

MULTI-SECTORAL ASSESSMENT OF NEEDS AMONG CAMBODIAN AND MYANMAR MIGRANTS IN THAILAND

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION (IOM)
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PHOTO: Migrant house in Tak province. © IOM 2022/Sonia BLUE

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INTRODUCTION

SCOPE

This report aims to provide an overview of the multi-sectoral conditions, needs and challenges among the Cambodian and Myanmar migrant population in Thailand as captured between August to October 2022 by IOM’s Displacement Tracking Matrix’s (DTM) multi-sectoral assessment of needs. The purpose of this assessment is to provide detailed multi- and inter-sectoral analysis of the magnitude and severity of needs among migrant populations, identify vulnerable population groups and geographic areas with the most acute needs, inform development assistance planning and relevant Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) targets, and provide sectoral and inter-sectoral baselines for future assessments. This report includes analysis on household demographics, migration history, documentation, education, employment, food security and livelihood, protection and child protection, gender relations, health access, WASH access, and shelter access.

METHODOLOGY

The Multi-Sector Assessment of Needs (MSA) was implemented using a household survey conducted in five provinces where migrants are living in Thailand. The results from the survey are generalizable to the population of each province with a 95 per cent confidence level and a 5 per cent margin of error. Primary quantitative data collection took place between 22 August to 23 October 2022, comprising a total of 2,318 household interviews (see Map 1 for number of interviews conducted per assessed province).

Indicators were developed with the collaboration of IOM’s DTM and various sectoral IOM units, including Labour Mobility and Social Inclusion (LMI), Migration Health Division (MHD), Migrant Assistance and Counter-Trafficking Unit (MACTU), and the Emergency and Post-Crisis unit (EPC), among others. The finalized research tool was translated into Thai, Myanmar, and Khmer language.

Regarding sampling, in Ranong and Tak, a mapping of migrant households had already been undertaken as a result of previous IOM DTM activity in these provinces. A stratified random sample was created of all households included in the mapping. In Chanthaburi, Rayong and Trat, mapping had not been undertaken, so enumerators were asked to use a systematic sampling methodology by visiting migrant

communities and interviewing every third household. Within selected households, respondent interviews were conducted with one household member who was over the age of 18 and was most knowledgeable about the affairs of the household (self-defined by the household). DTM aimed for a 50:50 balance between female and male respondents.

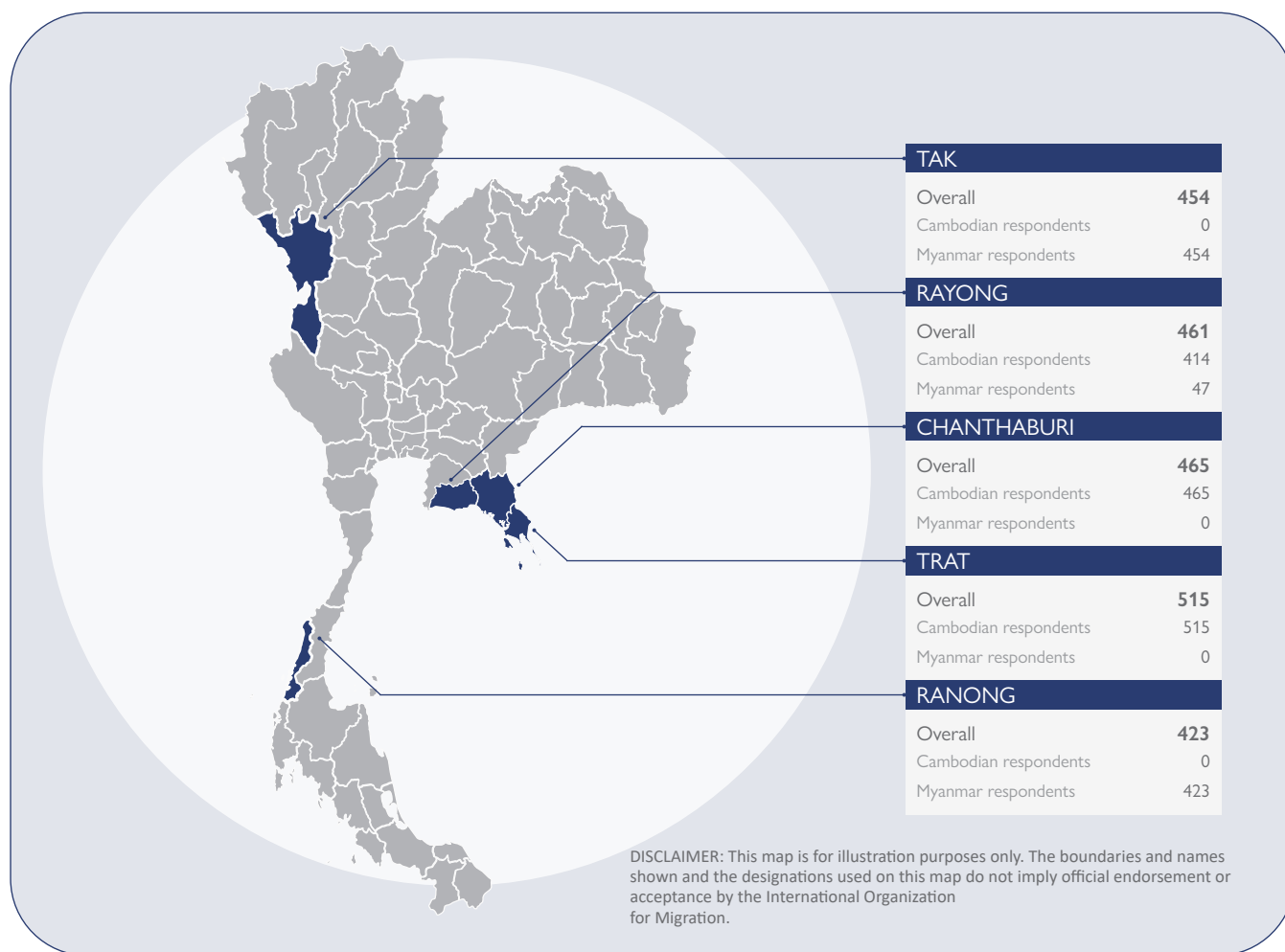
The sample consists of 2,318 respondents, of whom 52 per cent identified as women and 48 per cent as men. Cambodian nationals made up 60 per cent of respondents while Myanmar nationals made up 40 per cent. Female respondents were more highly represented among Myanmar nationals (71%) compared to Cambodian nationals (40%). The average age among respondents was 37.2 years and 60 per cent identified themselves as the head of their household. Counting all respondents and their household members, 5,756 individuals are represented by the assessment.

TABLE 1: NATIONALITY AND GENDER BREAKDOWN

RESPONDENTS	WOMEN	MEN	TOTAL
CAMBODIAN	557	837	1,394
MYANMAR	656	268	924
TOTAL	1,213	1,105	2,318
INDIVIDUALS	WOMEN	MEN	TOTAL
CAMBODIAN	1,152	1,428	2,580
MYANMAR	1,614	1,562	3,172
TOTAL	2,766	2,990	5,756

Data collection was jointly conducted by DTM trained enumerators and one implementing partner, Rajabhat University. Informed consent was sought, received, and documented at the start of each interview. During interviews, data was entered directly onto smartphones using the ODK app. Interviews lasted an average of more than one hour. Data checking was conducted daily, including checking overall data reliability, survey durations, location of the interviews, outliers, distribution of answers, non-response rate, and so on. Any changes to the raw data that occurred after verification of survey answers with enumerators were documented in a data cleaning log. Following the finalisation of tools, a data analysis plan was drafted. After the completion of data collection, preliminary analysis was conducted according to the analysis plan, with an analysis syntax created in R software.

MAP 1: GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE OF MSA SURVEY



LIMITATIONS

The information in this report represents only those Cambodian and Myanmar migrants who live in Chanthaburi, Ranong, Rayong, Tak, and Trat provinces at the time of the assessment. Because the assessment took place largely during the monsoon season, indicators reflect the status quo for this period and some seasonal variation in living standards (e.g. for WASH during the monsoon) may be expected.

Biases due to self-reporting of household level indicators may exist. Certain indicators may be under-reported or over-reported, due to the subjectivity and perceptions of respondents (especially “social desirability bias”—the documented tendency of people to provide what they perceive to be the “right” answers to certain questions). These biases should be taken into consideration when interpreting findings, particularly those pertaining to sensitive indicators. In addition, findings based on the responses of a subset of

the sample population have a lower confidence level and wider margin of error. For example, questions asked only to households with school-aged children produced results of a lower precision level. Findings based on very small subsets of the sample may be indicative only (i.e. not representative to a minimum degree of statistical confidence).

The survey was conducted with one representative from each household, who was asked to provide answers on behalf of all individual household members. Thus, intra-household dynamics and biases may be introduced particularly when asking individual-level questions. Also, while enumerators were instructed to conduct interviews with respondents in a private place in order to minimize the possibility of influence by other household members, this was not always feasible.

DEMOGRAPHICS

When considering the profile of all individual members of surveyed households, more households were led by men (75%) than women (25%) overall. Between nationalities, the proportion of women leading households was higher among Cambodian national households (29%) compared to Myanmar national households (19%). In addition, the average size of Cambodian households was slightly smaller (1.9 persons) compared to Myanmar households (3.4 persons).

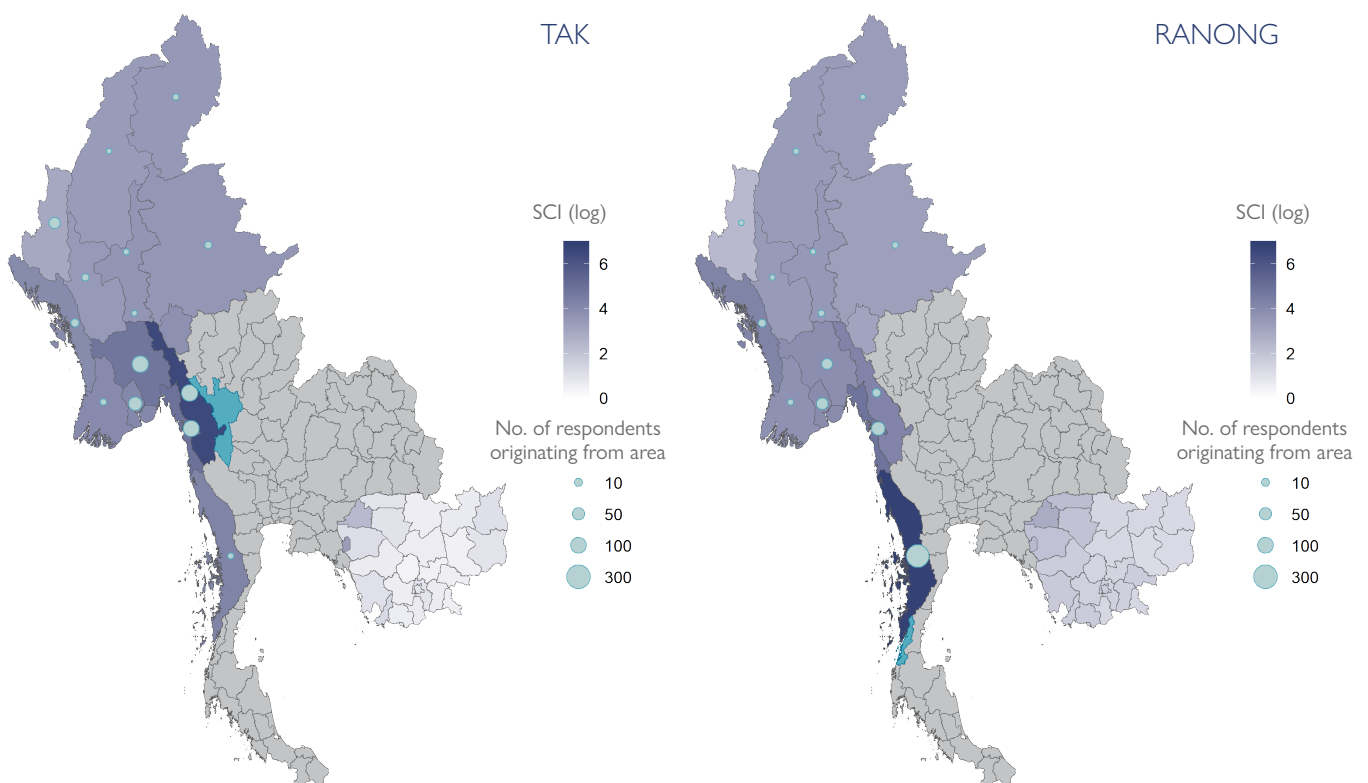
The age demographic among Myanmar nationals skewed younger, with 32 per cent of all Myanmar individuals under 19 years old compared to six per cent among Cambodian individuals. Regarding vulnerabilities, two per cent of households overall had a member who has a disability, which includes disabilities or high levels of difficulty related to sight, sound, mobility, remembering and concentrating, self-care, and communication.

ORIGIN AREAS IN MYANMAR AND CAMBODIA

The following maps provide insight into the origin locations of migrants for each of the surveyed provinces in Thailand. The circles in the maps represent the number of respondents who reported originating from each province, region, or state in either Myanmar or Cambodia according to the MSA survey, while the dark blue gradient of each province is based on Meta’s Social Connectedness Index (SCI). This index measures the strength of connectedness between two geographic areas as represented by Facebook friendship ties. The [methodology](#) of the SCI uses the number of Facebook users in location A and B, as well as the number of Facebook friendship connections between the two, to calculate the relative probability of a Facebook friendship link between a given Facebook user in location A and one in location B. For example, if the SCI measure is twice as large, a Facebook user in location A is twice as likely to be connected with a Facebook user in location B. Using both the MSA survey results and the SCI provides the added benefit of correlating migrant destinations with social connectivity.

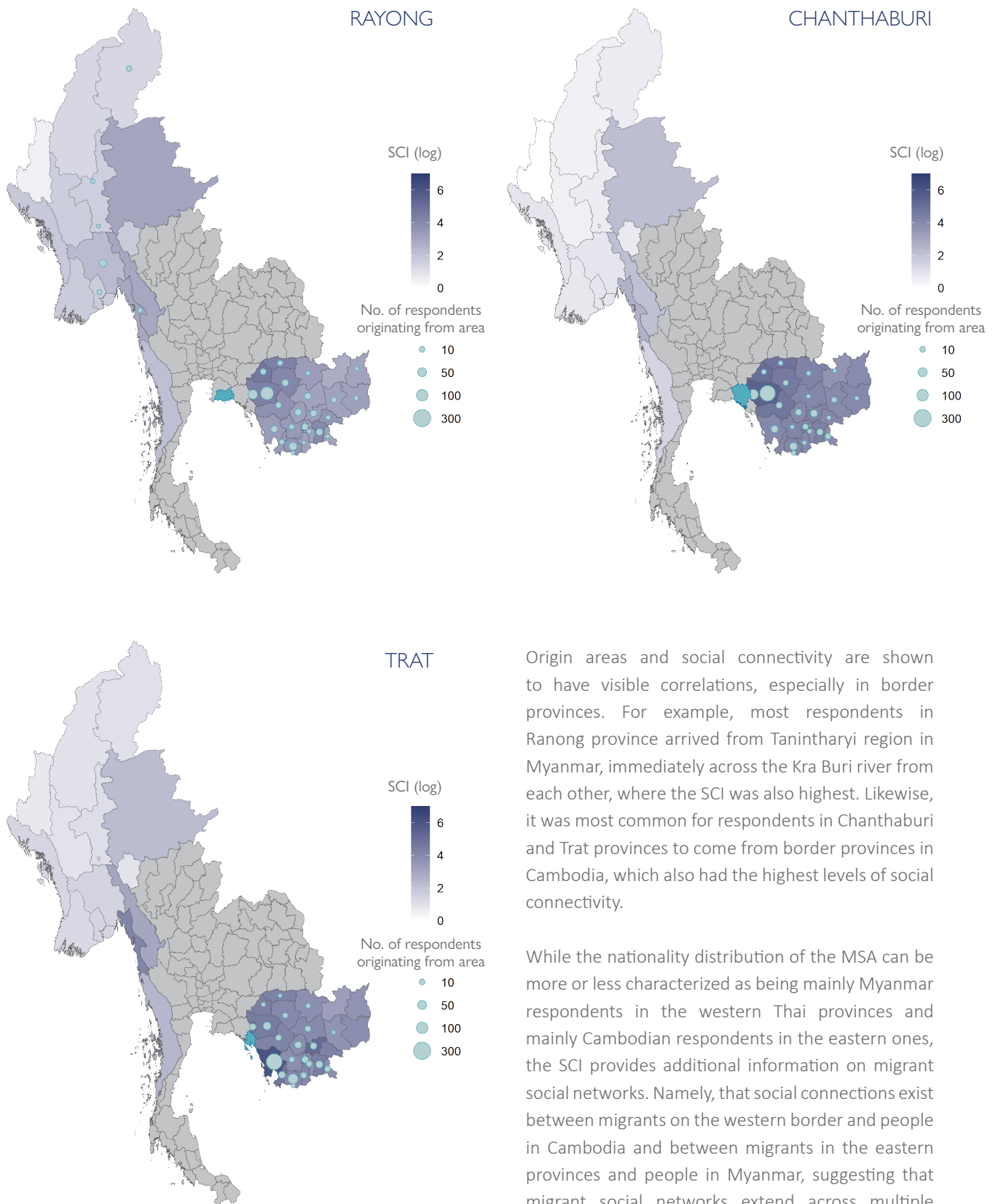
MAP 2: SCI DATA AND RESPONDENT ORIGIN AREAS PER PROVINCE IN THAILAND

WEST.....▶ EAST The following visualization presents the provinces from west to east



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MAP 2 (CONT'D): SCI DATA AND RESPONDENT ORIGIN AREAS PER PROVINCE IN THAILAND



Origin areas and social connectivity are shown to have visible correlations, especially in border provinces. For example, most respondents in Ranong province arrived from Tanintharyi region in Myanmar, immediately across the Kra Buri river from each other, where the SCI was also highest. Likewise, it was most common for respondents in Chanthaburi and Trat provinces to come from border provinces in Cambodia, which also had the highest levels of social connectivity.

While the nationality distribution of the MSA can be more or less characterized as being mainly Myanmar respondents in the western Thai provinces and mainly Cambodian respondents in the eastern ones, the SCI provides additional information on migrant social networks. Namely, that social connections exist between migrants on the western border and people in Cambodia and between migrants in the eastern provinces and people in Myanmar, suggesting that migrant social networks extend across multiple countries and geographic regions.

MIGRATION HISTORY

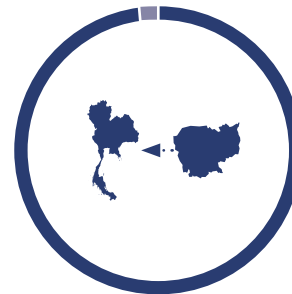
Three quarters (74%) of all respondents had resided in Thailand for more than five years by the time of data collection, 14 per cent between three to five years and 12 per cent for less than three years. A larger proportion of Myanmar migrants had been living in Thailand long-term compared to Cambodian migrants. For example, respondents from Myanmar were more likely to have arrived in Thailand over nine years prior to data collection (65%) compared to respondents from Cambodia (40%). However, respondents who had been living in Thailand for less than a year were more likely to be Myanmar (5%) instead of Cambodian (1%).

Regarding reasons for migrating to Thailand, 92 per cent of respondents reported employment being their primary motivation. The remaining eight per cent cited reasons such as visiting family, education, and escaping violence, persecution, or food insecurity. Most respondents who reported migrating to Thailand to escape violence or persecution were Myanmar nationals located in Tak province, and had arrived in the country after the February 2021 military takeover in Myanmar.

When respondents were asked about who had helped them with their migration, 64 per cent indicated that they had received assistance from friends or family and 27 per cent from employers or recruitment agencies.* One per cent cited being helped by a migration facilitator.* Among those who were assisted by recruitment agencies, employers, or other migration facilitators, assistance most often consisted of help with applying for documentation (64%), providing information about migration, life, and work in Thailand (42%), introductions to employers (29%), finding accommodation (27%), and facilitating border crossing (23%).*

FIGURE 1: REASON FOR MIGRATION TO THAILAND PER NATIONALITY

CAMBODIAN RESPONDENTS



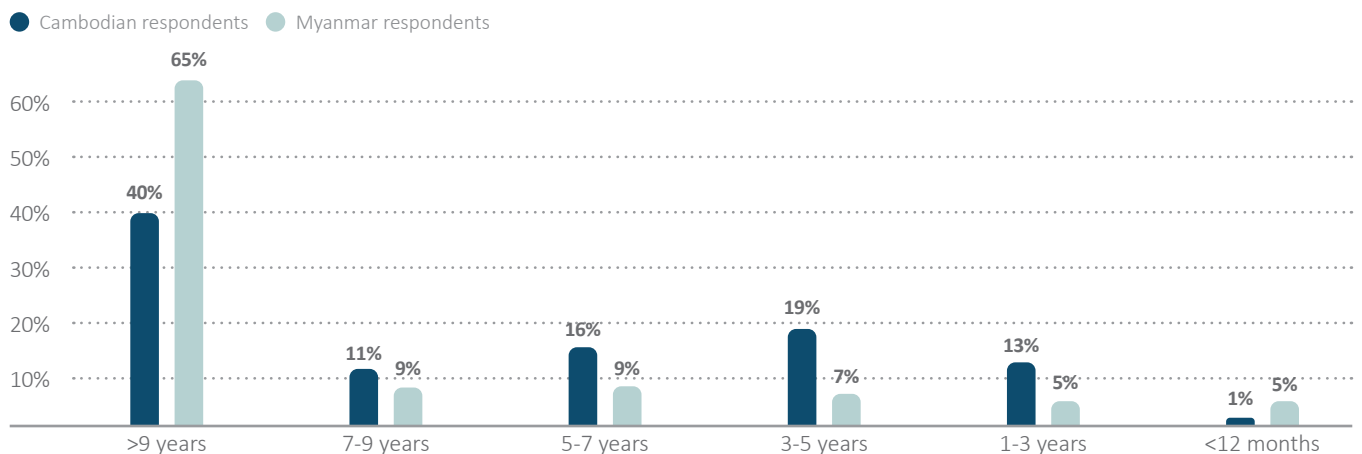
● Employment.....	98%
● Other.....	2%

MYANMAR RESPONDENTS



● Employment.....	83%
● Other.....	12%
● Violence/persecution/food insecurity ¹	5%

FIGURE 2: RESPONDENT LENGTH OF STAY IN THAILAND PER NATIONALITY



* Text and visualizations that are denoted with an asterisk signify percentages that have been drawn from multiple-answer questions, or questions for which respondents were allowed to provide more than one answer. As a result, percentages may not equal 100. The designations for asterisks applies to the entirety of this report.

¹ Migration from Myanmar to Thailand is taking place in a context of political turmoil and migration drivers are mixed. Whilst respondents may have cited employment as their primary reason, their migration decision may have also been impacted by violence. Complementary DTM data collection exercises suggest that about 40% of those arriving in Thailand from Myanmar in 2022 were fleeing violence and persecution.

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MIGRATION COSTS

Analysis on migration costs per individual show that, on average, Cambodian migrants paid nearly three times as much as Myanmar migrants to migrate to Thailand (~ 6,000 THB or ~160 USD compared to ~ 2,100 THB or ~60 USD, respectively). This is reinforced by the discrepancies between migration costs in various provinces: Tak and Ranong, on the western border, have the lowest average costs at around 1,200 THB (~30 USD) and 2,500 THB (~70 USD) respectively, with migration to Tak being less expensive. Provinces surveyed on the eastern border, however, see costs at around 4,500 THB (~120 USD) in Trat and around 6,500 THB (~180 USD) in Chanthaburi. Migration costs to Rayong are highest among the surveyed provinces, at around 7,100 THB (~200 USD). However, Rayong not being a border province and therefore requiring further travel inland may account for some of the cost differential.

Respondents who possessed documentation to stay in Thailand for an extended period of time reported migration costs among individuals in their households as significantly higher than among those who did not possess any documentation (~5,000 THB or ~130 USD compared to ~1,700 THB or ~50 USD). The cost discrepancy for documented and undocumented migrants was consistent among both Cambodian and Myanmar nationals. In addition, respondents who travelled to Thailand for employment reasons paid an average of 4,700 THB (~130 USD) per household member, as opposed to those who travelled for other reasons, whose costs averaged 1,600 THB (~40 USD).

Analysis on respondents' length of stay in Thailand suggests that migration prices overall have increased over time. Those who migrated less than three years prior to data collection paid nearly double (~6,900 THB or ~190 USD) compared those who had migrated over five years prior (~3,700 THB or ~100 USD). However, trends vary between nationalities. Among Myanmar nationals, costs have remained more or less consistent in

ON AVERAGE, CAMBODIAN NATIONALS PAID NEARLY THREE TIMES AS MUCH AS MYANMAR NATIONALS TO MIGRATE TO THAILAND.

the last five years, with a small decrease one to three years ago followed by a minor increase in the last year. By comparison, Cambodian nationals have seen exacerbated increases in migration costs during the same time period.

Respondents most frequently sourced money for their migration journey from their own savings (71%), wage deductions (20%), family or friends (14%), and loans (7%).* Cambodian nationals were more likely to rely on wage deductions (29%) compared to Myanmar nationals (7%), while Myanmar nationals leaned more heavily on family or friends (19%) and loans (10%) compared to Cambodian nationals (11% and 4%, respectively).* Among those who used loans to finance their migration, 65 per cent sourced loans from money lenders and 36 per cent from family or friends.*

MAP 3: MIGRATION COSTS PER PROVINCE

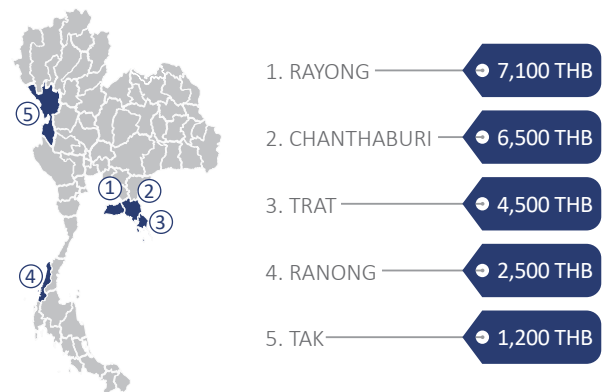
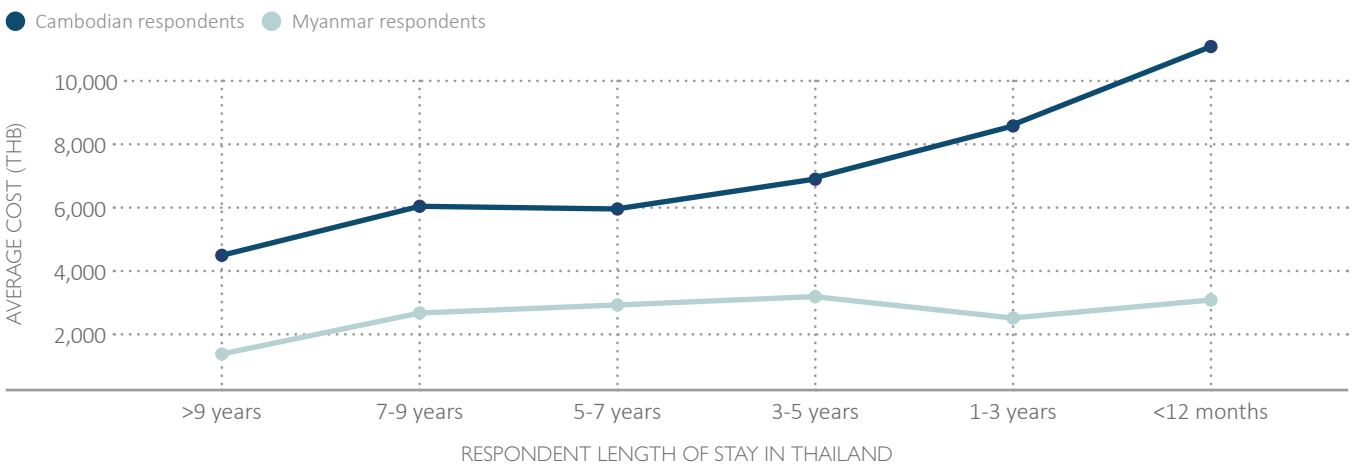


FIGURE 3 MIGRATION COSTS OVER TIME PER NATIONALITY



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DOCUMENTATION

A third (33%) of Myanmar respondents lack any form of documentation compared to one per cent of Cambodian respondents. Lack of documentation was most prevalent in Tak (51%) followed by Ranong (16%), with two per cent or less in other provinces. Two per cent of respondents overall reported holding a border pass, which allows holders to stay in Thailand for a few days up to one week. Considering the target sample being permanent or semi-permanent residents in Thailand, the short-term nature of this document suggests that respondents holding border passes likely lacked a regular documentation status in Thailand. Therefore, for the remainder of this report, those who reported holding border passes as documentation will be considered undocumented along with those who reported lacking any form of documentation.

A FIFTH (22%) OF FEMALE RESPONDENTS INDICATED BEING UNDOCUMENTED COMPARED TO 8 PER CENT OF MALE RESPONDENTS.

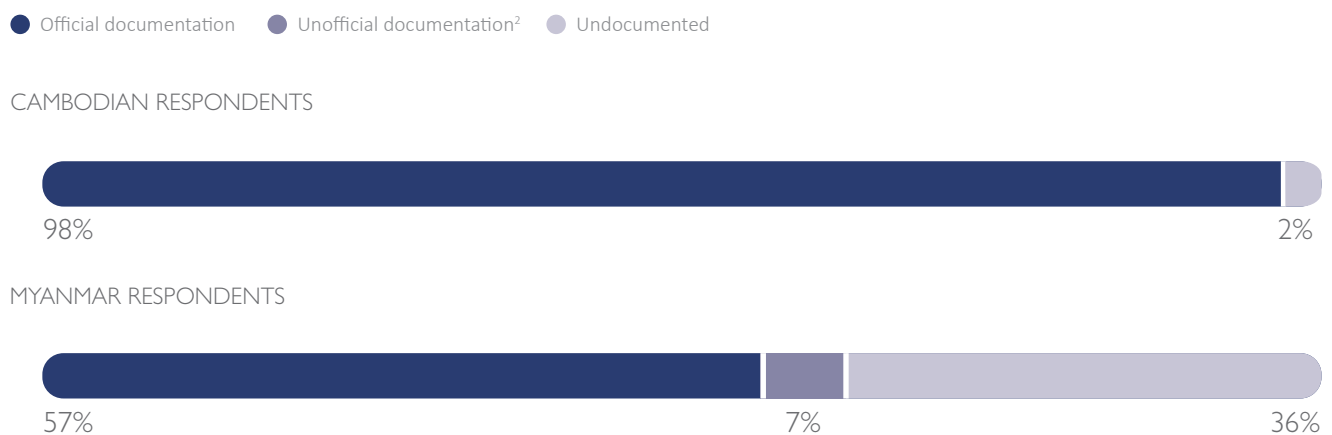
The most common form of documentation was the pink card (62%), which allows holders to live and work in Thailand. Among Cambodian migrants, the pink card was held by a majority (91%) of respondents, compared to a minority (18%) among Myanmar migrants. The white card, which is reserved for stateless individuals and allows them to live in Thailand for

10 years at a time, was held by seven per cent of Myanmar respondents while no Cambodian respondents reported holding this form of documentation. Passports (including temporary passports) were held by seven per cent of Cambodian respondents, compared to 10 per cent of Myanmar respondents. A fifth (21%) of Myanmar respondents, mainly in Ranong, held an identity card and seven per cent, mainly in Tak, held unofficial documentation.²

Respondents were also asked how many household members held documentation. A quarter (25%) of households in Tak lacked documentation entirely, compared to less than two per cent of households in all other surveyed provinces. The assessment recorded over 90 per cent of households in Chanthaburi, Rayong, and Trat in which every household member had some form of documentation, compared to 58 per cent in Ranong and 22 per cent in Trat. Overall, it emerges that the documentation status of Myanmar migrants is more precarious than that of Cambodian migrants. This analysis reinforces similar findings from IOM DTM’s COVID-19 Vaccine Perception Survey of Cambodian and Myanmar Migrants in Thailand (Rounds 1 and 2).

A fifth (22%) of female respondents indicated being undocumented, while the proportion of men reporting the same was lower (8%). Meanwhile, three quarters (74%) of male respondents possessed a pink card compared to half (51%) of female respondents.

FIGURE 4: RESPONDENT DOCUMENTATION STATUS PER NATIONALITY



² Unofficial documentation includes identification material that is not defined by the Thai government, but that allows migrants to live and work in certain districts without harassment.

DOCUMENTATION COSTS

On average, respondents paid around 7,700 THB (~210 USD) to get or renew their documentation. Documentation costs were slightly higher among Cambodian migrants (~8,200 THB or ~230 USD) compared to Myanmar migrants (~6,500 THB or 180 USD).

Costs for documentation, like for migration, have generally increased over time. Respondents who received or renewed their documentation in 2017 paid an average of around 6,500 THB (~180 USD), while in 2022, the average cost was around 8,200 THB (~220 USD). However, trends were not consistent; between 2019 and 2020, respondents saw a minor decrease in costs (~9,600 THB or ~260 USD to ~8,200 THB or ~230 USD). In other words, the COVID-19 pandemic has not precipitated increased documentation costs among respondents so far. Post-pandemic costs have remained relatively consistent since 2020, which contrasts with the steady increase in costs right before the pandemic.

Overall, respondents most frequently used savings (60%) and wage deductions (39%) to finance their documentation, with assistance from family and friends accounting for six per cent of answers, loans for five per cent, selling assets for three per cent, assistance from employers for two per cent, and other sources for one per cent.* Myanmar migrants relied more on loans (11%) and less on wage deductions (29%) compared to Cambodian migrants (3% and 44%, respectively), which mirrors trends regarding paying for migration.* Wage deductions were most common in Chanthaburi (57%), followed by Rayong (44%), Trat (32%), Ranong (28%), and Tak (23%).*

Three quarters (74%) of respondents who used loans to pay for their documentation sourced the loan from a money lender, while a quarter (25%) acquired loans from friends or family. One per cent of respondents, almost entirely men, reported using banks or microcredit institutions for their loans. Women were more likely to rely on money lenders for loans (78%) compared to men (67%), while men more often took loans from family or friends (30%) compared to women (22%). Use of money lenders was highest in Chanthaburi (90%), followed by Ranong (77%), Trat (69%), Rayong (67%), and Tak (62%). Inversely, respondents in Tak, Rayong, and Trat were more reliant on family or friends for loans.

FIGURE 5: COST OF DOCUMENTATION FROM 2017-2022

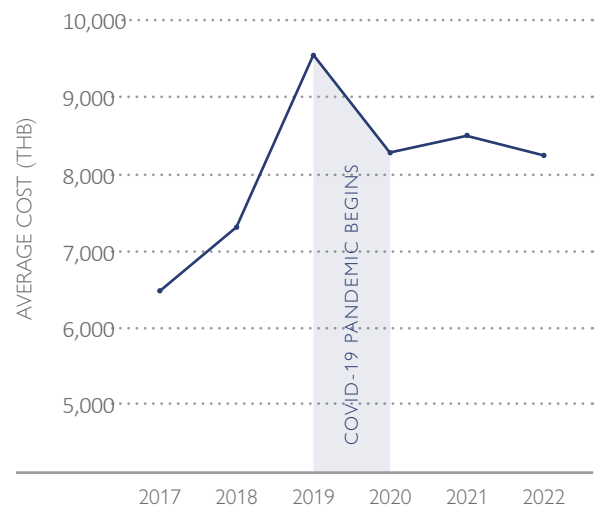


PHOTO: Baan Laem official border crossing point in Chanthaburi province. © IOM 2022/Sonia BLUE

EDUCATION

Respondents were asked about the education levels of their household members to determine overall levels of educational achievement among all individuals covered in the survey. An expected completed level of education was calculated for different age groups: the level of education that was expected to have been completed for those between 11 and 15 years old (plus or minus one year on either side) was primary school. For those between 15 and 18 (plus or minus one year on either side) it was lower secondary school. For those above 18 it was higher secondary school. Based on this metric, individuals were grouped into whether or not they had reached the expected level of completion in their education. Overall, 87 per cent of individuals had not reached the expected level of education for their age group. This gap was more pronounced among Cambodian migrants, among whom almost all (97%) had not completed their expected level of education. Among Myanmar migrants, the proportion was lower but still prominent at 76 per cent. This suggests that shortcomings in educational attainments are more pronounced among Cambodian migrants compared to Myanmar migrants, a finding which was also observed in IOM DTM’s COVID-19 Vaccine Perception Survey of Cambodian and Myanmar Migrants in Thailand (Rounds 1 and 2).

OVERALL, 87 PER CENT OF INDIVIDUALS IN SURVEYED HOUSEHOLDS HAD NOT REACHED THE EXPECTED LEVEL OF EDUCATION FOR THEIR AGE GROUP.

Regarding education among children specifically, 29 per cent of children aged 6 to 17 in respondent households had not attended a learning space in the week prior to the respondent interview. Lack of school attendance was most pronounced among older children (15-17 years old, upper secondary school age), over half (54%) of whom did not attend school during the relevant time period. Among children aged 12 to 14 (lower secondary school age), this proportion was 31 per cent, and among children aged 6 to 11 (primary school age) it was 18 per cent. Whilst overall, educational attainments among Cambodian migrants lagged behind those of Myanmar migrants, the trend was reversed with regards to children’s school attendance, where more Cambodian children

reportedly attended learning spaces. Among Myanmar children, 31 per cent had not attended a learning space, while the same was true for 22 per cent of Cambodian children. Both nationalities, however, saw an inverse relationship between age and school attendance.

FIGURE 6: PERCENTAGE OF INDIVIDUALS WHO HAVE NOT COMPLETED THEIR EXPECTED LEVEL OF EDUCATION PER NATIONALITY

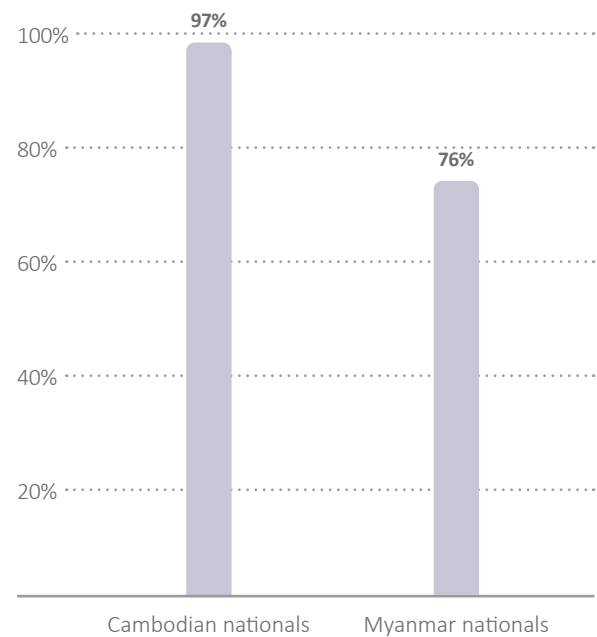
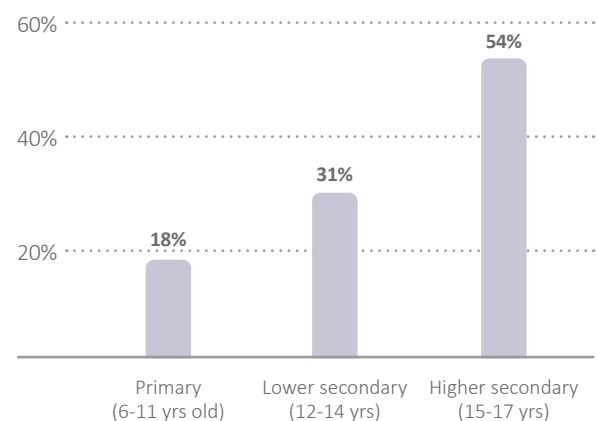


FIGURE 7: PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN WHO DID NOT ATTEND A LEARNING SPACE IN THE PAST 7 DAYS IN EACH AGE GROUP



BARRIERS TO CHILDREN'S EDUCATION

Overall, 47 per cent of respondents with children in their household reported facing barriers to sending them to school. Barriers were considerably more common among Myanmar households compared to Cambodian households, especially among primary school-aged children. While 26 per cent of Myanmar households experienced barriers sending primary school-aged girls to school, for example, four per cent of Cambodian households experienced the same. Twenty-seven per cent of primary school-aged boys from Myanmar households faced barriers compared to three per cent of Cambodian primary school-aged boys. The margins become thinner as ages increase; 25 per cent of Myanmar secondary school-aged girls faced barriers compared to 13 per cent of Cambodian girls, and 29 per cent of Myanmar secondary school-aged boys faced barriers compared to 22 per cent of Cambodian boys. These discrepancies reinforce the earlier finding on rates of attendance between the two nationalities.

Respondents were asked for details on barriers to sending children to school to determine possible reasons for attendance gaps, including distance, expense, quality of education, school infrastructure, discrimination, prioritization of education among migrant families, language issues, lack of documentation, and lack of information about educational opportunities in the area. Among both Cambodian and Myanmar households, the expense of going to school was cited as one of the most common barriers for children of both primary and secondary school ages. According to a cabinet resolution proposed by the Thai Ministry of Education passed in 2005, children of both registered and unregistered migrants should have access to free public education as well as subsidies for tuition fees, uniforms, and other learning materials from kindergarten to the last year of high school. Regardless, costs may be related to commuting to school, opportunity cost, or reluctance to attend a public school in favour of a private

institution or NGO-run learning space for various reasons. More research may be needed to determine the precise costs that migrant households may factor into sending children to school. Among Myanmar households, distance to schools was also frequently mentioned as a barrier, followed by children's lack of documentation and language barriers.

Another barrier emerges as Myanmar children reach secondary school: 21 per cent of households that faced barriers to sending secondary school-aged girls to school cited children needing to support family tasks as a barrier, while 16 per cent of household that faced barriers to sending secondary school-aged boys reported the same.* Cambodian households experienced a similar trend: 100 per cent of Cambodian households that faced barriers to sending secondary school-aged girls to school and 60 per cent of households that faced barriers to sending secondary school-aged boys to school mentioned children needing to support family tasks as a contributing barrier.* These percentages were zero for primary-school aged-children among both nationalities.* Overall, this suggests that education lessens in priority for migrant families as children get older.

HAVING TO SUPPORT FAMILY TASKS INSTEAD OF GOING TO SCHOOL WAS COMMONLY CITED AS A BARRIER TO SCHOOL ATTENDANCE FOR OLDER CHILDREN, SUGGESTING THAT EDUCATION LESSENS IN PRIORITY FOR MIGRANT FAMILIES AS CHILDREN GET OLDER.

TABLE 2: PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS THAT FACED BARRIERS SENDING CHILDREN TO SCHOOL PER NATIONALITY

SCHOOL AGE GROUP AND CHILDREN'S GENDER	Girls in primary school	Boys in primary school	Girls in secondary school	Boys in secondary school
Overall	23%	23%	23%	28%
Cambodian households	4%	3%	13%	22%
Myanmar households	26%	27%	25%	29%

EMPLOYMENT

Overall, a little over half (56%) of respondents worked all 12 months during the year before data collection, while 12 per cent were unemployed during all 12 months. A third (32%) of respondents worked between 1 and 11 months throughout the year. Notably, rates of employment were considerably higher among Cambodian nationals compared to Myanmar nationals. Cambodian respondents reported a 70 per cent full-time (12 months) employment rate for the year prior to data collection, with 90 per cent having worked 10 months or more. Among Myanmar nationals, 34 per cent had worked full-time, with 42 per cent having worked 10 months or more. A quarter (27%) of Myanmar respondents indicated being unemployed for the entirety of the year prior to data collection, compared to two per cent among Cambodian respondents.

Among the provinces, Tak saw the lowest rates of employment, with 36 per cent of respondents reporting no work in the year prior and only 19 per cent having worked throughout the entire year. Ranong was second lowest, though considerably higher than Tak, with a 21 per cent rate of year-long unemployment, but nearly half (46%) of respondents having worked the entire year. Chanthaburi, Trat, and Rayong all had year-long unemployment rates of three per cent or less. People who worked fewer than three months out of the year accounted for less than 5 per cent of respondents in each of the three provinces.

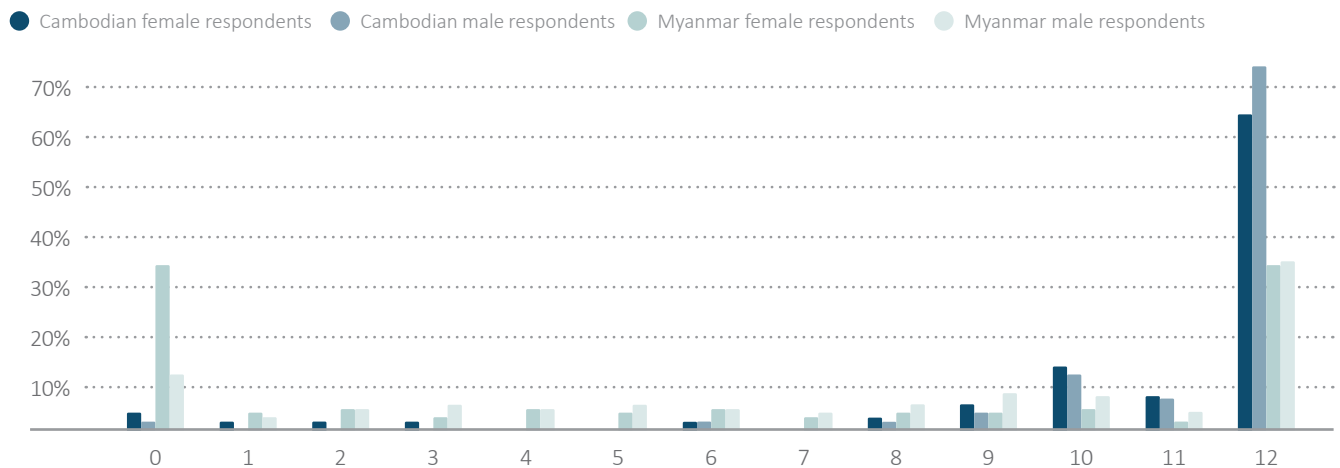
Women accounted for higher shares of unemployed respondents compared to men. A fifth (19%) of women were unemployed for the entire year compared to four per cent of men. Meanwhile, around half (48%) of female respondents were employed the entire year compared to 65 per cent of men. It should be noted that, for the survey, respondents were asked about paid work only, which may account for the lower

percentages among women. The employment gap between men and women was also slightly larger among Myanmar respondents compared to Cambodian respondents. While 12 per cent of Myanmar men reported having been unemployed for the entirety of the year, a third (34%) of Myanmar women reported the same. The gap among Cambodian nationals was one per cent and three per cent, respectively. Notably, the percentage of Myanmar men and women who were employed for all 12 months of the year prior was relatively similar at 36 and 34 per cent, respectively.

WOMEN ACCOUNTED FOR HIGHER SHARES OF UNEMPLOYED RESPONDENTS COMPARED TO MEN.

Types of documentation were also indicators of employment rates in the year prior. Those who were undocumented (40%) or had unofficial documentation (52%) were more likely to have been unemployed throughout the entire year compared to those with other types of documentation. It is worth pointing out, however, that undocumented respondents were slightly more likely to have been fully employed throughout the year (15%) compared to respondents with unofficial documentation (12%). Regarding respondents with other types of documentation, rates of complete unemployment throughout the year were highest among those with white cards (24%), followed by those with identity cards (16%), passports (7%), and pink cards (3%). Rates of low intermittent employment (1 to 5 months of work in the year) were highest among those with white cards (29%), those with unofficial documentation (28%), and undocumented respondents (21%).

FIGURE 8: NUMBER OF MONTHS WORKED PER GENDER BY NATIONALITY



WORK SECTORS

Overall, the five most common work sectors in which Myanmar and Cambodian migrants in the assessed areas engaged are construction (23%), agriculture (22%), fishing (18%), services (15%), and hospitality (11%).* However, there were regional variations. On the western border, the most common sectors in Tak were agriculture (41%), services (37%), domestic work (26%), and construction (24%), while in Ranong, they were food production (34%), construction (25%), and fishing (19%).* On the eastern border, respondents most frequently engaged in agriculture (39%) and construction (27%) in Chanthaburi and fishing (39%) and construction (22%) in Trat.* Evidently, the prevalence of either agriculture or fishing in each border province can be correlated to its amount of coastline. Rayong, being a coastal province, also has relatively high rates of participation in the fishing sector (19%), but in general has a more equitable distribution of respondents among various sectors like hospitality (19%), services (18%), construction (18%), and agriculture (17%).*

Male respondents were more frequently engaged in construction, agriculture, and fishing compared to female respondents, who were more represented than men in sectors like services, hospitality, food production, and domestic work. However, nearly a fifth (18%) of women also engaged in agriculture.*

87 PER CENT OF WORKING MYANMAR NATIONALS REPORTED LACKING AN AGREEMENT WITH THEIR EMPLOYER ABOUT THE TERMS OF THEIR EMPLOYMENT.

WORK CONTRACTS

A majority (87%) of Myanmar nationals who worked throughout the year reported lacking an employer agreement defining their length of employment, working hours, wages, and entitlements. For Cambodians, this proportion was much lower at 22 per cent. Working without an agreement was most common in Tak (97%) followed by Ranong (90%), while other provinces saw proportions below 25 per cent. Women were more likely to be engaged in work without an agreement (51%) compared to men (36%). Working without agreements was more prevalent among work sectors dominated by women, such as food production (83%), domestic work (75%), wholesale trade (72%) and services (49%).

The majority of those with unofficial documentation (94%) or identity cards (93%) did not have an agreement with their employers. Undocumented respondents also frequently lacked an agreement (88%), but undocumented respondents with border passes were more likely to have one (54%) compared to those without any documents at all (93%). Respondents with passports and pink cards were least likely to not have employer agreements, at 31 and 30 per cent, respectively. Among those who did make agreements with their employers, 55 per cent reported having a verbal agreement while 42 per cent possessed a written contract.

TABLE 3: GENDER DISTRIBUTION AMONG RESPONDENTS IN VARIOUS WORK SECTORS*

SECTOR		
AGRICULTURE	39%	61%
CONSTRUCTION	26%	74%
DOMESTIC WORK	59%	41%
FISHING	33%	67%
FOOD PRODUCTION	85%	15%
HOSPITALITY	65%	35%
MANUFACTURING	53%	47%
SERVICES	57%	43%
WHOLESALE TRADE	71%	29%
OTHER	76%	24%

TABLE 4: LACK OF WORK CONTRACTS PER GENDER AND NATIONALITY

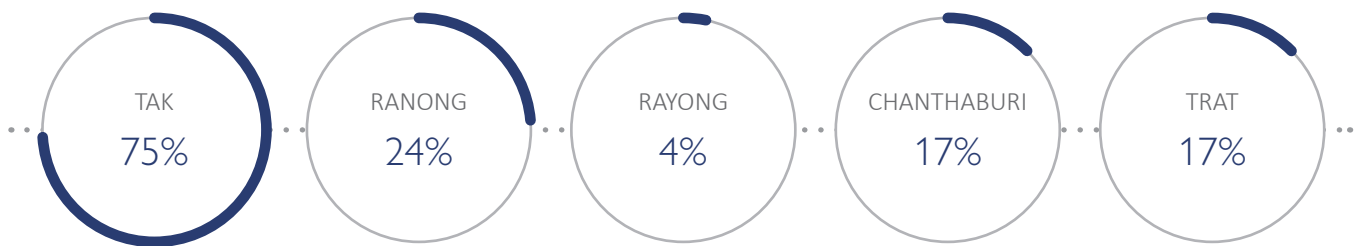
DEMOGRAPHIC	PERCENTAGE OF WORKING [DEMOGRAPHIC] RESPONDENTS WHO DID NOT HAVE A WORK CONTRACT
WOMEN	51%
MEN	36%
CAMBODIAN	22%
MYANMAR	87%

WAGE LEVELS

Nearly three quarters (73%) of respondents who had worked in the past year indicated their current daily wage being 315 THB (~9 USD) or more, which equates to the lowest minimum wage among the provinces included in this survey as of the time of data collection, specifically the minimum wage in Ranong (for comparison, the highest provincial minimum wage at the time of the assessment was 335 THB in Rayong). Among Cambodian migrants, the share earning 315 THB or above was higher (82%) than among Myanmar migrants (55%). However, answers among Myanmar migrants in Tak and Ranong differed, with only 23 per cent in the former earning at least 315 THB per day compared to 76 per cent in the latter. In Rayong, 89 per cent of respondents said they earned at least 315 THB per day, followed by Trat (82%), and Chanthaburi (77%). Male respondents were recorded earning minimum wage or higher more commonly than female respondents (80% and 65%, respectively). Lack of documentation or lack of official documentation correlated with lower levels of earning minimum wage, as did working in sectors such as domestic work, services, agriculture, and hospitality, comparatively.

FIGURE 9: PERCENTAGE OF RESPONDENTS EARNING LESS THAN 315 THB/MONTH PER PROVINCE

WEST.....▶ EAST The following visualization presents the provinces from west to east



Note: Percentages in Figure XX and in the Wage Levels section on respondents regarding earning less than or at 315 THB per day may not add up to 100% because some respondents did not want to answer this question. For example, in Chanthaburi, 77% of people earned at least 315 THB per day, 17% earned less, and 6% did not want to answer.



PHOTO: Migrant workers harvest garlic in Chiang Mai province. © IOM 2022/Yannick PASCAUD

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOOD

CHANGES IN ECONOMIC STATUS AND COST OF LIVING

Respondents rated the change in their household economic status during the 12 months prior to data collection on a scale of -2 to 2, with -2 being “significantly deteriorated” and 2 being “significantly improved” (0 being “no change”). On average, households saw a very slight deterioration in their economic statuses (-0.3), but the perception of economic decline was concentrated in Tak (-0.9) and Ranong (-0.7). Other provinces saw no change or even minor improvement, as in Chanthaburi (0.2). Accordingly, Cambodian nationals saw no change on average while Myanmar nationals reported an average rating of -0.7.

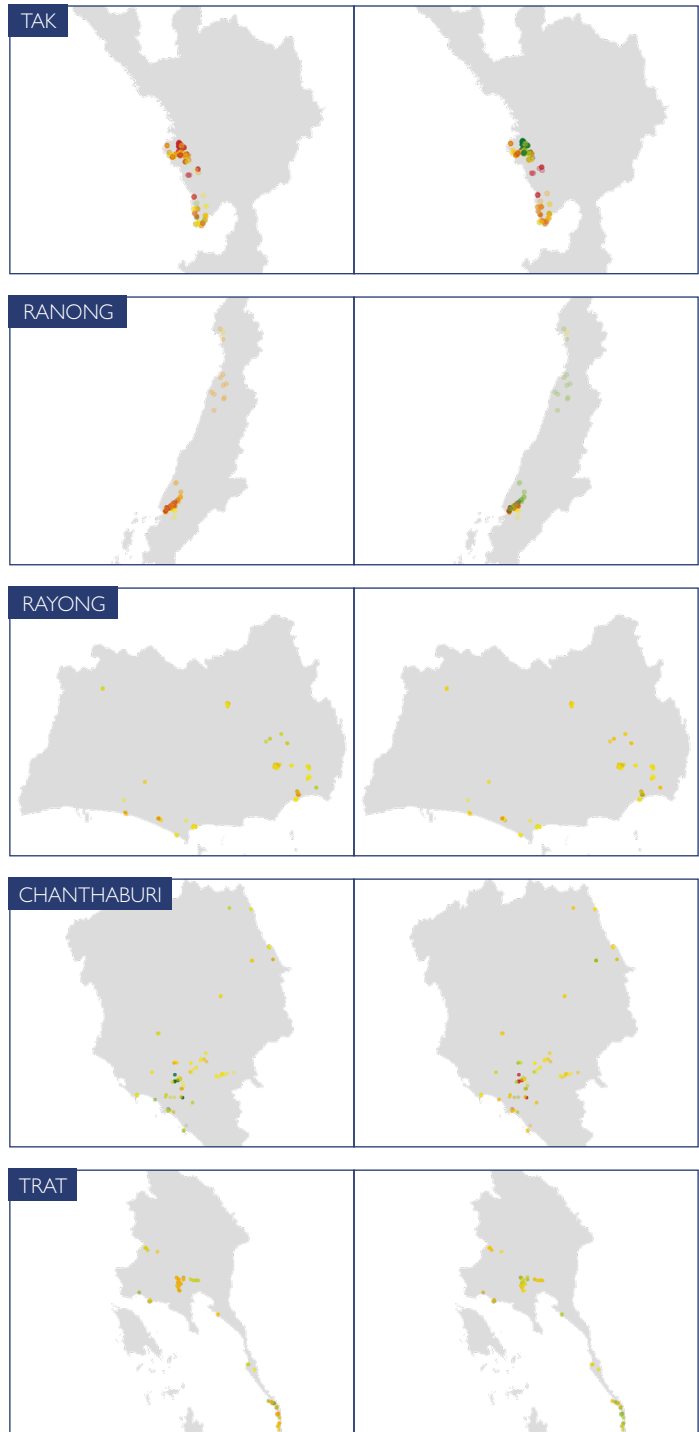
Respondents also rated the change in their household’s cost of living during the 12 months prior to data collection, but with -2 being “significantly decreased” and 2 being “significantly increased”. Marginal increases in cost of living were reported in Rayong (0.2), Chanthaburi (0.3), and Ranong (0.3), while Trat and Tak experienced no change on average, according to respondents. The dissonance between cost of living and economic status ratings emphasizes that other factors, such as income levels, job opportunities, and migration costs, affect perceptions of economic well-being.

This dissonance is also reflected in ratings among new arrivals to Thailand. New arrivals (respondents who migrated to Thailand less than 12 months prior to data collection) reported their cost of living having somewhat decreased in the past year (-0.1), but they also reported that their economic status had deteriorated (-0.8). Cost of living and economic status appeared to have a clearer inverse relationship for those who arrived in Thailand more than 12 months prior to data collection. Among respondents who had been living in Thailand for three to five years, economic status saw a -0.1 deterioration while cost of living saw a 0.1 increase. Similarly, for respondents living in Thailand for more than five years, economic status deteriorated by -0.3 while cost of living increased by 0.2. Migrants living in Thailand for over five years perceived larger changes in economic status and cost of living compared to those living in Thailand for fewer years.

MAP 4: PERCEIVED CHANGE IN HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIC STATUS (LEFT) AND COST OF LIVING (RIGHT) IN THE LAST YEAR

WEST.....▶ EAST The following visualization presents the provinces from west to east

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| ● Significantly improved | ● Significantly decreased |
| ● Somewhat improved | ● Somewhat decreased |
| ● No change | ● No change |
| ● Somewhat deteriorated | ● Somewhat increased |
| ● Significantly deteriorated | ● Significantly increased |



DISCLAIMER: These maps are for illustration purposes only. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on these maps do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the International Organization for Migration.

HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE

A third (36%) of respondents reported that their household had spent money on remittances during the 30 days prior to data collection. This proportion was higher among Cambodian nationals (48%) compared to Myanmar nationals (19%). Additionally, respondents who migrated to Thailand for employment purposes were more likely to be sending remittances (38%) than those who had migrated due to violence or persecution (10%).

Close to 100 per cent of Cambodian respondents indicated their households not having spent any money on paying debts in the 30 days prior to data collection compared to a quarter (26%) of Myanmar respondents. This does not mean, necessarily, that most Cambodian and Myanmar respondents do not have debt, but rather, that they reported not having spent money on it in the month prior.

Respondents were asked about the amount their household spent on various needs in the 30 days prior to data collection, including food, health, education, items to build or fix a house, clothing and shoes, hygiene items, fuel, transport, communication, tobacco, rent, debt, remittances, other miscellaneous household items, and any other expenses. Analysis of debt and remittance expenditure provides an overview of the proportion of household money that does not directly serve the household. On average, households dedicated 16 per cent of their monthly expenditure to debt and remittances. Cambodian households dedicated a larger proportion (19%) compared to Myanmar households (11%). Expenditure on household costs (as opposed to on personal items) such as rent, items to build or fix a house, fuel, and other miscellaneous household items, accounted for 17 per cent of

monthly household expenditure on average. This proportion amounted to 21 per cent among Myanmar nationals and 15 per cent among Cambodian nationals.

TABLE 5: HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE ON VARIOUS ITEMS IN THE LAST 30 DAYS (THB)

ITEM	CAMBODIAN HOUSEHOLDS			MYANMAR HOUSEHOLDS		
	MIN	AVG	MAX	MIN	AVG	MAX
BUILD/FIX HOUSE	65	653	4,000	50	2,950	40,000
CLOTHING	100	496	2,500	100	798	7,000
COMMUNICATION	100	413	3,000	30	312	1,500
DEBT	300	1,850	10,000	110	2,618	15,000
EDUCATION	200	2,159	7,000	40	1,238	20,000
FOOD	250	3,837	35,000	200	4,196	30,000
FUEL	50	445	4,000	50	356	10,000
HEALTHCARE	30	650	25,000	20	1,313	35,000
OTHER HH ITEMS	100	1,266	10,000	20	960	15,000
HYGIENE	100	473	6,000	50	465	3,500
REMITTANCE	300	3,811	30,000	50	5,120	50,000
RENT	200	1,658	7,000	85	1,783	35,000
TOBACCO	100	362	3,000	15	374	2,100
TRANSPORTATION	100	560	4,000	40	542	10,000
OTHER COSTS	100	1,330	15,000	80	1,416	15,000



PHOTO: Shop in the market at Baan Laem official border crossing point in Chanthaburi province. © IOM 2022/Sonia BLUE

FOOD SECURITY INDEX

During the assessment, DTM collected several indicators on food security, such as the Food Consumption Score, the Household Hunger Scale, the reduced Coping Strategy Index, and the Household Expenditure Share on food (see Table 6 for more details on these indicators). DTM combined these indicators to analyze the overall situation on food security in each surveyed province and create the Food Security Index. The methodology used for this analysis is based on the Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) methodology for acute food insecurity. The IPC is a set of tools and procedures used to classify the severity and characteristics of acute food insecurity and acute malnutrition crises as well as chronic food insecurity based on international standards.

TABLE 6: FOOD SECURITY INDEX INDICATORS

INDICATOR	DESCRIPTION	OPTIONS
FOOD CONSUMPTION SCORE	Measures dietary diversity and nutrition intake by examining the consumption frequency of various food groups over the past 7 days.	Poor; Borderline; Acceptable
HOUSEHOLD HUNGER SCALE	Measures household food deprivation by examining the frequency of instances in which household members did not have enough food over the past month.	0-1 (No or little hunger); 2-3 (Moderate hunger); 4-6 (Severe hunger)
REDUCED COPING STRATEGY INDEX	Measures the behavior of households when they did not have enough food or money to purchase food over the past 7 days by examining the frequency of various coping mechanisms.	No coping; Low level coping; Medium level coping; High level coping
HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE SHARE ON FOOD	Share of total household expenditure spent on food. It is widely documented that the poorer and more vulnerable a household, the larger the share of household income spent on food.	Low; Medium; High; Very high

The outcome of this analysis is that each province is determined to be in one of five food insecurity phases: Phase 1- **Minimal**, Phase 2- **Stressed**, Phase 3- **Crisis**, Phase 4- **Emergency**, Phase 5- **Catastrophe/Famine**. The percentage of responses for each of the options of the indicators included in Table 1 are distributed within the Phases as indicated in Table 7:

TABLE 7: FOOD SECURITY INDEX TEMPLATE

PROVINCE	PHASE	1	2	3	4	5
FOOD CONSUMPTION SCORE		Acceptable		Borderline	Poor	
HOUSEHOLD HUNGER SCALE		0 (None)	1(Little)	2-3 (Moderate)	4 (Severe)	5-6 (Severe)
REDUCED COPING STRATEGY INDEX		No coping	Low coping	Medium or high coping		
HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE SHARE ON FOOD		Low	Medium	High	Very high	
TOTAL						
OVERALL PHASE						

Based on this distribution, an estimate of the percentage of the population is determined for each Phase, wherein the sum of all five Phases equals 100. The lowest Phase with a cumulative sum of over 20 per cent consisting of itself and the Phases above it becomes the designation for the province. For example, if Phase 1 is scored as 70, Phase 2 as 15, Phase 3 as 5, Phase 4 as 5, and Phase 5 as 5, then the province will be designated as Phase 2, because the sum of Phases 2 through 5 is 30 per cent, which is higher than 20 per cent. See the following tables for analyses on the surveyed provinces in the MSA.

TABLE 8: FOOD SECURITY INDEX PER PROVINCE

CHANTHABURI	PHASE	1	2	3	4	5
FOOD CONSUMPTION SCORE		98		1		1
HOUSEHOLD HUNGER SCALE		99	1	0	0	0
REDUCED COPING STRATEGY INDEX		65	5		0	
HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE SHARE ON FOOD		65	20	9		6
TOTAL		85	15	0	0	0
OVERALL: PHASE 1						

RANONG	PHASE	1	2	3	4	5
FOOD CONSUMPTION SCORE		98		1		1
HOUSEHOLD HUNGER SCALE		83	8	6	3	0
REDUCED COPING STRATEGY INDEX		56	14		30	
HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE SHARE ON FOOD		77	17	5		1
TOTAL		70	15	10	5	0
OVERALL: PHASE 2						

RAYONG	PHASE	1	2	3	4	5
FOOD CONSUMPTION SCORE		100		0		0
HOUSEHOLD HUNGER SCALE		99	1	0	0	0
REDUCED COPING STRATEGY INDEX		97	3		0	
HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE SHARE ON FOOD		71	21	6		2
TOTAL		90	10	0	0	0
OVERALL: PHASE 1						

TAK	PHASE	1	2	3	4	5
FOOD CONSUMPTION SCORE		87		12		1
HOUSEHOLD HUNGER SCALE		82	5	3	10	0
REDUCED COPING STRATEGY INDEX		47	22		31	
HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE SHARE ON FOOD		65	21	10		4
TOTAL		55	25	15	5	0
OVERALL: PHASE 3						

TRAT	PHASE	1	2	3	4	5
FOOD CONSUMPTION SCORE		100		0		0
HOUSEHOLD HUNGER SCALE		99	1	0	0	0
REDUCED COPING STRATEGY INDEX		93	6		1	
HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE SHARE ON FOOD		63	18	11		8
TOTAL		85	15	0	0	0
OVERALL: PHASE 1						

Based on DTM’s analysis, the food security situation among the migrant population in the surveyed provinces was generally good at the time of data collection. However, Tak and Ranong fared more poorly than the other provinces, having been categorized as being in Phase 3 (crisis) and Phase 2 (stressed), respectively. Their higher phase is mainly due to lower scores regarding the Food Consumption score and the reduced Coping Strategy Index. The most relevant situational context for Myanmar and Cambodian migrants in Thailand is related to each nationality’s primary reason for migration. Among Cambodian migrants, this is largely employment. For Myanmar migrants, while employment is a prominent motivating factor, some are also escaping violence and persecution, a situation which the military takeover is exacerbating. This may relate to a lower access to resources and personal capital, which may affect indicators in the Food Security Index.

MAP 5: FOOD SECURITY INDEX FOR EACH SURVEYED HOUSEHOLD



While the Food Security Index tables offer characterization on the food insecurity situation at the province level, Map 5 depicts the Food Security Index for each respondent household. Like the tables, the map shows that households in the eastern provinces are more commonly in lower phases compared to households in the western provinces. However, the map allows the existence of Phase 2 households in the east and Phase 3 and 4 households in the west to become clearer, emphasizing remaining food security gaps in locations that are otherwise categorized as doing relatively well. See Annexes: Zoom In of Map 5 on page 28 for province-level Food Security Index maps.

PROTECTION

Respondents were asked about the most serious risks in their locations, including detention by authorities, kidnapping, forced labour, forced marriage, natural disaster, recruitment by armed groups, self-harm or suicide, sexual abuse or violence, community violence, and domestic violence. Among adults, community violence (32%), forced labour (28%), and domestic violence (23%) were identified as serious risks.* Opinions diverged particularly regarding forced labour, which accounted for 41 per cent of Cambodian respondents' answers compared to 9 per cent of Myanmar respondents.* Men were also more concerned about forced labour (33%) compared to women (24%).* Women, on the other hand, were slightly more concerned about domestic violence (25%) compared to men (21%).*

Based on questions about opportunities abroad as well as returned or missing persons, an indicator on the existence of a human trafficking risk in respondents' locations was developed to determine further details on community risks. Overall, two per cent of respondents lived in locations with a trafficking risk. Tak and Ranong accounted for 63 per cent of respondents living in these locations. Concerning general safety, eight per cent of respondents felt that their household was not safe in their location. Regional variations saw three per cent in Ranong, eight per cent in both Chanthaburi and Trat, 10 per cent in Tak, and 11 per cent in Rayong. Respondents were often not aware of protection assistance services in their locations (60% of respondents regarding adult protection services and 61% regarding child protection services). The top three services for adults and children that respondents were aware of are medical (31%), shelter (15%), and legal (14%), although awareness of shelter services was much lower in Tak and Ranong.*

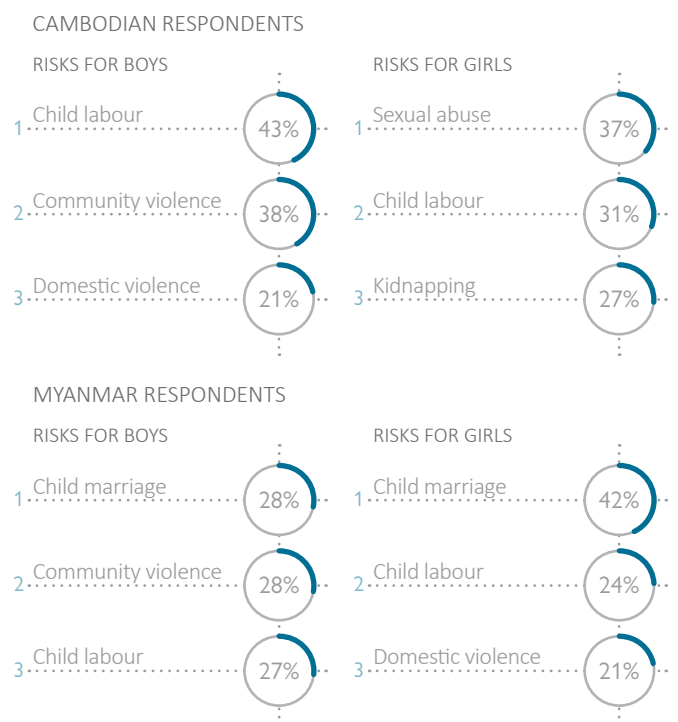
CHILD PROTECTION

Questions on serious risks in respondents' locations were also asked regarding children. The top three risks for boys according to respondents were child labour (36%), community violence (34%), and domestic violence (22%),* but opinions varied between nationality and gender. Cambodian respondents identified child labour (43%) and community violence (38%) more often than Myanmar respondents (27% and 28%, respectively).* On the other hand, despite almost no child marriages among surveyed households, Myanmar respondents were more concerned about child marriage (28%) compared to Cambodian respondents (3%), as were female respondents (18%) compared to male respondents (7%).* Likewise, reported rates of child labour among surveyed households was one per cent despite respondents' concern.*

The top three risks faced by girls were cited as sexual abuse or violence (29%), child labour (28%), and child marriage (24%).* Regarding sexual abuse, Cambodian respondents were more concerned (37%) relative to Myanmar respondents (16%).* In addition, men cited sexual abuse as a serious risk for girls slightly more than women (32% and 26%, respectively).* Conversely, women (30%) cited child marriage more often than men (17%).* In particular, Myanmar women considered child marriage a serious risk (22%) compared to other demographics.* Child labour, community violence, and kidnapping were reported as risks for girls more often by Cambodian respondents, while domestic violence was reported more by Myanmar respondents.

For questions regarding risks, respondents were able to select more than one answer. Some combinations of answers were more common than others. For example, the most frequent selection combination regarding risks for boys included child labour, community violence, and domestic violence (9%). Regarding girls, the most common risk combination was sexual abuse, child labour, and kidnapping (7%). This differed among Myanmar migrants, for which the prevailing combination for girls was child marriage, child labour, and domestic violence (8%). While the percentages for combinations are low, this method gives some insight into risk associations.

FIGURE 10: TOP 3 RISKS FOR CHILDREN PER NATIONALITY



GENDER RELATIONS

The assessment included questions on who usually makes final decisions on issues specifically related to women in respondents' households. Forty-two per cent of respondents said that the decision to allow a woman to work and earn money is normally made jointly between the respondent and his or her partner, while 54 per cent also said that the decision on whether or not to use contraceptives is usually a joint one. There was no significant difference in the percentage of answers that cite joint decision-making between female and male respondents. Likewise, there was little difference between the percentage of answers that reported the respondents regularly being the sole decision-maker on these issues between women and men. Overall, thirty-five per cent of respondents said that the decision to allow a woman to earn money is normally the respondent's decision only, while 27 per cent answered the same regarding decisions on contraception. Men were very slightly more likely than women to answer that their spouse usually makes the decision on these subjects.

Support network strength, an indicator determined by whether respondents had someone who could give them financial, emotional, or accommodation support if needed, was relatively high among respondents. Seventy-six per cent were determined to have a strong or intermediate support network. However, 27 per cent of men and 22 per cent of women indicated having a weak or non-existent support network.

GENDER RELATIONS INDEX

A set of ten questions was designed to capture what respondents consider normal behavior regarding aspects of family life (in general, not necessarily his or her family) and perceptions on gender-related issues. Respondents were asked to select "agree", "disagree", or "depends" on statements based on three thematic areas: gender violence,³ decision-making, and gender stereotypes. Using these questions, the Gender Relations Index (GRI) was created to estimate levels of gender equality and risks of gender-based violence among households. Enumerators were asked to skip this set of questions if respondents were not able to answer in a private place away from other household members. Like for all questions in the survey, respondents were able to select "do not want to answer" for any of these questions.

Answers were categorized into "concerning" and "not concerning." For example, for the statement, "It is better to send a son to school than a daughter," concerning answers would include "agree," "depends," and "do not want to answer," while "not concerning" would include "disagree." Based on these categorizations, answers were aggregated to designate a household as having either more equal, intermediate, or less equal gender relations.

TABLE 9: GENDER RELATIONS INDEX PER GENDER BY NATIONALITY

	CAMBODIAN WOMEN	CAMBODIAN MEN	MYANMAR WOMEN	MYANMAR MEN
MORE EQUAL	78%	72%	48%	49%
INTERMEDIATE	17%	21%	29%	31%
LESS EQUAL	6%	6%	23%	20%

Cross-analyses between the GRI and other indicators, such as respondent perceptions on change in economic status and cost of living as well as the Food Security Index, indicate various spatial correlations. Households with less equal or intermediate GRI scores are often located where economic status has deteriorated most, where cost of living has increased most, and where the Food Security Index inclines toward higher phases.

³ Gender violence in this index only includes physical violence as opposed to mental or emotional violence.

MAP 6: GENDER RELATIONS INDEX FOR EACH SURVEYED HOUSEHOLD



HEALTH ACCESS

Regarding access to health, 20 per cent of respondents reported having household members who needed healthcare services in the last three months. Among these, 82 per cent went to formal healthcare providers (including government, private, or NGO hospitals or clinics), 36 per cent went to informal providers (traditional healers, pharmacies, and others), and one per cent did not go seek a healthcare provider despite their need.*

Overall, 39 per cent of respondents reported having no health insurance. Tak had the highest proportion of respondents with no health insurance (70%), followed by Trat (42%), Chanthaburi (37%), Rayong (25%), and Ranong (22%). Three-quarters (77%) of undocumented respondents reported not having any health insurance compared to a third (32%) of those with documentation. Respondents with unofficial documentation, however, were more likely than undocumented respondents to not have insurance (81%). The majority of those who were insured possessed public health insurance (88%), including government insurance (60%) or insurance from the social security scheme (28%).* A minority possessed private insurance (12%), including insurance provided by their employers (10%) or from a private company (2%).*

Over half (57%) of respondents still reported having to pay for health services such as consultations, treatments, or medicines. When asked whether they faced any barriers to accessing health services, only five per cent of respondents responded affirmatively. Barriers mentioned included expense, distance, discrimination from healthcare staff, and fear of being apprehended by authorities without their documentation.

Overall, 77 per cent of children under five years old in surveyed households possessed an immunisation card, signifying that they had participated in some infant or child immunization processes. This proportion was particularly high in Tak (78%) and Ranong (82%) followed by Trat (66%) and Chanthaburi (65%). The age demographic of households in Rayong skewed older and did not include households with children under five years old.

A small percentage (6%) of respondents reported that there had been a pregnant woman in their household during the two years prior to the respondent interview. The women most often received antenatal care and delivery assistance at government hospitals or NGO clinics. Larger proportions

of women in households where the respondent lacked documentation used NGO clinics over government hospitals for both antenatal care and delivery. Additionally, women in households where the respondent earned less than minimum wage tended to give birth at home more often compared to women in households where the respondent earned more. It is important to note that these observations are drawn from a small subset of answers and are therefore not necessarily indicative of wider trends.

FIGURE 11: PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS WITHOUT HEALTH INSURANCE PER PROVINCE

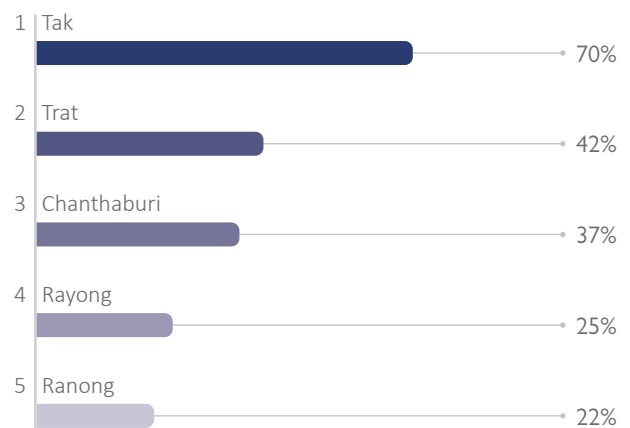
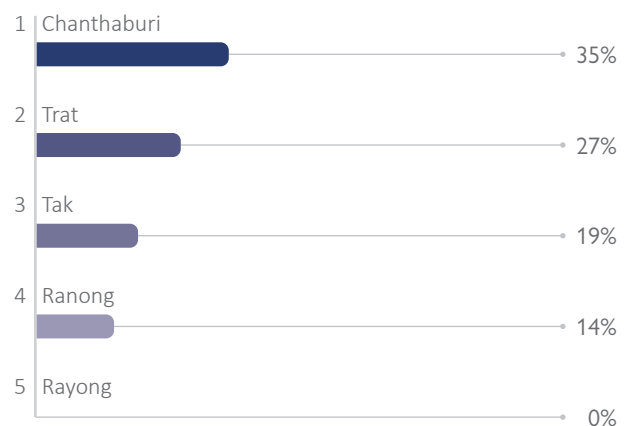


FIGURE 12: PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OLD WHO DO NOT POSSESS AN IMMUNISATION CARD PER PROVINCE



Note: The age demographic of households in Rayong skewed older and did not include households with children under 5 years old.

WASH ACCESS

Almost all respondents (99%) indicated that their household water was safe, meaning it came from sources like pipes, protected springs, protected wells, bottled water, and small tanks as opposed to unprotected dug wells, unprotected springs, and surface water. A small proportion (4%) of households did not have enough water for drinking, cooking, bathing, and washing, while two per cent reported problems with collecting water, four per cent cited problems accessing latrines, and four per cent had problems accessing menstrual hygiene materials (92% of respondents reported that women used pads for menstruation). In general, migrant households were relatively well-equipped regarding WASH infrastructure and resources. One potential gap, however, relates to the presence of soap for hand washing, which around a quarter of households in Rayong (25%), Trat (26%), and Chanthaburi (29%) lacked. The same proportion for both Tak and Ranong was nine per cent. In addition, Cambodian nationals were less likely to wash their hands before eating (70%) compared to Myanmar nationals (86%). Reduced access to soap and less frequent hand washing practices can be of particular concern when it comes to potential disease transmission. According to IOM DTM’s COVID-19 Vaccine Perception Survey of Cambodian and Myanmar Migrants in Thailand Round 2, the share of respondents who reported themselves or a household member testing positive for COVID-19 was higher

among Cambodian nationals compared to Myanmar nationals, as well as being higher in Trat and Chanthaburi compared to Tak and Ranong.

The most common methods of waste disposal included using the public collection system (70%) or segregation of trash into containers (24%).

FIGURE 13: PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS THAT DO NOT HAVE SOAP FOR HAND WASHING PER PROVINCE

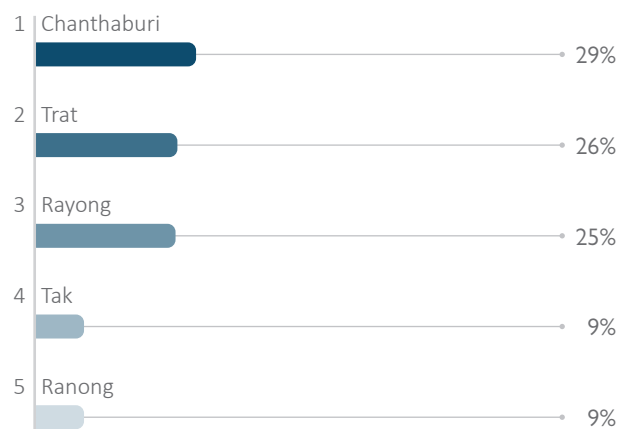


PHOTO: A well in a migrant village in Tak province. © IOM 2022/Yannick PASCAUD

SHELTER ACCESS⁴

The most common type of accommodation among all respondents was a rental room (62%), followed by a house (29%). On the province level, there were no major deviations from this trend except in Tak, where a higher proportion of respondents lived in houses (51%) compared to rental rooms (39%). Based on information from respondents about the building materials of their accommodations, analysis was conducted to determine the level of accommodations' structural integrity on a scale from very poor to very good. Overall, 46% of respondent shelters were classified as having poor or very poor structural integrity. The remainder were considered to be of good (48%) or very good (6%) structural integrity. There were no significant variations regarding accommodation class across surveyed provinces or nationalities.

Overall, 37 per cent of households with disabled members live in accommodation that was not suitable for people with disabilities. This proportion was highest in Trat at 60 per cent and lowest in Tak at 19 per cent.

Sixty-eight per cent of respondents reported paying rent for their accommodation, while a quarter (24%) reported being hosted by their employers for free. The remainder were either hosted by their employers but had rent deducted from their pay (5%) or were hosted by other people for free (3%). Being hosted by one's employer, for free or not, was more typical in Chanthaburi (44%), followed by Trat (42%) and Rayong (38%) compared to Tak (13%) and Ranong (6%). This finding is in line with employment rates being higher among the former provinces. In the latter provinces, it was more common to pay rent, especially in Ranong (94%). Tak had a higher percentage of respondents being hosted by someone for free (11%) compared to less than two per cent in other provinces. Meanwhile, having rent deducted by employers was more common in Chanthaburi (10%) and Trat (9%) compared other provinces (<4% each). Respondents being hosted by

employers for free were more likely to have employment contracts (88%) compared to respondents being hosted by employers and having their wages deducted for rent (69%). The former was also more likely to have written employment contracts (30%) compared to the latter (19%).

Among respondents who did not have free accommodation overall, sixty-eight per cent lacked a written contract with their landlord or employer about the terms of their residence. This condition was the norm in Tak (98%) and Ranong (96%), though not infrequent in Trat (59%), Chanthaburi (41%), and Rayong (33%).

FIGURE 14: SHELTER INTEGRITY LEVELS

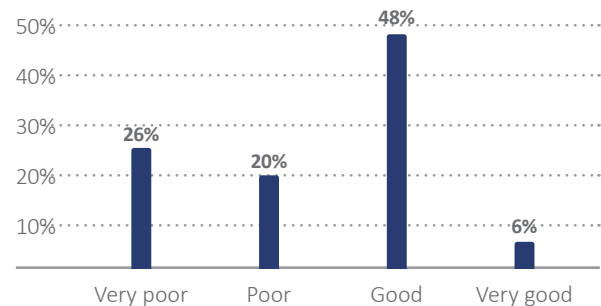


FIGURE 15: ACCOMMODATION PAYMENT PER PROVINCE

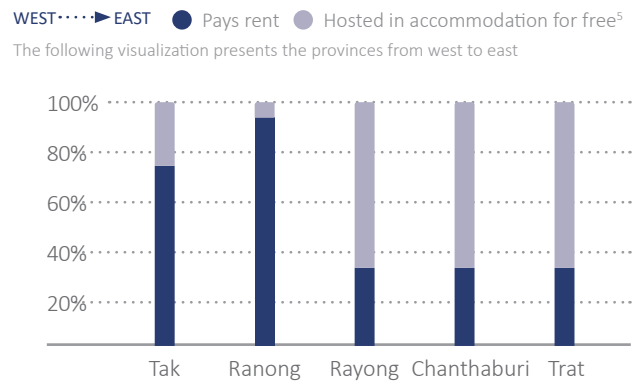
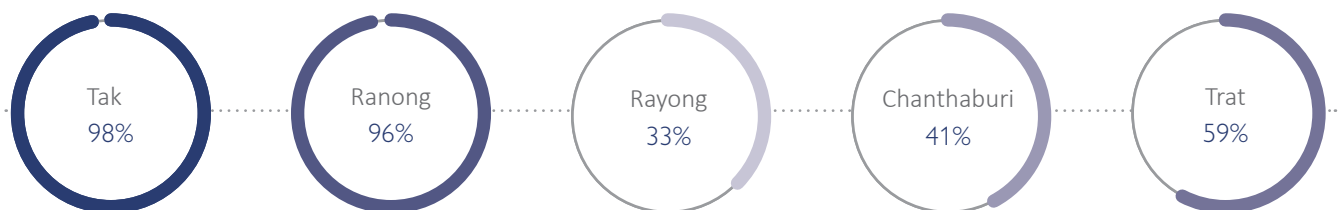


FIGURE 16: PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS THAT PAY FOR HOUSING AND DO NOT HAVE RESIDENCE CONTRACTS PER PROVINCE

WEST.....▶ EAST The following visualization presents the provinces from west to east



⁴ Shelter in this section refers to accommodation for migrants, as opposed to emergency shelter or assistance.

⁵ "Pays rent" includes paying rent to a landlord and being hosted by one's employer and having one's rent deducted from their wages. "Hosted in accommodation for free" includes being hosted by one's employer without a direct wage deduction or being hosted by someone else.

When asked about safety concerns for their households, a significant share (39%) of respondents did not want to answer. The most prominent identified concerns were natural disaster (24%) and robbery (22%).* Notably, the share of respondents who identified eviction as a primary concern in Tak (27%) was higher than in other provinces, for which the proportions were less than 15 per cent.* Meanwhile, respondents in Trat, Chanthaburi, and Rayong were more likely to cite natural disaster as a primary concern (35%, 30%, and 29%, respectively) while respondents in Ranong were more likely to cite robbery (31%).*

Regarding energy consumption, a minority of households (5%) were not connected to the electricity grid. Shares of unconnected households were higher in Tak (14%) and Ranong (9%) while in other provinces it was less than two per cent. Nearly all households included in the survey (99%) did not have a generator, but 13 per cent had access to and used renewable energy. The latter was mainly concentrated in Tak and Ranong, which accounted for 98 per cent of renewable

energy use across surveyed provinces. A quarter (26%) of households in Tak and 42 per cent of households in Ranong used renewables. At the same time, households in Tak were more likely to have not been able to pay their electricity bill in the 30 days prior to the respondent interview (21%) compared to other provinces (<9% each).

Half (50%) of all households owned a television and 59 per cent owned a refrigerator. Owning these appliances was less common in Tak, where only 38 per cent of households had a TV and 35 per cent had a refrigerator. Owning at least one cell phone was nearly ubiquitous among households at 98 per cent, but the share of households with cell phones was lowest in Tak at 93 per cent. Vehicle ownership, which included bicycles, motorcycles, cars, and other transport, ranged from 59 per cent in Rayong to 84 per cent in Trat. Households with respondents earning less than 315 THB per day were consistently less likely to own TVs, refrigerators, cell phones, and vehicles.



PHOTO: Migrant housing in Tak Province. © IOM 2022/Sonia BLUE

SUMMARY OF KEY FINDINGS

- Migration costs have historically been much higher among Cambodian respondents compared to Myanmar respondents, but while costs among the latter have somewhat plateaued in the last three to five years, costs for the former have increased drastically. For migrants who came to Thailand less than 12 months prior to data collection, costs were more than three times higher among Cambodian compared to Myanmar nationals.
- Documentation costs have not increased since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic, and have in fact seen minor decreases compared to costs in 2019.
- Myanmar respondents, specifically those in Tak, were far more likely to be undocumented or possess unofficial documentation compared to others.
- Women were almost three times more likely than men to be undocumented. The vast majority of undocumented women were Myanmar nationals.
- Shortcomings in educational attainments were more pronounced among Cambodian respondents and their household members compared to those from Myanmar. Nearly all (97%) Cambodian individuals had not completed their expected level of education for their age group.
- Shortcomings in children's school attendance were more pronounced among Myanmar households compared to Cambodian households, but both nationalities reported significant gaps, with 31 per cent of Myanmar children and 22 per cent of Cambodian children not having attended a learning space in the 7 days prior to data collection.
- School attendance decreases as children's ages increase, with over half (54%) of children at the higher secondary level (15-17 years old) not attending a learning space in the 7 days prior to data collection.
- Among both Cambodian and Myanmar households, the expense of going to school was cited as one of the most common barriers for children's school attendance.
- The most frequently cited barrier to sending older children to school was having to support family tasks.
- Employment levels were much lower among Myanmar migrants, especially those in Tak, where over a third (36%) reported having been unemployed throughout the entire year prior to data collection. In Ranong, this same proportion equalled 21 per cent, while in other provinces, it equalled three per cent or less.
- Women accounted for higher shares of unemployed respondents compared to men. This gap existed between both nationalities but was much larger among Myanmar respondents.
- Respondents who were undocumented or held unofficial documentation were more likely to be unemployed for longer periods of time. Most of these respondents were from Myanmar.
- Myanmar nationals in Tak and Ranong saw the highest rates of working without an employer agreement defining their length of employment, working hours, wages, and entitlements at 97 and 90 per cent, respectively.
- Working without agreements was more prevalent among work sectors dominated by women, such as food production, domestic work, wholesale trade and services. Thus, women were more likely to be engaged in work without an agreement compared to men.
- Respondents who were undocumented or possessed unofficial documentation were more likely to not have an agreement with their employer.
- Wage levels were lowest in Tak, where 75 per cent of respondents were earning less than 315 THB per day.
- Economic status was perceived to have deteriorated the most in Tak and Ranong, while other provinces saw no change or even minor improvements.
- New arrivals (respondents who migrated to Thailand less than 12 months prior to data collection) reported their cost of living having very slightly decreased in the past year, but they also reported that their economic status had deteriorated more seriously than migrants who arrived earlier.
- Food security analysis using IPC tools finds that Tak and Ranong are facing higher levels of food insecurity compared to other provinces.

- Child labour, community violence, and domestic violence were cited as the top risks for children. Among girls, sexual abuse and kidnapping were also serious risks according to Cambodian respondents. Myanmar respondents reported child marriage most frequently, despite the actual rate of child marriage being very low among the sample.
- Overall, respondents were often not aware of protection assistance services in their locations (60% of respondents regarding adult protection services and 61% regarding child protection services).
- The Gender Relations Index indicates that Myanmar households, particularly those in Tak, are less equal regarding their perceptions on gender-related issues compared to Cambodian households.
- Households with less equal or intermediate GRI scores are often located where economic status has deteriorated most, where cost of living has increased most, and where the Food Security Index inclines toward higher phases.
- Lack of health insurance was highest in Tak (70%), followed by Trat (42%), Chanthaburi (37%), Rayong (25%), and Ranong (22%).
- Lack of immunisation cards for children was highest among Cambodian households in Chanthaburi (35%) and Trat (27%). Immunisation cards signify participation in some infant or child immunisation processes.
- Lack of soap for hand washing was more prevalent in Cambodian households, especially in Chanthaburi (29%), followed by Trat (26%), and Rayong (26%).
- Half (46%) of shelters were classified as structurally poor or very poor. There was little variation in this proportion between provinces.
- Thirty-seven per cent of households with disabled members live in accommodation that was not suitable for people with disabilities. This proportion was highest in Trat at 60 per cent.
- Being hosted by one's employer was much more common among Cambodian households compared to Myanmar households, who more often paid rent. This is in accordance with Cambodian nationals having higher rates of employment compared to Myanmar nationals. The majority of Cambodian households were hosted by employers for free, instead of having their rent deducted from their wages.
- Respondents being hosted by employers for free were more likely to have employment contracts (88%) compared to respondents being hosted by employers and having their wages deducted for rent (69%). The former was also more likely to have written employment contracts (30%) compared to the latter (19%).
- Among respondents who did not have free accommodation, 68 per cent lacked a written contract with their landlord or employer about the terms of their residence. This condition was more common in Tak (98%) and Ranong (96%), though not infrequent in Trat (59%), Chanthaburi (41%), and Rayong (33%).

FACTSHEET LINKS

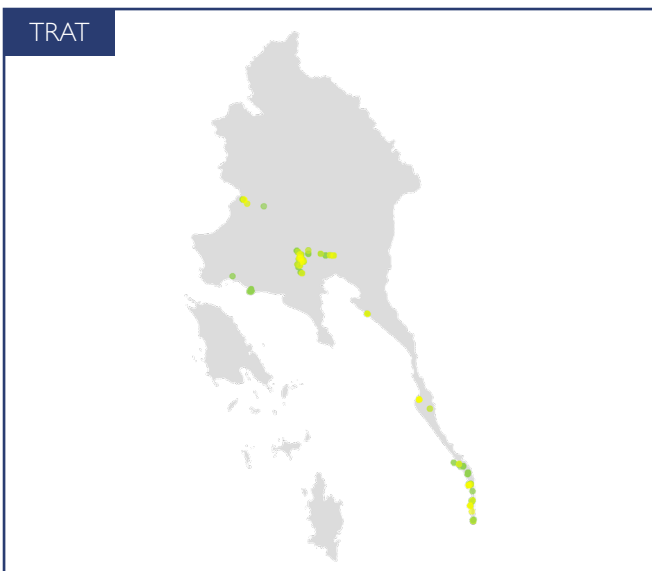
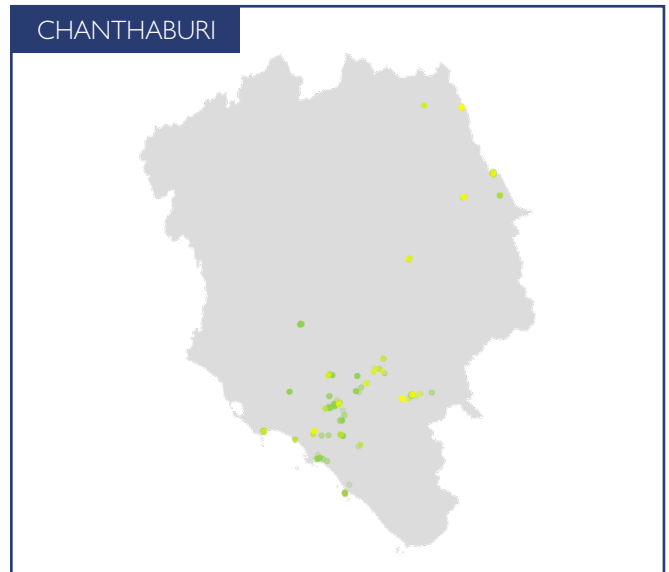
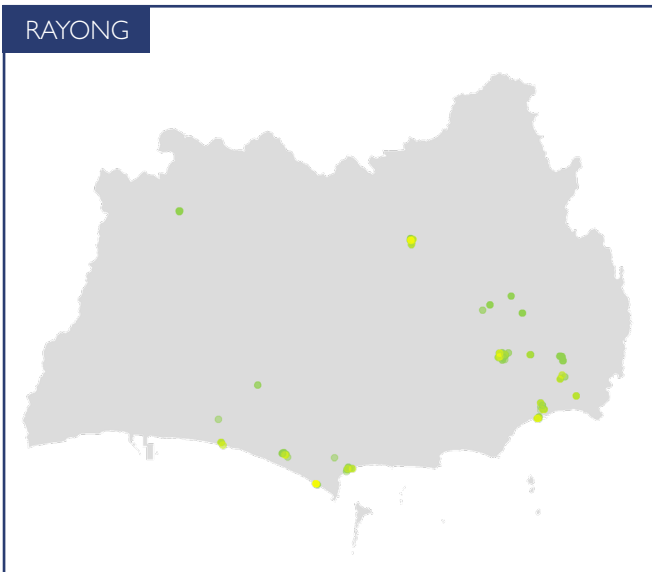
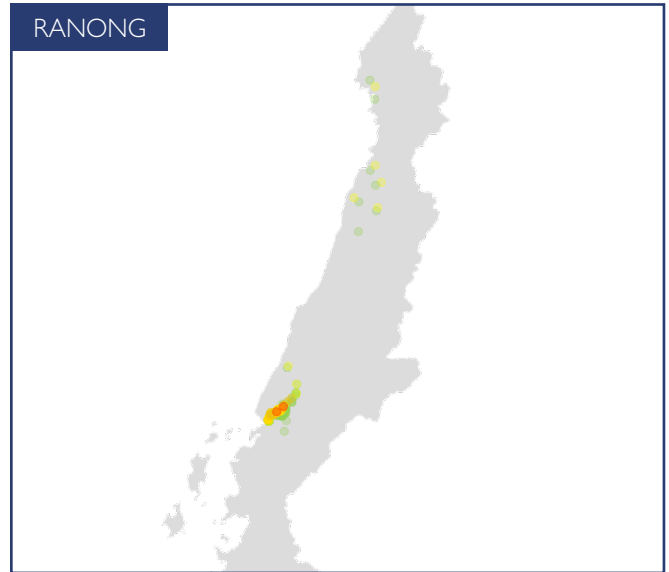
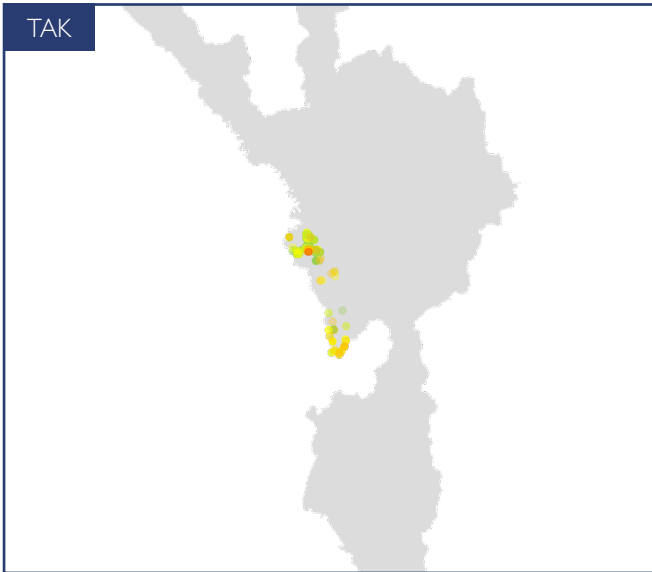
The purpose of the following factsheets is to present comprehensive descriptive analysis of all indicators used in the survey among the overall survey population, the survey population per province, and the survey population per nationality. Each factsheet is reported in the same format to facilitate further detailed comparison between featured demographics.

1. [Factsheet on overall survey population](#)
2. [Factsheet on respondents in Chanthaburi province](#)
3. [Factsheet on respondents in Ranong province](#)
4. [Factsheet on respondents in Rayong province](#)
5. [Factsheet on respondents in Tak province](#)
6. [Factsheet on respondents in Trat province](#)
7. [Factsheet on Cambodian national respondents](#)
8. [Factsheet on Myanmar national respondents](#)

ANNEXES

ZOOM IN OF MAP 5: FOOD SECURITY INDEX FOR EACH SURVEYED HOUSEHOLD

WEST.....▶ EAST The following visualization presents the provinces from west to east

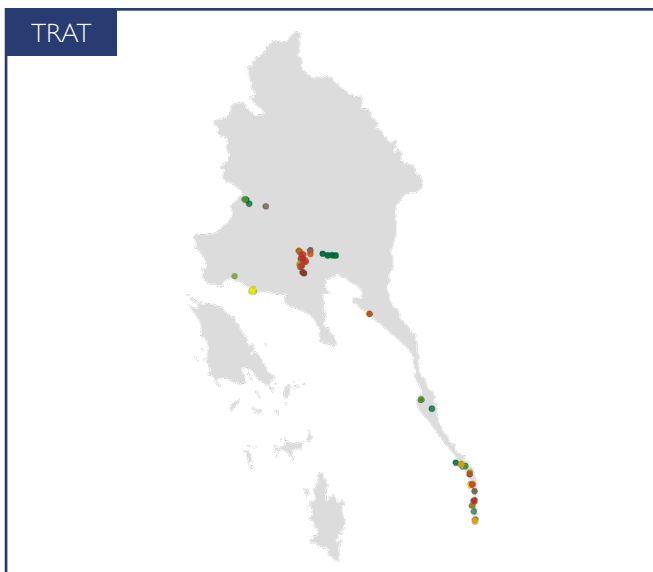
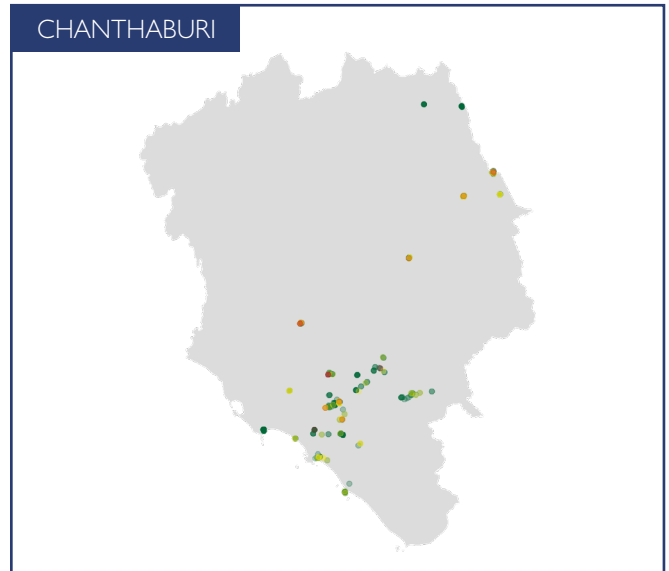
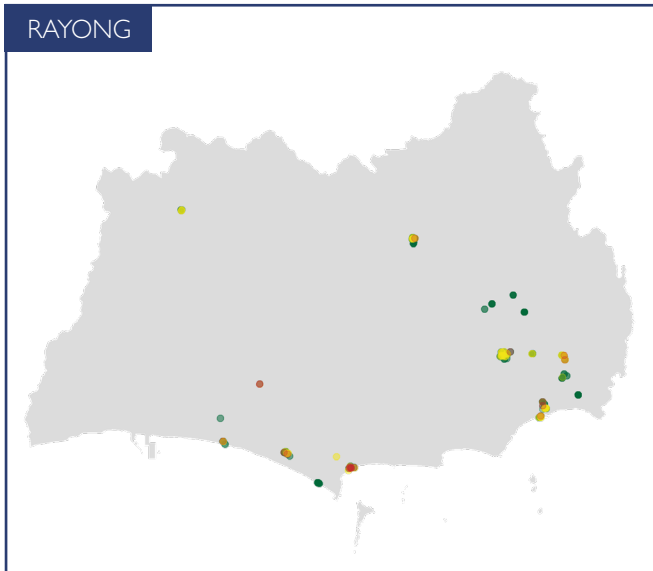
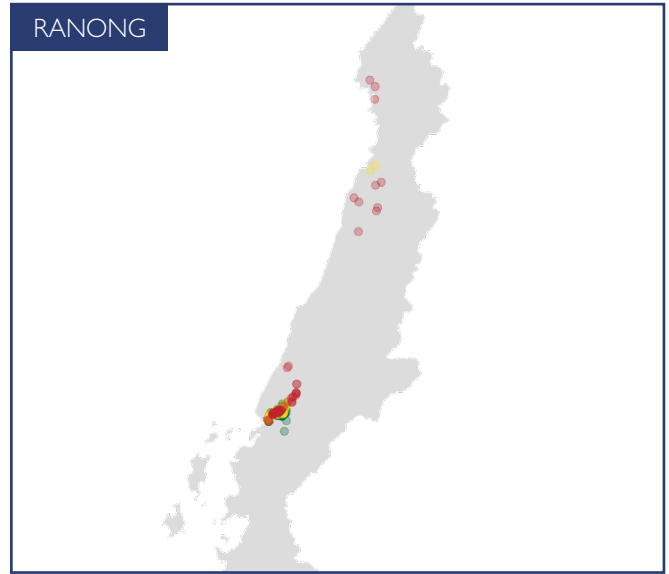
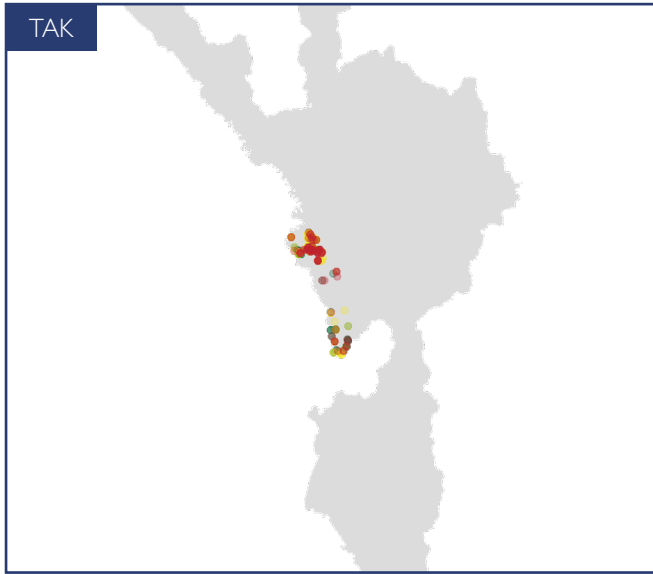


LEGEND:

- Phase 1 (minimal)
- Phase 2 (stressed)
- Phase 3 (crisis)
- Phase 4 (emergency)
- Phase 5 (catastrophe/famine)

ZOOM IN OF MAP 6: GENDER RELATIONS INDEX FOR EACH SURVEYED HOUSEHOLD

WEST.....▶ EAST The following visualization presents the provinces from west to east



LEGEND:

- More equal
- Intermediate
- Less equal

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Les Misérables

It never so late found,
that is enough,
with nothing further.
There is no other good to be found
in the dark folds of life.

Victor Hugo

