METHODOLOGY

This dashboard provides an overview of the data collected through the Flow Monitoring Surveys conducted in Tak and Ranong provinces during March to April 2023. DTM conducts these surveys with respondents at key points of entry between Myanmar and Thailand to generate information on drivers of migration and vulnerabilities faced by migrants coming to Thailand. The dashboard is organized into two sections:

- Short-term arrivals (incoming migrants who intend to stay in Thailand for up to one week) and,
- Long-term arrivals (incoming migrants who intend to stay in Thailand for more than one week).

In addition to interviewing respondents at points of entry, DTM implemented a counting activity to determine the average number of daily entries at each location. Using this information, DTM calculated the estimated monthly flows of migrants at each point. The proportion of long-term and short-term respondents captured in the Flow Monitoring Surveys was applied to the estimated total monthly flows for each crossing point, allowing DTM to approximate how many people in total were crossing for the long-term and how many for the short-term.

OVERVIEW

POINTS OF ENTRY

The map below illustrates the formal and semi-formal entry points where data collection took place.1

Between March and April 2023, DTM interviewed 992 respondents, 64% of whom were female and 36% of whom were male. Respondent age ranged from 18 to 80, whilst the average age was 38.

During this period (March and April 2023), it is estimated that around 90% of the migrants entered Thailand for a short period of time (less than a week) while 10% intend to stay longer (more than a week).

The estimated monthly number of long-term migrants entering Thailand since the beginning of 2023 is 13,000.

1In addition to the points of entry illustrated in the map, the data collection covered 9 informal entry points.

For more information, please contact: dtmthailand@iom.int
An estimated 90% of migrants crossing into Thailand were short-term migrants (staying in Thailand for less than one week). Short-term arrivals most often reported that their origin locations in Myanmar and destination locations in Thailand were located in border regions. Their primary reasons for coming to Thailand were: visiting friends and/or family, buying items and seeking a better cost of living. Respondents reported having crossed into Thailand most frequently in the past year for the purpose of seeking a better cost of living. Most short-term respondents possessed documentation that allowed them to stay in Thailand for a limited period of time, such as a border pass. Regarding social connections, 73% reported having family or friends at their destination in Thailand.

**REASONS FOR MOVEMENT**

- Visiting friends and/or family: 45%
- Buying items: 34%
- Selling items: 13%
- Seeking employment: 6%
- Seeking a better cost of living: 14%
- Fleeing conflict: 1%
- Fleeing discrimination: 1%
- Fleeing criminality: 1%
- Fleeing food insecurity: 0%
- Fleeing climate issues: 0%
- Accessing healthcare: 12%
- Accessing education: 1%
- Transiting: 0%
- Other: 14%

*The respondent could choose more than one option.*

**NUMBER OF TIMES RESPONDENT ENTERED THAILAND WITHIN THE LAST YEAR BY REASON FOR MOVEMENT**

- Visiting friends and/or family
- Seeking safety
- Seeking employment
- Seeking a better cost of living
- Buying or selling items
- Accessing healthcare
- Accessing education

**DOCUMENTATION**

- No official documentation
- Documents permitting short-term stay in Thailand
- Documents permitting long-term stay in Thailand
- Myanmar passport/ID
LONG-TERM MIGRATIONS (n=207)

ORIGIN STATES/ REGIONS AND DESTINATION PROVINCES AMONG LONG-TERM ARRIVALS

LONG-TERM ARRIVALS ROUTES

Departure

Crossing point

Destination

Kayin
Mandalay
Mon
Rakhine
Shan
Tanintharyi
Yangon
Ranong - Hua Thanon
Ranong - Khao Fachi
Ranong - Sapanpla
Tak - Thai-Myanmar Friendship Bridge 1

Ranong
Phangnga
Phetchaburi
Phuket
Prachuap Khiri Khan
Tak

Tak - Other

Other

Prachub

Tak

Assessed provinces
An estimated 10% of migrants crossing into Thailand were long-term migrants (staying in Thailand for more than one week). Long-term arrivals originated primarily from locations near the border (similar to short-term ones), but featured more diverse destinations in Thailand, which included Chumphon, the Greater Bangkok area and Phuket, among others. Primary reasons for migration varied based on the intended length of stay in Thailand. The most frequently cited reasons for coming to Thailand were seeking employment (70%), followed-up by visiting friends and/or family (46%) and seeking a better cost of living (27%). Safety as a reason for crossing the border was reported by 15% of the long-term respondents compared to 1% for the short-term ones. Those who did not know how long they would be staying in Thailand were 6 times more likely to respond that they were fleeing conflict compared to other long-term respondents. Most long-term respondents possessed Myanmar passports or IDs. Regarding social connections, 95% reported having family or friends at their destination, 81% said they were traveling with their family, and 59% said they had left members of their family in Myanmar.

REASONS FOR MIGRATION BY LENGTH OF STAY*

![Bar chart showing reasons for migration by length of stay](chart.png)

*The respondent could choose more than one option.

DOCUMENTATION

![Bar chart showing documentation](chart.png)