

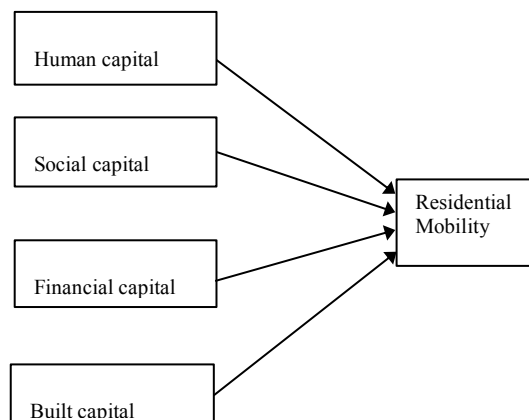
# Effects of Community Capitals on Migration in Taiwan

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**Background:** Previous studies, based on the process of modernization or determinants of the labor market, showed how population redistribution is associated with the macro-level factor of social transitions and the micro-level effect of human capital. However, in the past few decades, Taiwan underwent the transitions of inter-regional migration. The trend of internal migration shows that some metropolitan areas in Taiwan (such as Taipei city, New Taipei city, and Kaohsiung) that had been destinations of a large influx of immigrant now experience a net loss of migration while certain marginal or peripheral areas (such as Taoyuan, Taoyuan, and Hsinchu) have an increasing net gain of migration. This trend of internal migration while is believed associated with increases of regional resources, few studies examine the extent to which regional resources in terms of social welfare policies and regional infrastructure contribute to the increase of net migration in these cities. **Objective:** This study aims to examine the extent to which community capitals and regional resources affect migration between communities (districts) in Taiwan. I propose the conceptual model based on the community capital framework (Flora et al. 2003). **Method:** Data for analyzing individual and city-or county factors leading to migration come from the Taiwan Social Change Survey in the 2015 and other resources (Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Labor, Ministry of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Health and Welfare, and Ministry of Interior); the migration model is examined by logistic regression. **Results:** The results show that human capital in terms of education and jobs belonging to the Top 5 industries of counties has a significant effect of migration. The indicator of social capital neighboring increases the odds of moving to current districts. However, participation in community organizations and number of community development organizations do not have a significant effect on migration. Among district or county level factors, only the predictor, whether districts belong to core industrial districts, significantly affects migration.



Conceptual Framework