

ຜົນກະທົບຂອງການເຄື່ອນຍ້າຍແຮງງານຂ້າມຊາດໄປລາດຊະອານາຈັກໄທ ຕໍ່ກັບລາຍໄດ້ ແລະ ລາຍຈ່າຍຂອງຄົວເຮືອນ ກໍລະນີສຶກສາ ແຂວງ ຈຳປາສັກ

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ບົດຄັດຫຍໍ້

ຍ້ອນບັນຫາຄວາມຍາກຈົນດັ່ງປະຊາກອນຜູ້ທີ່ຍາກຈົນຈຶ່ງໄດ້ດື່ມຮົນຊອກຫາທຸກຊ່ອງທາງ ເພື່ອຈະຫລຸດຜົນດ້ວຍການໄປຫາເຮັດວຽກຢູ່ຕ່າງປະເທດ ໂດຍສະເພາະແມ່ນບັນດາປະເທດໄກ້ຄຽງ ຊຶ່ງຫລາຍກວ່າໝູ່ແມ່ນປະເທດໄທ. ແຂວງຈຳປາສັກເປັນແຂວງທີ່ມີຊາຍແດນຕິດຈອດກັບປະເທດໄທ ຊຶ່ງປະຊາຊົນຜູ້ບໍ່ມີວຽກເຮັດງານທຳສ່ວນໃຫຍ່ໄດ້ຂ້າມໄປເຮັດວຽກຢູ່ປະເທດໄທ ແລະ ເຂົ້າເຈົ້າຄິດວ່າຈະຫາວຽກໄດ້ງ່າຍ, ມີລາຍໄດ້ດີ. ຈຸດປະສົງໃນການສຶກສາຄັ້ງນີ້ແມ່ນ ເພື່ອ 1)ສຶກສາເຖິງສາເຫດທີ່ເຄື່ອນຍ້າຍແຮງງານໄປເຮັດວຽກຢູ່ປະເທດໄທຂອງປະຊາຊົນ ເມືອງຈຳປາສັກ ແລະ ເມືອງໂພນທອງ, ແຂວງຈຳປາສັກ 2) ສຶກສາເຖິງຜົນກະທົບຂອງການເຄື່ອນຍ້າຍແຮງງານໄປເຮັດວຽກຢູ່ປະເທດໄທຕໍ່ກັບລາຍໄດ້ ແລະ ລາຍຈ່າຍຂອງຄົວເຮືອນ. ໃນການສຶກສາຄັ້ງນີ້ແມ່ນໃຊ້ແບບຈຳລອງສົມຜົນຖົດຖອຍແບບພະຫຸຄຸນ (Multiple-Regression – Model) ແລະ ວິທີກຳລັງສອງນ້ອຍສຸດ (Ordinary Least Squares: OLS). ຊຶ່ງມີທັງໝົດ 366 ຄົວເຮືອນໃນນັ້ນຄົວເຮືອນທີ່ໄປເຮັດວຽກຢູ່ໄທ 248 ແລະ ຄົວເຮືອນທີ່ບໍ່ໄປ 118 ຄົວເຮືອນ.

ຈາກການສຶກສາພົບວ່າສາເຫດຂອງການເຄື່ອນຍ້າຍແຮງງານໄປລາຊະອານາຈັກໄທແມ່ນ: ການຫວ່າງງານ, ຄ່າແຮງງານຢູ່ປະເທດໄທສູງກວ່າຢູ່ລາວ, ການຊອກຫາປະສິບການ ໃໝ່ ແລະ ສະພາບຄົວເຮືອນຂາດຄວາມຕ້ອງການຜື້ນຖານ. ການເຄື່ອນຍ້າຍແຮງງານໄປລາຊະອານາຈັກໄທສົ່ງຜົນກະທົບໃນທາງບວກຕໍ່ລາຍໄດ້ຂອງຄົວເຮືອນໃນເມືອງຈຳປາສັກ ດ້ວຍການສົ່ງເງິນກັບບ້ານເຮັດໃຫ້ລາຍໄດ້ເພີ່ມຂຶ້ນ 59,12 ສ່ວນຮ້ອຍ ແລະ ລາຍຈ່າຍມີຜົນກະທົບທາງລົບດ້ວຍລະດັບຄວາມສຳຄັນ 0.05. ຜົນກະທົບຕໍ່ລາຍຈ່າຍຢູ່ເມືອງໂພນທອງແມ່ນມີຜົນກະທົບທາງບວກເທົ່າກັບ 33,88 ສ່ວນຮ້ອຍ ດ້ວຍລະດັບຄວາມສຳຄັນ 0.1. ສະຫລຸບລວມແລ້ວການເຄື່ອນຍ້າຍແຮງງານ ມີຜົນກະທົບຕໍ່ລາຍໄດ້ຂອງຄົວເຮືອນເພີ່ມຂຶ້ນ ແລະ ສາມາດຫຼຸດຜ່ອນຄວາມທຸກຍາກໃນເຂດຊົນນະບົດ.

ສະນັ້ນ, ລັດຖະບານຄວນຈະມີວິທີການສົ່ງເສີມໃຫ້ປະຊາຊົນຜູ້ທີ່ໄປເຮັດວຽກຢູ່ປະເທດໄທແມ່ນປະຕິບັດຕາມລະບຽບກົດຫມາຍບ້ານເມືອງ ເພື່ອຫຼຸດຄວາມສ່ຽງ, ຫລີກລ້ຽງການເອົາປຽບເອົາລັດຂອງນາຍທົນໄທ.

ຄຳ ສຳ ຄັນ: ການເຄື່ອນຍ້າຍແຮງງານ, ລາຍໄດ້, ລາຍຈ່າຍ, ສະຫວັດດີການສັງຄົມ

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The Impact of International Migrant Workers on Household Income and Expenditure From Champasak Province, Lao PDR, to Thailand: a case study of migrant workers originating in Champasak and Phonthong Districts

ABSTRACT

International migration and remittances are the most important factors affecting economic development and poverty reduction because remittances to hometowns become the main source of capital for local economic activities, in order to generate income and smooth consumption. On the other hand, this capital is also for the household's direct consumption, improving the living conditions of families, as well as favorably impacting on poverty reduction in the least developed countries. This study focus on the impact of migration from Champasak province, Lao PDR to the Kingdom of Thailand aims to 1) to investigate the causes of worker migration to the Kingdom of Thailand, and 2) to consider the impact of such worker migration on Lao household income and expenditure in households where migrant workers remit monies to families in Champasak and Phonthong Districts. This study consisted of 366 households including 248 migration households and 118 non-migration households, selected through stratified random sampling. Household heads responded to questionnaires from November to December, 2014. The results show that the reasons for Lao migration worker to the Kingdom of Thailand were: unemployment, higher wage in Thailand, seeking new experiences and households lack of basic needs. Migration to the Kingdom of Thailand had positive effects on the house hold incomes. This research found that Lao worker migration to the Kingdom of Thailand resulted in positive effect on household incomes in Champasak District with remittances causing incomes to increase 59.12 percent: however, expenditure was negatively impacted with level of significance at 0.05. The effect on expenditure in Phonthong District was positive. It takes 33.88 percentages with level of significance at 0.1. In summary, the research results indicate that international worker migration and consequent remittances can increase household incomes while reducing poverty in rural areas.

There for it seems that, under Lao labour laws, a public sector policy should promote the practical skills and legal worker migration should be taken into consideration.

Keyword: migration, income, expenditure, social welfare

1. Introduction

As we know, poverty is the main issue of most developing countries throughout the world. Topics on hunger, threat, lack of basic need (clothes, televisions, motorbikes), and lack of permanent housing are being discussed across the world. Nowadays nearly 1.8 billion people in Asia's citizens live on less than 2\$ a day (Asian Development Bank, 2011).

International migration is one of the most important factors affecting economic relations between developed and developing countries in the 21st century. At the start of the century, it was estimated that about 175 million people roughly 3% of the world population lived and worked outside the country of their birth (Richard, Adams, and John, 2005 cited in United Nations, 2002).

The impact of international migration and remittances on poverty in the developing world constructing and analyzing a new data set on international migration, remittances, inequality, and poverty from 71 developing countries. The results show that both international migration and remittances significantly reduce the level, depth, and severity of poverty in the developing world (Richard, Adams, and John, 2005).

According to the report from the department of Labour and Social Welfare in Champasak province, 2012-2013 found that the labour migration trend to increase. Especially in Kingdom of Thailand from 27,116 people year 2009 to 33,691 people year 2012.

Table 1: Migration worker in Champasak province, 2011 - 2012

No	District	Number of migration worker	
		Total	Women
1	Phonethong	7,046	3,555
2	Champasak	6,422	3,628
3	Soukhuma	3,728	2,255
4	Khong	3,720	1,887
5	Mounlapamok	4,105	2,103
6	Sanasomboun	3,566	2,052
7	Pakse	2,903	1,210
8	Pathumphone	1,671	852
9	Paksong	530	118
10	Bachiang	675	322
	Total	33,691	17,660

Source: Department of Labour and Social Welfare in Champasak province, 2012-2013

Table 1 shows the data of migration worker in ten districts of Champasak province who work in the Kingdom of Thailand, Phonethong district is higher than other districts with the number of 7,046 people and Champasak district with the number of 6,422 people.

This study selected two districts Phonethong and Champasak district with ten villages. In Phonethong district, there are Donsat, Nongtenoi, Dontabeng, Phon, and Dongnachan. In Champasak district, there are Dontalat, Houaynganua, Houayngantay, Donhe, and Thangkhop. These two districts show the higher number of migration than other district. This study aims to 1) to investigate the causes of worker migration to the Kingdom of Thailand; 2) to consider the impact of such worker migration on Lao household income and expenditure in households where migrant workers remit monies to families in Champasak and Phonthong Districts.

2. Literature reviews

Richmond Tiemoko, 2003 argues that families play an important role in return migration, remittances, and aspects of human, social and financial capital acquisition and investment. Using Creases typology of return migration, the analysis seeks to discriminate between migrants whose return decisions were affected by their families considered as 'return of conservatism', and those who made individual return decisions considered as 'return of innovation'. The findings reveal that the relationship between the type of return (and extent of family involvement in this decision), and the extent of financial, human and social capital transfers, varies between countries and across groups of migrants.

The migrant's currency against the Philippine peso leads to increases in household remittance receipts, and reductions in poverty in migrants' origin households (Dean Yang and Claudia Martinez, 2005).

Albert Park and Dewen Wang, 2010 examines how migration influences measurements of urban poverty and inequality in China, and also compares how other indicators of well-being differ for migrants and local residents. The research found that the income poverty rate of migrant households is 1.5 times that of local resident households, we find relatively small differences in the poverty rates of migrants and local residents.

Migration and return can be seen as a mechanism for providing capital for the development of small enterprises, particularly amongst poorer and less-skilled migrants. This

paper uses results from a survey of international return migrants to Ghana undertaken in 2001 to explore the extent to which the processes of migration and return have contributed to development and poverty alleviation through the promotion of small businesses and examines the role of acquisition of financial, human and social capital whilst abroad in contributing to enterprise development and it also considers the extent to which public policy incentives and constraints have affected the promotion of small enterprises amongst returning migrants, and suggests measures that could enhance this process (Richard Black et al, 2003).

From literature reviews, the migration worker and remittance can be increasing income and smooth consumption for the poor people living in least developing country. In Lao skill lack of research in migration and remittance, especially in Champasak province which shares the border with Kingdom of Thailand.

3. Methodology

Champasak Province is located in the South-West of Lao PDR bordering Thailand and Cambodia. The province benefits from the newly established East-West Corridor between Myanmar, Thailand, Laos and Vietnam in respect to transport linkages to growing markets. The Mekong River stretches from the north to the south of the Province and contributes strongly to the potentials of economic development particularly in agri-business and tourism¹.

Sample Size

According to the source of data from the Department of Labour and Social Welfare 2013 found that the migration workers from Phonethong and Champasak district are higher than other districts, in 3,416 households included migration worker 2,362 households and non-migration worker 1,054 households.

The sample size for this study is 366 households with 248 migration workers and 118 households non-migration. Calculated by Taro Yamane (1976)

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + Ne^2}$$

n= sampling size

N= total households

e= error term, e=0.05

¹ Investment opportunity in Lao, Champasak province, 2011

Using stratified random sampling method and divided in two groups: the first group is migration worker households and second group is non-migration worker households that shows in table 2.

Table 2: The sample size

Name of district	Name of village	Population			Sample size		
		Migration worker households	Non-migration worker households	Total	Migration worker households	Non-migration worker households	Total
Champasak	Dontalat	450	267	717	46	29	75
	Houaynganua	358	242	600	39	25	64
	Houayngantay	287	196	483	30	22	52
	Donhe	118	199	317	12	21	33
	Thangkhop	282	48	330	30	6	36
Phonethong	Donsat	232	10	242	24	2	26
	Nongtenoi	234	4	238	25	2	27
	Dontabeng	192	0	192	20	2	22
	Phon	105	76	181	11	7	18
	Dongnachan	104	12	116	11	2	13
Total		2,362	1,054	3,416	248	118	366

The model

Using Multiple-regression model and Ordinary Least Squares: OLS, the impact model of Park and Wang (2010):

$$Y = \alpha + \beta CH + \lambda CV + \delta HLW + e \quad (1)$$

Y : Income and expense households per year

CH : Characteristic of households,

CV : Characteristic of village,

HLW : Households Migration worker is call Dummy variable and 1 migration worker households and other 0.

δ : Measure impact income and expense of migration worker

α : Constant

β and λ parameter of CH and CV

e : error term.

With highly skewed so the function (1) substitution by Semi-log form

$$\ln(Y) = \alpha + \beta CH + \lambda CV + \delta HLW + e \quad (2)$$

$Ln(Y)$ Log of households income and expenditure per year

Table 3: Variable and Definition

Variable	Definition	Impact Target
Independent variable		
Ln(Income)	Logarithm households income per year	
Ln(Expense)	Logarithm households expense per year	
Dependent Variable		
Characteristic of households (CH)		
Gender: Gender of households head	1 = woman, 0 = other	-
Age: Age of households head	year	+
Educ: Education level of households head	year	+
OCCG: Households head are government staff	1 = yes, 0 = other	+
OCCR: Households head are business	1 = yes, 0 = other	+
OCCF: Households head are farmer	1 = yes, 0 = other	+
Status: Status of households head	1 = married, 0 = other	+
NDR: Number of people depending on households	person	-
Literature: No of households member go to school	person	+
Characteristic of village		
Road: Road to village can use two season	1 = yes, 0 = other	+
DM: The distance of village to market	Km	-
HLW: Households member migration to Thailand	1 = yes, 0 = other	+

4. Data Collection Method

Using questionnaire to interviews face to face on the households head in two group: migration worker households and non-migration worker households in 10 villages, villager for collecting data at the village level.

5. Data analysis

Analyze the reason of migration worker from Champasak and Phonethong districts to Kingdom of Thailand, descriptive analysis and calculate in percentage and bar chart.

The impact of migration worker with income and expenditure of migration worker households, using multiple regressions. The dependent variable in form of Logarithm using OLS method.

6. The result of the study

The general characteristic

The result shows that poverty rate in Champasak district 27.3% higher than Phonethong district 19.8%, because people living in two districts are farmer 71.3%. Education level of households head graduate from primary school 23%, households size in average is 6 people, number of depending on households is 4 people. So the income in two districts are not difference that shows in table 4.

Table 4: The general characteristic

Characteristic	Total			Champasak district			Phonethong district		
	Migration Worker Households	Non-Migration Worker Households	Total	Migration Worker Households	Non-Migration Worker Households	Total	Migration Worker Households	Non-Migration Worker Households	Total
Gender (%)									
Man	33.5	27.1	31.4	29.1	34.4	32.3	31.9	13.3	29.2
Woman	66.5	72.9	68.6	70.9	65.6	67.7	68.1	86.7	70.8
Age (year)	54	49	52	54	50	52	55	49	54
Status (%)									
Married	85.1	85.6	85.2	85.4	86.0	85.8	83.5	86.7	84.0
Single	1.2	1.7	1.4	1.9	0.6	1.2	2.2	0.0	1.9
Divorced	13.7	12.7	13.4	12.6	13.4	13.1	14.3	13.3	14.2
Occupation (%)									
Farmer	73.0	67.8	71.3	65.0	66.9	66.2	83.5	86.7	84.0
Government staff	4.0	4.2	4.1	3.9	4.5	4.2	3.3	6.7	3.8
Business	5.6	11.9	7.7	12.6	7.6	9.6	2.2	6.7	2.8
Worker	3.6	4.2	3.8	4.9	5.1	5.0	1.1	0.0	0.9
Unemployment	9.7	5.9	8.5	6.8	12.1	10.0	5.5	0.0	4.7
Other	4.0	5.9	4.6	6.8	3.8	5.0	4.4	0.0	3.8
Education Level (%)									
Non-go to school	44.4	39.8	42.9	41.7	47.8	45.4	26.7	38.5	36.8
Primary school	36.3	28.0	33.6	27.2	31.2	29.6	33.3	45.1	43.4
Secondary school	13.3	16.1	14.2	15.5	15.9	15.8	20.0	8.8	10.4
High school	2.0	8.5	4.1	7.8	1.3	3.8	13.3	3.3	4.7
Vocational	4.0	6.8	4.9	6.8	3.8	5.0	6.7	4.4	4.7
Bachelor degree	0.0	0.8	0.3	1.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Households Size (Person)	7	6	6	7	5	6	7	5	7
No of people depend on households (person)	4	3	4	4	3	4	4	3	4
No of worker (person)	5	3	4	5	3	4	5	3	4

No of literature (person)	5	4	5	6	4	5	5	4	5
Households income 1,000(kip)	3,868	2,552	3,444	3,636	2,607	3,228	4,267	2,176	3,972
Households expenditure (1,000kip)	2,232	2,607	2,333	2,071	2,690	2,316	2,510	2,038	2,443

Source: Data survey on 27.11.2013

The causes of worker migration to the Kingdom of Thailand

The research result found that, the main reason of worker migration to the Kingdom of Thailand is unemployment that mean they can't find the job after harvest season. The second reason is the wage in Thailand higher than in hometown, so they can remittances money to family for consumption, business and buy the basic need in the households. The migration worker to Kingdom of Thailand is easier than go to other country because it is easy to prepare document and passport, near their hometown, easy to find the job and easy to understand Thai language.



Figure 1: The causes of worker migration to the Kingdom of Thailand

Source: Data survey on 27.11.2013

The impact of such worker migration on household income expenditure in households

The main factor impact on household's income is age of households head and positive with income, it means that the households head older and income increasing 1.29%. It's positive with hypothesis of this study and level significant is 0.05. If the households head are business income increasing 88.72%. The households head are married also positive impact with household's income. The households with migration workers to Kingdom of Thailand can increasing income 59.12%.

Table 5: The impact of such worker migration on household income

Independent variables	Whole sample		Champhasak district		Phonthong district	
	Coefficient	t	Coefficient	t	Coefficient	t
Constant	15.827 ***	41.07	16.2446 ***	35.26	14.8137 ***	16.04
Gender	0.0928	0.76	0.0484	0.32	0.3161	1.00
Age	0.0059	1.40	-0.0018	-0.32	0.0129 **	1.99
Educ	0.0374 ***	2.57	0.0301 *	1.72	0.0291	1.17
OCCG	0.1439	0.35	0.2964	0.53	0.3035	0.59
OCCR	0.8872 ***	2.84	0.7219 **	2.14	1.3465 **	2.16
OCCF	0.3024	1.45	0.1718	0.83	0.3290	0.89
Status	0.2423	1.41	0.4991 ***	2.46	0.1742	0.46
NDR	-0.0286	-1.16	-0.0036	-0.11	-0.0909 **	-2.08
Literate	0.0388 *	1.86	0.0017	0.07	0.1146 ***	3.14
Road	0.3221 **	2.06	0.5998 ***	2.98	0.0545	0.27
DM	-0.0101 *	-1.73	-0.0104 *	-1.70	0.0160	0.50
HLW	0.2422 **	2.23	0.1542	1.17	0.5912 ***	3.36
Number of obs	366		260		106	
F-test	9606.9		6486.45		4203.52	
Prob > F	0.0000		0.0000		0.0000	
R-squared	0.9972		0.9971		0.9983	
Adj R-squared	0.9971		0.9969		0.9981	

Source: Data survey on 27.11.2013

Note: *, **, and *** level of significant 90%, 95% and 99%.

The impact of such worker migration on household's expenditure

The research result found that, the main factor impact to household's expenditure is government staff 55.80%. Gender of households head (households head are women) the percentage of expenditure is 38.87% with level of significant is 0.01. The households with migration workers to Kingdom of Thailand can increase expenditure 33.88%, with level of significant is 0.05.

Table 6: Impact of such workers migration on household's expenditure

Independent variables	Whole sample		Champasak district		Phonthong district	
	Coefficient	t	Coefficient	t	Coefficient	t
Constant	15.908 ***	57.63	15.6626 ***	44.59	16.2185 ***	34.44
Gender	0.2904 ***	3.48	0.3887 ***	3.90	0.1659	1.04
Age	0.0036	1.08	0.0052	1.13	0.0033	0.92
Educ	0.0026	0.26	0.0014	0.12	0.0336 **	2.25
OCCG	0.6101 ***	2.47	0.5580 **	2.18	0.2643	0.58
OCCR	0.1946	0.98	-0.0405	-0.23	0.7925 **	2.23
OCCF	0.1731 *	1.76	0.1250	1.10	0.2068	0.61
Status	0.2018	1.53	0.2631	1.46	0.2490	1.50
NDR	0.0168	0.99	0.0361 *	1.80	0.0123	0.54
Literate	0.0501 ***	3.90	0.0609 ***	3.90	0.0377 **	2.08
Road	0.1409	1.60	0.1170	1.10	0.2225	1.50
DM	0.0065	1.52	0.0120 ***	2.72	-0.0524 **	-2.38
HLW	-0.0404	-0.42	-0.1729 *	-1.63	0.3388 **	2.00
Number of obs	366		260		106	
F-test	19200		14046.3		14619	
Prob > F	0.0000		0.0000		0.0000	
R-squared	0.9986		0.9986		0.9995	
Adj R-squared	0.9985		0.9986		0.9994	

Source: Data survey on 27.11.2013

Note: *, **, and *** level of significant 90%, 95% and 99%.

7. Conclusion and Recommendation

With high percentage poverty incidence in Lao is 24% year 2013, affected to living standard and people find another way for poverty reduction. The migration worker and remittance is the way to find the income to spend for household's consumption, business and basic needs.

Champasak Province shares the border with Thailand and easy to cross the border to find the job with high wage. The impact of migration from Champasak province, Lao PDR to the

Kingdom of Thailand 1) identify and investigate the causes of worker migration to the Kingdom of Thailand, and 2) consider the impact of such worker migration on Lao household income and expenditure in households where migrant workers remit monies to families in Champasak and Phonhong Districts. This study consisted of 366 households. The result shows the reasons for Lao migration worker to the Kingdom of Thailand were: unemployment, higher wage in Thailand, seeking new experiences and household's lack of basic needs. Migration to the Kingdom of Thailand had positive effects on the house hold incomes. This research found that Lao worker migration to the Kingdom of Thailand resulted in positive effect on household incomes in Champasak District with remittances causing incomes to increase 59.12 percent: however, expenditure was negatively impacted with level of significance at 0.05. The effect on expenditure in Phonhong District was positive. It takes 33.88 percentages with level of significance at 0.1.

In summary, the research results indicate that international worker migration and consequent remittances can increase household incomes that help reducing poverty in rural areas.

Therefore, it seems that, under Lao labour laws, a public sector policy should try to promote the professional practice Legal worker migration should be considered as the responsibility under the sector.

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