

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^{*}

การวิเคราะห์ปัจจัยผลักและปัจจัยดึงดูดในการย้ายถิ่นเข้าสู่ประเทศไทยของชาวเกาหลี:
กรณีศึกษาสมาชิกสมาคมเกาหลีประจำจังหวัดเชียงใหม่

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Abstract

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 residing in Chiang Mai for more than 90 days. The questionnaires were 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 migrated 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. Political and environmental factors also 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 residing 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,

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most of them were satisfied with a low cost of living and a quality of life in Chiang Mai. Accordingly, they also have a meeting or reunion every week.

บทคัดย่อ

ในปัจจุบัน การย้ายถิ่นเข้าประเทศไทยของชาวเกาหลี โดยเฉพาะในจังหวัดเชียงใหม่ มีจำนวนเพิ่มขึ้นอย่างต่อเนื่อง งานวิจัยชิ้นนี้มีวัตถุประสงค์เพื่อวิเคราะห์ปัจจัยหลักในประเทศเกาหลี และปัจจัยดึงดูดในจังหวัดเชียงใหม่ รวมไปถึงศึกษาเปรียบเทียบคุณภาพชีวิตของชาวเกาหลี ที่มีผลต่อการย้ายถิ่นดังกล่าว กลุ่มประชากรในการวิจัยครั้งนี้เป็นชาวเกาหลี ที่ลงทะเบียนเป็นสมาชิกกับสมาคมเกาหลีประจำจังหวัดเชียงใหม่ และอาศัยอยู่ที่จังหวัดเชียงใหม่เกินกว่า 90 วันขึ้นไป ข้อมูลที่ได้รับมาจากแบบสอบถาม ที่ตอบโดยชาวเกาหลี จำนวน 190 ชุด โดยชาวเกาหลีที่ย้ายถิ่นมาอาศัยอยู่ในจังหวัดเชียงใหม่ นั้น ส่วนใหญ่เป็นเพศหญิง มีอายุเฉลี่ยระหว่าง 31-40 ปี ครองสถานภาพสมรสแล้ว จบการศึกษาในระดับปริญญาตรี และนับถือศาสนาคริสต์

จากการวิจัยพบว่า ชาวเกาหลีเหล่านี้ เคยมาประเทศไทยก่อนแล้วด้วยวัตถุประสงค์เพื่อการท่องเที่ยว และย้ายมาอยู่ในจังหวัดเชียงใหม่ด้วยปัจจัยดึงดูดทางด้านเศรษฐกิจในบางด้านเท่านั้น คือความแตกต่างทางด้านค่าครองชีพ ที่เป็นตัวดึงดูด ปัจจัยทางด้านสังคมมีผลต่อการย้ายถิ่นในระดับปานกลาง ส่วนปัจจัยทางด้านการเมืองและด้านสิ่งแวดล้อมนั้น มีผลต่อการย้ายถิ่นในระดับปานกลางเช่นกัน

ในส่วนของคุณภาพชีวิตและสภาพความเป็นอยู่ นั้น พบว่าชาวเกาหลีส่วนใหญ่อาศัยอยู่ในจังหวัดเชียงใหม่เป็นระยะเวลามากกว่า 5 ปี และจะอยู่ต่อไปเรื่อยๆ โดยไม่มีกำหนด อย่างไรก็ตาม ชาวเกาหลีส่วนใหญ่ไม่ได้ประกอบอาชีพขณะที่อยู่ที่จังหวัดเชียงใหม่ แหล่งที่มาของรายได้และค่าใช้จ่ายส่วนใหญ่ นั้น ถูกส่งมาจากสมาชิกในครอบครัวที่อาศัยอยู่ในประเทศเกาหลี นอกจากนั้น ชาวเกาหลีส่วนใหญ่ ยังมีความพึงพอใจกับสภาพความเป็นอยู่และการใช้ชีวิตของตนเองขณะที่อยู่ในจังหวัดเชียงใหม่ ด้วยสภาพค่าครองชีพที่ต่ำ และมีการรวมกลุ่มนัดพบปะสังสรรค์กันอย่างต่อเนื่องทุกอาทิตย์

INTRODUCTION

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.

Presently, mobility of people has been increased more and more. However, future trends of people's movement seem 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

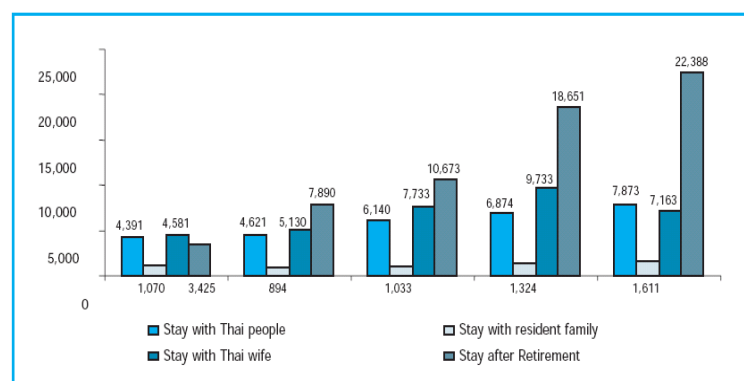
different as it also emerges in form of retirement, better lifestyle and repeated or circular movement.

Thailand is one of the countries of destination that migrants are looking forwards to. Because of its location in the center of South-East Asia, open economy, and rapid social and economic development, international migrants are interested in this advantage, especially for neighboring countries as Laos, Myanmar and Cambodia. 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 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 the year of 2003 to 2007. Interestingly, as enlisted in figure 1, trend of those who stay after retirement was so outstanding. It rose up from 3,425 to 22,388 (Sciortino and Punpuing, 2009). This is evident that, at the current time, international migration to Thailand has come up with new kinds of migration.

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, even though the origin is a developed country, to relocate in 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.

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



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

Following by Japanese migrants who seek for a peaceful life after their retirement in Thailand, a majority of Koreans currently move to relocate in Thailand as well. This clearly shows that new trend of migration is also popular in Thailand at the present time, especially in Chiang Mai, which is suited for a long stay.

The emergence of Korean migration has turned the significant implication to the society as well; for instance, the establishment of Korean Consulate and the Foreign Direct Investment of Korean headquarter in the northern region. Due to the influx of Korean migration in Chiang Mai, the study of migration in terms of push and pull factors is needed because migration of people from Newly Industrialized Countries (NICs), such as Korea, to developing country as Thailand is still unclear for reasons of movement. Application of push and pull factors may help better understand an in-depth reason why migrants need to move themselves. So, push factors in sending countries and pull factors in receiving country may indicate the actual implication to society. 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, especially in terms of demography, sociology and public policy.

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

1. To study migration pattern, living conditions, quality of life and daily-life problems of Korean migrants while residing in Chiang Mai
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.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research was both quantitative and qualitative. The population in this research was Koreans who has been residing in Chiang Mai province, Thailand, for at least 90 days and do not include tourists. Therefore, they have registered themselves

to the Chiang Mai Korean Association. The total sample size in this research was 190 respondents.

Questionnaires were used as a main research tool in quantitative research methods in order to ask for living conditions and quality of life, as well as, perceptions and attitudes on push-pull factors. Questions focused on the same aspect in both Korea and Thailand. Otherwise, factors were divided in accordance to “Push-Pull Theory of Migration”, which are:

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1) Economic factors | 2) Social factors |
| 3) Political factors | 4) Environmental factors |

Types of questions were opened-ended with multiple choices and rating scale questions. Therefore, the entire questionnaires were classified into 5 parts, as follows:

- Part 1: Characteristics of general information
- 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

For qualitative data collection, interview would have conducted accordingly. Subjects in an interview were Thai government organization for a possible policy implication suited to the Korean and their needs. Results from questionnaires would be used as the main questions in the interview and then asked for the policy implication to facilitate Koreans in Chiang Mai.

THEORIES AND CONCEPTS OF MIGRATION

1. Economic Theories of Migration

1.1 Neo-classical theory

Neo-classical economic theories explain the correlation of migrant worker and economic development in accordance to the concept of push and pull factors, known as “push-pull theory”

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.

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.

Table 1: 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

1.2 Dual (segmented) labor market theory

Dual labor market theory 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.

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.

2. Historical-structural Approach and World Systems Theories

2.1 Historical-institutional approach

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 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.

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.

3. Migration Systems and Networks Theories

Migration system is constituted by two or more countries which exchange migrants with each other. It means to examine both ends of the flow 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.

Migration 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.

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).

RESEARCH FINDING AND DISCUSSION

According to the research finding, this section would be presented in three main results. The first part deals with the general information of respondents from questionnaires. The second part involves former living conditions in Korea in comparison to the current conditions in Chiang Mai and, lastly, the former attitudes towards their homeland in comparison to the new destinations. Therefore, discussion would be argued accordingly after each section.

The total number of respondents consisted of 190 Koreans who completed the questionnaire. Results would be shown as follows;

1. General Information of Respondents

The majority of respondent is of female, outnumbered 70.40 %, and aged between 41 - 50 years old (39.10%). They mostly graduated in the level of Bachelor's degree (68.5%) and therefore already getting married (70.40%). Accordingly, 94.4% of them believed in the Christianity.

According to the finding, it was found that those Korean who migrated to Chiang Mai, Thailand, were mostly female. It is surprised that they believe in the religion more and more. According to the research conducted in 2005 by National Statistics Office of Korea, it indicated that religious belief starts to emerge among Korean society again after it faded away for a long time. Similarly, in the finding, it was found that 96.3% believed in religion. Christianity was in the first rank (94.4%) and Buddhism was in the latter order (1.9%).

2. Former Living Conditions in Korea in Comparison to Current Conditions in Chiang Mai

According to the finding in section 2, asking about occupation, a majority of them (51.9%) stated that they did not work whenever they were in Korea. These non-working female stated that they were working at home as a housewife. This also implies that they still believe in the old tradition of Korean society. This belief indicated that married women had to work at home (do household task) to serve men and family. The one who need to work outside home and earn a living for family were only the role of male. Similarly, when they have moved to Chiang Mai, the female party does not work as well. They stated that they live in Chiang Mai as a housewife. Moreover, according to an observation, these housewives would stay with their children and these children also study in Chiang Mai. Most female housewives have to take care of the children who study

and live in Chiang Mai, while male work and gain income for family in Korea and eventually male will transfer the source of money to those who stay in Chiang Mai monthly.

When asked about the source of income in Korea, they mostly indicated that they gain from their husbands who work outside. This also matches with the majority of the respondents that are of female. However, when they live in Chiang Mai, 50.0% of the respondents stated that they gain income from other source. Considered in details, they gave a reason that they gain from their family members who stay in Korea. This implies that some Koreans who moved here do not migrate in a whole family. Some must have worked in Korea and send money to those who stay in Chiang Mai. This is also identical to the fact that they have no income while residing in Chiang Mai (56.9%). In addition, most of them (22.0%), in Korea, gain higher than 3,500,001 KRW per person per month (more than 80,000 BHT by approximation). When these incomes were sent to those who stay in Chiang Mai, those who stay in Chiang Mai would pay lower than 40,000 BHT (56.9%), which is a very little amount when compared to those gained in Korea.

For the part of accommodation, in Korea, a majority of them lives in an apartment (58.5%) and, also, most of these apartments (75.5%) are being under their ownership. On the contrary, when they relocate in Chiang Mai, they seem to stay in a house (75.9%), where the space and area are available. Therefore, they rent the house (90.7%) in a luxurious village accordingly, with an average rental fee of 15,000 – 20,000 BHT per month.

Referring to the problems concerning their living in Chiang Mai, the majority of respondents stated that those problems are in the moderate level. This can implies that they can adjust themselves to the new environment easily, without serious problems. For example, they can communicate to local people without language barriers. Traffic problem, garbage and waste, high expense, high price of goods, insufficiency of health care service, insufficiency of department store and public park, dirtiness food shop, noise, intensity of local area, as well as, instability of domestic political problem are also ranked in this moderate level.

However, they rank these conditions in a negative level, which are the difficulty and inconvenience of transportation, inability to get along to local people and inability to have Thai food. This can interpret that these problems are a major problem

for them. Surprisingly, they feel positive to the atmosphere, cleanness of food and drinking water in Chiang Mai. This means that these problems harm them very little.

3. Former Attitudes towards their Homeland in Comparison to the New Destinations

Considering the four factors affecting the migration, this part would analyze the economic, social, political and environmental factors.

3.1 Economic Factors

When they were in Korea, they can easily find a job, but in Chiang Mai they can rarely found a job opportunity. Concerning rate of return from employment, in Korea, there is a rate of return higher than those in Chiang Mai. For tax rate and general economic condition, both area are ranked in the moderate level. On the contrary, they perceive the cost of living in Korea is higher than in Chiang Mai.

According to the five factors in economic approach, it was found that job opportunity, rate of return, tax rate and general economic conditions cannot attract these Koreans to move to Chiang Mai, except the condition of difference in cost-of-living. To sum up, economic factors in Korea is better than those in Chiang Mai and they cannot push Koreans to migrate out. The only thing that can attract Koreans to migrate to Chiang Mai is the cost of living that is lower than that in Korea.

3.2 Social Factors

In terms of social factors, the majority of respondents agreed that conditions in Korea are all better than those in Chiang Mai. These factors can be seen in the safety in life, social service served by the government, public infrastructure, transportation system and population density. Therefore, it also includes the effectiveness of educational system, number of touristic and recreational sites, as well as, quality and amount of health care service. Moreover, they perceived hospitality and friendliness of local people, as well as, local tradition and culture is in the same level of moderate.

According to the social factors, it can be obviously seen that the majority of factors in Korea is a lot better than those in Chiang Mai. It can be said that the overall picture of social factors in Korea cannot push Koreans to migrate. Similarly, social factors in Chiang Mai cannot pull them to move in any more.

3.3 Political Factors

Political factors seem not to affect the migratory decision. According to the finding, it was found that all political factors in Korea and Chiang Mai are in the same level of moderate. Political stability and policy, satisfaction of political leader, participation in politics, political condition and transparency of country's administration do not influence the movement anymore. Political factors in Korea do not push the mobility of Koreans and those in Chiang Mai cannot attract them to live in because they are in the same level of attitude.

3.4 Environmental Factors

Environment seems to play a minor role for migration of these Koreans. Considering in details, it was found that environment in Korea is better than that in Chiang Mai in terms of suitability of relocation, abundance of natural resource, quality and cleanness of water, waste and garbage management as well as cleanness of city in general. It can be said that better environment in Korea cannot affect Koreans to move out and at the same time lower conditions of environment in Chiang Mai cannot attract them to move in as well.

CONCLUSION

According to the research finding, it enables to conclude that various conditions in Korea are better than those in Chiang Mai. These better conditions cannot push Koreans to decide to move out. At the same time, the worse conditions in Chiang Mai cannot attract them to live in as well.

However, in terms of living conditions, Chiang Mai seems to have a major attraction for making migratory decision. Low expense and better accommodation tend to be the one that can attract them to move in. Along with the conditions of low cost of living in economic factors, that is different from those in the same group, this would enable to make Koreans migrate. These are all the better conditions of Chiang Mai comparing to those in Korea.

In terms of push and pull factors, these Koreans perceived all factors in Korea better than those in Chiang Mai. Economic conditions in Korea are definitely better than in Chiang Mai, except the cost of living differential. Also, social and environmental factors in Korea are a lot better in details. Political factors are in the same level without any interest.

Moreover, considering the living condition in Chiang Mai along with low cost of living, it can be said that Chiang Mai is the livable and habitable place. Living in Chiang Mai

is not that worst for Koreans. Therefore, it is convenient as various infrastructures can be found. Though it is not as good as in Korea, it is fit to live in with low cost of living and better living condition.

Comparing to the group of Japanese who earlier reside in Chiang Mai as long stay, those Japanese can adjust themselves to fit in Chiang Mai very well. However, these groups of Japanese are different from those of Koreans. To clarify, those Japanese who migrated to Chiang Mai would be in the group of old age people. Japanese tend to spend their life in Chiang Mai after retirement with over 65 years of age in order to seek for peaceful life after various tensions from work. On the contrary, these groups of Koreans are mostly in the middle age of 41 - 50 years old. The reason of these Koreans to move to Chiang Mai are seeking for peaceful life with low cost of living and doing business.

GENERAL SUGGESTION 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

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) 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.

3) 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.

SUGGESTION FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

In this research, it focused only in Chiang Mai for the area of destination, it is necessary to investigate the migration of Koreans in the other area as well. However, a study of family living in separation of Korean society should have a further research as well. This would imply the current family condition in the modern period and in the world of globalization. Therefore, it is interesting to further study the religious belief among these migrants as it would imply some important argument among Korean society.

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