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Flow Monitoring Myanmar Migrants

March - April 2023



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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:

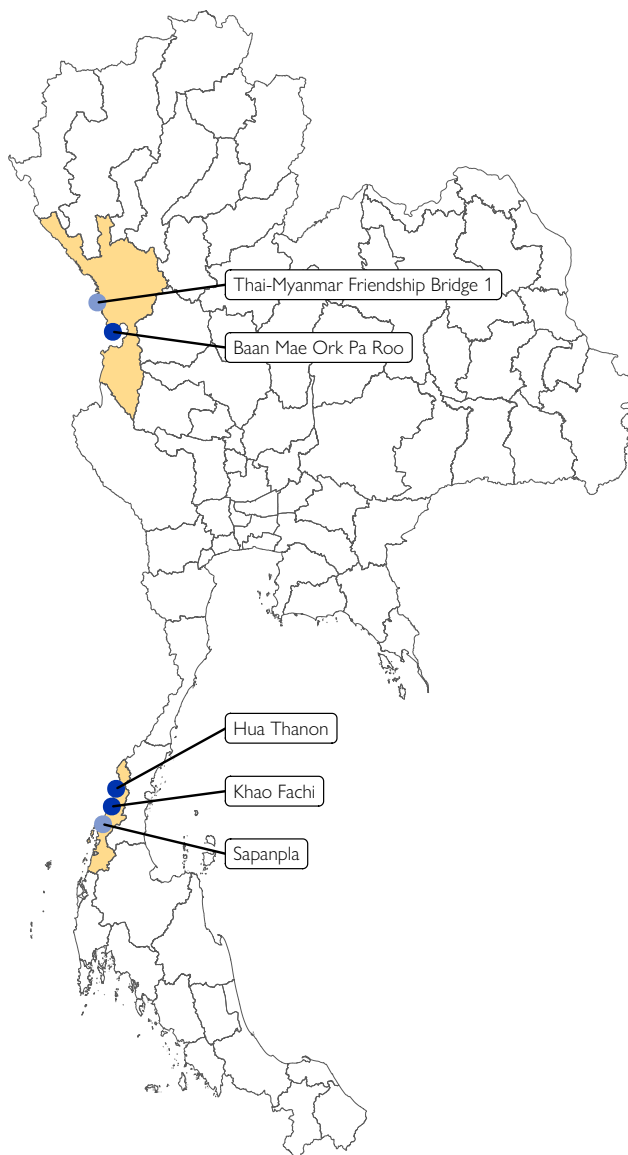
- Short-term arrivals (incoming migrants who intend to stay in Thailand for up to one week) and,
- Long-term arrivals (incoming migrants who intend to stay in Thailand for more than one week).

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**.



Short-term migrants
83,000 (~90%)

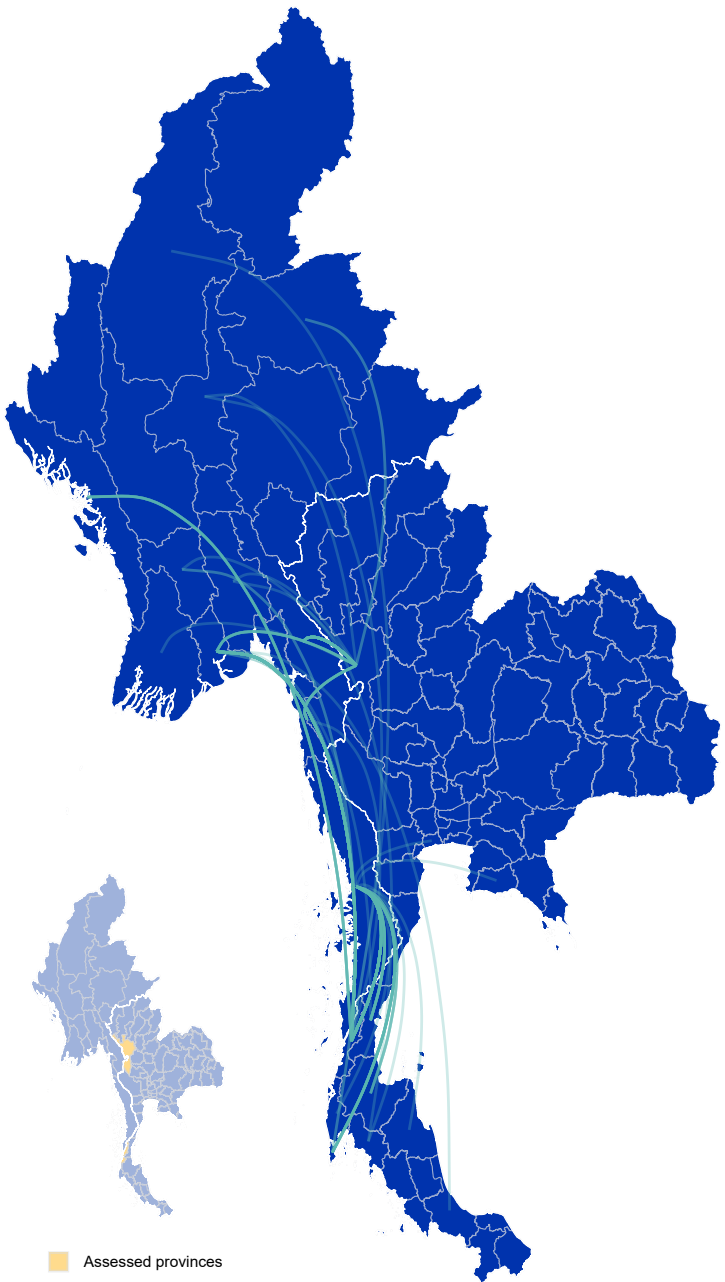


Long-term migrants
10,000 (~10%)

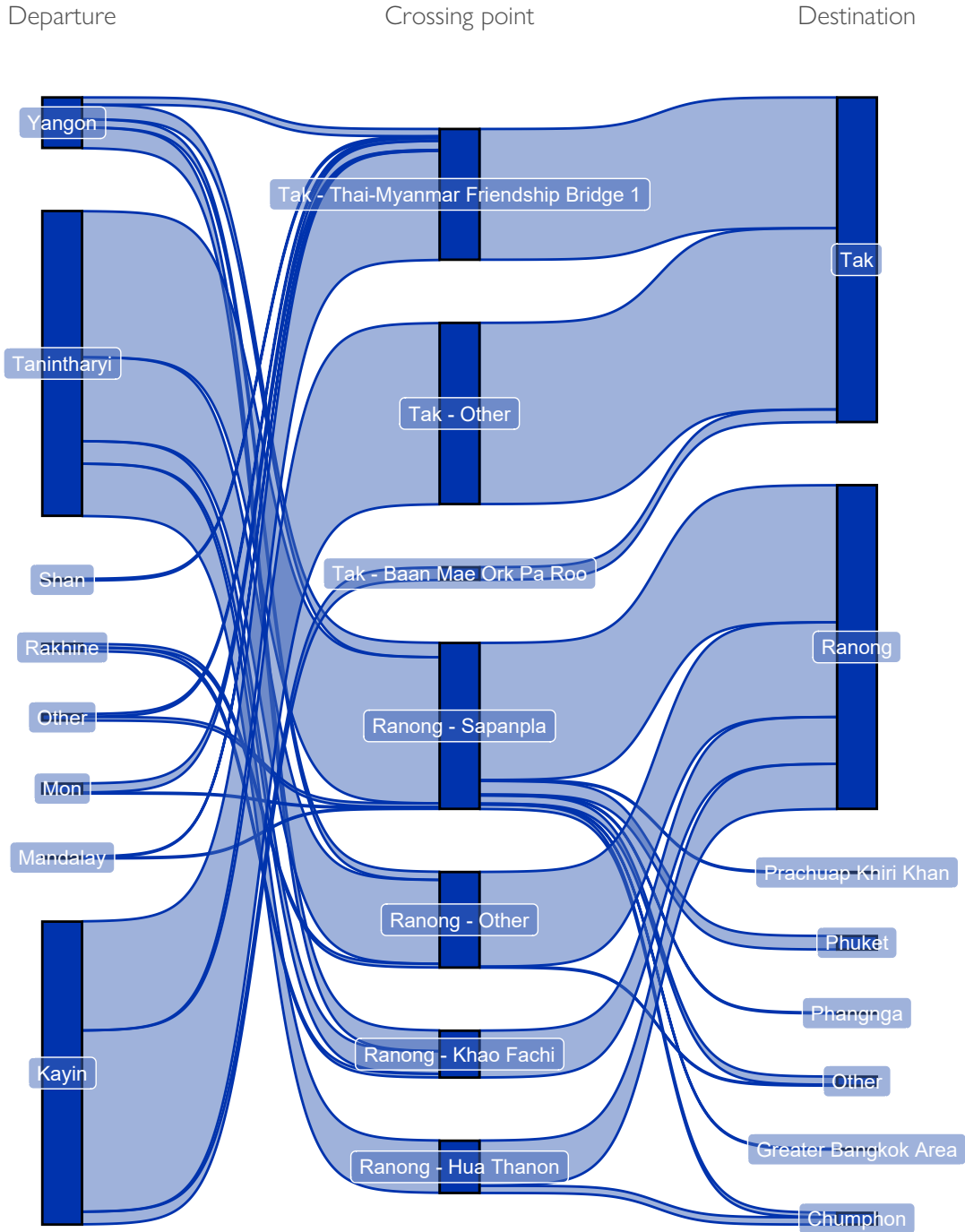
Assessed provinces Formal Semi Formal

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

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



SHORT-TERM ARRIVALS ROUTES



SHORT-TERM MIGRATIONS (n=785)



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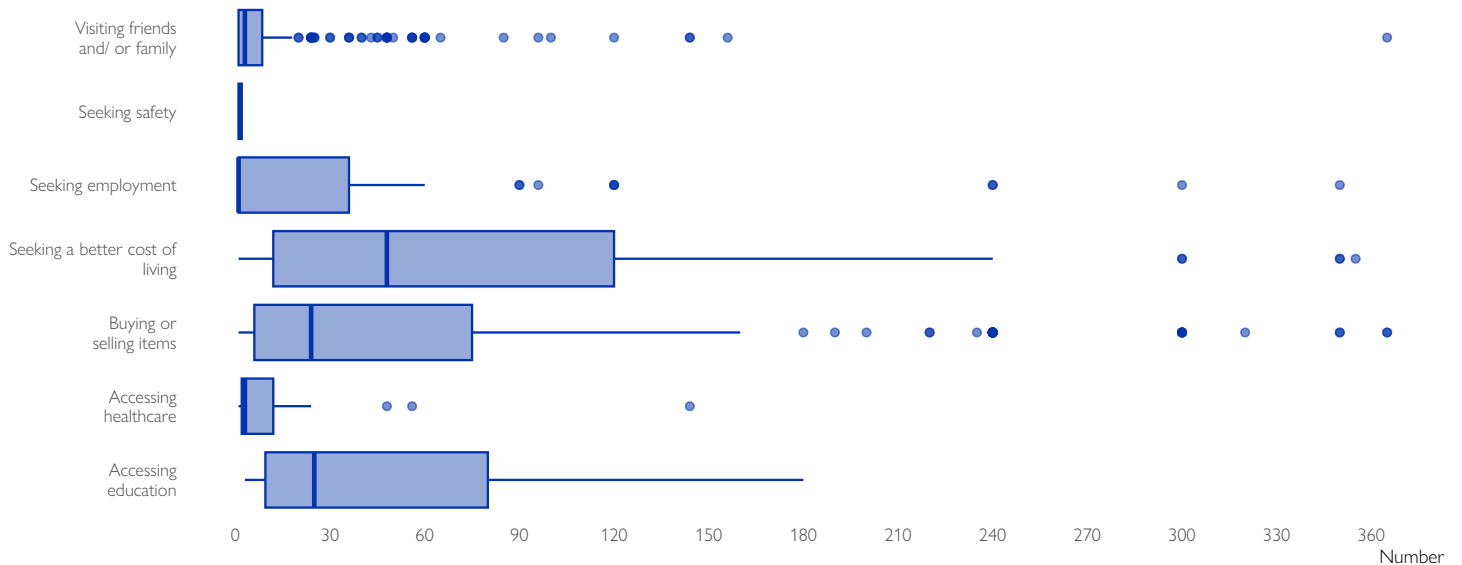
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An estimated **90%** of migrants crossing into Thailand were short-term migrants (staying in Thailand for less than one week). Short-term arrivals most often reported that their origin locations in Myanmar and destination locations in Thailand were 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.

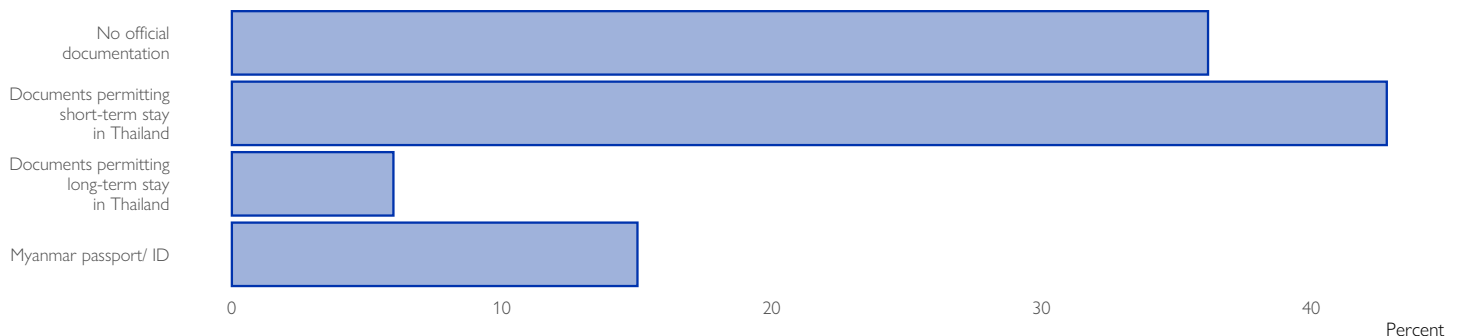
REASONS FOR MOVEMENT*



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

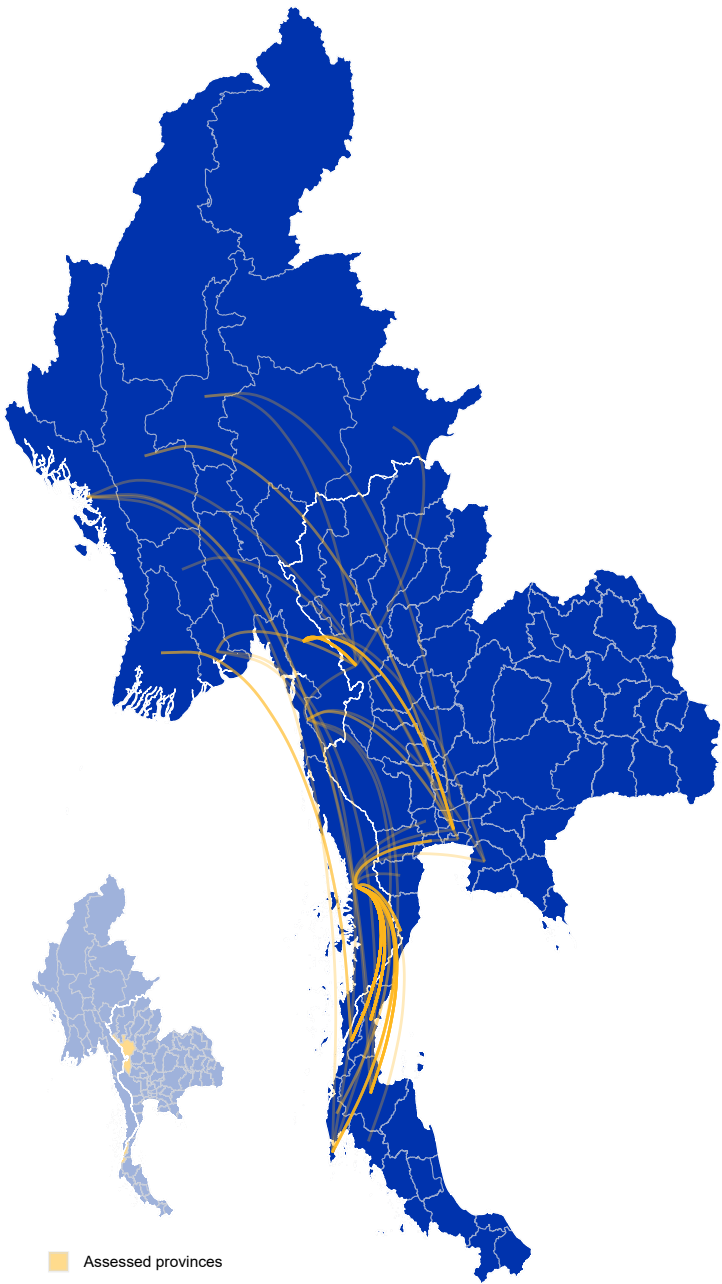


DOCUMENTATION

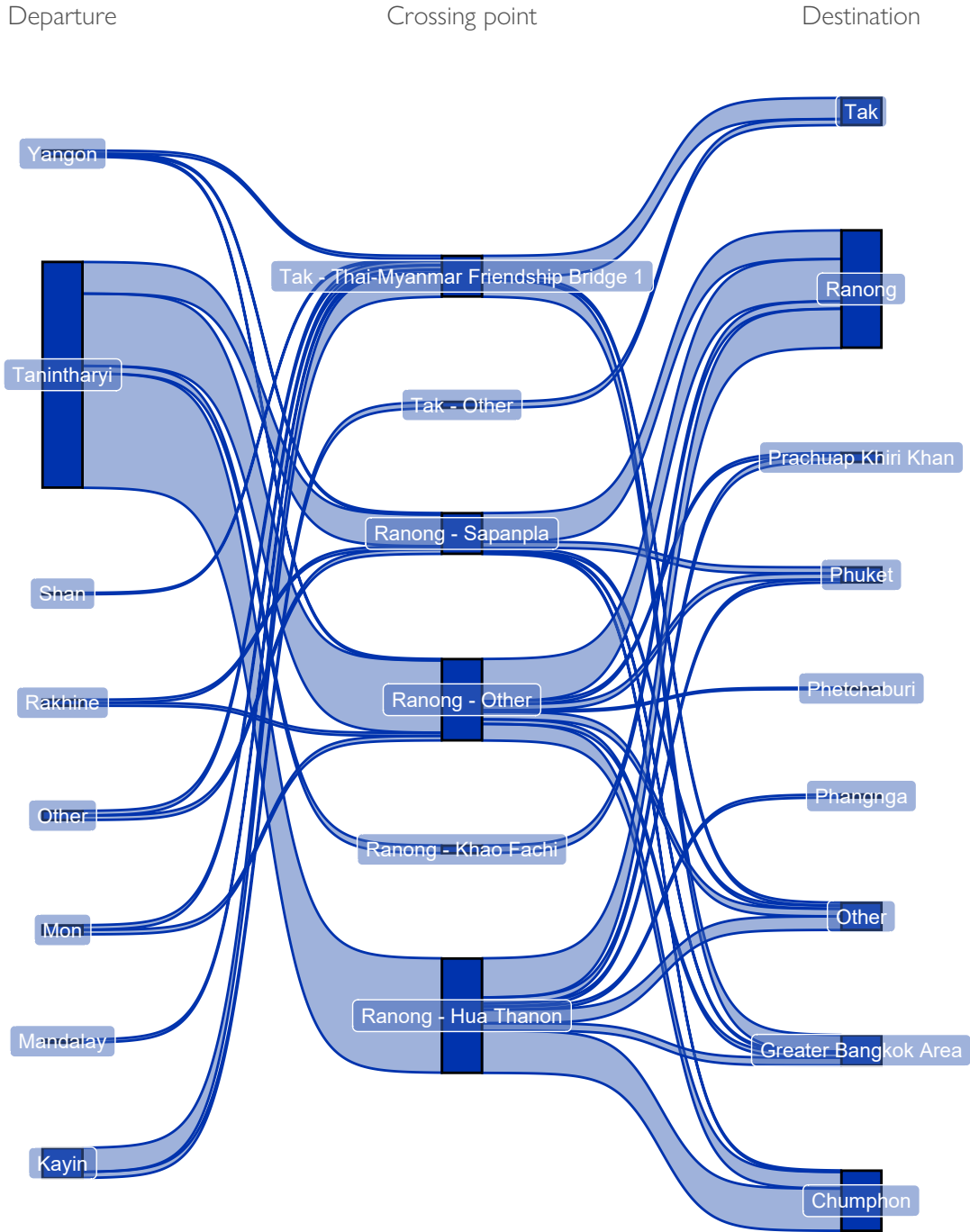


*The respondent could choose more than one option.

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



LONG-TERM ARRIVALS ROUTES



LONG-TERM MIGRATIONS (n=207)



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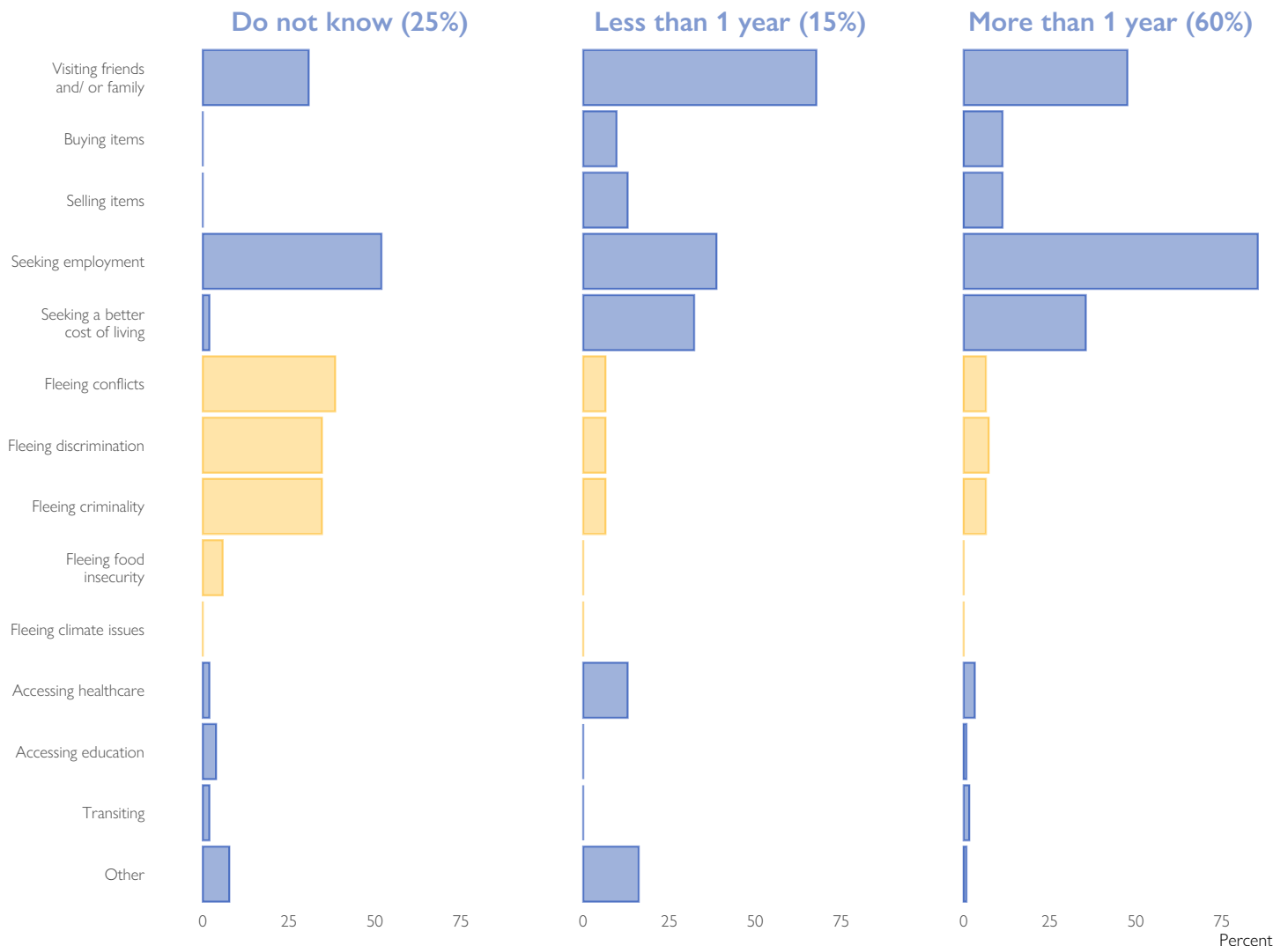


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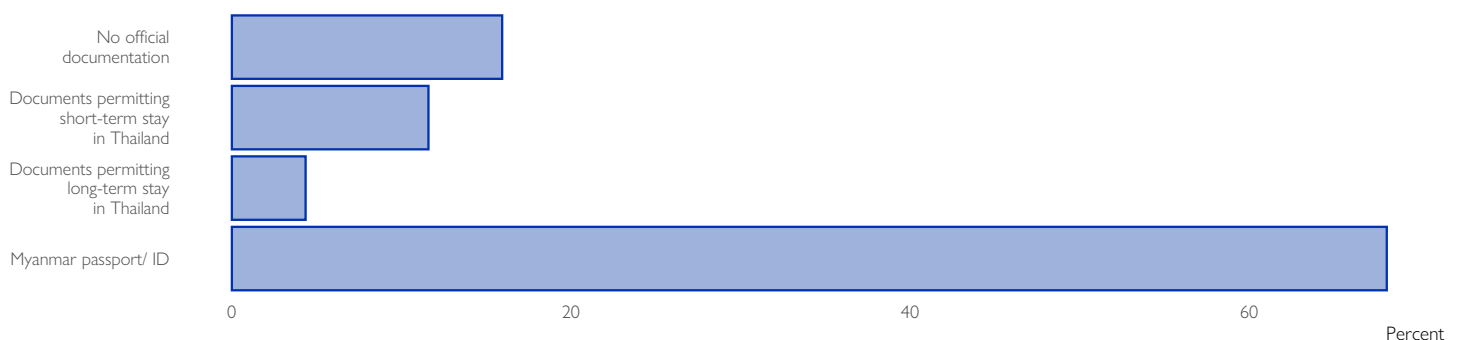
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An estimated **10%** of migrants crossing into Thailand were long-term migrants (staying in Thailand for more than one week). Long-term arrivals originated primarily from locations near the border (similar to short-term ones), but featured more diverse 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*



DOCUMENTATION



*The respondent could choose more than one option.