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Institute for Population and Social Research
Mahidol University



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MIGRANTS, MINORITIES AND REFUGEES : INTEGRATION AND WELL-BEING

2nd MMC Regional Consultative Meeting

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Institute for Population and Social Research (IPSR), Mahidol University

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Welcome from the MMC Director



Aphichat Chamrathirong

*Director of Mahidol Migration Center
Institute for Population and Social
Research, Mahidol University.*

It is with great pleasure that the Mahidol Migration Center (MMC), together with the Rockefeller Foundation, bring you the 3rd edition of our MMC Newsletter. It is released in conjunction with the Institute for Population and Social Research (IPSR) Annual Conference, which is in its 8th consecutive year.

The MMC Newsletter was launched in 2010 to bring together various findings and viewpoints from researchers, policy makers, and civil society on specific themes related to migration. The first edition focused on the work being carried out under the Raks Thai Foundation Project – Prevention of HIV/AIDS among Migrant Workers in Thailand (PHAMIT). It gave us a glimpse of the lives of Lao migrant communities working in the Thai province of Ubon Ratchathani and the impact of Thailand's migration policies over the years.

In the second edition, our authors took an in-depth look at managing the problems of statelessness, refugees, displaced persons, irregular migrants, and women affected by the ongoing unrest in the Southern provinces

of Thailand. Challenges were highlighted, but so was the need for innovative policies and programmes to address these challenges.

One of the ways the Thai government has attempted to address irregular migration has been a series of regularization programmes for irregular migrants. In September 2011, IPSR provided an analytical assessment of the regularization programme in a special edition, which served as a submission to the UN Committee on Migrant Workers.

This edition takes us on a journey of the past, present, and future of migration in the region. LTC. Amornrat Bunnag reviews the historical role of migrants and migration in Southeast Asia, with a focus on Thailand in particular. Next, two articles analyse the current period of migration. I examine the access migrants in Thailand have to family planning and contraception while Malee Sunpuwan and Sakkarin Niyomsilpa alert us to some of the perceptions of Myanmar migrants in Thailand, highlighting how negative public attitudes are barriers to integration for migrants.

Last, we look to the future as Nobel Peace Prize Laureate and National League for Democracy Leader Aung San Suu Kyi spoke in front of thousands of Myanmar migrants Machachi, a key seafood processing area in Samut Sakhon Province - her first visit outside of Myanmar in 24 years. The event, coordinated by Andy Hall, Foreign Expert at the Institute for Population and Social Research, in conjunction with the Migrant Worker Rights Network (MWRN), was a historical moment for the hundreds of thousands of migrant workers who are marginalised in Thailand.



Thailandometer presents current population of Thailand, ground floor of IPSR Building

Photo by Sutthida Chuanwan

The Success of Family Planning Program in Thailand Being Extended to Its Migrant Workers - But They Have Miracles : Survey Results of Contraceptive Practices among Myanmar, Cambodian and Laotian Migrant Workers in Thailand

Aphichat Chamrathirong

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The estimated number of migrants from Myanmar, Cambodia and Lao PDR residing and working in Thailand is believed to vary between 2.5 to 4.6 million (preliminary results from the Population and Housing Census of Thailand 2010 and preliminary estimation made by Dr. Pairoj Saonuan, National AIDS Management Center: NAMC, MOPH, Thailand 2012). The wide range of such an estimation is because most migrants are irregular and undocumented. In addition, although work permits are granted for two years at a time, most migrants stay in the country for much longer extended periods with an average duration of stay in Thailand of almost six years, with about one fifth of them staying for more than 10 years (Boonchalaksi, Chamrathirong, & Huguet, 2012).

Unlike migrant workers in most countries, migrants in Thailand typically reside in family and community networks rather than as individuals. The majority of these migrants have relatives in Thailand, and almost half of them are married or living in a common law relationship. Many of these migrants have children with them. Among migrants who have children, as high as almost three quarters reported that their last child had been born in Thailand (Chamrathirong, Boonchalaksi, Chamchan, Holomyong, & Apipornchaisakul, 2012).

Migrants' permanent settlement and social integration in Thailand are the main issues of immigration policy and national dialogues. It is important to note that the concerns of family planning practices of these migrants do not derive from the eugenics concept or racist/anti-nationality guiding principles, but from the fact that contraception is long believed in Thailand to be the position of ultimate social welfare and promotion of health and family well-being. The success story of Thailand's reproductive revolution and the rapid increase in contraceptive practice during a short period since 1970s supports this point (Knodel, Chamrathirong & Debavalya, 1987). Family planning programs have never been coercive; instead, they are based on multiple methods and services availability (cafeteria approach) and made accessible to all regardless of social status or ethnic backgrounds.

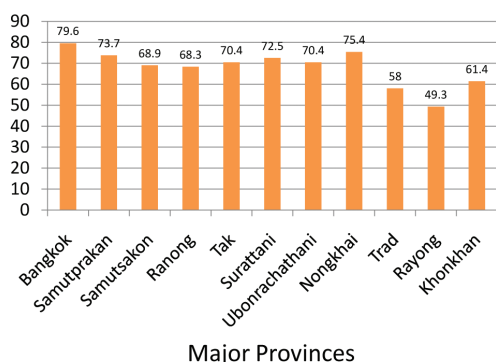
Contraceptive services made available for migrants' communities also strengthen the reproductive health of migrants as well as public health conditions of the migrant communities. Consequently, research on the contraceptive demand from migrants and the extent of met and unmet demand is therefore a central issue of concern.



This study investigates and reveals results from the cross border migrant survey of 10 major provinces in Thailand. The focus is on the family planning practices of married men and women, who are both regular and irregular migrant workers, and their families. The study utilizes the 2010 baseline survey of the Project: Prevention of HIV/AIDS among Migrant Workers in Thailand 2 (PHAMIT 2) supported by The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM), coordinated by The Raks Thai Foundation (A member of Care International).

Among currently married women aged 15-49 and men whose wives aged 15-49 currently living together, the contraceptive prevalence rate is found to be as high as 68% (modern methods) or 69% (any method) in 2010. The modern contraceptive prevalence rate is the highest among Myanmar migrants (72%). For Laotian migrants, the rate of 67% is also considered to be fairly high. Among the Cambodian migrants, the relatively lower rate of 54% is acceptable. Provinces where Myanmar migrants are residing and working are characterized by a higher level of contraception use; conversely, in Trad and Rayong, where Cambodian migrant workers mostly live, contraceptive use is relatively low (Table 1).

Table 1: Contraceptive Prevalence Rate among Migrant Workers in Thailand 2010 Distributed by Major Provinces.



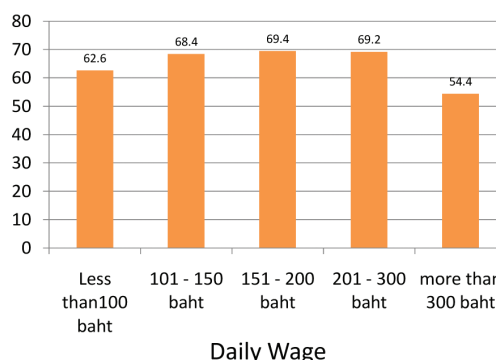
Source: PHAMIT2 Baseline Survey 2010, Institute for Population and Social Research, Mahidol University, 2012.

The study also reveals that those who did not use contraception, did not report the unmet demand for the availability or accessibility of the programs. Instead, they cited personal and other valid causes such as a demand for more children, being during pregnancy or the amenorrhea period after delivery or abortion, absence of current sexual relations, self assessment of sub-fecundity,

and being older or approaching menopause. The incidences of possible program related complaints are less than 3% of the non-users of contraception, i.e., those who gave the reason of inconveniences of use, being afraid of side effects, and the attitudes of the husbands against contraception are evident but the magnitudes are low.

The most popular methods used by migrant workers or their families are modern, including pills, injectables, female sterilization, condoms, male sterilization, implant, and IUD, respectively. Traditional methods are rare. Only a small number of Laotian and Cambodian migrants relied on withdrawal and safe periods as contraceptive methods. Results from the survey (Table not shown here) also reveal that among 1,017 regular migrants who were current users of family planning methods, 34% received contraception from the government hospital and health station. Among the 218 irregular migrants surveyed, 44% reported that they used government sources. Private sectors and NGOs are also reported to be important sources of contraception. The extent that the availability of the government and NGOs' programs, as well as the private sector, on reproductive health services for migrants in Thailand is thus documented with a most favorable record.

Table 2: Contraceptive Prevalence Rate among Migrant Workers in Thailand 2010 Distributed by Their Daily Wages.



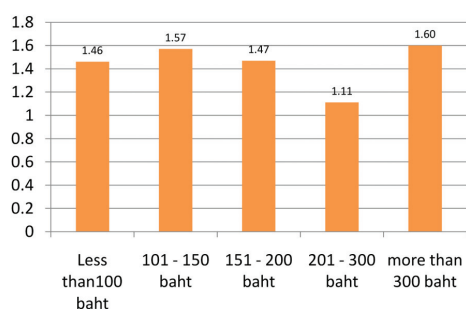
Source: PHAMIT2 Baseline Survey 2010, Institute for Population and Social Research, Mahidol University, 2012.

There appears to be no gaps on the demand and the supply of contraception among migrants under study. The data reflect the fact that working life pressures as well as poverty are the underlying causes raising the demand

for family planning among migrant families. This demand, however, is revealed to be well met by the available services provided by the government, NGOs, and private sectors. As shown in Table 2, income gaps did not interrupt contraceptive use, only the higher wage migrants tended to reduce use of contraception to some extent. Earning the highest wage of more than 300 baht per day, they are probably the most ready group who would plan for having a child. This evidence shows that the demand and supply of contraception coincide well, and it is not true (as many anti-natal believers propose) that the poorest group will tend to have children first. Migrant workers have the opportunity to have the true sense of family planning, for example, not only when not to have children, but also when to have children. As Tables 3 and 4 show, migrants who earn 300 baht or more per day have the largest families and tend to want more children to a much larger extent than other lower wage earner counterparts.

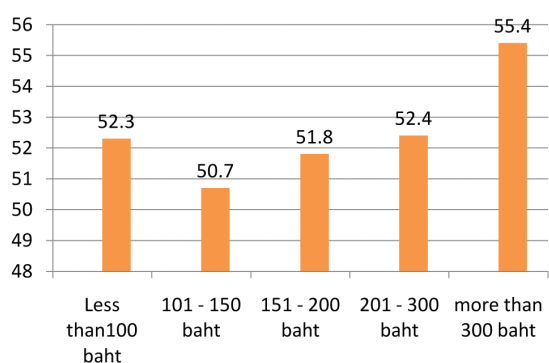
As mentioned earlier, the legendary success story of family planning program and reproductive revolution in Thailand since the 70's has been well documented. It now appears to extend itself to Thailand's attached migrant workers. The success story, supported by the best practices, has repeated itself. In the future, when the minimum wage of 300 baht fully comes into effect and the reproductive health and other social well-being status of migrants is well protected, their fertility rate will likely increase (as seen in Tables 3 and 4), *and migrants can fill the gap of low fertility in Thailand.* The wanted and planned children of migrant workers from our neighboring and family-like countries will be the real and timely *"blessing and joy"* for our low fertility society. *Migrant workers not only do, as many have said, the dirty jobs that we do not do, it is my personal desire that they will also do the, not easy, but clean and miracle jobs of reproduction for us all.*

Table 3: Average Number of Children among Migrant Workers in Thailand 2010 Distributed by Their Daily Wages.



Source: PHAMIT2 Baseline Survey 2010, Institute for Population and Social Research, Mahidol University, 2012.

Table 4: Percentage of Migrant Workers Who Want More Children, in Thailand 2010 Distributed by Their Daily Wages.



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A Fear of the Unknown : Thai Prejudice against Displaced Persons and Migrants from Myanmar

Malee Sunpuwan & Sakkarin Niyomsilpa

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Prejudice is generally referred to as a negative set of perceived beliefs or judgments about a specific group of people based on assumptions, half-truths, and guesses rather than facts (Guha, 2008). In Thailand, the changing role of the nation-state in the context of globalization and the development of both established and new migrant communities has led to a strong sense of national identity – a ‘Thainess’ – among native born citizens, which, in turn, creates a feeling of otherness for minority ethnic groups. This social construction of ‘Thainess’ has influenced Thais’ attitude toward immigrants and ethnic minorities, and it is possibly producing prejudice and polarization (Sattayanurak, 2008; Traitongyoo, 2008).



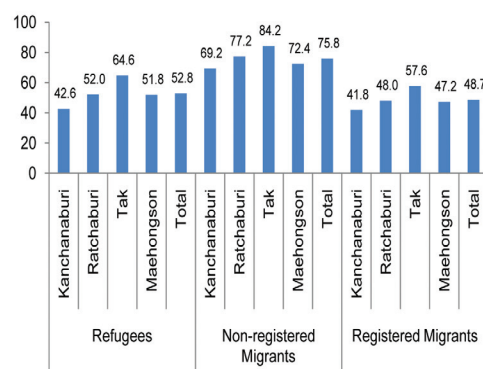
Photo: Delegates from WHO, EU, GOs, NGOs and Burmese networks attended the Brainstorming Workshop on Thai public opinions on Myanmar refugees and displaced persons, January 2012 at IPSR, Mahidol University.

Because a large number of displaced persons and migrant workers from Myanmar live in Thailand, it is important to explore the perceptions and prejudices of Thais towards this particular group. The data presented in this article are derived from the “Survey of Thai Public Opinions on Myanmar Refugees and Displaced Persons” conducted by the IPSR with funding from the World Health Organisation (WHO). In 2011, 1600 villagers and 400 community leaders were surveyed across four provinces – Kanchanaburi, Ratchaburi, Tak, and Mae Hong – which host a number of refugee camps. Focus groups and in-depth interviews

were also carried out with community leaders, governmental officials, and representatives from both local and international nongovernmental organizations (NGOs).

One of the issues the research explored was the extent Thai citizens perceived that migrants or refugees posed a threat to their physical and economic wellbeing. Respondents were asked to rate how much they agreed with the statement: “Refugees or Migrant Workers pose a threat to your life and property”. Figure 1 reveals that approximately half of the respondents believed registered migrant workers (48.7%) and refugees (52.8%) posed a threat to their human safety. Non-registered migrants, however, were seen as the biggest threat as 75% of respondents agreed with the question. The highest percentage (82.4%) was from Tak Province, which is a transit point and destination for asylum seekers and migrants from Myanmar.

Figure 1: Proportion of respondents that agree refugees or migrant workers pose a personal security threat



Source: Adapted from the Survey of Thai public opinions on Myanmar refugees and displaced persons (2012)

Although perceptions are also influenced by negative media reports on refugees and migrants in Thailand, research has shown that in many countries native born citizens with a strong sense of national pride tend to be more distrusting of migrants, who are seen as a threat to their national identity (Sides & Citrin, 2007). Perhaps, though, public attitudes are affected by prejudice and their fear of the unknown, for

example, of non-registered migrants.

Because the majority of Thais are highly concerned with their personal safety, the Thai authorities need to provide better protection in order to relieve their concerns. Better public safety and improved law enforcement might help to reduce potential prejudice against migrants and prevent the emergence of xenophobia in the future. However, improved law enforcement, independently, is insufficient to ameliorate the situation. Additional steps, such as education of the Thai populace regarding the reality of migrants (e.g. the threat they pose to an individual's security), are needed as well. Public perceptions of migrants will change only when they become more integrated into society as a whole.



Photo: Focus group discussion on Thai public opinions on Myanmar refugees and displaced persons.

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Expanding Engagement with Myanmar



Andy Hall, Foreign Expert at IPSR, has increased his engagement with leading figures in Myanmar's political landscape over the past few months. He recently met with and advised Myanmar President Thein Sein's Chief Political Advisor Ko Ko Hlaing, the Myanmar Minister of Labour U Aung Kyi and the Secretary General of the Union Solidarity and Development Party U Htay Oo. Andy was also one of several facilitators in a five-day training course on migration and internally displaced people hosted by Myanmar's Ministry of Immigration in Naypyidaw from 14th to 18th May 2012.



Aung San Suu Kyi visits Myanmar migrants in Machachi

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On 30 May, 2012, thousands of people, mostly Myanmar migrant workers, gathered in a small side street in the town of Machachi in Samut Sakhon Province in Thailand, with a hope that they might catch a glimpse of Nobel Peace Prize Laureate and National League for Democracy (NLD) Leader Aung San Suu Kyi in her first visit outside of Myanmar in 24 years.

The event, coordinated by Andy Hall, Foreign Expert at the Institute for Population and Social Research, in conjunction with the Migrant Worker Rights Network (MWRN), was an extraordinary and emotional moment for the crowd and its organisers. Migrants waved flags and posters with messages of “Free Burma” and “We want to go home”, Period Others had posters or t-shirts with Aung San Suu Kyi’s image. Machachi is a key seafood processing area and is home to one of the highest concentrations of Myanmar migrants in Thailand. Addressing the crowd from a balcony at the MWRN Learning Center, she promised to fight for them. “Today, I will make you one promise: I will try my best for you.” Inside the Center, Aung San Suu Kyi listened to a small group of migrants who told stories of abuse and exploitation. She told them that they must learn and exercise their legal rights.



Aung San Suu Kyi listens to the concerns of Myanmar migrants in Mahachai.

Dr. Sureeporn Punpuing, Director of IPSR, had the opportunity to meet Aung San Suu Kyi in person and

presented several of the Institute's publications on migration to her as a gift.



IPSR Foreign Expert Andy Hall worked tirelessly with his staff to coordinate the event.



IPSR Director Sureeporn Punpuning and Foreign Expert Rebecca Miller wait for the arrival of Aung San Suu Kyi.



IPSR Foreign Expert Andy Hall and Director Sureeporn Punpuning meet Aung San Suu Kyi.



Thousands of Myanmar migrants crowded the streets.

Congratulations Andy for coordinating such a successful and historical event – a moment no one will ever forget!

Historical Migration Trends in Bangkok Period, Siam

LTC. Amornrat Bunnag

Center of Doctrine and Strategic Development, Army Training Command

Migration is the most complex and often the most important of the three components of population change. Why? Migration cannot be defined unambiguously as can fertility and mortality. Whether migration has occurred depends on the geographic boundaries and the time period of observation being used. Moreover, migration rates by age and sex are not constrained by biological factors as are fertility and mortality rates. Besides, migration can occur more than once (unlike mortality). There are model age patterns for migration, similar to the model schedules for mortality and fertility, but the migration model schedules have a wider range across societies.

Historically for any society, migration rates may have exceeded mortality and fertility rates, and at other times migration rates may have been low. That is, migration is much more variable and responsive to immediate conditions that are fertility or even mortality. Broadly, we are able to describe historical trends of fertility and mortality in terms of orderly "transitions" from high to low levels, whereas migration has usually had much more complex patterns and changes in history.

Traditional migration in mainland Southeast Asia occurred dynamically due to political and cultural factors. Across much of mainland Southeast Asia, state policies favored accumulation of population by means of warfare and forced settlement. In Siam this is especially true of the early Bangkok period (1782-1850) when in-migration was very high with the objective to maintain the manpower of the state. Voluntary migration was welcomed by rulers at that time while forced migration after war campaigns was also commonly used as a mean to achieve this manpower goal.

In Thai history, migration has been a very important factor in population adjustment during every historical period. In the Early Bangkok Period, net in-migration was high due to state policies of war, capture and resettlement – in a manner similar to most countries of mainland Southeast

Asia. People were brought in from all the surrounding territories. For example, a great number of Muslims from Pattani (now a province of Southern Thailand) were forced to move to the central part of Thailand in 1786. As a result of war with Laos in 1826-1828, during the reign Chao Anuwong of Laos and King Rama III of Siam or Thailand, around 50,000 Laos from Vientiane were forced to move to Bangkok as stated in the Ancient Manuscript, the Annual records of Rama III (OC.S.1189, No. 4b: เอกสารโบราณ จดหมายเหตุ รัชกาลที่ 3 จ.ศ. 1189, เลขที่ 4/ข;). Voluntary migrations during the early Bangkok period also occurred. For example, in 1782 approximately 500 voluntary Cambodian catholic migrants moved to Bangkok because of the conflict in Cambodia (Thipakôrawong, 1869). More than 40,000 Mon migrants volunteered to migrate to Thailand during 1814-15 due to rebellion in Martaban (Crawford, 1828; Halliday, 1913).



Picture 1: *The Chinese community is one of the most ancient and most significant foreign communities in Siam. Chinese immigrant family to Siam 1890.*

In the later part of the Bangkok Period or after 1850, when warfare had become less common, in-migration continued, now in the form of labor migration. In the second half of the 19th century labor migration was mainly from neighboring areas, but gradually came to be dominated by contract labor migrants from China. International migration during the period after the 1850s

was related mostly to the opening of agricultural frontiers in central Thailand and the growth and development of agricultural technologies that turned attention from subsistence to cash crops. I have made the argument in my dissertation that migration was the main source of demographic balance throughout most of the 19th century (see also Bunnag, 2012).

Interestingly, through more than two centuries of Thai history, the role for migration during each historical stage can be identified as important. I have discussed this for the Bangkok Period during 1782-1960 in terms of a migration-based demographic system, in which low fertility relative to mortality is replaced by migration as a source of population growth.

The period since 1960 has seen the onset of fertility decline and the achievement of very low fertility along with very low mortality. In the 20th century or the more recent era, migration continued to be important in Thai history but in different ways. Large-scale international migration had diminished by the restriction on immigration imposed by the immigration law of 1949.



Picture 2: Shops owned by overseas Chinese on Sampheng.

However, in the period after the 2nd world war, internal migration became important, including the movement of the rural population toward Thailand's major cities and especially Bangkok. The era of the 1960s through 1980s was striking for its high rates of urban migration, and also the predominant role in that migration of Thailand's rural youth. More recently, international migration has again become important, this time in the form of both documented and undocumented labor migration from Thailand's poorer neighbors. There is no

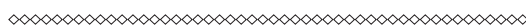
doubt that migration is a very important component of population change today, and that it will continue to be.



Picture 3: Laos in Central Siam, date unknown.

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Migrants, Minorities, and Refugees : Integration and Well-Being

2nd MMC Regional Consultative Meeting

Rebecca Miller & Kerry Richter

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The Institute for Population and Social Research (IPSR) convened its second Mahidol Migration Center (MMC) Regional Consultative Meeting based on the *theme Migrants, Minorities, and Refugees: Integration and Well-Being* from 23-24 April 2012. The conference brought together over 60 academic researchers, policy makers, representatives of nongovernmental and intergovernmental organizations, and graduate students from across the Asian region interested in issues of migration. The annual consultative meetings act as a forum to disseminate and exchange new research findings. Over the two days, experts from across the region explored the social, cultural, economic, and political implications of increasing ethno-cultural, linguistic, racial, and religious diversity in Asia.

The meeting's focus on integration and well-being was both timely and pressing to the future of multiculturalism in Asia as the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) embarks on its ambitious vision of regional economic integration and cooperation by 2015, in which a free flow of goods, services, and people is anticipated. This agenda will have significant impacts on the management of migration in the region; yet, the underlying social realities of this integration process have received little attention. Presenters and participants agreed that Asian nations were facing both opportunities and challenges in the successful integration

of migrants. In this regard, old questions were raised because they required new responses.

- What is the nature of citizenship in Asia?
- What are the factors that influence belonging, integration, and attachment for migrants in destination countries?
- What access do migrants have to resources needed for social, economic, cultural, and political integration?
- What do migrants need to do to facilitate their integration?
- How do we overcome discrimination and promote equal and just societies?
- What is the role of public policy in promoting the social and cultural integration of migrants and minorities in pluralistic societies?
- How should public policy be directed to counter negative attitudes and discrimination towards migrants, refugees, and minorities?



Photo: Participants of the 2nd MMC Regional Consultative Meeting
From left Peter Xenos (IPSR Foreign Expert), Wassana Im-em (UNFPA Assistant Representative, Thailand Country Office), Caspar Peek (UNFPA Representative for Thailand and Country Director for Malaysia). Back row: Rebecca Miller (IPSR Foreign Expert) and Kerry Richter (IPSR Special Professor and MMC Advisory Board).

Several presenters noted, for example, that migrants, refugees, and minorities are often perceived negatively by their host communities, which, in turn, impedes their effective integration and well-being. Increasingly seen as a social, political, and security threats, these negative, but also skewed, perceptions of these groups regularly lead to discriminatory practices and their poor treatment. Participants concluded that the state, particularly through its laws and policies, has a key role to play, not just in the deconstruction of discrimination, but also in the integration of migrants, refugees, and minorities in host countries. Taking Thailand as an illustration, panellist Dr. Jerry Huguet maintained that Thai Government policies towards these groups demonstrate a lack of policy coherence. Presently, he pointed out, Thailand has large pools of low skilled labour that are not well integrated nor well protected. The integration of marginal groups, such as migrants and minorities, has implications beyond the labour market in building social cohesion and perhaps even greater national security; yet, a policy response from the Government “remains conspicuously absent” despite concerns around future labour shortages, particularly if the estimated two million plus migrant workers from Myanmar decide to return home.

benefits from migration and to enhance the social inclusion of cultural minorities.

In addition to the formal program, the meeting offered MMC colleagues from across Asia the chance to meet face to face. A number of informal meetings and discussions were held to explore ways of collaborating and to launch new networks – for example, the Centre for Innovative Development Studies of Asia (IDSA) – and initiatives for collaborative research.

We look forward to seeing you all at the 3rd annual MMC Regional Consultative Meeting in 2013 !

Mahidol Migration Center



MMC News



Photo: From left – Jerry Huguet (MMC), Veerawit Tianchainan (TCR/APRRN), Brenton Burkholder (WHO), Supakit Sirilak (MOPH) and Kyoko Kusakabe (AIT) – the Policy Panel on ‘Migrant Integration and Well-being: Challenges and Policy Directions’.

The meeting concluded with reflections on the way forward, which included recommendations organised around two principal themes: conceptual issues surrounding the study of migration, integration, and well-being and appropriate policies to maximise

IPSR, co-supported by the Thai Health Promotion Foundation and the Rockefeller Foundation organized the 8th IPSR Annual Conference on “Marginalised Population and Social Justice in Thai Society” on July 2nd 2012 at the Royal River Hotel, Bangkok.

Recent Publications

- Chamratrithirong, A., Boonchalaksi, W., Holumyoung, C., Chamchan, C., & Apipornchaisakul, K. (2012). *Prevention of HIV/AIDS among migrant workers in Thailand 2 (PHAMIT2): The baseline survey 2010*, Institute for Population and Social Research (IPSR), Mahidol University. Nattapon Plate: Bangkok.
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- Boonchalaksi, W., Chamratrithong A, & Huguet, J. (Forthcoming). Has permanent settlement of temporary migrant workers in Thailand begun? *Asian and Pacific Migration Journal*.
- Ford, K., & Chamratrithong, A. (forthcoming) *Cross border migrants: Duration of residence, mobility and susceptibility to HIV infection*. Nakhon Pathom: IPSR.
- Ford, K., Chamratrithong A., Apipornchaisakul, K., Panichapak, P., & Pinyosinwat, T. (Under Review). *Social integration and HIV prevention among migrant workers*.
- Holumyoung, C., Chamratrithong, A., & Panichapak, P. (Forthcoming). *HIV/AIDS and reproductive health intervention: Factors determining the information accessibility of cross-border migrant workers in Thailand*.
- Soonthornhdada, K. (Forthcoming). *Rapid situation assessment on child labour in shrimp, seafood and fisheries sectors in selected areas of Surat Thani province*. Bangkok: ILO
- Sunpuwan, M., Suksinchai, S., & Tipsuk, P. (Forthcoming). *Rapid assessment on child labour in Thailand's rubber industry: Data collection in PhangNga and Songkhla Province*. Bangkok: ILO.

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- Increasing Media Understanding and Social Dialogue by Civil Society on Migration (OSI)
- Midterm Evaluation Survey 2011 of The HIV/AIDS Prevention Programme Among Migrant Workers The Border Provinces in Thailand (PHAMIT – 2) (Global Fund)
- Migrant Mothers and Migrant Children Under 5 Years Old (Save the Children)
- Migrant Workers, Social Protection and ASEAN (Migrant Forum in Asia)
- Muslim Women's Migration to Malaysia as a Response to the Unrest In the Three Southern most Provinces of Thailand (Thai Research Foundation/University of Michigan)
- Social Cost of Migration on Children of International Migrant Parents (Miriam College Philippines)
- Survey of Myanmar Migrants in Thailand (World Bank)
- Survey of Thai Public Opinions on Myanmar Refugees and Displaced Persons (WHO)
- Thailand's Regulatory, Institutional and Governance System for Managing Foreign Workers: The Focus on Bilateral Agreement on Migration (World Bank)
- The Impact of Internal Migration on "Children Left-Behind" in Thailand (UNICEF)
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IPSR at Night

Photo by Atichat Monthatip



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