number of family member (N = 140)		
0	16	11.4
1	25	17.9
2	32	22.9
3	41	29.3
4	23	16.4
5	3	2.1
Total	**140**	**100**

Asking about their living condition in Chiang Mai, a majority of respondents stays with their family, reported for 59.5%. 21.1% of the respondents stated that they stay alone, while 13.7% stays with Korean acquaintance. Therefore, only 5.8% of these Koreans stay with their grandparents.

In the part of family members, the questionnaire also asked the respondents to complete the blank of question independently. According to the data shown in table 17, while living in Chiang Mai, a majority of respondents stayed with their family members. The number of family ranged variedly. 29.3% of the respondents stated that they lived with 3 family members, while 22.9% stayed with those of 2 members. 17.9% of the respondents are of 1 family member and 16.4% comprised of 4 family members. However, only 2.1% of the respondents indicated that the stay in a big family with 5 family members.

Table 17: Duration of staying in Chiang Mai

DURATION OF STAYING IN CHIANG MAI	N	PERCENTAGE (%)
Start from		
1 – 6 months	3	1.8
7 – 12 months	21	13.0
13 – 18 months	4	2.5
19 – 24 months	3	1.8
25 – 30 months	3	1.8
31 – 36 months	24	14.8
37 – 42 months	18	11.1
43 – 48 months	21	13.0
49 – 54 months	9	5.6
55 – 60 months	4	2.5
More than 60 months	52	32.1
Total	**162**	**100**

Asking when to start residing in Chiang Mai by completing in the blank, the outcome is very interesting. After calculating into the actual duration of month, it turns out that the majority of respondents has been residing in Chiang Mai for more than 60 months (32.1%). 14.8% of the overall number has stayed in Chiang

Mai for 31 – 36 months and 13% has resided for 43 – 48 months as well as that amount of 7 – 12 months. The period of 37 – 42 months is in the latter rank, valued 11.1%. Period of 49 – 54 months, 55 – 60 months, and 13 – 18 months valued 5.6%, 2.5% and 2.5% respectively. However 1.8% is shown in the duration of 1 – 6 months, 13 – 18 months and also 25 – 30 months.

Table 18: Occupation in Chiang Mai

OCCUPATION IN CHIANG MAI	N	PERCENTAGE (%)
No work	**111**	**58.3**
Housewife/ house worker	60	31.5
Retiree	5	2.6
Other	46	24.2
Work	**50**	**26.3**
Officer in private company	1	0.5
Personal business	17	8.9
Language teacher	4	2.1
Missionary	21	11.1
Other	7	3.7
Studying	**29**	**15.3**
Total	**190**	**100**

As shown in table 18, a majority of respondents has no work while living in Chiang Mai, accounted for 58.3%. However, with this amount, the reasons of not working is they are house worker, valued 31.5%. Being retiree is just 2.6% and 24.2% stated that they do not work without reasons mentioned.

Therefore, 26.3% of the overall respondents informed that they conveyed a working condition while living in Chiang Mai. 11.1% in this group said that they worked as missionary. 8.9% runs their own personal business. 2.1% worked as language teacher and just 0.5% is officer in a private company. Moreover, 3.7% worked as a tour guide in a officer owned by Koreans. Interestingly, 15.3% pursued their education during their stay in Chiang Mai.

Table 19: Type of visa during staying in Chiang Mai

TYPE OF VISA	N	PERCENTAGE (%)
No Visa	67	35.5
Tourist Visa	64	33.7
Non-Immigrant B	29	15.3
Non-Immigrant ED	11	5.8
Non-Immigrant O	18	9.5
Official Visa	1	0.5
Diplomatic Visa	-	-
Total	**190**	**100**

Questioning the type of visa, as shown in table 19, most of the respondents indicated that they have no visa during their stay in Chiang Mai. In the following rank, 33.7% stated that they hold tourist visa. 15.3% of the data belongs to visa in the type of Non-Immigrant B. However, there are also visa of Non-Immigrant O and Non-Immigrant ED. These two types valued 9.5 and 5.8% respectively. Just 0.5% of the entire respondents possess the Official Visa.

Table 20: Plan to live in Chiang Mai

PLAN TO LIVE IN CHIANG MAI	N	PERCENTAGE (%)
Plan set		
would stay until…..	64	33.7
No plan set		
Stay with unplanned limitation	105	55.3
Need to change nationality	3	1.6
Stay forever	11	5.8
Other	7	3.7
Total	**190**	**100**

Talking about the period of further stay in Chiang Mai, data in table 20 illustrated that 33.7% of the respondents have a plan set. Therefore, they stated the reasons that they would stay until the duration of non-visa (90 days free) ends. However, the rest of the respondents indicated that they have no plan set.

Surprisingly, 55.3% of this amount said they would be in Chiang Mai with no limitation. In other words, they would further stay here as long as they need. 5.8% needs to stay in Chiang Mai forever and 1.6% need to change their nationality and further stay here. 3.7% stated that the duration of stay would depends on their parents and do not know the exact duration to go back.

Table 21: Source of income in Chiang Mai

SOURCE OF INCOME IN CHIANG MAI	N	PERCENTAGE (%)
From work (salary)	45	23.7
Money saving	24	12.6
Pension	4	2.1
Profit from any kinds of investment	9	4.7
Other	96	50.5
Total	**190**	**100**

As illustrated in table 21, half of the respondents, valued 50.5%, stated that their income is in the other form. They reveal that they gain their income from their husband, parents and, sometimes, from those who work in Korea. 23.7% said that the source of income is from their work (salary). Apart from that, sources of income are from money saving, accounted for 8.6%. 4.7% and 2.1% of the respondents indicated that the source of income is from investment profit and pension respectively.

Table 22: Monthly income in Chiang Mai

MONTHLY INCOME IN CHIANG MAI (per person - include all kinds of income)	N	PERCENTAGE (%)
Lower than 40,000 BHT	40	22.3
40,001 – 50,000 BHT	4	2.2
50,001 – 60,000 BHT	17	9.5
60,001 – 70,000 BHT	-	-
70,001 – 80,000 BHT	-	-
Higher than 80,001 BHT	8	4.5
No income	110	61.5
Total	**179**	**100**

According to table 22, a majority of respondents (23.5%) indicated that they have no income. Additionally, they gave a reason of no income that they gained income from their husband, parents and those who are in Korea.

In order to clearly understand, the money rate asked would be in Thai baht and the convert exchange rate is 30 BHT per 1000 KRW by approximation. 22.3% expressed that they gained, per person, lower than 40,000 BHT each month. The data also indicated that 9.5% gains 50,001 – 60,000 BHT, 4.5% gains higher than 80,001 BHT, and lastly 2.2% gains 40,001 – 50,000 BHT each month.

Table 23: Monthly expense in Chiang Mai

MONTHLY EXPENSE IN CHIANG MAI (per person - include all kinds of payment)	N	PERCENTAGE (%)
Lower than 40,000 BHT	108	60.0
40,001 – 50,000 BHT	29	16.1
50,001 – 60,000 BHT	16	8.9
60,001 – 70,000 BHT	7	3.9
70,001 – 80,000 BHT	6	3.3
Higher than 80,001 BHT	14	7.8
Total	**180**	**100**

Asking for the expense rate in Chiang Mai, respondents in table 23 indicated that they paid lower than 40,000 BHT per month, valued 60%. Paying 40,001 – 50,000 BHT outnumbers 16.1%. 50,001 – 60,000 BHT, higher than 80,001 BHT, 60,001 – 70,000 BHT and 70,001 – 80,000 BHT are paid monthly for the latter rank, valued 8.9%, 7.8%, 3.9% and 3.3% respectively.

Asking for living area in Chiang Mai, the respondents were asked in order to fill in a blank. The result turned out that they were mostly live Muang district (42 respondents), the center of Chiang Mai. San-sai district were in the second rank (29 respondents), followed by Doisaket district (18 respondents), Hangdong district (18 respondents), and Sarapi district (6 respondents).

Therefore, according to the data enlisted in table 24, a majority of respondents lived a house where there is an area available, valued 79.5%. A few of respondents (18.4%) stayed in condominium, while only 2.1% stayed in an apartment.

However, asking for type of living, they mostly rent the accommodation, valued 88.4% with the price of 10,000-15,000 BHT per month. Only 4.7% stated that they possess the accommodation with ownership. Moreover, 6.8% of the respondent indicated that they stayed with their parents without a rent and provide by an employer.

Table 24: Type of living and accommodation in Chiang Mai

TYPE OF LIVING IN CHIANG MAI	N	PERCENTAGE (%)
Type of living		
Rent - with the price of.....THB/month	168	88.4
Bought or being owner	9	4.7
Other	13	6.8
Total	**190**	**100**
TYPE OF LIVING IN CHIANG MAI	**N**	**PERCENTAGE (%)**
Type of Accommodation		
Condominium	35	18.4
House (area available)	151	79.5
Dormitory/apartment	4	2.1
Other	-	-
Total	**190**	**100**

Table 25: Type of vehicles used in Chiang Mai

TYPE OF VEHICLE USED IN KOREA	N	PERCENTAGE (%)
Bicycle	3	1.6
Motorcycle - Rent	13	6.8
- Bought	3	1.6
Car (total 61.6%)	33	17.4
- Rent	11	5.8
- Bought	73	38.4
Public transportation (bus, red car)	51	26.8
Other	3	1.6
Total	**190**	**100**

From the data illustrated in table 25, over half of the respondents (61.6%) indicated that they frequently used car as the main vehicle whenever they were in Chiang Mai, while 38.4% of this car used are being under ownership (bought). However, this car used also appears in rental status for only 5.8%, while non-stated status of car used is 17.4%. In addition, 8.4% of the overall respondents use motorcycle, valued for rent 6.8% and bought for 1.6%. Moreover, 26.8% use public transportation such bus and local red car. Only 1.6% indicated the use of bicycle when another 1.6% stated that they went out with family.

Table 26: Language used in daily life communication

LANGUAGE USED IN DAILY LIFE COMMUNICATION	N	PERCENTAGE (%)
Korean	40	21.1
Thai	12	6.3
English	9	4.7
Korean, Thai and English	64	33.7
Thai and Korean	42	22.1
Korean and English	23	12.1
Total	**190**	**100**

According to table 26, most of Korean (21.1%) still uses Korean language in their daily life. They also use Thai and English as well, valued 6.3% and 4.7% respectively. However, a majority of these respondents can use more than one language. 33.7% uses Korean, Thai and English in daily life, 22.1% uses both Thai and Korean, while 12.1% uses Korean and English.

Table 27: Level of Thai language proficiency

LEVEL OF THAI LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY	N	PERCENTAGE (%)
Very good	4	2.1
Good	7	3.7
Average	45	23.7
Little	75	39.5
Very little	59	31.1
Total	**190**	**100**

Referring to Thai language proficiency in table 27, a majority of them (39.5%) are able to speak Thai a little. 31.1% can speak very little, while 23.7% rated their proficiency in an average level. Only 2.1% rated themselves in a very good level and 3.7% is in a good level.

Table 28: Need of Thai language study

NEED OF THAI LANGUAGE STUDY	N	PERCENTAGE (%)
Yes	176	92.6
No	14	7.4
Total	**187**	**100**

Interestingly, the result, in table 28, shown that almost all of the respondents need to study Thai language, valued 92.6%. Only 7.4% do not need to study.

Table 29: Language communication to Thai people

LANGUAGE COMMUNICATION TO LOCAL PEOPLE	N	PERCENTAGE (%)
Korean	6	3.2
Thai	86	45.3
English	36	18.9
Korean, Thai and English	1	0.5
Thai and English	61	32.1
Total	**190**	**100**

According to the above mentioned table, data shown that 45.3% used Thai language to communicate with local people, even their proficiency is mostly little. 32.1% of the respondents communicate in both Thai and English. Only 18.9% uses purely English as the main language and just 0.5% uses all three languages. However, some of them (3.2%) stated that they communicate to local people with Korean language.

Table 30: Most frequent place to go shopping in Chiang Mai

MOST FREQUENT PLACE TO SHOPPING	N	PERCENTAGE (%)
Robinson Airport Plaza	66	34.7
Central Kad Suan Kaew	24	12.6
Big C	19	10.0
Carrefour	23	12.1
Tesco Lotus	3	1.6
Macro	15	7.9
Rimping	24	12.6
Fresh market	16	8.4
Total	**190**	**100**

A majority of respondents (34.7%) goes shopping at Robinson Airport Plaza while living in Chiang Mai and 12.6% goes to Central Kad Suan Kaew. Therefore, they also go to hyper market place, such as, Big C (10.0%), Carrefour (12.1%), Tesco Lotus (1.6%) and Macro (7.9%). However, some of them go to local market. Rimping valued 12.6% and Fresh market outnumbered 8.4%.

Moreover, while asking for problems concerning the stay in Chiang Mai, respondents have indicated their problem in many different ways. Level of attitude asked would be interpreted accordingly. Result of the overall respondents has shown in table 31 below.

To interpret, positive attitude means a high level, whereas negative attitude is of a low level. According to the survey, it was found that overall respondents in Chiang Mai encountered the problems interpreting into the moderate attitude, valued 3.14 in an average mean.

Considering into details for each problem, it turned out that some problems are in positive level of attitude, whereas some were negative. For the problems emerging in negative level of attitude in an interpretation, it was found that these problems are '*Difficulty and inconvenience of transportation*', '*Unable to get along to local people*' and '*Unable to have Thai food*'. The average mean ($\bar{X}$) of these problems valued 2.37, 2.49 and 2.51 respectively. In other words, it can be said that the respondents feel dissatisfied to these problem and the attitude turned out to be negative.

Table 31: Problems found in Chiang Mai daily life

PROBLEMS (N = 190)	LEVEL OF ATTITUDE TOWARDS PROBLEMS (%)					$\bar{X}$	S.D.	Interpretation
	Highest	High	Medium	Low	Lowest			
1. Language use to communicate to local people	5 (2.60%)	40 (21.10%)	74 (38.90%)	30 (15.80%)	41 (21.60%)	**2.67**	**1.11**	**Moderate**
2. Difficulty and inconvenience of transportation	4 (2.10%)	24 (12.60%)	48 (25.30%)	76 (40.00%)	38 (20.00%)	**2.37**	**1.00**	**Negative**
3. Traffic problem	14 (7.40%)	22 (11.60%)	121 (63.70%)	12 (6.30%)	21 (11.10%)	**2.98**	**0.95**	**Moderate**
4. Hot atmosphere	64 (33.70%)	68 (35.80%)	48 (25.30%)	2 (1.10%)	8 (4.20%)	**3.94**	**1.00**	**Positive**
5. Garbage and waste	39 (20.50%)	44 (23.20%)	70 (36.80%)	34 (17.90%)	3 (1.60%)	**3.43**	**1.05**	**Positive**
6. High expense	16 (8.40%)	57 (30.00%)	85 (44.70%)	26 (13.70%)	6 (3.20%)	**3.27**	**0.91**	**Positive**
7. High price of goods	20 (10.50%)	64 (33.70%)	70 (36.80%)	30 (15.80%)	6 (3.20%)	**3.33**	**0.97**	**Moderate**
8. Unable to get along to local people	4 (2.10%)	19 (10.00%)	79 (41.60%)	52 (27.40%)	36 (18.90%)	**2.49**	**0.98**	**Negative**
9. Insufficiency of health care service	23 (12.10%)	59 (31.10%)	58 (30.50%)	36 (18.90%)	14 (7.40%)	**3.22**	**1.11**	**Moderate**
10. Insufficiency of department store and public park	27 (14.20%)	35 (18.40%)	85 (44.70%)	39 (20.50%)	4 (2.10%)	**3.22**	**0.99**	**Moderate**
11. Unable to have Thai food	14 (7.40%)	36 (18.90%)	40 (21.10%)	43 (22.60%)	57 (30.00%)	**2.51**	**1.29**	**Negative**
12. Dirty food shop	30 (15.80%)	50 (26.30%)	89 (46.80%)	14 (7.40%)	7 (3.70%)	**3.43**	**0.96**	**Positive**
13. Unclean food	25 (13.20%)	71 (37.40%)	77 (40.50%)	14 (7.40%)	3 (1.60%)	**3.53**	**0.87**	**Positive**
14. Unclean drinking water	50 (26.30%)	63 (33.20%)	57 (30.00%)	13 (6.80%)	7 (3.70%)	**3.72**	**1.04**	**Positive**
15. Noise	12 (6.30%)	57 (30.00%)	81 (42.60%)	30 (15.80%)	10 (5.30%)	**3.16**	**0.94**	**Moderate**
16. Intensity of local area	11 (5.80%)	36 (18.90%)	93 (48.90%)	29 (15.30%)	21 (11.10%)	**2.93**	**1.00**	**Moderate**
17. Instability of domestic political problem	22 (11.60%)	21 (11.10%)	119 (62.60%)	17 (8.90%)	11 (5.80%)	**3.14**	**0.93**	**Moderate**
Total Attitude						**3.14**	**1.09**	**Moderate**

Therefore, the following problems are in the moderate level of attitude. They are *'Language use to communicate to local people* ($\bar{x}$ = 2.67)*'*, '*Traffic problem* ($\bar{x}$ = 2.98)', '*High price of goods* ($\bar{x}$ = 3.33)', '*Insufficiency of health care service* ($\bar{x}$ = 3.22)', '*Insufficiency of department store and public park* ($\bar{x}$ = 3.22)', '*Noise* ($\bar{x}$ = 3.16)', '*Intensity of local area* ($\bar{x}$ = 2.93)' and '*Instability of domestic political problem* ($\bar{x}$ = 3.14)'. It can be said that the entire respondents perceived these problems in an average satisfaction.

However, the rest of the problems asked are in the positive level of attitude. The problems of '*Hot atmosphere* ($\bar{x}$ = 3.94)', '*Garbage and waste* ($\bar{x}$ = 3.43)', '*High expense* ($\bar{x}$ = 3.27)', '*Dirty food shop* ($\bar{x}$ = 3.43)', '*Unclean food* ($\bar{x}$ = 3.53)', '*Unclean drinking water* ($\bar{x}$ = 3.72)' are ranked positively. It can be said that the respondents perceived these problems very little, not much serious.

1.5 Attitudes Concerning Living Conditions in Chiang Mai

This part deals with the attitudes concerning living conditions in Chiang Mai. Details of data would also illustrate in 4 main parts in relation to "Push-Pull Theory of Migration", similar to that of factors in Korea, which are; 1) Economic factors, 2) Social Factors, 3) Political Factors and 4) Environmental Factors.

Therefore, respondents from rating scale would be interpreted in averaged mean ($\bar{x}$) where the scores refer to five levels of significant. Similarly, positive attitude can interpret as a high level, whereas negative attitude means a low level. Details are enlisted as follows;

According to the data shown in table 32 below, a majority of respondents seems to have a negative attitude towards economic conditions in Chiang Mai, with a mean value of 2.42.

Considering in details, it was found that most of the respondents tends to have a moderate attitude towards *cost of living*, *tax rate* and *general economic condition* in Chiang Mai. These sub-categories in economic factors accounted, by mean value ($\bar{x}$), for 2.98, 2.72 and 2.72 respectively. However, *job opportunity* and *rate of return from employment* in Chiang Mai tends to have a negative attitude towards overall respondents. It appeared with the means value of 1.84 and 1.85. This means the job opportunity and the rate of return from employment in Chiang Mai make Koreans dissatisfied among the attitude.

Table 32: Attitudes concerning living conditions in Chiang Mai

RELATED FACTORS (IN CHIANG MAI)	LEVEL OF SATISFACTION (%)					$\bar{X}$	S.D.	Interpretation
Economic Factors	**Highest**	**High**	**Medium**	**Low**	**Lowest**			
1. Job opportunity (N = 189)			55 (29.10%)	49 (25.90%)	85 (45.00%)	**1.84**	**0.84**	**Negative**
2. Rate of return from employment (N = 188)		12 (6.40%)	26 (13.80%)	71 (37.80%)	79 (42.00%)	**1.85**	**0.89**	**Negative**
3. Cost of living (N = 188)	5 (2.70%)	42 (22.30%)	96 (51.10%)	35 (18.60%)	10 (5.30%)	**2.98**	**0.85**	**Moderate**
4. Tax rate (N = 188)	15 (8.00%)	14 (7.40%)	85 (45.20%)	51 (27.10%)	23 (12.20%)	**2.72**	**1.03**	**Moderate**
5. Economic condition in general (N = 188)		20 (10.60%)	115 (61.20%)	34 (18.10%)	19 (10.10%)	**2.72**	**0.78**	**Moderate**
Total Attitude of Economic Factors (N= 941)						**2.42**	**1.00**	**Negative**
Social Factors	**Highest**	**High**	**Medium**	**Low**	**Lowest**	$\bar{X}$	**S.D.**	**Interpretation**
6. Safety in life (N = 188)	3 (1.60%)	53 (28.20%)	87 (46.30%)	22 (11.70%)	23 (12.20%)	**2.95**	**0.97**	**Moderate**
7. Social service and right to be served by government (N = 188)		7 (3.70%)	60 (31.90%)	44 (23.40%)	77 (41.00%)	**1.98**	**0.93**	**Negative**
8. Readiness of public infrastructures. (N = 188)		16 (8.50%)	49 (26.10%)	63 (33.50%)	60 (31.90%)	**2.11**	**0.95**	**Negative**
9. Transportation system and domestic transport (N = 188)	1 (0.50%)	8 (4.30%)	27 (14.40%)	59 (31.40%)	93 (49.50%)	**1.75**	**0.89**	**Strongly Negative**
10. Population density and congestion in local area (N = 188)	6 (3.20%)	16 (8.50%)	102 (54.30%)	53 (28.20%)	11 (5.90%)	**2.75**	**0.81**	**Moderate**
11. Effectiveness of educational system (N = 188)		21 (11.20%)	89 (47.30%)	69 (36.70%)	9 (4.80%)	**2.65**	**0.74**	**Moderate**
12. Quantity of touristic and recreational sites (N = 188)	6 (3.20%)	66 (8.50%)	94 (50.00%)	16 (35.10%)	6 (3.20%)	**3.27**	**0.79**	**Moderate**
13. Quality and quantity of health care service (N = 188)	1 (0.50%)	47 (25.00%)	74 (39.40%)	45 (23.90%)	21 (11.20%)	**2.80**	**0.96**	**Moderate**
14. Hospitality and friendliness of local people (N = 188)	39 (20.70%)	65 (34.60%)	76 (40.40%)	4 (2.10%)	4 (2.10%)	**3.70**	**0.89**	**Positive**
15. Local wisdom, tradition and culture (N = 188)	25 (13.30%)	70 (37.20%)	80 (42.60%)	13 (6.90%)		**3.57**	**0.80**	**Positive**
Total Attitude of Social Factors (N= 1880)						**2.75**	**1.07**	**Moderate**

Table 32: Attitudes concerning living conditions in Chiang Mai (continue)

RELATED FACTORS (IN KOREA)	LEVEL OF SATISFACTION (%)					$\bar{X}$	S.D.	Interpretation
Political Factors	Highest	High	Medium	Low	Lowest			
16. Political stability and policy of the country (N = 188)	5 (2.70%)	4 (2.10%)	129 (68.60%)	33 (17.60%)	17 (9.00%)	2.72	0.76	Moderate
17. political and administrative leader (N = 188)	15 (8.00%)	17 (9.00%)	106 (54.60%)	40 (21.30%)	10 (5.30%)	2.93	0.91	Moderate
18. Chances of political participation (N = 188)		5 (2.70%)	117 (62.20%)	25 (13.30%)	41 (21.80%)	2.46	0.86	Negative
19. Domestic and international political condition (N = 188)		8 (4.30%)	115 (61.20%)	50 (26.60%)	15 (8.00%)	2.62	0.69	Moderate
20. Transparency of country's administration (N = 188)	3 (1.60%)	3 (1.60%)	108 (57.40%)	38 (20.20%)	36 (19.10%)	2.46	0.87	Negative
Total Attitude of Political Factors (N= 940)						2.64	0.84	Moderate
Environmental Factors	Highest	High	Medium	Low	Lowest	$\bar{X}$	S.D.	Interpretation
21. Environment suited to locate in (N = 188)	4 (2.10%)	67 (35.60%)	92 (48.90%)	25 (13.30%)		3.27	0.71	Moderate
22. Abundance of natural resource (N = 188)	23 (12.20%)	89 (47.30%)	60 (31.90%)	16 (8.50%)		3.63	0.80	Positive
23. Quality of water (cleanness of river, stream) (N = 188)	1 (0.50%)	19 (10.10%)	71 (37.80%)	67 (35.60%)	30 (16.00%)	2.44	0.89	Negative
24. Quality of air (fresh air/ no dust/ no smoke) (N = 188)	5 (2.70%)	37 (19.70%)	73 (38.80%)	52 (27.70%)	21 (11.20%)	2.75	0.98	Moderate
25. Waste and garbage management (N = 188)		26 (13.80%)	48 (25.50%)	48 (25.50%)	66 (35.10%)	2.18	1.06	Negative
26. Cleanness of city in general (N = 188)		20 (10.60%)	93 (49.50%)	56 (29.80%)	19 (10.10%)	2.61	0.81	Moderate
Total Attitude of Environmental Factors (N= 1128)						2.81	1.01	Moderate

For social factors, data revealed that overall respondents seem to have a mean value of moderate attitude towards social conditions in Chiang Mai, valued 2.75, by interpretation.

Most of the sub-categories in social factors were also in moderate attitude, which are: *safety in life* (2.95), *population density and congestion* (2.75), *effectiveness of educational system* (2.65), *quality and quantity of health care service* (2.80), as well as, *quantity of touristic and recreational sites* (3.27). However, both *hospitality and friendliness of local people* and *local wisdom, tradition and culture* are in the positive attitudes, which valued 3.70 and 3.57 respectively. Interestingly, respondents ranked *readiness of public infrastructures* and *social service and right to be served by government* in the negative attitude, accounted 2.11 and 1.98 respectively. Moreover, there is the only one sub-category in social factors that tend to have a strongly negative attitude towards all respondents. That is the *transportation system and domestic transport* in Chiang Mai, outnumbered 1.75 by mean value.

In terms of political factors, overall respondents enclosed the mean value of 2.64 towards political conditions in Chiang Mai, which can interpret an attitude of moderate.

Three out of five sub-categories in political factors indicated in the same way of moderate attitude. These can be seen in the *political stability and policy of the country*, *political and administrative leader*, as well as, *domestic and international political condition*. Therefore, these categories conveyed a mean value of 2.72, 2.93 and 2.62 respectively. On the contrary, overall respondents tend to have a negative attitude towards two categories of political factors. They are the *transparency of country's administration* and *chances of political participation*, both accredited for 2.46.

For the last part of attitude towards Chiang Mai, overall respondents tend to have a mean value of 2.81 towards environmental conditions, which means a moderate attitude interpretation.

In this part, interpretation of attitude level is also varied. Respondents seem to have positive attitude towards the sub-categories of the *abundance of natural resource*, indicated for 3.63. *Environment suited to locate in*, *quality of air*, as well as, *cleanness of city* are in the moderate attitude. The respective value of these categories

is 3.27, 2.75 and 2.61 in order. Meanwhile, there are also two sub-categories that fall in a negative attitude among the environmental conditions. They are *quality of water*, pursued a mean value of 2.44, and *waste and garbage management* revealed 2.18.

2. FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In this section, data drawn from questionnaire would be detailed and discussed according to the three main objectives, which are 1) to study migration pattern deriving from living conditions, and daily-life problems of Korean migrants while residing in Chiang Mai in comparison to Korea, 2) to analyze push factors in Korea towards Korean migrants to Chiang Mai, and 3) to analyze pull factors in Chiang Mai towards Korean migrants. However, discussion would be divided into 5 main parts, and refers to the related works. Details of 5 parts entail as follows.

2.1 Comparison of Living Conditions and Quality of Life

This section discussed the factors related to living conditions and quality of life in both Korea and Chiang Mai. All data received from the questionnaires were used to ask for the conditions in two areas of home country (Korea) and destination country (Chiang Mai).

2.1.1 Characteristics of Family and Accommodation

The respondents indicated that characteristics of the Korean migration to Chiang Mai are in the different pattern as of staying in Korea. This is to say that while living in Korea they mostly live in a form of extended family. Most of the family would also comprise of grandparents and sibling as well, apart from father, mother and children. As seen from the respondents, they also stated that they live in the accommodation of their grandparents. Some did not pay for the cost of housing as they live in their grandparent's house.

On the contrary, in Chiang Mai, their family is totally different. They seem to live in a pattern of a nuclear family. Although the number of family is not

much different, family in Chiang Mai seems to have only father, mother and children. There is no data of grandparents appeared.

Table 33: Comparison of type of living and accommodation in Korea and Chiang Mai

TYPE OF LIVING	KOREA		CHIANG MAI	
	N	%	N	%
Type of living				
Rent - with the price of..... /month	40	21.2	168	88.4
Bought or being owner	141	74.6	9	4.7
Other	8	4.2	13	6.8
Total	**189**	**100**	**190**	**100**
Type of Accommodation				
Condominium	9	4.8	35	18.4
House (area available)	70	37.0	151	79.5
Dormitory/apartment	110	58.2	4	2.1
Total	**189**	**100**	**190**	**100**

However, data of type of living is also obvious. When Koreans live in Korea, they seem to live in an apartment, while in Chiang Mai they live in a house where space and area available. This implies that living in Chiang Mai is a lot better than in Korea. Rental fee of accommodation is also important. Most of them pay 1,000,000-1,500,000 KRW per month (~ 45,000 BTH) for accommodation in Korea, while living in Chiang Mai, they pay just 10,000-15,000 BHT. This amount is a lot different. Paying less but staying in a wider area, this could be one of the reasons for their migration in terms of low cost of living.

2.1.2 Characteristics of Occupation, Source of Income, Monthly Income and Monthly Expense

Asking about occupation in both areas, respondents showed that most of them do not work while living in Korea and in Chiang Mai. This showed that these migrants are those who hold a non-working condition. Therefore, it was found that, in

Chiang Mai, these migrants held the students status. This indicates that some of them migrate to Chiang Mai to study. Therefore, according to an interview with the secretary general of the Korean Association in Chiang Mai Province, it was found that Koreans move to Chiang Mai to study in international school in order to improve language proficiency. That's why some of them came here with one family member, and the rest would be the one who work and gain income in Korea, and later send money to those who reside in Chiang Mai.

Table 34: Comparison of occupation in Korea and Chiang Mai

OCCUPATION	KOREA		CHIANG MAI	
	N	%	N	%
No work	**101**	**53.1**	**111**	**58.3**
Housewife/ house worker	43	22.6	60	31.5
Retiree	8	4.2	5	2.6
Other	50	26.3	46	24.2
Work	**89**	**46.9**	**50**	**26.3**
Officer in private company	24	12.6	1	0.5
Personal business	34	17.9	17	8.9
Language teacher	-	-	4	2.1
Missionary	8	4.2	21	11.1
Other	23	12.1	7	3.7
Studying	-	-	**29**	**15.3**
Total	**190**	**100**	**190**	**100**

This kind of migration is relevant to the "New Economics of Labor Migration", that says it would concerns more about social factors in relation to economic condition (Wongboonsin, 2009). Also, migratory decisions are not made by isolated by individuals, but by families or households. Such group may decide that one or more of their members should migrate, not just to get high wages, but also to diversify income source and to provide sources for investment in existing activities.

Conversely, in the case of Koreans migrated to Thailand, they do not strictly to the rule mentioned above. As obviously seen, Korea is now a developed country, whereas Thailand is just a developing country. Migration from the developed

countries to seek for a higher wage in developing country is non-sense. In other words, it can be said that this kind of migration is a migration for a better living by means of staying in a place where there is a difference of cost of living. Spending lives in a place where there is a low cost of living is a surplus for Koreans who live in a high cost of living area.

Therefore, it has shown in table 35 that most of those who stay in Chiang Mai have no income. They stated that source of income are from those who live in Korea. Moreover, asking for monthly income, they indicated that they do not have monthly income, while staying in Chiang Mai as well. The reason behind this no income status is that they gain income from their family, husband or from those who stay in Korea as well. This can be concluded that most of Koreans who reside in Chiang Mai have no income and they gain it from the family member, especially those who are in Korea. In addition, they seem to have a more comfortable life while living in Chiang Mai since the respondents indicated that they do not have to work to earn income while staying here.

Table 35: Comparison of source of income and monthly income in Korea and Chiang Mai

SOURCE OF INCOME	KOREA		CHIANG MAI	
	N	%	N	%
From work (salary)	104	55.9	45	23.7
Money saving	3	1.6	24	12.6
Pension	5	2.7	4	2.1
Profit from any kinds of investment	16	8.6	9	4.7
Other	58	31.2	96	50.5
Total	**186**	**100**	**190**	**100**
MONTHLY INCOME	**N**	**%**	**N**	**%**
Lower than 1,500,000 KRW / Lower than 40,000 BHT	29	16.2	40	22.3
1,500,001 – 2,000,000 KRW / 40,001 – 50,000 BHT	16	8.9	4	2.2
2,000,001 – 2,500,000 KRW / 50,001 – 60,000 BHT	23	12.8	17	9.5
2,500,001 – 3,000,000 KRW / 60,001 – 70,000 BHT	33	18.4	-	-
3,000,001 – 3,500,000 KRW / 70,001 – 80,000 BHT	11	6.1	-	-
Higher than 3,500,001 KRW / Higher than 80,001 BHT	42	23.5	8	4.5
No income	25	14	110	61.5
Total	**179**	**100**	**179**	**100**

Table 36: Comparison of monthly expense in Korea and Chiang Mai

MONTHLY EXPENSE (per person - include all kinds of income)	KOREA		CHIANG MAI	
	N	%	N	%
Lower than 1,500,000 KRW / Lower than 40,000 BHT	67	39.0	108	60.0
1,500,001 – 2,000,000 KRW / 40,001 – 50,000 BHT	24	14.0	29	16.1
2,000,001 – 2,500,000 KRW / 50,001 – 60,000 BHT	32	18.6	16	8.9
2,500,001 – 3,000,000 KRW / 60,001 – 70,000 BHT	17	9.9	7	3.9
3,000,001 – 3,500,000 KRW / 70,001 – 80,000 BHT	9	5.2	6	3.3
Higher than 3,500,001 KRW / Higher than 80,001 BHT	23	13.4	14	7.8
Total	**172**	**100**	**180**	**100**

Interestingly, it was found that a majority of Koreans who live in Chiang Mai spend less than 40,000 BHT per month, while living in Korea, they paid in a higher amount, as indicated in table 36, ranged variedly according to a number of family members. Similarly, looking at the vehicle used in table 37, most of respondents used car as the main vehicle for transportation in both Korea and Chiang Mai. However, they were some difference in the type of possession. This difference is they normally bought car in Korea, while living in Chiang Mai, rental is much obvious.

Table 37: Comparison of vehicle used in Korea and Chiang Mai

TYPE OF VEHICLE USED	KOREA		CHIANG MAI	
	N	%	N	%
Bicycle	3	1.6	3	1.6
Motorcycle - Rent	-	-	13	6.8
- Bought	-	-	3	1.6
- Other	-	-	33	17.4
Car	43	22.6	11	5.8
- Rent	-	-	73	38.4
- Bought	119	62.6	51	26.8
Public transportation (bus, underground)	25	13.2	3	1.6
Total	**190**	**100**	**190**	**100**

2.2 Analyzing Push Factors (in Korea) and Pull Factors (in Chiang Mai)

This section would be discussed the factors related to migration of these Koreans in both Korea and Chiang Mai to find out the push factors (in Korea) and pull factors (in Chiang Mai). All data received from the questionnaires were used to ask for the conditions in two areas of home country (Korea) and destination country (Chiang Mai).

Table 38: Comparison of push factors (in Korea) and pull factors (in Chiang Mai)

	KOREA			CHIANG MAI		
Economic Factors	$\bar{X}$	**S.D.**	**Interpretation**	$\bar{X}$	**S.D.**	**Interpretation**
1. Job opportunity	**3.31**	**0.80**	**Moderate**	**1.84**	**0.84**	**Negative**
2. Rate of return from employment	**3.29**	**0.77**	**Moderate**	**1.85**	**0.89**	**Negative**
3. Cost of living	**3.61**	**0.71**	**Positive**	**2.98**	**0.85**	**Moderate**
4. Tax rate	**3.37**	**0.86**	**Moderate**	**2.72**	**1.03**	**Moderate**
5. Economic condition in general	**3.32**	**0.73**	**Moderate**	**2.72**	**0.78**	**Moderate**
Total Attitude of Economic Factors	**3.38**	**0.78**	**Moderate**	**2.42**	**1.00**	**Negative**
Social Factors	$\bar{X}$	**S.D.**	**Interpretation**	$\bar{X}$	**S.D.**	**Interpretation**
6. Safety in life	**3.83**	**0.70**	**Positive**	**2.95**	**0.97**	**Moderate**
7. Social service and right to be served by government	**2.84**	**0.85**	**Moderate**	**1.98**	**0.93**	**Negative**
8. Readiness of public infrastructures.	**3.44**	**0.83**	**Positive**	**2.11**	**0.95**	**Negative**
9. Transportation system and domestic transport	**4.22**	**0.69**	**Strongly Positive**	**1.75**	**0.89**	**Strongly Negative**
10. Population density and congestion in local area	**4.02**	**0.78**	**Positive**	**2.75**	**0.81**	**Moderate**
11. Effectiveness of educational system	**3.52**	**0.85**	**Positive**	**2.65**	**0.74**	**Moderate**
12. Quantity of touristic and recreational sites	**3.34**	**0.90**	**Moderate**	**3.27**	**0.79**	**Moderate**
13. Quality and quantity of health care service	**4.05**	**0.79**	**Positive**	**2.80**	**0.96**	**Moderate**
14. Hospitality and friendliness of local people	**3.47**	**0.96**	**Positive**	**3.70**	**0.89**	**Positive**
15. Local wisdom, tradition and culture	**3.51**	**0.92**	**Positive**	**3.57**	**0.80**	**Positive**
Total Attitude of Social Factors	**3.62**	**0.91**	**Positive**	**2.75**	**1.07**	**Moderate**

Table 38: Comparison of push factors (in Korea) and pull factors (in Chiang Mai) (continue)

	KOREA			CHIANG MAI		
Political Factors	$\bar{X}$	**S.D.**	**Interpretation**	$\bar{X}$	**S.D.**	**Interpretation**
16. Political stability and policy of the country	**3.31**	**0.80**	**Moderate**	**2.72**	**0.76**	**Moderate**
17. political and administrative leader	**3.29**	**0.77**	**Moderate**	**2.93**	**0.91**	**Moderate**
18. Chances of political participation	**3.61**	**0.71**	**Positive**	**2.46**	**0.86**	**Negative**
19. Domestic and international political condition	**3.37**	**0.86**	**Moderate**	**2.62**	**0.69**	**Moderate**
20. Transparency of country's administration	**3.32**	**0.73**	**Moderate**	**2.46**	**0.87**	**Negative**
Total Attitude of Political Factors	**2.72**	**0.77**	**Moderate**	**2.64**	**0.84**	**Moderate**
Environment Factors	$\bar{X}$	**S.D.**	**Interpretation**	$\bar{X}$	**S.D.**	**Interpretation**
21. Environment suited to locate in	**3.58**	**0.75**	**Positive**	**3.27**	**0.71**	**Moderate**
22. Abundance of natural resource	**2.70**	**0.85**	**Moderate**	**3.63**	**0.80**	**Positive**
23. Quality of water (cleanness of river, stream)	**3.14**	**0.87**	**Moderate**	**2.44**	**0.89**	**Negative**
24. Quality of air (fresh air/ no dust/ no smoke)	**3.03**	**0.83**	**Moderate**	**2.75**	**0.98**	**Moderate**
25. Waste and garbage management	**3.88**	**0.83**	**Positive**	**2.18**	**1.06**	**Negative**
26. Cleanness of city in general	**3.80**	**0.83**	**Positive**	**2.61**	**0.81**	**Moderate**
Total Attitude of Environmental Factors	**3.35**	**0.93**	**Moderate**	**2.81**	**1.01**	**Moderate**

According to Wongboonsin (2009), she indicated that "push-pull factors" related to the migration would basically comprise of four main factors, which are: 1) Economic factors 2) Social Factors 3) Political factors and 4) Environmental factors. When considering into details of the data received from the respondents, it was found that most of respondents view Chiang Mai as inferior as Korea in all factors.

In economic factors, overall respondents rated Korea in a moderate attitude, while Chiang Mai was rated in negative attitude. However, when considering in details, it was found that *job opportunity* and *rate of return from employment* in

Chiang Mai are in negative attitudes. This two categories imply that Chiang Mai has less chance to get some works and rate of return for them are very little when compare to that in Korea.

However, they feel that *cost of living* in Korea is high, when comparing to Chiang Mai. It can be said that living in Chiang Mai is a lot advantageous as there is low cost of living. Moreover, they also perceived that *tax rate* and *general economic condition* in both areas are in moderate level.

In terms of social factors, overall respondents indicated that all social factors in Korea are better than those in Chiang Mai. Factors in Korea are ranked in positive level, where those in Chiang Mai are ranked in moderate level.

Considering in details, it was found that in Korea, respondents feel a lot safer than in Chiang Mai, in the categories of *safety in life*. Also, in terms of *social service and right to be served by government*, they thought that they received a good care in Korea better than in Chiang Mai. However, they feel that *readiness of public infrastructures* and *transportation system and domestic transport* are major problems for them. They rated the two factors for Korea and Chiang Mai in a totally different way; positive and negative, as well as, strongly positive and strongly negative respectively. As mentioned, *population density and congestion* in Korea is more crowed than in Chiang Mai, but *effectiveness of educational system* in Korea is better than in the place of destination. Moreover, they perceived that *quality and quantity of health care service* in Korea is better than in Chiang Mai. At the same time, they indicated that *quantity of touristic and recreational sites*, *hospitality and friendliness of local people* and *local wisdom, tradition and culture of* the two places are in the same level of attitude.

For political factors, it was found that over all respondents perceived the *political stability and policy of the country*, *political and administrative leader* and *domestic and international political condition* in the same moderate attitude. However, they thought that, in Korea, they have a *chance of political participation* higher than in Chiang Mai. *Transparency of country's administration* in Korea is in moderate level, while that of Thailand and local Chiang Mai are in negative level.

However, environmental factors are perceived differently. In Korea, the factor of *environment suited to locate in* is better than that in Chiang Mai. On the contrary, in Chiang Mai, there is a plenty of resources in terms of *abundance of natural resource* more than that in Korea. *Quality of water* (cleanness of river, stream) in Korea is much cleaner than in Chiang Mai, where *quality of air* (fresh air/ no dust/ no smoke) is equal in moderate level. *Waste and garbage management* in Korea is a lot better than in Chiang Mai, as well as the factors of *cleanness of city in general*.

2.3 Hypothesis testing analysis

Hypothesis of this research are "Korean migrants, especially those who registered themselves to the Chiang Mai Korean Association, have moved to Thailand upon the condition of economic factors. Social, political and environmental factors influence the migratory decision very little."

According to the finding, in terms of push factors, it was found that a majority of Korean rated all factors in Korea higher than those in Chiang Mai in all aspect. Conversely, all pull factors in Chiang Mai are all inferior to those in Korea. However, all four factors related to the migration, economic factors seem to play important role towards the pull factors of migration. Considering in details, not all categories in economic factors can influence the movement of Koreans, but just one category, which is the *cost of living*.

In the same manner, push factors of migration are also the economic factors of high cost of living and pull factors must be the of low cost of living. These Koreans move to Chiang Mai without the severe push factors, but economic difference that attracts them instead.

2.4 Comparison to the migration of Japanese

In this part, it would be an analysis of data from the Korean respondents compared to the Japanese group who also migrate to Chiang Mai earlier. As we know that the group of Japanese is the earlier group who migrate to Thailand, in terms of long-term stay, working or traveling, before those of Koreans who come later, then, researches related to Japanese are also available in an explicit number.

However, the comparison of international migrants who migrate or reside earlier would reveal the actual factors towards the migration whether they are similar or not. The factors comparing to Japanese can detail some characteristics of migration in the many ways.

Interestingly, most of the results are almost the same in all characteristics. According to a study of Hisayo Takizawa (2002), entitled "The Migration of Japanese Residing in Chiang Mai City", she indicated that a majority of Japanese migrants are of male, while Korean migrants are mostly female. This is because these Japanese male has moved to reside in Chiang Mai on account of working. The area of working will be the Industrial Estate in Lamphun Province where there are lots of Japanese affiliates located in. these Japanese decided to moved because they hope that if they move to Chiang Mai, they can find a job easily in Japanese companies in the nearby province. Moreover, the institutions teaching Japanese language are also available in a great number. This also indicates that they can work as language teacher in Chiang Mai as well.

At the same time, Korean migrants indicated that they have less chance to work in Chiang Mai. This can infer, comparing to Japanese migrants, that if there are Korean affiliates investing more and more. The Korean migrants would have a chance to work more as well. Presently, there is only one Korean affiliate in Lamphun, which is inadequate for Koreans to work.

However, these Koreans are mostly female. So, it can be said that they do not have an inspiration to work as Japanese migrant. What they can only do is just taking care of family members who migrate to study here.

Similarly, the most outstanding factors for Japanese migrants are job opportunity (Hisayo Kinoshita, 2002) and low cost of living (Hisayo Kinoshita, 2002 and Momoko Takizawa, 2009). These two factors affecting migration are relevant to the group of Korean migrants in just one category, which is the low cost of living. It can be said that both Korean and Japanese migrants are attracted to migrate to Chiang Mai by a low cost of living.

The reason for migrating to Chiang Mai is also interesting. According to Korean migrants, it was found that they have ever been to Thailand before with a purpose of travelling prior to moving to Chiang Mai. Referring to Hisayo Kinoshita,

(2002) and Momoko Takizawa (2009), Japanese migrants pursued the same condition. It can be said that most of international migrants moving to Chiang Mai would have a chance to travel and observe Chiang Mai before making a decision to relocate in.

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CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESSION

CONCLUSION

This research, entitled "*An analysis of Push and Pull Factors in the Migration of Koreans to Thailand: A Case Study of Members of the Korean Association in Chiang Mai Province*," aimed to analyze push factors in Korea and pull factors in Chiang Mai in the migration of Koreans residing in Chiang Mai province, as well as, to study migration pattern, living conditions, quality of life and daily-life problems of Korean migrants while residing in Chiang Mai in comparison to that of Korea.

Research was conducted by a questionnaire data collection, completed by Koreans who has been resided in Chiang Mai Province. Population in the research was Koreans who is a member of the Chiang Mai Korean Association and has been resided in Chiang Mai for more than 90 days. Total sample size comprised of 190 Koreans.

According to the overall questionnaires, it indicated that a majority of Koreans in Chiang Mai are female. Most of them are in the age of 31–40 years old. Level of education is mostly a Bachelor's degree. They hold a married status and do believe in Christianity

In the part of family in Korea, a majority of respondents stayed with their family, an extended family. Most of them had no work while living in Korea. For those who conveyed a working condition while living in Korea, they mostly worked for their own personal business. In Korea, source of income was from their work (salary). They gained higher than 3,500,001 KRW per month per person. In addition, they paid lower than 1,500,000 KRW per month per person.

The result turned out that they were mostly from Seoul, the capital of Republic of Korea. Therefore, a majority of respondents lived in an apartment possessed with ownership (bought the apartment). Also, they frequently used car as the main vehicle whenever they were in Korea

According to the data, a majority of respondents seems to have a moderate attitude towards economic conditions in Korea. Considering in details, it was found that most of the respondents tend to have a moderate attitude towards *job opportunity*, *rate of return from employment*, *tax rate* and *general economic condition*. However, *cost of living* in Korea tends to have a positive attitude (perceived as a high level) towards overall respondents.

For social factors, data revealed that overall respondents seem to have a mean value of positive attitude towards social conditions in Korea. In details, most of the sub-categories in social factors were also in positive attitude, which are *safety in life*, *readiness of public infrastructures*, *population density and congestion*, *effectiveness of educational system*, *quality and quantity of health care service*, *hospitality and friendliness of local people*, as well as, *local wisdom, tradition and culture*. However, only *social service and right to be served by government* and *quantity of touristic and recreational sites* are in the moderate attitudes. Interestingly, there is the only one sub-category in social factors that tend to have a strongly positive attitude towards all respondents. This is the *transportation system and domestic transport*.

In terms of political factors, overall respondents enclosed the mean value towards political conditions in Korea, which can interpret an attitude of moderate. Four out of five sub-categories in political factors indicated in the same way of moderate attitude. These categories can be seen in the *political stability and policy of the country*, *political and administrative leader*, *chances of political participation*, as well as, *domestic and international political condition*. On the contrary, overall respondents tend to have a negative attitude towards one category of political factors, which is the *transparency of country's administration*.

For the part of environmental conditions in Korea, overall respondents tend to have a moderate attitude. Respondents seem to have positive attitude towards the sub-categories of the *environment suited to locate in*, *waste and garbage management*, as well as, *cleanness of city*. Meanwhile, there are also three sub-categories that fell into a moderate attitude among the environmental conditions; *abundance of natural resource*, *quality of water*, and the *quality of air*.

Similarly, asking questions concerning Chiang Mai, most of Koreans have ever come to Thailand before moving to Chiang Mai, with the purpose of travelling. Asking about their living condition, a majority of respondents stays with their family, a nuclear family. Majority of them has been residing in Chiang Mai for more than 60 months (more than 5 years) and they mostly have no visa during their stay in Chiang Mai. However, most of them have no plan set and would further stay here as long as they need

In terms of occupation, a majority of respondents has no work while living in Chiang Mai. For source of income, half of the respondents stated that they have no income. They revealed that they gain their income from their husband, parents and, sometimes, from those who work in Korea. They received, per person, lower than 40,000 BHT each month. And also, they paid lower than 40,000 BHT per month,

The result turned out that they mostly live Muang district, the center of Chiang Mai. Therefore, a majority of respondents live in a rented house where there is an area available, with the price of 10,000-15,000 BHT per month. Over half of the respondents indicated that they frequently use car as the main vehicle whenever they were in Chiang Mai.

Most of Koreans still uses Korean language in their daily life. They also use Thai and English, sometimes. Referring to Thai language proficiency, a majority of them are able to speak Thai a little and they try to speak Thai to local people.

According to the data, a majority of respondents seems to have a negative attitude towards economic conditions in Chiang Mai. Considering in details, it was found that most of the respondents tends to have a moderate attitude towards *cost of living*, *tax rate* and *general economic condition* in Chiang Mai. However, *job opportunity* and *rate of return from employment* in Chiang Mai tends to have a negative attitude (perceived as a low level) towards overall respondents.

For social factors, data revealed that overall respondents seem to have a mean value of moderate attitude towards social conditions in Chiang Mai. Most of the sub-categories in social factors were also in moderate attitude, which are: *safety in*

life, *population density and congestion*, *effectiveness of educational system*, *quality and quantity of health care service*, as well as, *quantity of touristic and recreational sites*. However, both *hospitality and friendliness of local people* and *local wisdom, tradition and culture* are in the positive attitudes. Interestingly, respondents ranked *readiness of public infrastructures* and *social service and right to be served by government* in the negative attitude. Moreover, there is the only one sub-category in social factors that tend to have a strongly negative attitude towards all respondents. That is the *transportation system and domestic transport* in Chiang Mai.

In terms of political factors, overall respondents enclosed the attitude of moderate towards political conditions in Chiang Mai. Three out of five sub-categories in political factors indicated in the same way of moderate attitude. These can be seen in the *political stability and policy of the country*, *political and administrative leader*, as well as, *domestic and international political condition*. On the contrary, overall respondents tend to have a negative attitude towards two categories of political factors. They are the *transparency of country's administration* and *chances of political participation*.

For the part of attitude of environmental conditions towards Chiang Mai, overall respondents tend to have a moderate attitude towards. Respondents seem to have positive attitude towards the sub-categories of the *abundance of natural resource*. *Environment suited to locate in*, *quality of air*, as well as, *cleanness of city* are in the moderate attitude. Meanwhile, there are also two sub-categories that fall in a negative attitude among the environmental conditions. They are *quality of water*, and *waste and garbage management*.

GENERAL SUGGESSION AS POLICY IMPLICATION

According to the information from finding, it was found that Koreans have encountered several problems while residing in Chiang Mai. In order to resolve the problems, it can be implied some policies to the related sectors as follows:

1) Problems of no job opportunities and no income

For these problems, local government sectors should encourage Koreans to work more and more. Therefore, legal working permit should facilitate

those Koreans at the same time. In addition, according to an interview with Secretary General of the Korean Association in Chiang Mai Province, it was found that the development of Korean-related affairs in Chiang Mai is still going slowly because there is a lack of experts or personnel in relation to Korean Studies to pass on the knowledge, for example, the language teaching or research.

In this manner, native Koreans, who reside in Chiang Mai and have a relevant experience, are able to pass on the Korean knowledge and wisdom to local people. For instance, the lack of language teacher can be solved by employing these Korean migrants to be a language specialist to support this problem. It would benefit to the two parties equally. Native Koreans in Chiang Mai would have a working opportunity and somehow gain some income at the same time. Therefore, local sector would have a native specialist to pass on the actual experience of Korea to Thai people as well, such as, language teaching as well as research and development.

2) Problems of inability to get along well to local people

In this barrier, it could emerge from the communication. According to the finding, it was found that Koreans admired hospitality of local people and local tradition and culture. So, it is impossible that these Koreans cannot get along well to local people. Problem should be a communication eventually. One question of the findings stated that these Koreans need to study Thai language and some of them use Thai to communicate as well, though it is in a low proficiency. So, there should be a promotion of Thai language teaching to Koreans in order to facilitate Koreans to communicate to local people easily and get along well to local people. Whenever Koreans can mutually communicate to local people, the problem of inability to get along well to local people could fade away. So, providing a language class may help Koreans to better understand local people more and resolve the problem of inability to get along well to local people.

3) Problem of transportation and infrastructure

According to the finding, it was found that Korean rated transportation in Korea in a strongly positive level, while that in Chiang Mai is in a strongly negative level. This situation indicated that transportation in Chiang Mai is so worse

in the perception of Koreans. So, local government should revise an urban planning, especially in terms of transportation and infrastructure in order to facilitate these Koreans. Therefore, as Chiang Mai is becoming a multicultural society due to a long stay of foreigners, local government should have planned an effective transportation system and infrastructure. It would be beneficial to the foreign citizen in Chiang Mai and, at the same time, to local people as well.

4) Problem of social service

Asking for a perception of social service to be served by local government, Koreans rated this problem in a negative level. In order to solve this problem, local government should have a policy towards foreign citizen as well. Though it is difficult to do so, what local sectors should do is to provide a good consultation. Information that is useful to foreign citizen may help facilitate those people somehow. So, government should have the information service provided for foreign citizen. It would be appreciated for them to have information necessary for them whenever they encounter various problems. Therefore, this would help raise the image of locality as well.

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ศูนย์วิทยทรัพยากร
จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

Appendix A : Questionnaire in English

No. .....

This questionnaire is made upon the purpose of data collection for thesis writing, as a partial fulfillment of Master of Arts (M.A.) program in Korean Studies at Chulalongkorn University, entitled **"An Analysis of Push and Pull Factors in the Migration of Koreans to Thailand: A Case Study of Koreans in the Korean Association in Chiang Mai Province.**"

Kindly ask for cooperation from Koreans residing in Chiang Mai, as well as, those who registered themselves to Chiang Mai Korean Association to complete the questionnaire honestly. The received information would be kept secret and exploited only for academic purposes. Therefore, the collected data would be beneficial and used to facilitate Koreans who further reside in Chiang Mai in the future.

Thank you for your kind cooperation

Mr. Weerachai Phanseub
M.A. candidate in Korean Studies,
Chulalongkorn University

Instruction: **This questionnaire comprises of 7 pages totally. Please fill in every single item provided completely. Page 1-3 is the factors concerning Korean society, whereas page 4-7 focuses on those of Chiang Mai.**

Part 1: General Information

1.1 Gender ☐ Male ☐ Female

1.2 Age ..... years

1.3 Level of Education

☐ Primary School or Lower ☐ Secondary School
☐ Certificate / Vocational School ☐ Bachelor's degree
☐ Master's degree ☐ Doctoral degree
☐ Other (please state).....

1.4 Marital Status

☐ Single ☐ Married
☐ Divorced / Separated ☐ Widow

1.5 Religion

☐ No religion ☐ Christianity
☐ Buddhism ☐ Islam
☐ Other (please state).....

Part 2: Living Conditions and Quality of Life in Korea

2.1 Family in Korea

➢ When you were in Korea, you have ……. family members in the same household. (indicate number)

2.2 Occupation in Korea

☐ No work (Please state)
- ○ Housewife/ house worker
- ○ Retiree
- ○ Other .....

☐ Work (Please state)
- ○ Officer in private company
- ○ Personal business
- ○ Language teacher
- ○ Missionary
- ○ Other.....

2.3 Source of Income in Korea

☐ From work (salary)
☐ Money saving
☐ Pension
☐ Profit from any kinds of investment
☐ Other ……..

2.4 Monthly income (per person) while residing in Korea (include all kinds of income)

☐ Lower than 1,500,000 KRW
☐ 1,500,001 – 2,000,000 KRW
☐ 2,000,001 – 2,500,000 KRW
☐ 2,500,001 – 3,000,000 KRW
☐ 3,000,001 – 3,500,000 KRW
☐ Higher than 3,500,001 KRW
☐ No income - In case of no income, you spend money from.....

2.5 Monthly expense (per person) while residing in Korea (include all kinds of payment)

☐ Lower than 1,500,000 KRW
☐ 1,500,001 – 2,000,000 KRW
☐ 2,000,001 – 2,500,000 KRW
☐ 2,500,001 – 3,000,000 KRW
☐ 3,000,001 – 3,500,000 KRW
☐ Higher than 3,500,001 KRW

2.6 Type of living in Korea

➢ Live in (Please state area, city or village).....

➢ Type of living
- ○ Rent - with the price of.....KRW/month
- ○ Bought or being owner
- ○ Other.....

➢ Type of accommodation
- ○ Condominium
- ○ House (area available)
- ○ Dormitory/apartment
- ○ Other.....

2.7 Type of vehicle frequently used in Korea (Choose only one)

☐ Bicycle
☐ Motorcycle by ○ Rent ○ Bought ○ Other.....
☐ Personal car by ○ Rent ○ Bought ○ Other.....
☐ Public transportation (bus, underground)
☐ Other.....

LIVING CONDITIONS IN KOREA
จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

Part 3: Attitudes Concerning Living Conditions in Korea

Instruction: Please check (✓) in the box of satisfaction you perceived

RELATED FACTORS (IN KOREA)	LEVEL OF SATISFACTION				
Economic Factors	**Highest**	**High**	**Medium**	**Low**	**Lowest**
1. Job opportunity					
2. Rate of return from employment					
3. Cost of living					
4. Tax rate					
5. Economic condition in general					
Social Factors	**Highest**	**High**	**Medium**	**Low**	**Lowest**
6. Safety in life					
7. Social service and right to be served by government					
8. Readiness of public infrastructures.					
9. Transportation system and domestic transport					
10. Population density and congestion in local area					
11. Effectiveness of educational system					
12. Quantity of touristic and recreational sites					
13. Quality and quantity of health care service					
14. Hospitality and friendliness of local people					
15. Local wisdom, tradition and culture					
Political Factors	**Highest**	**High**	**Medium**	**Low**	**Lowest**
16. Political stability and policy of the country					
17. political and administrative leader					
18. Chances of political participation					
19. Domestic and international political condition					
20. transparency of country's administration					
Environmental Factors	**Highest**	**High**	**Medium**	**Low**	**Lowest**
21. Environment suited to locate in					
22. Abundance of natural resource					
23. Quality of water (cleanness of river, stream)					
24. Quality of air (fresh air/ no dust/ no smoke)					
25. Waste and garbage management					
26. Cleanness of city in general					

❋ **Please state (if any) additional suggestions from your attitude of living in Korea**

_____

_____

_____

LIVING CONDITIONS IN KOREA

Part 4: Living Conditions and Quality of Life in Chiang Mai

4.1 Before arriving at Chiang Mai, have you ever come to Thailand before?

☐ No >>> Skip to Question 4.2

☐ Yes – purpose of visit .....in .....province

If yes, have you ever come to Chiang Mai before?

☐ No (this is the first time in Chiang Mai and Thailand)

☐ Yes -- this is my.....times in Thailand.(please indicate no. of time)

>>> the first purpose of visit .....

>>> the later purpose of visit.....

4.2 Living in Chiang Mai

➢ In Chiang Mai, you stay with (please indicate)

- ○ Alone
- ○ Family
- ○ Thai friends or relatives
- ○ Korean acquaintance
- ○ Other.....

➢ In case of staying with family, you have ……. family members while living in Chiang Mai. (indicate number)

4.3 You start residing in Chiang Mai since the month of..... year.....

4.4 Occupation in Chiang Mai

☐ No work (Please state)
- ○ Housewife/ house worker
- ○ Retiree
- ○ Other .....

☐ Work (Please state)
- ○ Officer in private company
- ○ Personal business
- ○ Language teacher
- ○ Missionary
- ○ Other.....

☐ Studying

4.5 Type of Visa

☐ No Visa
☐ Tourist Visa
☐ Official Visa
☐ Diplomatic Visa
☐ Non-Immigrant B
☐ Non-Immigrant ED
☐ Non-Immigrant O

4.6 Plan to live in Chiang Mai

☐ Plan set – I will further stay in Chiang Mai until the month of..... year.....

☐ No plan set (please indicate)
- ○ Stay no limitation – so on
- ○ Need to change nationality
- ○ Stay forever
- ○ Other.....

4.7 Source of Income

☐ From work (salary)
☐ Pension
☐ Other ……..
☐ Money saving
☐ Profit from any kinds of investment

LIVING CONDITIONS IN CHIANG MAI

4.8 Monthly income (per person) while residing in Chiang Mai (include all kinds of income)

☐ Lower than 40,000 BHT ☐ 40,001 – 50,000 BHT
☐ 50,001 – 60,000 BHT ☐ 60,001 – 70,000 BHT
☐ 70,001 – 80,000 BHT ☐ Higher than 80,001 BHT
☐ No income - In case of no income, you spend money from.....

4.9 Monthly expense (per person) while residing in Chiang Mai (include all kinds of payment)

☐ Lower than 40,000 BHT ☐ 40,001 – 50,000 BHT
☐ 50,001 – 60,000 BHT ☐ 60,001 – 70,000 BHT
☐ 70,001 – 80,000 BHT ☐ Higher than 80,001 BHT

4.10 Type of living in Chiang Mai

- Live in (Please state area, city or village).....
- Type of living
  - ○ Rent - with the price of.....BHT/month
  - ○ Bought or being owner
  - ○ Other.....
- Type of accommodation
  - ○ Condominium ○ House (area available)
  - ○ Dormitory/apartment ○ Other.....

4.11 Type of vehicle frequently used in Chiang Mai (Choose only one)

☐ Bicycle
☐ Motorcycle by ○ Rent ○ Bought ○ Other.....
☐ Personal car by ○ Rent ○ Bought ○ Other.....
☐ Public transportation (bus, underground)
☐ Other.....

4.12 Language use in daily life communication

☐ Korean ☐ Thai
☐ English ☐ Other.....

4.13 Level of Thai language proficiency

☐ Very good ☐ Good ☐ Average ☐ Little ☐ Very little

4.14 You need to study Thai Language?

☐ Yes ☐ No

4.15 In case you need to communicate to Thai people, what language you used?

☐ Korean ☐ Thai
☐ English ☐ Other.....

LIVING CONDITIONS IN CHIANG MAI

4.16 Place you frequently go shopping in Chiang Mai (Choose only one)

☐ Robinson Airport Plaza ☐ Central Kad Suan Kaew
☐ Big C ☐ Carrefour
☐ Tesco Lotus ☐ Macro
☐ Rimping ☐ Fresh market
☐ Other.....

4.17 Problems found in daily life(Choose only one)

PROBLEMS	LEVEL OF ATTITUDE TOWARDS PROBLEMS				
	Highest	**High**	**Medium**	**Low**	**Lowest**
1. Language use to communicate to local people					
2. Difficulty and inconvenience of transportation					
3. Traffic problem					
4. Hot atmosphere					
5. Garbage and waste					
6. High expense					
7. High price of goods					
8. Unable to get along to local people					
9. Insufficiency of health care service					
10. Insufficiency of department store and public park					
11. Unable to have Thai food					
12. Dirty food shop					
13. Unclean food					
14. Unclean drinking water					
15. Noise					
16. Intensity of local area					
17. Instability of domestic political problem					
18. Other (If you have any other problems, please state) …… ……					

LIVING CONDITIONS IN CHIANG MAI

Part 5: Attitudes Concerning Living Conditions in Chiang Mai

Instruction: Please check (✓) in the box of satisfaction you perceived

RELATED FACTORS (IN CHIANG MAI)	LEVEL OF SATISFACTION				
Economic Factors	**Highest**	**High**	**Medium**	**Low**	**Lowest**
1. Job opportunity					
2. Rate of return from employment					
3. Cost of living					
4. Tax rate					
5. Economic condition in general					
Social Factors	**Highest**	**High**	**Medium**	**Low**	**Lowest**
6. Safety in life					
7. Social service and right to be served by government					
8. Readiness of public infrastructures.					
9. Transportation system and domestic transport					
10. Population density and congestion in local area					
11. Effectiveness of educational system					
12. Quantity of touristic and recreational sites					
13. Quality and quantity of health care service					
14. Hospitality and friendliness of local people					
15. Local wisdom, tradition and culture					
Political Factors	**Highest**	**High**	**Medium**	**Low**	**Lowest**
16. Political stability and policy of the country					
17. political and administrative leader					
18. Chances of political participation					
19. Domestic and international political condition					
20. transparency of country's administration					
Environmental Factors	**Highest**	**High**	**Medium**	**Low**	**Lowest**
21. Environment suited to locate in					
22. Abundance of natural resource					
23. Quality of water (cleanness of river, stream)					
24. Quality of air (fresh air/ no dust/ no smoke)					
25. Waste and garbage management					
26. Cleanness of city in general					

❋ **Please state (if any) additional suggestions from your attitude of living in Chiang Mai**

_____

_____

_____

Thank you for your kind cooperation
The received information would be used to facilitate Koreans who reside in Chiang Mai in the future

LIVING CONDITIONS IN CHIANG MAI

설문지번호 .....

이 설문지는 논문정보를 수집하기 위해서 작성되었습니다. 추라롱건대학교 한국학 석사 학위의 논문입니다. 제목은 "**한국인의 태국 이주요인 분석 – 치앙마이 한인회의 회원 사례 연구**" 입니다.

치앙마이에서 살고 있으며 치앙마이 한인회에 등록하신 한국분들께 설문지에 답변해 주시기를 부탁드립니다. 모든 정보는 비밀로 유지되며 오직 학문의 목적으로만 사용 됩니다. 또한 치앙마이에서 사는 한국인들의 생활편의를 증진하기 위함입니다.

도와주셔서 대단히 감사합니다

추라롱건 대학교
한국학 대학원 학생
위라차이 판습

명령 : 이설문지는 총 7 페이지입니다. 1-3 페이지는 기본적인 신상정보와 한국에서의 생활과 관련된 내용입니다. 4-7 페이지는 현재 치앙마이에 거주와 관련한 내용으로 구성되어 있습니다. 설문을 읽고 알맞게 응답해 주시면 감사하겠습니다.

부분 1: 일반적인 정보

1.1 성별 ☐ 남성 ☐ 여성

1.2 나이 ..... 살

1.3 교육 수준

☐ 초등학교 / 이하 ☐ 중학교 / 고등학교
☐ 직업교육 ☐ 대학교
☐ 석사 ☐ 박사
☐ 기타.....

1.4 결혼 여부

☐ 미혼 ☐ 결혼
☐ 사별 ☐ 이혼

1.5 종교

☐ 종교 없음 ☐ 기독교
☐ 불교 ☐ 이슬람교
☐ 기타.....

부분 2: 한국에서 생활환경 조사

2.1 한국에서 가족의 상태

➢ 한국에 가족이 집에 ..... 명 있습니다.

2.2 한국에서 하는 일

☐ 무직/일하지 않음 (아래 문항 참조)
- ○ 주부
- ○ 은퇴
- ○ 기타.....

☐ 일함 (아래 문항 참조)
- ○ 회사원
- ○ 사업가
- ○ 언어선생님
- ○ 선교사
- ○ 기타.....

2.3 소득원

☐ 원급 (일함)
☐ 연금
☐ 기타.....
☐ 저금 / 예금
☐ 배당 수익 / 투자의 수익

2.4 한국에서 소득 (1 인기준) (모든 소득 포함)

☐ 1,500,000 원 이하
☐ 2,000,001– 2,500,000 원
☐ 3,000,001 – 3,500,000 원
☐ 1,500,001 – 2,000,000 원
☐ 2,500,001 – 3,000,000 원
☐ 3,500,001 원 이상
☐ 소득 없음 - ..... 지원받는다.

2.5 한국에서 1 달 (1 인기준) 지출은 얼마입니까 ? (모든 지출 포함)

☐ 1,500,000 원 이하
☐ 2,000,001– 2,500,000 원
☐ 3,000,001 – 3,500,000 원
☐ 1,500,001 – 2,000,000 원
☐ 2,500,001 – 3,000,000 원
☐ 3,500,001 원 이상

2.6 한국에서 사는 주거의 상태

➢ 주소 (말씀해 주십시오)..... 시 ..... 동

➢ 한국에서 주거의 형태
- ○ 렌트 ..... 원 / 달
- ○ 주택 소유 (구입 이나주인)
- ○ 기타.....

➢ 한국에서 주거의 부류
- ○ 콘도미니암
- ○ 아파트
- ○ 집 / 주택(공간 있음)
- ○ 기타 .....

2.7 한국에서 사용한 차량 (하나만 고르십시오)

☐ 자전거
☐ 오토바이 방법 ○ 렌트 ○ 구입 ○ 기타.....
☐ 개인차 방법 ○ 렌트 ○ 구입 ○ 기타.....
☐ 대량수송 /대중교통 (버스, 지하철)
☐ 기타.....

부분 3: 한국에서 생활환경 태도

명령: 적합한 답편에 (✓) 표시해 주십시오.

설문 문항 (한국에서)	수준의 태도				
경제적요인	**매우 많다**	**많다**	**중간**	**적다**	**매우 적다**
1. 일자리를 구할 수 있는 기회					
2. 하는 일로부터 받는 소득 수준					
3. 생계비					
4. 세금 부담					
5. 일반적인 경제					
사회적요인	**매우 많다**	**많다**	**중간**	**적다**	**매우 적다**
6. 생명과 재산의 안전					
7. 정부로부터 받은 사회 복지					
8. 기초적 시설의 준비가 되어 있음					
9. 운송수단의 편의성					
10. 지역 / 인구밀도					
11. 교육의 효과적임 / 효율성					
12. 관광지와 휴양 장소의 양					
13. 진료의 질과 양 (의료 / 병원)					
14. 공손함 / 친절함의 (내국인)					
15. 지역적 풍습/ 문화 / 전통					
정치적요인	**매우 많다**	**많다**	**중간**	**적다**	**매우 적다**
16. 국내 정계의 정책 복원성					
17. 정계의 거두 / 수상 / 대통령					
18. 정치 분야에 의견 반영 가능성					
19. 국내 / 국제정치의 분위기					
20. 행정부의 투명성					
환경요인	**매우 많다**	**많다**	**중간**	**적다**	**매우 적다**
21. 살기에 적절한 주위의 상황					
22. 천연 자원의 풍부함					
23. 개울/ 강의 깨긋함과 같은 물질					
24. 맑은 공기/ 먼지 없음/ 매연 공해와 같은 대기의질					
25. 쓰레기 관리					
26. 도시의 깨끗함					

❋ 한국 생활에 대해서 어떻게 생각하는지 설명해 주십시오.

_____

_____

_____

부분 4: 치앙마이에서 생활환경 조사

4.1 치앙마이 오기 전에 태국에 온 적이 있습니까?

☐ 아니요>>> 4.2 으로 건너뛰다

☐ 네, 온 적이 있음 – 온 목적..... 와본 도시.....

태국에 온 적이 있다면 치앙마이에 온 적이 있습니까?

☐ 아니요 (첫번째)

☐ 네 -- ..... 번째 (말씀해 주십시오)

>>> 첫번째 온 목적이.....

>>> 다음번 온 목적이.....

4.2 치앙마이에 사는 상태

➢ 치앙마이에 사는분 (아래 문항 고르십시오)

- ○ 혼자
- ○ 가족
- ○ 태국친구 /태국친척
- ○ 아는 한국인
- ○ 기타.....

➢ 치앙마이에 가족이..... 명 있습니다.

4.3 치앙마이에 .....년 .....월부터 살기 시작했다.

4.4 치앙마이에서 하는 일

☐ 무직/일하지 않음 (아래 문항 참조)
- ○ 주부
- ○ 은퇴자
- ○ 기타.....

☐ 일함 (아래 문항 참조)
- ○ 회사원
- ○ 사업가
- ○ 언어선생님
- ○ 선교사
- ○ 기타.....

☐ 공부한다

4.5 비자의 종류

☐ 비자 없음
☐ Tourist Visa
☐ Official Visa
☐ Diplomatic Visa
☐ Non-Immigrant B
☐ Non-Immigrant ED
☐ Non-Immigrant O

4.6 치앙마이에서 계획된 기간

☐ 계획 있음>>>치앙마이에서 월..... 년..... 까지

☐ 계획 없음 (고르십시오)
- ○ 국적을 바꾸고 싶다
- ○ 계속 진행 중이다 / 여유있게 살다
- ○ 영원히 있다
- ○ 기타.....

4.7 소득원

☐ 일하다
☐ 연금
☐ 기타.....
☐ 저금 / 예금
☐ 패당 수익 / 투자의 수익

4.8 치앙마이에서 소득 (1 인기준) (모든 소득 포함)

☐ 40,000 바트 이하 ☐ 40,001 – 50,000 바트
☐ 50,001 – 60,000 바트 ☐ 60,001 – 70,000 바트
☐ 70,001 – 80,000 바트 ☐ 80,001 바트이상
☐ 소득 없음 - 소득이 없으면.....한테 돈을 지출하다.

4.9 치앙마이에서 1 달에 (1 인기준) 지출이 얼마입니까 ? (모든 지출 포함)

☐ 40,000 바트 이하 ☐ 40,001 – 50,000 바트
☐ 50,001 – 60,000 바트 ☐ 60,001 – 70,000 바트
☐ 70,001 – 80,000 바트 ☐ 80,001 바트이상

4.10 치앙마이에서 사는 주거의 상태

➢ 주소 (소구역/ 지구/지역를 말씀해 주십시오).....

➢ 치앙마이에서 주거의 형태
- ○ 렌트 ..... 바트 / 달
- ○ 구입 이나주인
- ○ 기타.....

➢ 치앙마이에서 주거의 부류
- ○ 콘도미니암 ○ 집 / 주택 (공간 있음)
- ○ 아파트 ○ 기타 .....

4.11 치앙마이에서 사용한 차량 (하나만 고르십시오)

☐ 자전거
☐ 오토바이 방법 ○ 렌트 ○ 구입 ○ 기타.....
☐ 개인차 방법 ○ 렌트 ○ 구입 ○ 기타.....
☐ 대량수송/ 대중교통 (버스 / 빨간 차)
☐ 기타..... ....

4.12 치앙마이생활에서 쓰는 언어

☐ 한국어 ☐ 태국어
☐ 영어 ☐ 기타.....

4.13 태국어 숙달 정도

☐ 매우 잘 한다 ☐ 잘한다 ☐ 중심 ☐ 조금 ☐ 못 한다

4.14 태국어 더 공부하고 싶습니까?

☐ 하고 싶습니다 ☐ 하고 싶지 않습니다

4.15 태국인과 얘기할 때 쓰는 언어

☐ 한국어 ☐ 태국어
☐ 영어 ☐ 기타.....

4.16 자주 쇼핑하는 곳 (하나만 고르십시오)

☐ Robinson Airport Plaza(로 삔 선)
☐ Central Kad Suan Kaew (갇 선 깨우)
☐ Big C (빅 시)
☐ Carrefour (까르푸)
☐ Tesco Lotus (테스코 로터스)
☐ Macro (매크로)
☐ Rimping (림 삥)
☐ 시장
☐ 기타.....

4.17 치앙마이 생활에서 항상 생기는 문제 (여러 문항을 고를 수 있습니다)

생활에서 항상 생긴 문제	태도의 정도				
	매우 많다	많다	중간	적다	매우 적다
1. 지역 사람과 사용하는 언어					
2. 교통 수단					
3. 길이 막한다/ 교통이 복잡하다					
4. 너무 더운 날씨					
5. 쓰레기/ 오염					
6. 높은 비용					
7. 물가가 비싸다					
8. 지역 사람과 화합하며 함께 살지 못 한다					
9. 병원 / 건강 관리 부족하다					
10. 백화점/ 공원이 부족하다					
11. 태국 음식을 못 먹는다					
12. 식당이 더럽다					
13. 깨끗하지 않은 음식					
14. 깨끗하지 않은 물					
15. 시끄럽다					
16. 너무 붐빈 도시					
17. 안정되지 않은 정치					
18. 기타 (다른 문제가 있으면 제안해 주십시오)					

*****다음 페이지 가십시오**

부분 5: 치앙마이에서 생활환경 태도

명령: 적합한 답편에 (✓) 표시해 주십시오.

설문 문항 (치앙마이에서)	수준의 태도				
경제적요인	**매우 많다**	**많다**	**중간**	**적다**	**매우 적다**
1. 일자리를 구할 수 있는 기회					
2. 하는 일로부터 받는 소득 수준					
3. 생계비					
4. 세금 부담					
5. 일반적인 경제					
사회적요인	**매우 많다**	**많다**	**중간**	**적다**	**매우 적다**
6. 생명과 재산의 안전					
7. 정부로부터 받은 사회 복지					
8. 기초적 시설의 준비가 되어 있음					
9. 운송수단의 편의성					
10. 지역 / 인구밀도					
11. 교육의 효과적임 / 효율성					
12. 관광지와 휴양 장소의 양					
13. 진료의 질과 양 (의료 / 병원)					
14. 공손함 / 친절함의 (내국인)					
15. 지역적 풍습/ 문화 / 전통					
정치적요인	**매우 많다**	**많다**	**중간**	**적다**	**매우 적다**
16. 국내 정계의 정책 복원성					
17. 정계의 거두 / 수상 / 대통령					
18. 정치 분야에 의견 반영 가능성					
19. 국내 / 국제정치의 분위기					
20. 행정부의 투명성					
환경요인	**매우 많다**	**많다**	**중간**	**적다**	**매우 적다**
21. 살기에 적절한 주위의 상황					
22. 천연 자원의 풍부함					
23. 개울/ 강의 깨긋함과 같은 물질					
24. 맑은 공기/ 먼지 없음/ 매연 공해와 같은 대기의질					
25. 쓰레기 관리					
26. 도시의 깨끗함					

❋ **치앙마이에서 생활에 대해서 어떻게 생각하는지 설명해 주십시오.**

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위의 모든 정보는 앞으로 치앙마이에서 거주하시는 모든 한국인들의 삶의 질과 편의를 돕는 목적으로만 쓰일 것입니다.
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