

Session 2. Producing international migration core indicators for Policy Area 1: migration stock and flow

Thailand

Arpaporn Amonthum

National Statistical Office, Thailand





Topics of presentation

- Data sources relevant to the core migration indicators
- Advantages and disadvantages of data sources
- Solutions to address the disadvantages





Data sources relevant to the core migration indicators

- Administrative data:
 - Civil registration
 - Foreign workers registration
 - Social insurance record
 - Immigration registration
- Census and Survey data:
 - Population census
 - Migration survey

Civil registration: Ministry of Interior



- coverage: all persons living in Thailand which includes migrants, children of migrants born in Thailand
- items: name, sex, age, nationality, date of birth, place of birth, family information, housing registration etc.
- items defining migrants: nationality, place of birth
- the issuance of personal ID can also be identified for migrants and immigrants



Foreign workers registration:





- coverage: foreign workers
- items: work permit information, legal status, education/training, employee status, current address, type of engaged business, disability, etc.
- personal ID





- coverage: all registered people for social insurance beneficiaries
- items: nationality, type of social insurance, record on injuries from work, date of work, employer information, etc.
- personal ID



Immigration registration: the Royal Police Office

- coverage: all immigrants in Thailand
- items: purpose of visit, occupation, country of residence, etc.

This data source needs to be explored, since the office did not share information yet.





Population Census: National Statistical Office (NSO)

- coverage: all Thais citizens residing in Thailand
 - Thais/Non-Thais who usually live in Thailand but temporarily be outside the country
 - all military servants, defenses, civil servants, and Thai diplomats, including their families, of which their stations were outside of Thailand.
 - Non-Thais who residing in Thailand at least three months prior to the Census Day
- items: sex, age, education, marital status, employment
- items defining migrants: nationality, place of birth, period of resident, reasons of migration

The Migration Surveys: National Statistical Office (NSO)



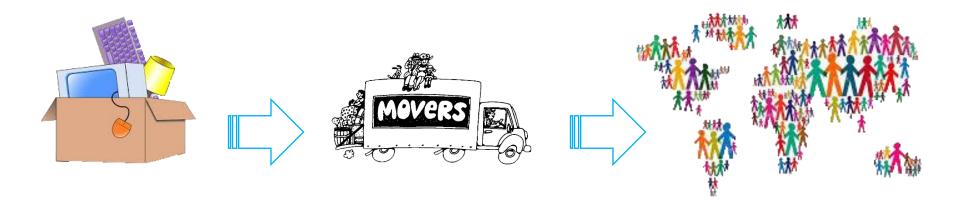
- coverage: population reside in the private and group of employee households (worker's household)
- items: sex, age, education, marital status, employment
- items defining migrants: nationality, place of birth, period of resident, number of migration in one year, reasons of migration, etc.

The data collection was face to face interview with head of household or members of the household by NSO staffs



The Migration Surveys: National Statistical Office (NSO)

Definition of migration

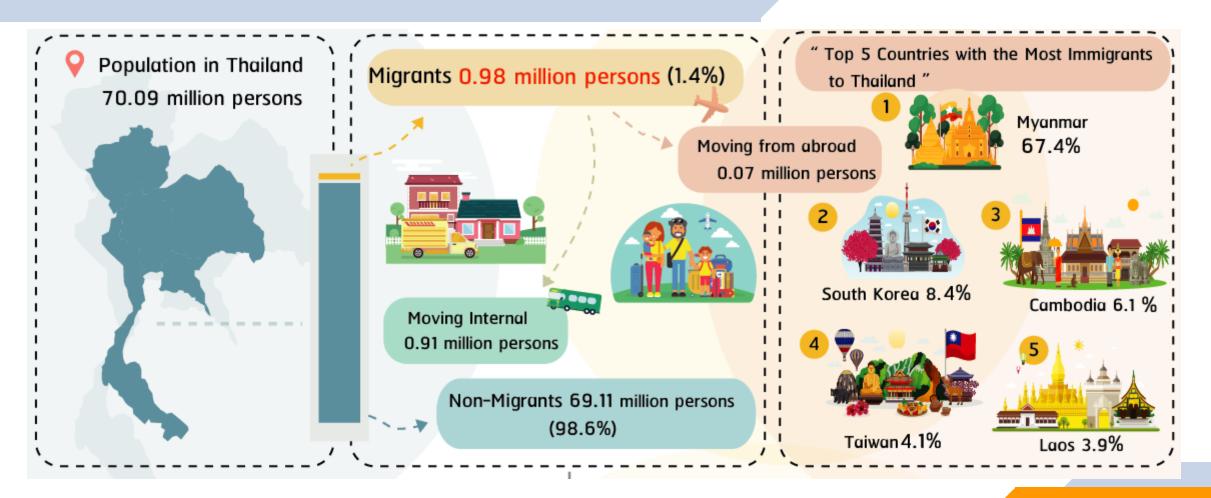


The 2023 Migration: Moving from one area to another area,

between October 1st, 2022 to September 30th, 2023



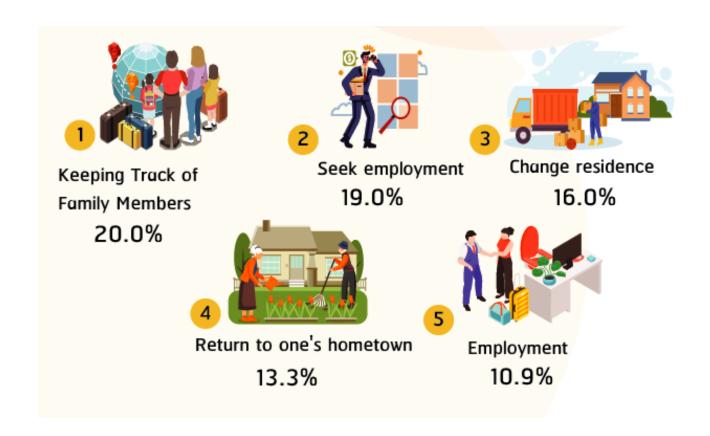








Top 5 Reasons for Migration





Advantages and disadvantages of data sources

Advantages	Disadvantages
1. Ministry of Interior	1. Ministry of Interior
Comprehensive Coverage: Provides extensive data on internal migration through civil registration and population databases.	Accessibility: Access to detailed data may be restricted due to privacy concerns or bureaucratic hurdles.
Official Records: Reliable and accurate as they are maintained by government authorities.	Timeliness: Data might not be updated in real- time, leading to potential delays in reflecting current migration trends.
2. Ministry of Labor	2. Ministry of Labor
Specific Focus on Employment: Provides detailed data on labor migration, work permits, and employment statistics	Segmented Data: May focus primarily on legal migrants, missing data on undocumented workers.
Policy Implementation: Data is crucial for developing and monitoring labor policies.	



Advantages and disadvantages of data sources

	Advantages	Disadvantages
	3. The Royal Police Office	3. The Royal Police Office
	Official Records: Information on immigrants, emigrants and returnees, aiding in understanding international migration patterns.	Limited to Legal Movements: Primarily tracks legal immigration and emigration, potentially missing undocumented movements.
	4. National Statistical Office	4. National Statistical Office
	National Surveys: Conducts comprehensive surveys and censuses, providing a wide range of demographic and migration-related data.	 Survey Limitations: Periodic surveys may not capture rapid changes in migration trends. Resource Intensive: Conducting large-scale
	> Standardized Methods: Uses standardized	surveys can be resource-intensive and expensive.
m	methodologies for data collection and analysis.	➤ The Personal Data Protection Act: is a legal framework designed to protect personal data and regulate its collection, storage, use, and sharing. It aims to safeguard individuals' privacy rights by ensuring that organizations handle personal data

responsibly and transparently



Solutions to address the disadvantages

- Integrated Approach: Promote an integrated approach to data collection and sharing among government agencies, international organizations, and academic institutions.
- Policy Support: Advocate for policy support and funding to enhance data collection, analysis, and dissemination.
- Technology Utilization: Leverage technology for real-time data collection, processing, and sharing to ensure accurate and timely migration data.



THANK YOU

ขอบคุณค่ะ

