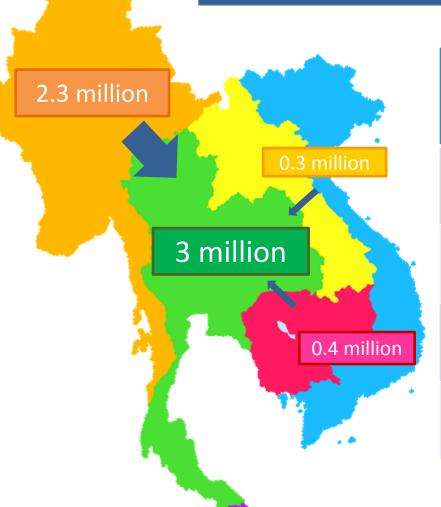
## MIGRANT WORKERS TO THAILAND



	Population (million)	GDP per capita (USD, current)	Unemploy ment rate
Thailand	67.59	\$ 5,679	0.1%
Myanmar	60.38	\$ 848	N/A
Cambodia	14.52	\$ 944	0.2%
Lao PDR	6.39	\$ 1,476	1.3%

Source: ASEAN, 2013



## **FUTURE LABOUR DEMANDS**

#### **Myanmar**

By 2030

**10 million** new nonagricultural jobs

#### **Thailand**

By 2025

**5.36 million** jobs need to be filled



## Limitations of the data

- Migration from Myanmar to Thailand
- Sampling bias
- Reliability of the secondary data

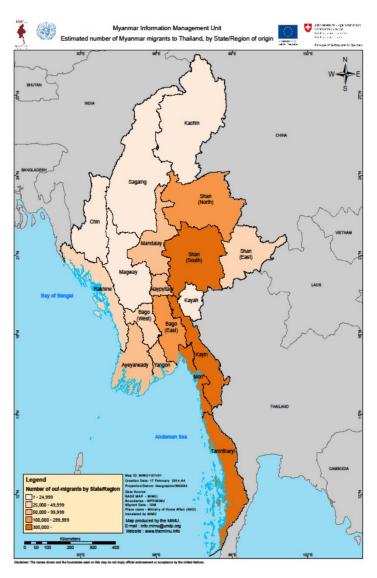


## **Migration Hot-spots**

- 76.4% of surveyed migrants came from 4 states/regions bordering Thailand
- 68.7% came from 30 townships out of 247 townships
- Out-migration rate: 3.8% nationally, but up to 36% in some areas



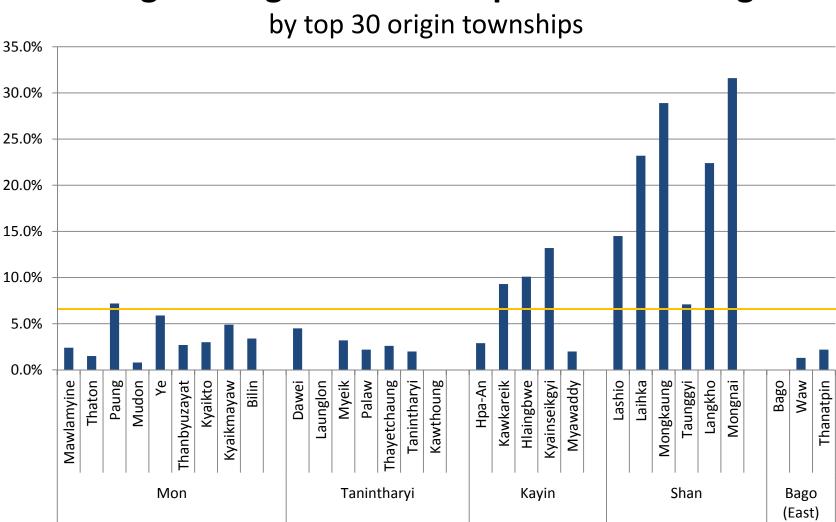
## Origin states/regions of surveyed migrants and estimated numbers of migrants



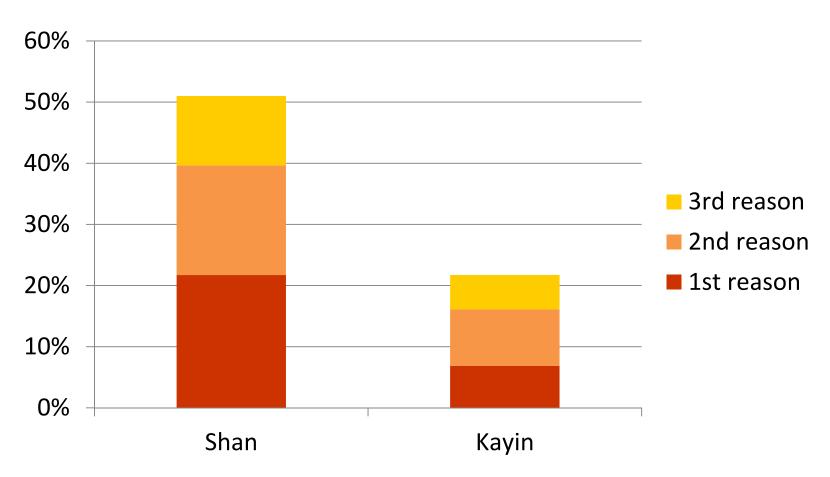
State_Region	Estimated number
Mon	689,954
Tanintharyi	399,801
Kayin	378,078
Shan (South)	359,459
Bago (East)	214,124
Shan (North)	102,407
Yangon	86,374
Ayeyarwady	81,719
Mandalay	55,341
Rakhine	42,411
Shan (East)	33,101
Bago (West)	31,032
Magwe	23,274
Kachin	16,033
Sagaing	11,379
Chin	8,275
Kayah	2,069
Total	2,600,000



#### Percentage of migrants with displacement background

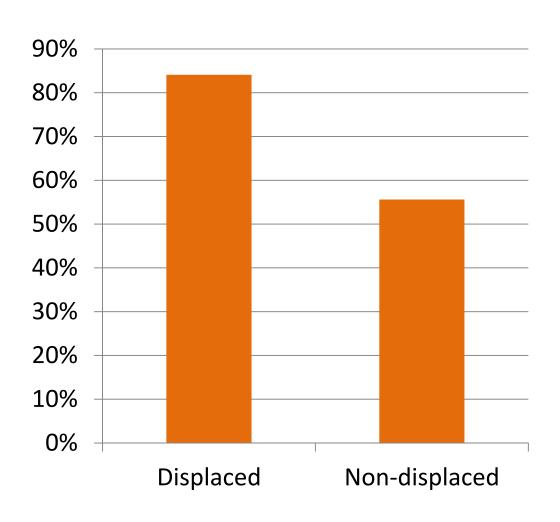


# Percentage of Shan and Kayin migrants who cited insecurity and lack of safety as reasons to migrate to Thailand



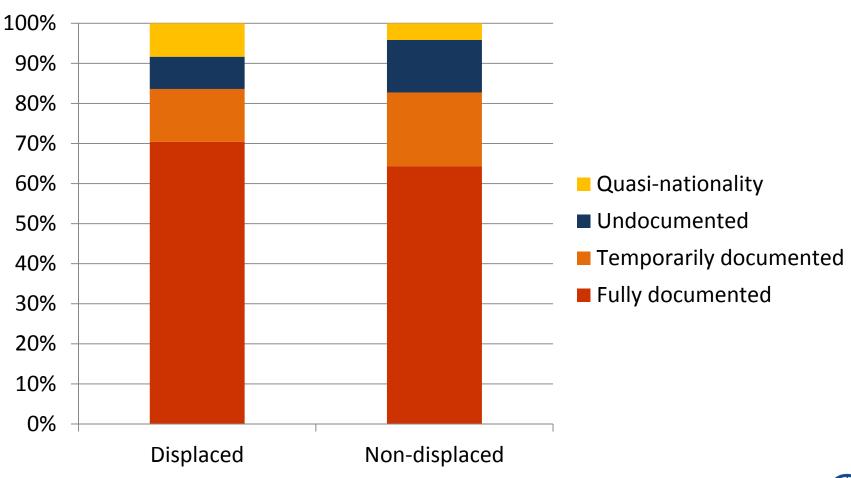


## Percentage of migrants with children whose children are living in Thailand



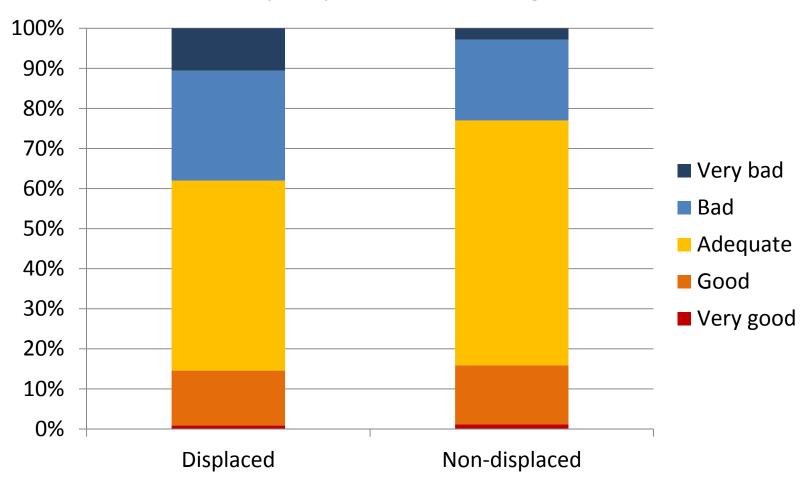


#### **Documentation statuses of migrants**



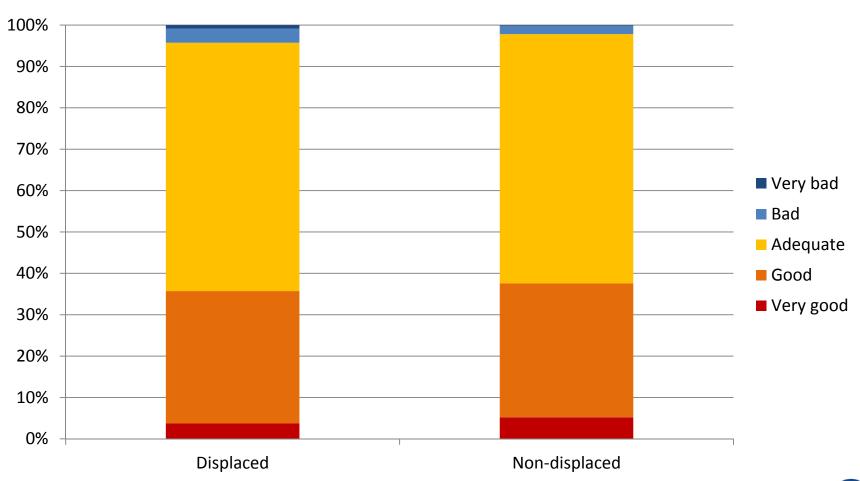


## Living conditions of migrants in Myanmar prior to migration



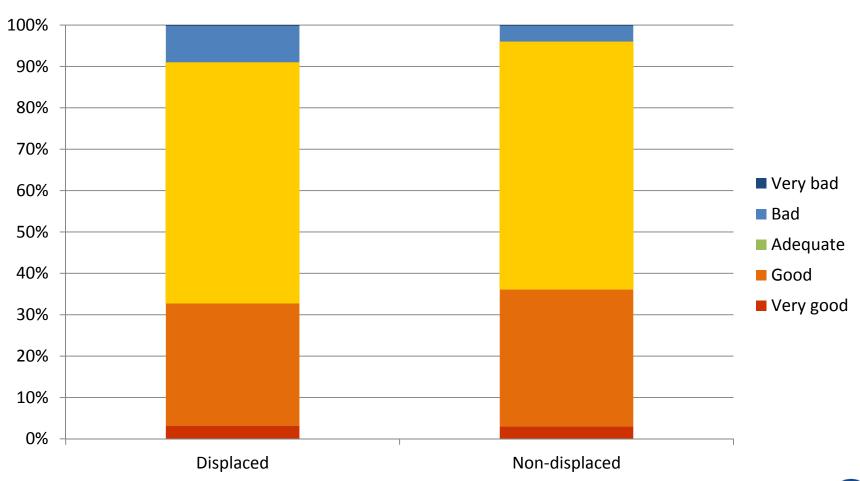


#### Living conditions of migrants in Thailand





#### Working conditions of migrants in Thailand



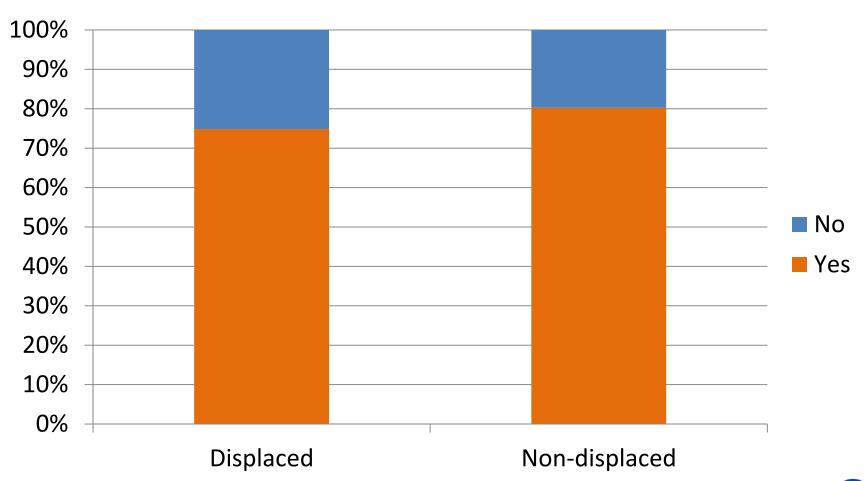


#### Level of annual remittances in USD

	Average (those who send)	Median (those who send)	% non-senders
Displaced	586	333	36%
Non-displaced	1,034	1,000	24%



## Willingness to return



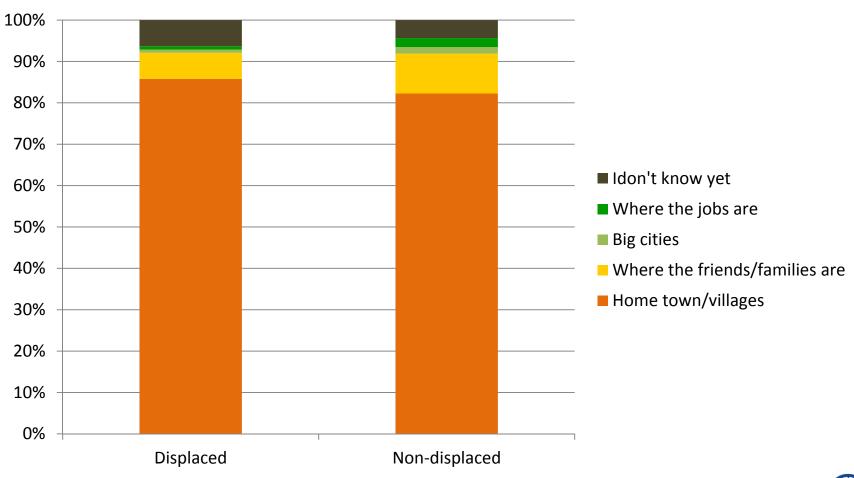


## Primary reasons to return to Myanmar

		Stayed				More	
	Live with	long	Enough	Could not	Greater	opportuniti	Problems
Primary	family and	enough in	savings	save	security in	es in	living in
reason	friends	Thailand	now	money	Myanmar	Myanmar	Thailand
Displaced	57%	4%	13%	4%	5%	4%	11%
Non-							
displaced	62%	6%	11%	5%	3%	8%	5%



#### Preferred destination of return





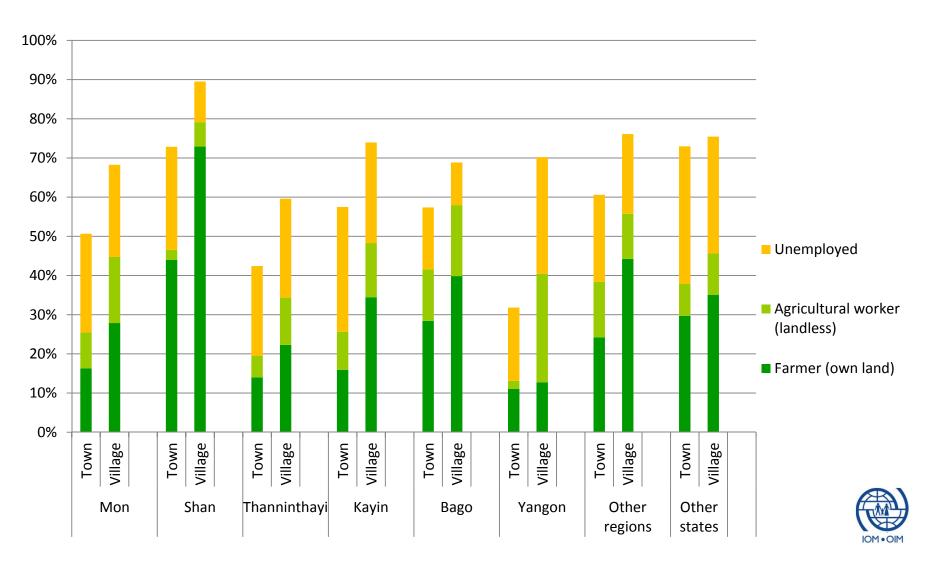
## Livelihoods in Myanmar

- High % of unemployed in both urban and rural areas, lower in Shan rural areas
- Lower % of farmers in Mon, Thanintharyi and Kayin
- Higher % of landless farmers among farmer populations in Mon, Thanintharyi and Kayin



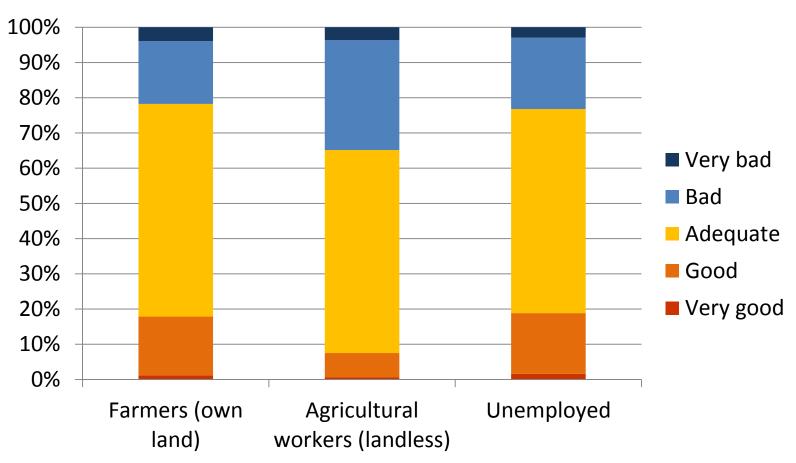
## **Employment prior to migration**

by origin state/region



## Standard of living prior to migration

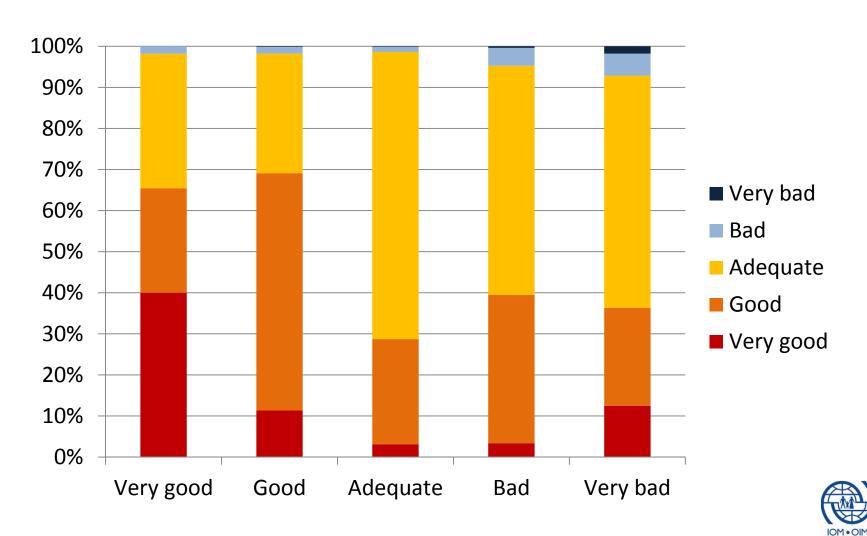
by previous employment





## Living conditions in Thailand

by living conditions in Myanmar prior to migration



### **Remittances flow**

- Average 962 USD/annum, median 781
  USD/annum, migrants from Shan send less
- Nationally 1.7 billion USD/annum, but 1.4 billion goes to the South East and Shan
- 83% of remittance flow is through unofficial channels



## **Annual remittances flow**

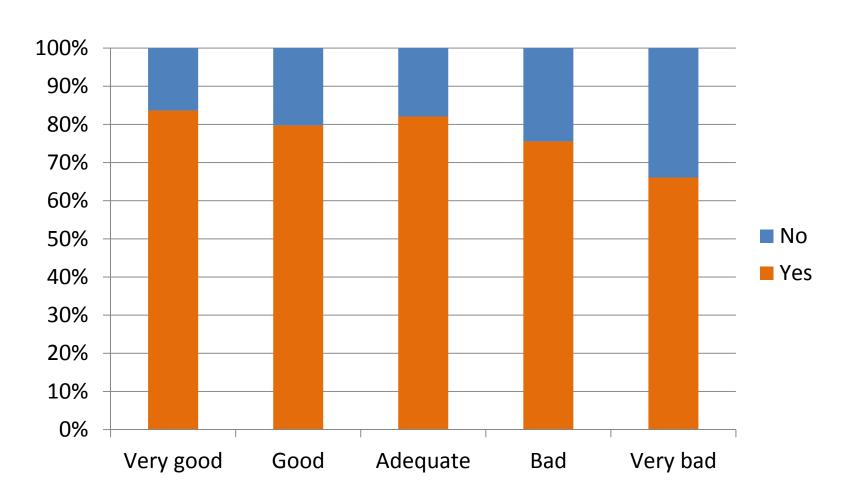
by origin state/region (in USD)

State/region	Average (those who send)	Median (those who send)	% non- sender	Total amount sent (estimate)
Mon	1,185	938	24%	588,953,193
Shan	545	313	22%	197,668,444
Tanintharyi	973	938	31%	265,578,726
Kayin	1,134	938	18%	328,152,346
Bago	824	625	29%	133,694,687
Yangon	1,019	938	30%	87,017,505
Others	987	875	27%	139,228,494
All	962	781	25%	1,740,293,396



## Willingness to return

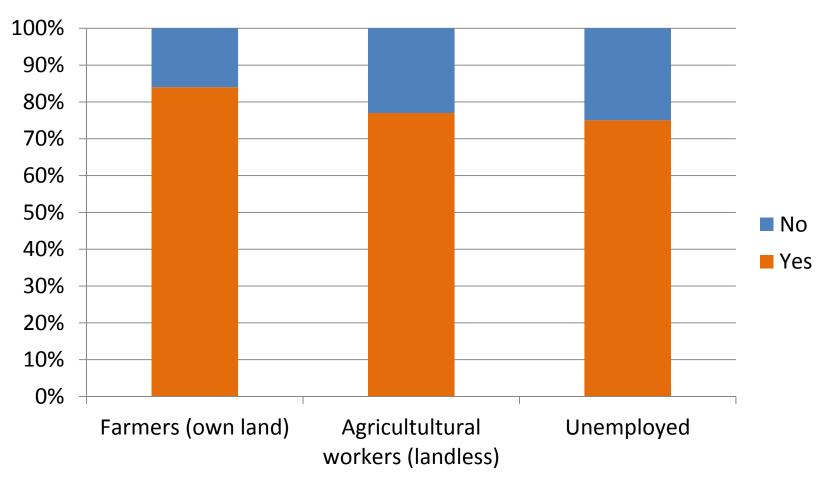
by standard of living prior to migration





## Willingness to return

by employment prior to migration





## Skills gained during migration

- 74% female and 72% male gained technical skills
- Variety of attitude skills including selfconfidence
- 48% thinks the skills gained will help them find jobs in Myanmar, 27% not sure



## Skills gained during migration

## by gender

#### **Technical skills**

	Language	Mechanical	Agricultural	Business	Manufacturing	Management	No skills gained
Female	26%	16%	14%	16%	9%	3%	26%
Male	22%	24%	16%	13%	8%	4%	28%

#### **Attitudes**

	Self-confidence	multicultural environment	Work under pressure	Familiarities with technologies	Services attitude	Familiarities with industrial system
Female	59%	43%	40%	13%	11%	8%
Male	57%	45%	42%	13%	10%	8%



## Top-3 preferred employment upon return

by previous employment in Myanmar

Previous employment in Myanmar	1	2	3
Farmer (own land)	Farm own land 53%	Open business 20%	Food and beverage 14%
Farmer (landless)	Farm (landless)	Farm own land	Open business
	22%	20%	12%
Unemployed	Open business	Food and beverage	Farm own land
	17%	16%	13%



#### Recommendations

- Take mobility into consideration for humanitarian/development programming
- Better use of diasporas and remittances
- Be prepared for accelerated mobility

