



**Final Report**

**An Assessment of Access to Birth Registration among  
Migrant Children: The Quantitative Study**

**By**

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**Institute for Population and Social Research  
Mahidol University**

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**An Assessment of Access to Birth Registration among  
Migrant Children: The Quantitative Study**

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**under the Research Project**

**Ending Child Statelessness in Thailand:  
Developing an Accelerated Nationality Review Model**

**By**

**Institute for Population and Social Research  
Mahidol University**

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# Chapter 1

## Introduction

### Background and Importance

Access to birth registration for all children born in Thailand, including cross-border migrants and ethnic populations is one of the key conditions for the prevention of human trafficking and statelessness, and ensuring access to basic rights of children in various fields, especially education and health services.

Under the Civil Registration Act (1991), Amendment No. 2 (2008) and other regulations of Central Registration Bureau Bureau that followed later including the regulation on the issuance of non-Thai persons' identity cards, Thailand has a policy of allowing all migrant children born in Thailand regardless of their parent's nationality, immigration documentation or possession of a legal work permit or not, to have their birth registered. However, in practice, the situation of access to birth registration of children born in Thailand to migrant workers and ethnic or certain minority groups is still unclear. That is because there is a lack of data on the number of these sub-groups of the de facto population in Thailand at any one time, including their registration status. Thus, the implementation of this policy needs to be assessed by other means.

### Objectives of the research

This quantitative assessment of the status of birth registration has the following objectives:

- 1) To determine the percent of children of migrant workers and marginalized minority ethnic groups born in Thailand from 2009 to the present who had their birth registered in Thailand;
- 2) To study the facilitating and inhibiting factors related to the registration of births of the study population.

### Scope of the study and study population

This quantitative assessment focused on two locations: One province in the upper north region (Chiang Rai) and one province in the south region (Phang Nga). The selection of these provinces and the sub-provincial locations for data collection was conducted in consultation with the principal research team and the local network of contacts. The unit of analysis of the evaluation is the household. There were two types of households of interest for the assessment: Households of (non-Thai) migrant workers and households of ethnic minority groups which had at least one birth in Thailand during 2005 to 2019 (i.e., current age 0-14 years) and who is still living in the household.



## Definition of terms

**migrant child(ren) household:** This denotes a household in which the household head is not a Thai national and has at least one residing child age 0-14 years (at the time of data collection) who were born in Thailand and do not have Thai citizenship. This study includes two types of households: those with a (non-Thai) migrant worker as the household head, and those in which a member of an ethnic minority group is the household head.

**migrant worker household:** This denotes a household with non-Thai migrant worker(s) who traveled from one of Thailand's neighboring countries (mainly, Myanmar) for the primary purpose of seeking higher-paid work than in their own country, and have lived in Thailand at least three months.

**ethnic minority household:** This denotes a household in which members are from a culture well outside the mainstream of Thai society and have been living in Thailand for a long time but still do not have Thai nationality.

**Implementation plan:** 5 months (Dec. 2019 – Apr. 2020)

	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
1) Design data collection tools and questions; consider the suitability of data collection methods and tools used in accordance with human research ethics guidelines					
2) Train the team of interviewers; collect data in 2 study provinces, as well as pre-test data collection tools (questionnaires)					
3) Monitor quality and provide consultation on data collection in 2 provinces (1 visit per province and followed by teleconference)					
4) Record and edit data, compile and analyze survey results					
5) Present preliminary findings to the research team					
6) Produce the final research report					

## Chapter 2

### Methodology: Quantitative Study

This is a survey research study which used quantitative methods of data collection. The survey was conducted among households with migrant children of two household types: migrant worker households and ethnic minority households.

#### Number of sample household

The overall sample calculation method for this study is based on the Yamane's formula (1967) at a 5% tolerance, where the minimum sample size tends to approach 400 cases when the number of the study population universe is 10,000 cases in size or over. In this study, the population universe is unknown. To represent the overall number of the target group of migrant children households, this study allocated the minimum allowed sample size (i.e., 400 households) in the two study provinces as follows: The ethnic minority households (Province A: Chiang Rai Province) and migrant worker households (Province B: Phang Nga province), or at least 200 households per province

#### Sampling method

The migrant children households are generally hard to identify and contact. In addition, the available data on the number and distribution of these households is scarce. Thus, for this study, the researchers used purposive sampling as the principal method, coupled with snowball sampling.

*Step 1:* Purposive sampling was used to select three districts in each study province based on known concentrations of the target population. These districts are referred to as Dist. A, B, and C. A quota sample was set at 70 households for each district, or 210 households per province and 420 households total.

*Step 2:* In each selected district, purposive sampling was once again used, this time to select approximately three Tambon (sub-districts) which are known to have rather dense settlements of migrant worker and ethnic minority households. The quota sample was probability proportionate to size for each Tambon. The criteria for household selection was only those whose members had been resident for at least three months prior to the survey, and had at least one member age 0-14 years who did not have Thai citizenship but were born in Thailand during the period from 2005 to the time of the survey. Actual selection of individual households was conducted by snowball sampling or chain-referred method. One household was selected first as the “seeder,” who then referred the researchers to subsequent households (seeds). This method is actually more suitable when selecting households of foreign migrants and ethnic groups who may be undocumented or be working illegally in Thailand and, thus, avoid enumeration by government officials. Plus, as noted, the total number of the eligible population for the study could not be determined in advance. Accordingly, if a household was referred by someone they knew or who were like them, then they were more likely to cooperate with the

research. The total number of seeders was limited to ten. That means that each seeder would be expected to yield 20 seeds.

## **Data collection tools**

As noted, this was a quantitative study, and the researchers used a structured questionnaire and trained interviewers to record information from the sample respondents. The respondent was either the father, mother, guardian, or primary care provider of the child(ren) of interest. The questionnaire included items on household structure, number of members, sex, age, education, marital status, occupation, travel/work documentation, ability to speak Thai, and history of migration in Thailand. Information on the child(ren) (i.e., age 0-14 years) included country and place of birth, whether the child received certificate of birth (from the hospital or community leader), whether the birth was registered (either within the required 15 days or later), reason for/for not obtaining birth registration, and problems or errors in the documentation (if obtained), etc. The final part of the questionnaire asked about general information of the primary care provider of the child(ren) in the household, and knowledge of the right of the children to be registered with the Thai birth registration system. (Figure 1 shows an outline of the structure of the questionnaire.)

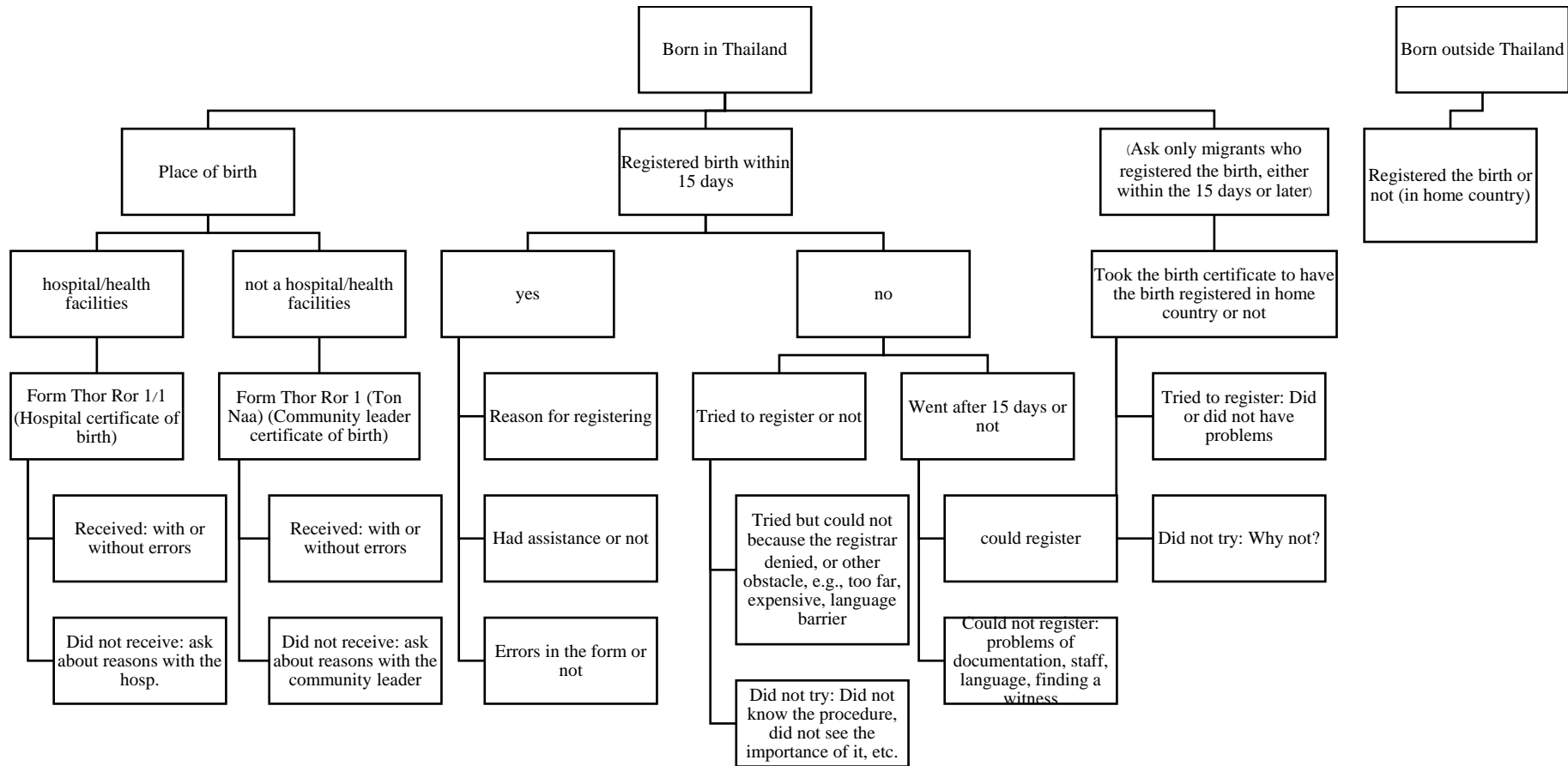
The questionnaire for this study was developed originally in Thai, and was revised after review and recommendations by external experts. The Thai version was also used as part of the training of interviewers in the survey province that represents ethnic minority households, all of whom were multi-lingual in the language of the target population of ethnic minorities as well as central Thai. Pre-tests of the questionnaire also led to further refinements of the structure and content of the questions so that it was most appropriate for each location. After that, the questionnaire was translated into Burmese by an experienced, bi-lingual expert. The Burmese version was used for the non-Thai migrant workers in the survey province that represents migrant worker households. Similarly, after the translation, the Burmese version was pre-tested and refined to make the questionnaire as suitable as possible for the local situation. (See the Appendix for the questionnaire used in this study.)

## **Process of data collection**

The researchers are confident that the multi-lingual interviewers properly administered the study questionnaire because of the careful training and by observation and field monitoring. Field work involved two teams for each province. The field operations were assisted by staff from NGOs with projects and staff in the locality of each province. These include Plan International (Thailand) and the Foundation for Education and Development. The two teams were comprised of the main team and a sub-team. The sub-team collected data on migrant children households in each Tambon. The sub-team had two interviewers; one was the sub-team leader (supervisor) who coordinated and advised. The field coordinator had the role to link with the target population in the locality, assign tasks, consult with the interviewers, conduct quality control, and monitor progress, in addition to other facilitation and inspection tasks.

**Figure 1.1 Structure of the questionnaire and items relevant to birth registration of the study children**

**Screening questions:** (1) Date of birth (include only those born since 2005); (2) Then ask if the child was born in or outside of Thailand



The training of the interviewers took two days in each province. Training was conducted by the research team of the Institute for Population and Social Research (IPSR) of Mahidol University. The trainers made sure the interviewer team understood the objectives of the survey, the content of the questionnaire, and the intention of each question. Interviewers were trained on the ethics of survey research, respecting the rights and confidentiality of the respondents, how to inform respondents of the benefit of participation, possible impact of participation, and how they are being protected from any harm that might come from participation. Interviewers were trained on how to introduce themselves, and present questions in the most respondent-friendly way. Following interviews, questionnaire were checked in the field for completeness and consistency. Field work was conducted during February-March, 2020.

## **Research Ethics**

This study adhered to principles of risk prevention and the minimizing potential negative impact on the target population of the survey, which are the non-Thai migrant workers and ethnic or minority groups. These are marginalized populations who may need extra reassurance. The research protocol and data collection tool were submitted for approval by the Institutional Review Board on Research Ethics of IPSR (IPSR-IRB), Mahidol University. During the data collection and after the field work, there was no compromise of confidentiality or personal information of the respondent. The presentation of the results is as aggregated data, i.e., it is not possible to identify specific individuals by viewing the results in this report. The approval of the protocol and data collection tools was received as No. COA.NO.2019 / 11-447.

## Chapter 3

### Survey Results

This chapter presents the survey results divided into the following five parts.

**Part 1 Characteristics of the migrant children household:** This section presents information about ethnicity of the members of the household, mean income, history of migration, cross-border travel, first entry to Thailand, duration of residence in the current community, plans for next move, and objectives for migration.

**Part 2 Characteristics of the members of the migrant children household:** This section presents the number of members of the household, number of persons under age 15 years, number of family members living in the home country (if migrated from another country to Thailand), ages of persons over age 15 years, education, marital status, occupation, travel and work documentation, health insurance card, ability to speak Thai, and relationship to the household head.

**Part 3 Characteristics of the child(ren) (0-14 years) in the migrant children household:** This section includes sex, age, education, school, ID card/documents, health insurance, Thai language ability, relationship to the household head, and whether living with their parents.

**Part 4 Birth and access to birth registration of migrant child(ren) (0-14 years):** This section focuses on the birth registration experience (whether born in Thailand or another country), access to a birth registration service, place of birth in Thailand, receipt of the hospital certificate of birth (Thor Ror. 1/1), errors in the document (if any), and reason for not getting a hospital certificate of birth. For a child born in Thailand, at home, or elsewhere, there was probing on discuss the process of getting certificate of birth from the community leader and if there was any errors in the information on the birth certificate. All were asked whether the birth was registered within the 15 days after birth, any assistance received in the registration process, and whether the birth was reported in the country of origin (for children of parents who migrated to Thailand from another country and gave birth in Thailand).

**Part 5 Primary caregiver of the child in the migrant household:** This section asks about the caregiver of the child of interest in the study, including sex, age, ethnicity, religion, duration of living in Thailand, occupation, income, ID card from the country of origin, knowledge of rights (i.e., to register the birth of a child in Thailand, etc.) and opinion about the probability of exercising those rights.

## Part 1 Characteristics of the migrant children household

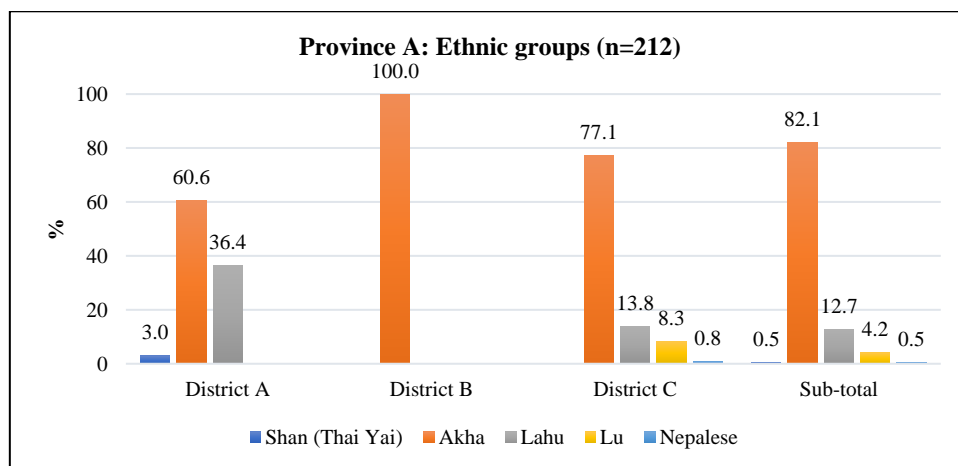
The following presents data on the 425 migrant children households in the two study provinces: Province A and Province B. There were 212 households sampled in Province A, including three districts: District A (33 households), B (70 households), and C (109 households). In Province B, there were 213 households sampled in District A (71 households), District B (71 households), and District C (71 households) (Table 3.1).

Table 3.1 Number of households in the sample

Province	District	Number of sample households
Province A: Ethnic groups	A	33
	B	70
	C	109
	Sub-total	212
Province B: Migrant workers	A	71
	B	71
	C	71
	Sub-total	213
Total		<u>425</u>

In Province A, more than 80% of the households were Akha, 12.7% were Lahu and 4.2% were Lu ethnic groups. There was a small number of Shan and Nepalese ethnic households. In District A, most are ethnic Akha, followed by Lahu and Shan. In District B, all are ethnic Akha. In District C most are Akha, followed by Lahu and Lu.

For migrant worker households in Province B, more than 40% of the families are Da-Wei (43%), followed by Mon (23%), Burmese (21.6%) and other ethnicities (Rakhine and Karen comprise 8.5% and 2.8%, respectively). In District A, most ethnic migrant children were Da-Wei, followed by Burmese, Mon, Rakhine, and Karen. In District B, most migrant children were Da-Wei, followed by Burmese and Mon in equal proportions, followed by Karen and Rakhine. In District C, the majority of migrant children are Da-Wei, followed by Mon and Rakhine (Figure 3.1).



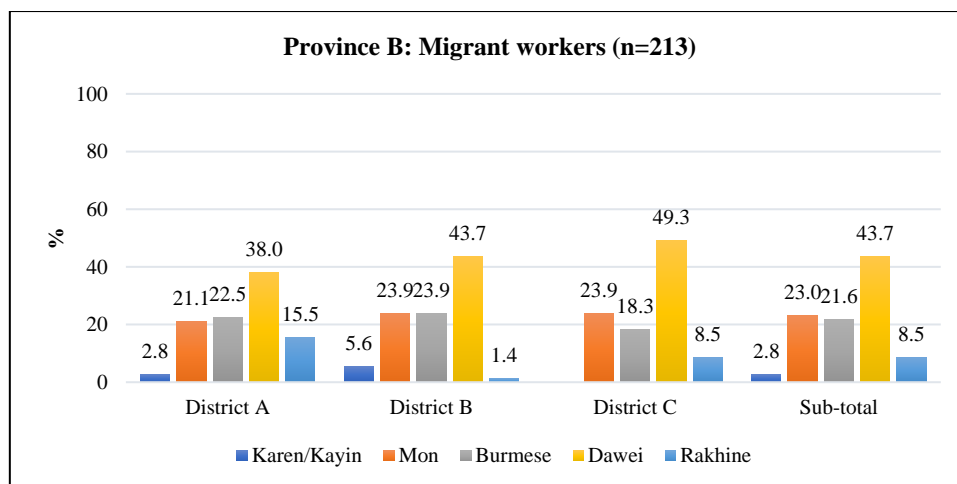


Figure 3.1 Ethnicity of migrant children household

Regarding monthly household income, ethnic minority households had lower mean income than migrant worker households, with ethnic minority households earning 6,289 baht while migrant worker households earned 9,823 baht. The differential for annual household income was the same, i.e., ethnic minority households earned an average of 83,856 baht per year while migrant household earned 121,790 baht per year (Table 3.2)

Table 3.2 Monthly and annual household income

Migrant children household	Province A: Ethnic Groups				Province B: Migrant workers				Total	
	Dist. A	Dist. B	Dist. C	Sub-Total	Dist. A	Dist. B	Dist. C	Sub-Total		
<b>Monthly income (Baht)</b>	Under 1,000	12.9% (4)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	2.0% (4)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	1.4% (1)	0.5% (1)	1.2% (5)
	1,001 – 5,000	51.6% (16)	25.7% (18)	59.0% (59)	46.3% (93)	5.8% (4)	2.8% (2)	0.0% (0)	2.8% (6)	24.0% (99)
	5,001 – 10,000	19.4% (6)	70.0% (49)	35.0% (35)	44.8% (90)	30.4% (21)	35.2% (25)	57.7% (41)	41.2% (87)	43.0% (177)
	10,001 – 15,000	9.7% (3)	2.9% (2)	5.0% (5)	5.0% (10)	34.8% (24)	43.7% (31)	26.8% (19)	35.1% (74)	20.4% (84)
	15,001 – 20,000	6.5% (2)	1.4% (1)	1.0% (1)	2.0% (4)	29.0% (20)	18.3% (13)	14.1% (10)	20.4% (43)	11.4% (47)
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b> <b>(31)</b>	<b>100.0%</b> <b>(70)</b>	<b>100.0%</b> <b>(100)</b>	<b>100.0%</b> <b>(201)</b>	<b>100.0%</b> <b>(69)</b>	<b>100.0%</b> <b>(71)</b>	<b>100.0%</b> <b>(71)</b>	<b>100.0%</b> <b>(211)</b>	<b>100.0%</b> <b>(412)</b>
	<b>Mean</b>	6,150. 7	7,272. 6	5,642. 7	6,288.6	14,342. .0	13,332. .4	11,925. .5	13,189.1	9,822. 6
<b>S.D.</b>	4429.8	2677.1	2963.9	3211.7	5825.6	4313.1	4915.2	5121.2	5508.8	
<b>Annual income (Baht)</b>	Under 10,000	18.2% (6)	0.0% (0)	2.0% (2)	3.9% (8)	1.4% (1)	1.4% (1)	1.4% (1)	1.4% (3)	2.6% (11)
	10,001 – 50,000	24.2% (8)	11.4% (8)	39.0% (39)	27.1% (55)	2.8% (2)	1.4% (1)	0.0% (0)	1.4% (3)	13.9% (58)
	50,001 – 100,000	39.4% (13)	61.4% (43)	39.0% (39)	46.8% (95)	8.5% (6)	4.2% (3)	8.5% (6)	7.0% (15)	26.4% (110)
	100,001 – 200,000	15.2% (5)	24.3% (17)	12.0% (12)	16.7% (34)	57.7% (41)	74.6% (53)	76.1% (54)	69.5% (148)	43.8% (182)
	200,001 – 300,000	3.0% (1)	1.4% (1)	4.0% (4)	3.0% (6)	26.8% (19)	18.3% (13)	9.9% (7)	18.3% (39)	10.8% (45)
	300,001 – 500,000	0.0% (0)	1.4% (1)	1.0% (1)	1.0% (2)	2.8% (2)	0.0% (0)	2.8% (2)	1.9% (4)	1.4% (6)
	over 500,000 or over	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	3.0% (3)	1.5% (3)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	1.4% (1)	0.5% (1)	1.0% (4)
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b> <b>(33)</b>	<b>100%</b> <b>(70)</b>	<b>100%</b> <b>(100)</b>	<b>100%</b> <b>(203)</b>	<b>100%</b> <b>(71)</b>	<b>100%</b> <b>(71)</b>	<b>100%</b> <b>(71)</b>	<b>100%</b> <b>(213)</b>	<b>100%</b> <b>(416)</b>
	<b>Mean (Baht)</b>	64,030	93,470	83,666	83,855	168,194	159,954	145,680	157,943	121,789
	<b>S.D.</b>	49,650	56,564	118,019	91,684	74,892	52,133	71,025	67,096	88,126



*History of migration of migrant children household*

Overall, most (44.2%) of the households had remained in Thailand since the first migration, namely 11-20 years, followed by 1-10 years (25.6%), and 21-30 years (12.0%). In Province A, the durations were 11-20 years for 41.0%, 1-10 years, 21-30, and for many generations (15.6%, 13.2%, and 11.8%, respectively) (Figure 3.2). The mean duration in Thailand since first migration is 15.4 years, while the mean durations for households in Districts A and C are 16.1 and 16.8 years, while the mean for District B is 13.6 years.

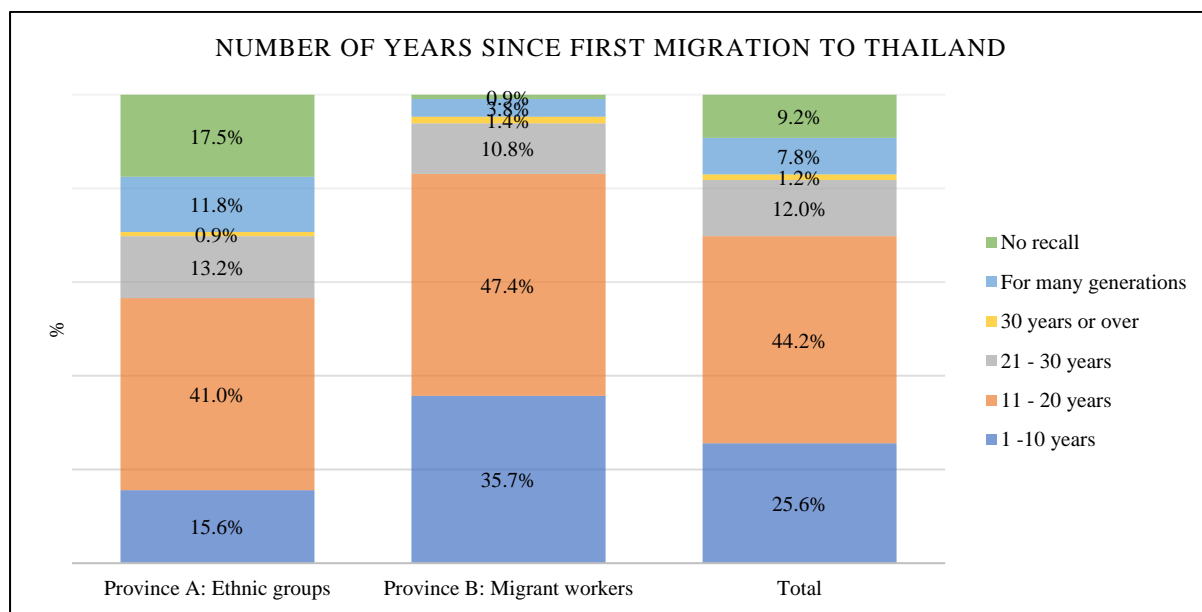


Figure 3.2 Number of years in Thailand since first migration of the household

In Province B, the durations of residence in Thailand since first migration are 11-20 years, 1-10 years, 21-30 years, and for many generations (44.2%, 25.6%, 12.0%, and 7.8%, respectively). The mean duration is 14.4 years and, by district, the means are 13.7, 12.1, and 13.6 years for Districts A, B, and C, respectively (Table 3.3).

Table 3.3 Duration in Thailand since first migration

Migrant children household	N of years in Thailand since first migration	Province A: Ethnic Groups				Province B: Migrant workers				Total
		Dist. A	Dist. B	Dist. C	Sub-Total	Dist. A	Dist. B	Dist. C	Sub-Total	
1 - 10 years		9.1%	27.1%	10.1%	15.6%	31.0%	50.7%	25.4%	35.7%	25.6%
		(3)	(19)	(11)	(33)	(22)	(36)	(18)	(76)	(109)
11 - 20 years		30.3%	51.4%	37.6%	41.0%	50.7%	38.0%	53.5%	47.4%	44.2%
		(10)	(36)	(41)	(87)	(36)	(27)	(38)	(101)	(188)
21 - 30 years		3.0%	8.6%	19.3%	13.2%	9.9%	8.5%	14.1%	10.8%	12.0%
		(1)	(6)	(21)	(28)	(7)	(6)	(10)	(23)	(51)
30 years or over		3.0%	1.4%	0.0%	0.9%	2.8%	1.4%	0.0%	1.4%	1.2%
		(1)	(1)	(0)	(2)	(2)	(1)	(0)	(3)	(5)
For generations		54.5%	5.7%	2.8%	11.8%	5.6%	1.4%	4.2%	3.8%	7.8%
		(18)	(4)	(3)	(25)	(4)	(1)	(3)	(8)	(33)
No recall		0.0%	5.7%	30.3%	17.5%	0.0%	0.0%	2.8%	0.9%	9.2%
		(0)	(4)	(33)	(37)	(0)	(0)	(2)	(2)	(39)
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
		(33)	(70)	(109)	(212)	(71)	(71)	(213)	(213)	(425)
Mean		16.1	13.6	16.8	15.4	13.7	12.1	15.1	13.6	14.4
S.D.		5.8	5.6	5.9	5.9	6.7	6.4	6.1	6.5	6.3

Based on the experience of the household head, overall, 41.0% of households moved by themselves, 26.4% used an agent, 24.7% relied on a relative’s assistance, while 7.8% had been in Thailand for many generations. In Province A, over half the families had migrated by themselves, while 28.8% relied on the help of a relative, and 11.8% had been in Thailand for generations. In Province B, over half the families had used an agent, 22.1% migrated themselves, 20.7% relied on the help of relatives, while 3.8% had been in Thailand for generations (Table 3.4).

Table 3.4 Method of migration to Thailand

ครัวเรือนเด็กข้ามชาติ		Province A: Ethnic Groups				Province B: Migrant workers				Total
		Dist. A	Dist. B	Dist. C	Sub-Total	Dist. A	Dist. B	Dist. C	Sub-Total	
<b>Method of migration to Thailand</b>	By self	0.0%	54.3%	80.7%	59.4%	21.1%	22.5%	22.5%	22.1%	40.7%
		(0)	(38)	(88)	(126)	(15)	(16)	(16)	(47)	(173)
	With assistance by a relative	45.5%	40.0%	16.5%	28.8%	16.9%	35.2%	9.9%	20.7%	24.7%
		(15)	(28)	(18)	(61)	(12)	(25)	(7)	(44)	(105)
	Agent					56.3%	40.8%	60.6%	52.6%	26.4%
						(40)	(29)	(43)	(112)	(112)
	Guest worker program					0.0%	0.0%	2.8%	0.9%	0.5%
					(0)	(0)	(2)	(2)	(2)	
For generations		54.5%	5.7%	2.8%	11.8%	5.6%	1.4%	4.2%	3.8%	7.8
		(18)	(4)	(3)	(25)	(4)	(1)	(3)	(8)	(33)
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
		(33)	(70)	(109)	(212)	(71)	(71)	(71)	(213)	(425)

Overall, over half (54.4%) of the households had not migrated elsewhere since arriving in Thailand, while 18.1% had moved once, and under 10% had moved twice. In Province A, over 70% had never moved in Thailand (Figure 3.3). Most households in Districts A and B had never moved, while one out of four households in District C had moved nine times.

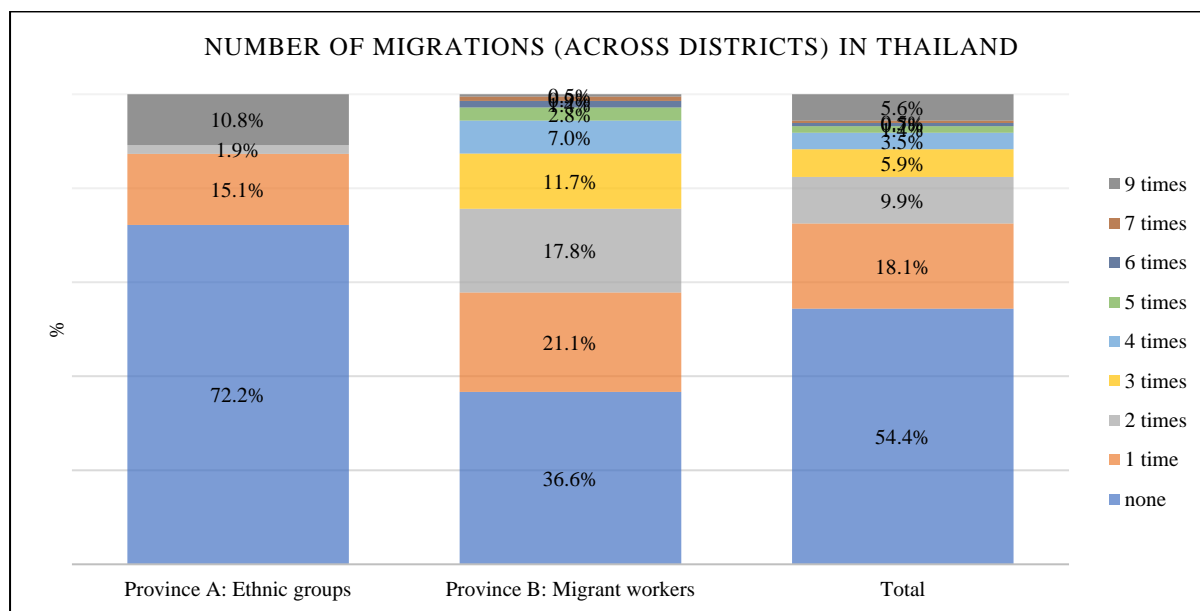


Figure 3.3 Number of migrations across districts in Thailand

In Province B, one-third of households had never moved after settling in Thailand, while 21.1% had moved once, 17.8% had moved twice, and 11.7% had moved three times. In Province A, the mean number of moves in Thailand was 4.2, while the mean in Province B was only 2.4 times (Table 3.5).

Table 3.5 Number of migrations in Thailand

Migrant children household		Province A: Ethnic Groups				Province B: Migrant workers				Total
		Dist. A	Dist. B	Dist. C	Sub-Total	Dist. A	Dist. B	Dist. C	Sub-Total	
Number of migrations across district boundaries in Thailand	Never	57.6% (19)	71.4% (50)	77.1% (84)	72.2% (153)	36.6% (26)	16.9% (12)	56.3% (40)	36.6% (78)	54.4% (231)
	1 times	33.3% (11)	27.1% (19)	1.8% (2)	15.1% (32)	25.4% (18)	18.3% (13)	19.7% (14)	21.1% (45)	18.1% (77)
	2 times	9.1% (3)	1.4% (1)	0.0% (0)	1.9% (4)	14.1% (10)	23.9% (17)	15.5% (11)	17.8% (38)	9.9% (42)
	3 times					12.7% (9)	16.9% (12)	5.6% (4)	11.7% (25)	5.9% (25)
	4 times					7.0% (5)	11.3% (8)	2.8% (2)	7.0% (15)	3.5% (15)
	5 times					1.4% (1)	7.0% (5)	0.0% (0)	2.8% (6)	1.4% (6)
	6 times					1.4% (1)	2.8% (2)	0.0% (0)	1.4% (3)	0.7% (3)
	7 times					1.4% (1)	1.4% (1)	0.0% (0)	0.9% (2)	0.5% (2)
	9 times	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	21.1% (23)	10.8% (23)	0.0% (0)	1.4% (1)	0.0% (0)	0.5% (1)	5.6% (24)
	Total	100.0% (33)	100.0% (70)	100.0% (109)	100.0% (212)	100.0% (71)	100.0% (71)	100.0% (71)	100.0% (213)	100.0% (425)
	Mean (times)	1.2	1.1	8.4	4.2	2.3	2.8	1.8	2.4	3.0
	S.D.	0.4	0.2	2.2	3.9	1.5	1.7	0.9	1.5	2.6

Overall, most of the sample households had been in the present community for 1-10 years (46.4%) followed by 11-20 years (33.4%). In Province A, 42.9% had been resident for 11-20 years, followed by 1-10 years (24.1%) and 21-30 years (24.1%). In Province B, nearly 70% had been resident for 1-10 years, while one in four had been resident for 11-20 years (Figure 3.4). The mean duration in the present community was higher for the Province A households (14.1 years) compared to Province B (7.8 years) (Figure 3.5) (Table 3.6).

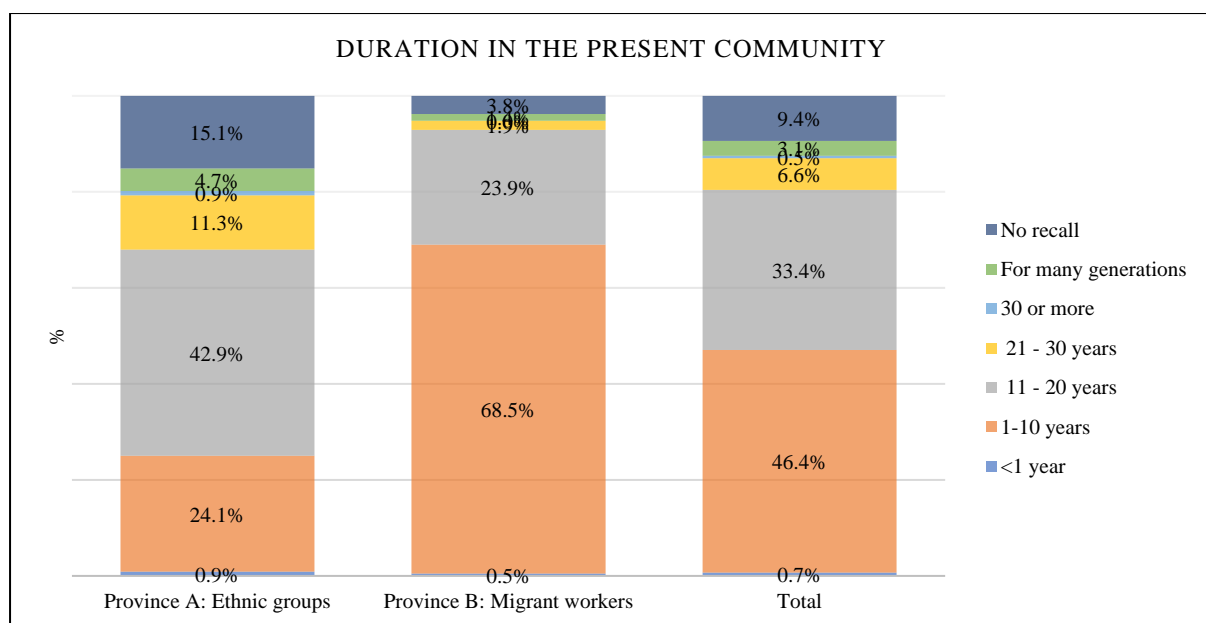


Figure 3.4 Duration in the present community

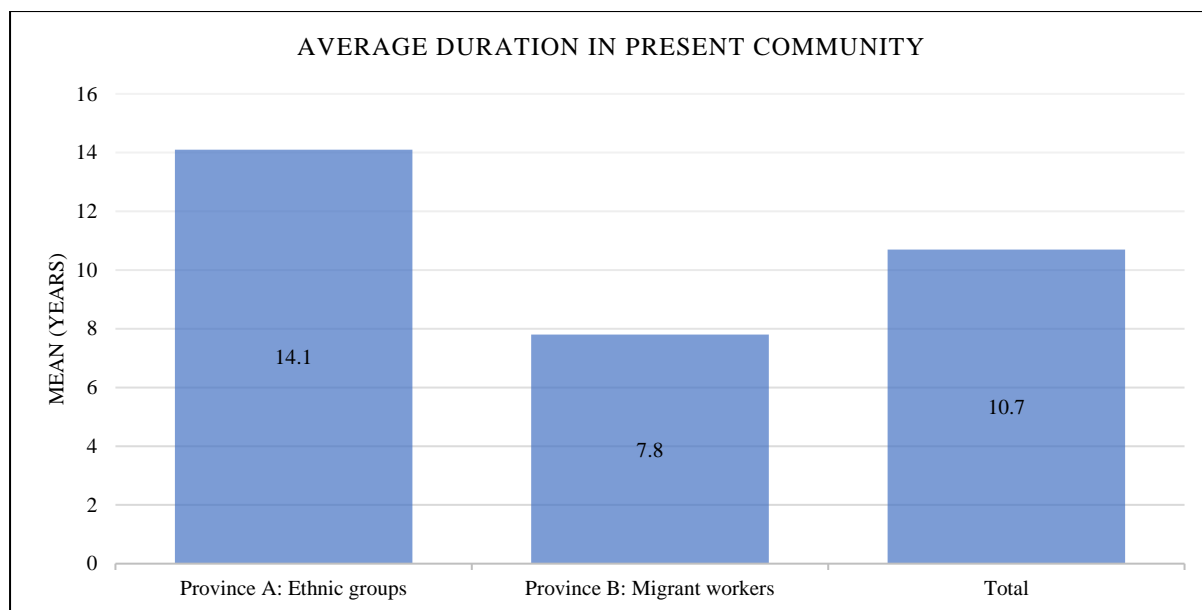


Figure 3.5 Average duration in the present community

Table 3.6 Number of years in the present community

Migrant children household		Province A: Ethnic Groups				Province B: Migrant workers				Total
		Dist. A	Dist. B	Dist. C	Sub-Total	Dist. A	Dist. B	Dist. C	Sub-Total	
N of years in the present community	less than 1	6.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	0.5%	0.7%
		(2)	(0)	(0)	(2)	(0)	(1)	(0)	(1)	(3)
	1 -10 years	21.2%	45.7%	11.0%	24.1%	56.3%	85.9%	63.4%	68.5%	46.4%
		(7)	(32)	(12)	(51)	(40)	(61)	(45)	(146)	(197)
	11 - 20 years	39.4%	52.9%	37.6%	42.9%	29.6%	9.9%	32.4%	23.9%	33.4%
		(13)	(37)	(41)	(91)	(21)	(7)	(23)	(51)	(142)
	21 - 30 years	6.1%	1.4%	19.3%	11.3%	1.4%	1.4%	2.8%	1.9%	6.6%
		(2)	(1)	(21)	(24)	(1)	(1)	(2)	(4)	(28)
	30 years or over	6.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%
		(2)	(0)	(0)	(2)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(2)
	For generations	21.2%	0.0%	2.8%	4.7%	2.8%	1.4%	0.0%	1.4%	3.1%
		(7)	(0)	(3)	(10)	(2)	(1)	(0)	(3)	(13)
	no recall	0.0%	0.0%	29.4%	15.1%	9.9%	0.0%	1.4%	3.8%	9.4%
	(0)	(0)	(32)	(32)	(7)	(0)	(1)	(8)	(40)	
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
	(33)	(70)	(109)	(212)	(71)	(71)	(71)	(213)	(425)	
Mean ( years )	13.5	11.5	16.6	14.1	8.8	6.0	8.8	7.8	10.7	
S.D.	9.3	4.5	6.0	6.5	6.0	4.6	6.8	6.0	6.9	

In Province A, none of the sampled households intend to move in the next five years. In Province B, most were unsure whether they would move (66.7%), followed by one in four who said they would not likely move, and 8.5% said they would not move. The main reason for planning to move was to earn a higher income, followed by looking for new employment, or continuing education. In Province A, none had any intention of returning to their country of origin in the next five years, while over half in Province B said they had no plan to return to the country of origin (Figure 3.6) (Table 3.7).

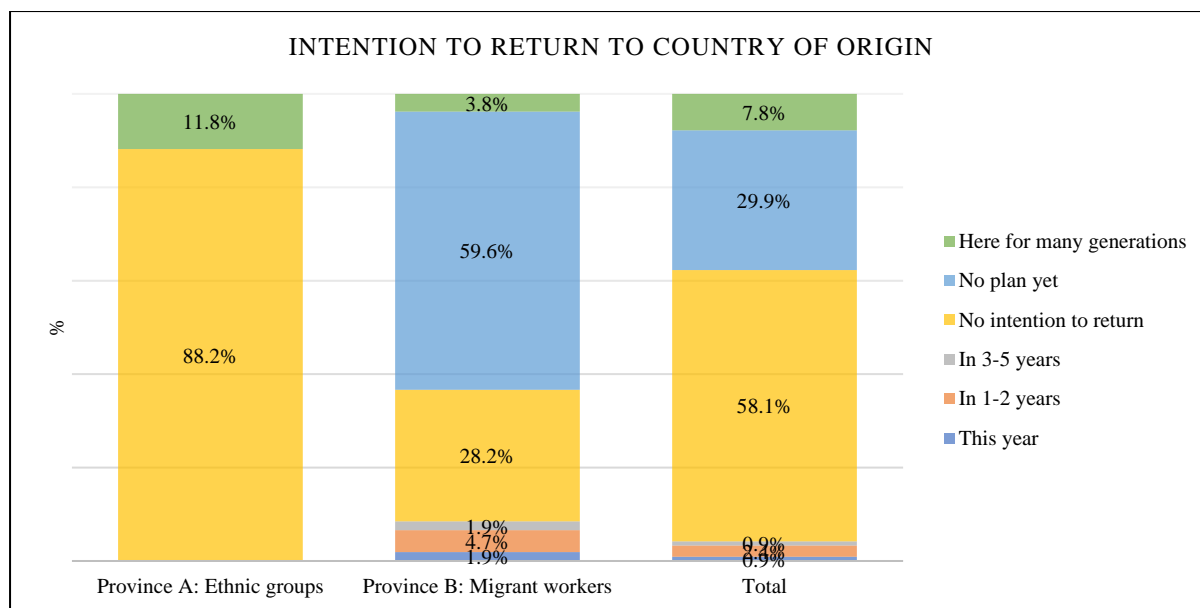


Figure 3.6 Intention to return to country of origin

Table 3.7 Intention to move in the next five years

Migrant children household	Province A: Ethnic Groups				Province B: Migrant workers				Total	
	Dist. A	Dist. B	Dist. C	Sub-Total	Dist. A	Dist. B	Dist. C	Sub-Total		
<b>Intend to move in the next 5 years</b>	Yes	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.5%	5.6%	11.3%	8.5%	4.2%
		(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(6)	(4)	(8)	(18)	(18)
	No	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	23.9%	32.4%	18.3%	24.9%	62.4%
		(33)	(70)	(109)	(212)	(17)	(23)	(13)	(53)	(265)
Unsure	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	67.6%	62.0%	70.4%	66.7%	33.4%	
	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(48)	(44)	(50)	(142)	(142)	
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
	(33)	(70)	(109)	(212)	(71)	(71)	(71)	(213)	(425)	
<b>Why plan to migrate in next 5 years</b>	Find new work					16.7%	50.0%	0.0%	16.7%	16.7%
						(1)	(2)	(0)	(3)	(3)
	Seek better income					50.0%	25.0%	37.5%	38.9%	38.9%
						(3)	(1)	(3)	(7)	(7)
	Education					33.3%	0.0%	12.5%	16.7%	16.7%
						(2)	(0)	(1)	(3)	(3)
	Follow relatives					0.0%	25.0%	0.0%	5.6%	5.6%
					(0)	(1)	(0)	(1)	(1)	
Return to home country					0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	22.2%	22.2%	
					(0)	(0)	(4)	(4)	(4)	
Total					100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
					(6)	(4)	(8)	(18)	(18)	
<b>Intend to return to country of origin</b>	This year					1.4%	1.4%	2.8%	1.9%	0.9%
						(1)	(1)	(2)	(4)	(4)
	In 1-2					1.4%	9.9%	2.8%	4.7%	2.4%
						(1)	(7)	(2)	(10)	(10)
	In 3-5 years					1.4%	4.2%	0.0%	1.9%	0.9%
						(1)	(3)	(0)	(4)	(4)
	No plan to move	45.5%	94.3%	97.2%	88.2%	19.7%	57.7%	7.0%	28.2%	58.1%
		(15)	(66)	(106)	(187)	(14)	(41)	(5)	(60)	(247)
Unsure					70.4%	25.4%	83.1%	59.6%	29.9%	
					(50)	(18)	(59)	(127)	(127)	
In Thailand for many generations	54.5%	5.7%	2.8%	11.8%	5.6%	1.4%	4.2%	3.8%	7.8%	
	(18)	(4)	(3)	(25)	(4)	(1)	(3)	(8)	(33)	
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
	(33)	(70)	(109)	(212)	(71)	(71)	(71)	(213)	(425)	

## Part 2 Characteristics of the members of the migrant children household

Overall, this sample of households had 1,766 members, of whom 869 were male and 896 were female. There were 1,042 members age 15 years or older, comprising 521 males and 521 females. There were 724 persons under age 15, comprising 348 males, and 376 females<sup>1</sup>. Mean household size was 4.2 persons (Figure 3.7) while mean number of persons age 15 years or older was 2.5, and the mean for those under age 15 was 1.7<sup>2</sup> (Table 3.8).

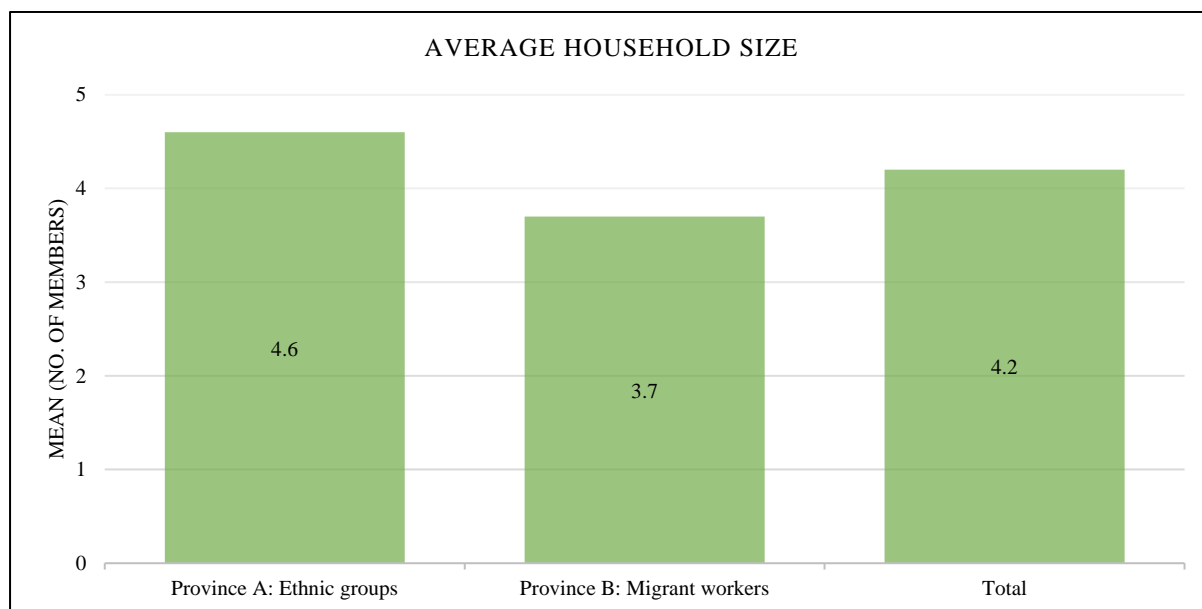


Figure 3.7 Number of members (Mean) in the household

In Province A, there were 975 household members in the sample, comprising 474 males and 501 females. There were 558 persons age 15 years or older, comprising 277 males and 281 females. There were 417 persons under age 15, comprising 197 males and 221 females. Mean household size was 4.6 persons, with 2.6 persons age 15 years or older, and 2.0 persons age under 15 years.

In Province B, there were 790 household members in the sample, comprising 395 males and 395 females. There were 484 persons age 15 years or older, comprising 244 males and 240 females. There were 306 persons under age 15, comprising 151 males and 155 females. Mean household size was 3.7 persons, with 2.3 persons age 15 years or older, and 1.4 persons age under 15 years.

Table 3.8 Number of household members by sex

Household members	Province A: Ethnic Groups				Province B: Migrant workers				Household members	
	Dist. A	Dist. B	District C	Dist. A	Dist. B	District B	Dist. A	Dist. B		
<b>Total</b>	Males	50.0% (72)	45.9% (150)	49.9% (252)	48.6% (474)	49.4% (134)	49.5% (137)	51.2% (124)	50.0% (395)	49.2% (869)
	Females	50.0% (72)	54.1% (177)	50.1% (252)	51.4% (501)	50.6% (137)	50.5% (140)	48.8% (118)	50.0% (395)	50.8% (896)
<b>Total</b>	100% (144)	100% (327)	100% (504)	100% (975)	100% (271)	100% (277)	100% (242)	100% (790)	100% (1,765)	
<b>Mean (persons)</b>	4.4	4.7	4.6	4.6	3.8	3.9	3.4	3.7	4.2	

<sup>1</sup> Due to incomplete data for one ethnic minority girl age 13 years, the sample for analysis is only 723 cases.

<sup>2</sup> This include 11 cases without recorded age but who were said to be age 15 years or older by the household head.

	<b>S.D.</b>	1.54	1.40	1.84	1.66	1.23	1.06	0.69	1.04	1.45
<b>Members age 15 years or over</b>	Males	54.3% (44)	48.8% (83)	48.9% (150)	49.6% (277)	50.6% (86)	51.2% (85)	49.3% (73)	50.4% (244)	50.0% (521)
	Females	45.7% (37)	51.2% (87)	51.1% (157)	50.4% (281)	49.4% (84)	48.8% (81)	50.7% (75)	49.6% (240)	50.0% (521)
	<b>Total</b>	100% (81)	100% (170)	100% (307)	100% (558)	100% (170)	100% (166)	100% (148)	100% (484)	100% (1,042)
	<b>Mean (persons)</b>	2.5	2.4	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.5
	<b>S.D.</b>	1.09	1.04	1.58	1.36	1.02	0.70	0.44	0.77	1.12
<b>Sex of children under 15 years</b>	Boys	44.4% (28)	42.7% (67)	51.5% (102)	47.1% (197)	47.5% (48)	46.8% (52)	54.3% (51)	49.3% (151)	48.1% (348)
	Girls	55.6% (35)	57.3% (90)	48.5% (96)	52.9% (221)	52.5% (53)	53.2% (59)	45.7% (43)	50.7% (155)	51.9% (376)
	<b>Total</b>	100% (63)	100% (157)	100% (198)	100% (418)	100% (101)	100% (111)	100% (94)	100% (306)	100% (724)
	<b>Mean (persons)</b>	1.9	2.2	1.8	2.0	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.7
	<b>S.D.</b>	1.18	1.01	0.97	1.03	0.73	0.81	0.58	0.72	0.93

*Household members age 15 years or older (n=1,042): Formal education*

Overall, about half had attended formal school, slightly over 40% had never attended school, and 7.7% were currently enrolled. In Province A, 70% had never attended school, while 18.5% had, and 12.9% were currently enrolled. In Province B, 90% had attended school, while 9.3% had never attended, and 1.7% were currently enrolled (Figure 3.8).

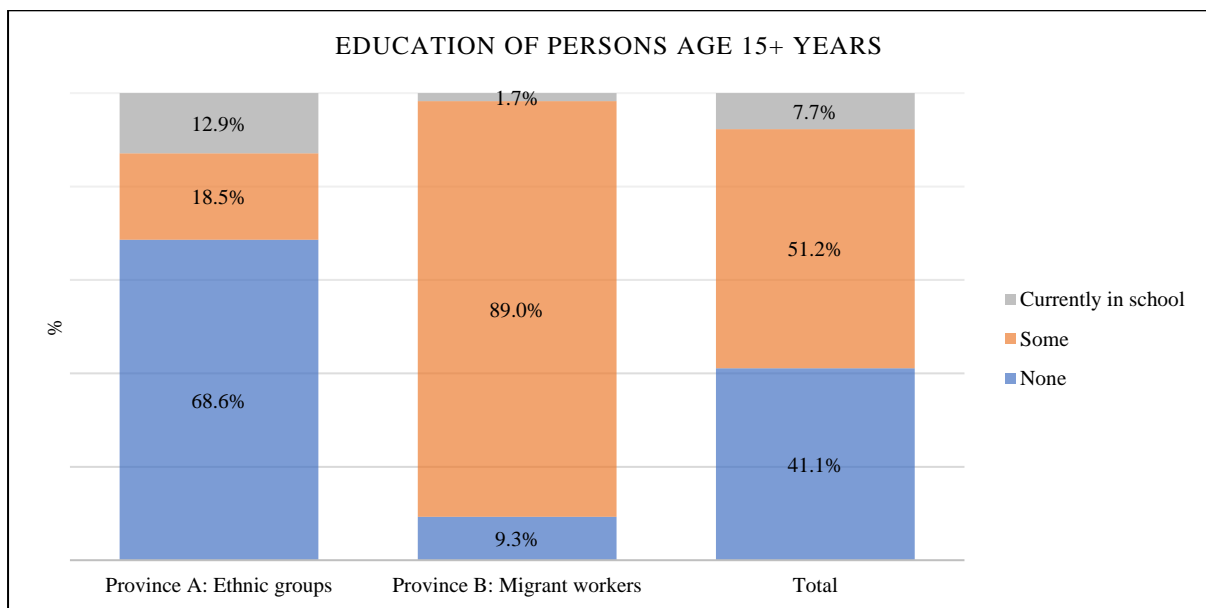


Figure 3.8 History of attending formal school for persons age 15 years or over

In Province A, one in three household members (age 15 years or older) had completed lower secondary school (Thai curriculum), followed by 27.4% who completed primary school, while 25.1% had completed upper secondary school. In Province B, over half had completed primary education (Myanmar curriculum), followed by 31.2% with lower secondary school (Myanmar curriculum) education, and 6.6% with upper secondary school (Myanmar curriculum) (Table 3.9).

Table 3.9 Educational attainment of household members age 15 years or over

Household members (age 15 years or over)		Province A: Ethnic Groups				Province B: Migrant workers				Total
		Dist. A	Dist. B	Dist. C	Sub- Total	Dist. A	Dist. B	Dist. C	Sub- Total	
<b>Education</b>	None	66.7% (54)	72.4% (123)	67.1% (206)	68.6% (383)	9.4% (16)	6.6% (11)	12.2% (18)	9.3% (45)	41.1% (428)
	Some	27.2% (22)	12.9% (22)	19.2% (59)	18.5% (103)	87.6% (149)	91.6% (152)	87.8% (130)	89.0% (431)	51.2% (534)
	Currently in school	6.2% (5)	14.7% (25)	13.7% (42)	12.9% (72)	2.9% (5)	1.8% (3)	0.0% (0)	1.7% (8)	7.7% (80)
	<b>Total</b>	100.0% (81)	100.0% (170)	100.0% (307)	100.0% (558)	100.0% (170)	100.0% (166)	100.0% (148)	100.0% (484)	100.0% (1042)
<b>Highest education attainment (among those ever or currently in school)</b>	Pre-school (Includes learning center)					0.0% (0)	4.5% (7)	0.0% (0)	1.6% (7)	1.1% (7)
	Primary (Myanmar)	11.1% (3)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	1.7% (3)	52.6% (81)	63.2% (98)	51.5% (67)	56.0% (246)	40.6% (249)
	Lower secondary (Myanmar)	11.1% (3)	0.0% (0)	6.9% (7)	5.7% (10)	39.6% (61)	18.7% (29)	36.2% (47)	31.2% (137)	23.9% (147)
	Upper secondary (Myanmar)					4.5% (7)	9.0% (14)	6.2% (8)	6.6% (29)	4.7% (29)
	Primary (Thai)	14.8% (4)	29.8% (14)	29.7% (30)	27.4% (48)	0.6% (1)	1.3% (2)	5.4% (7)	2.3% (10)	9.4% (58)
	Lower secondary (Thai)	37.0% (10)	42.6% (20)	33.7% (34)	36.6% (64)	1.3% (2)	0.6% (1)	0.0% (0)	0.7% (3)	10.9% (67)
	Upper secondary or vocational (Thai)	14.8% (4)	27.7% (13)	26.7% (27)	25.1% (44)	1.3% (2)	2.6% (4)	0.0% (0)	1.4% (6)	8.1% (50)
	Diploma or commercial college	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	2.0% (2)	1.1% (2)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.8% (1)	0.2% (1)	0.5% (3)
	Bachelor's degree	11.1% (3)	0.0% (0)	1.0% (1)	2.3% (4)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.7% (4)
	<b>Total (n=614)</b>	100.0% (27)	100.0% (47)	100.0% (101)	100.0% (175)	100.0% (154)	100.0% (155)	100.0% (130)	100.0% (439)	100% (614)

*Marital status*

Overall, three-fourths (76.7%) were married, followed by 18.5% who were single. Only a small number were divorced/widowed/separated. The patterns for the samples in both Provinces A and B were similar (Figure 3.9) (Table 3.1).



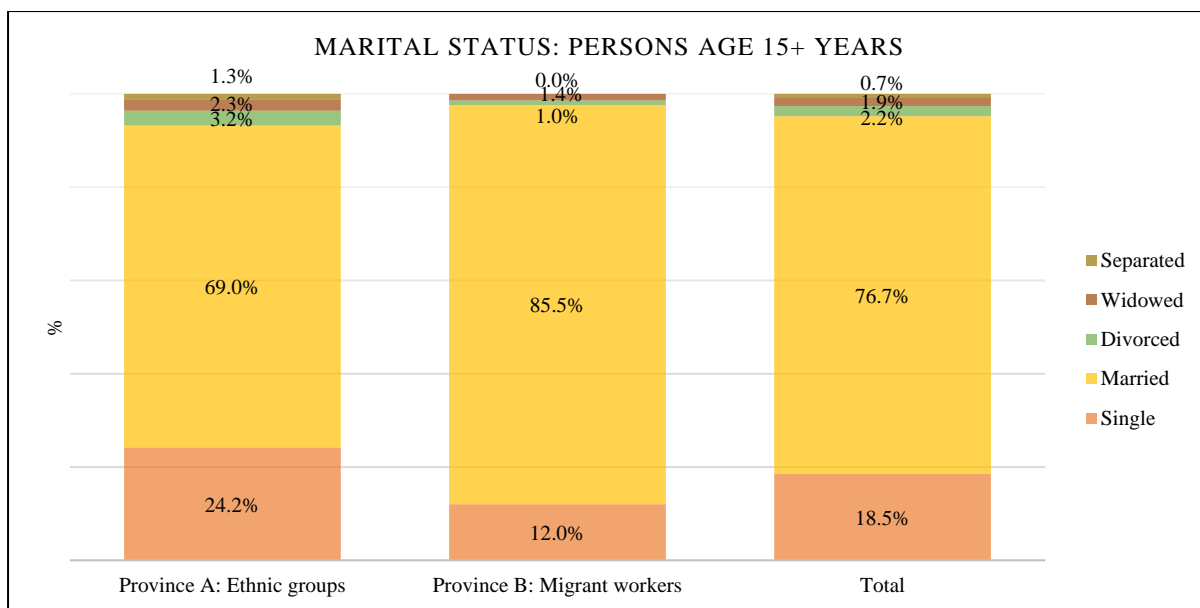


Figure 3.9 Marital status of household members age 15 years or over

Table 3.10 Marital status of household members age 15 years or over

Household members (age 15 years or over)	Province A: Ethnic Groups				Province B: Migrant workers				Total
	Dist. A	Dist. B	Dist. C	Sub-Total	Dist. A	Dist. B	Dist. C	Sub-Total	
สถานภาพสมรส									
Single	22.2% (18)	20.6% (35)	26.7% (82)	24.2% (135)	15.9% (27)	12.0% (20)	7.4% (11)	12.0% (58)	18.5% (193)
Married	65.4% (53)	72.4% (123)	68.1% (209)	69.0% (385)	81.2% (138)	86.7% (144)	89.2% (132)	85.5% (414)	76.7% (799)
Divorced	6.2% (5)	4.1% (7)	2.0% (6)	3.2% (18)	1.2% (2)	1.2% (2)	0.7% (1)	1.0% (5)	2.2% (23)
Widowed	2.5% (2)	2.9% (5)	2.0% (6)	2.3% (13)	1.8% (3)	0.0% (0)	2.7% (4)	1.4% (7)	1.9% (20)
Separated	3.7% (3)	0.0% (0)	1.3% (4)	1.3% (7)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.7% (7)
<b>Total</b>	100.0% (81)	100.0% (170)	100.0% (307)	100.0% (558)	100.0% (170)	100.0% (166)	100.0% (148)	100.0% (484)	100.0% (1,042)

### Employment

Overall, most (60%) of household members age 15 years or older were employed, 16.5% were waiting for seasonal employment, 7.7% were in school, and 6.4% were employed. A small number were unemployed, had no formal education, were retired, and/or were looking after another household member. In Province A, 45.9% were employed, 29.6% were waiting for seasonal employment, 12.9% were in school, 3.6% were unemployed. In Province B, 80% were employed, under 10% were unemployed, while 6.2% were taking care of another household member (Figure 3.10) (Table 3.11).

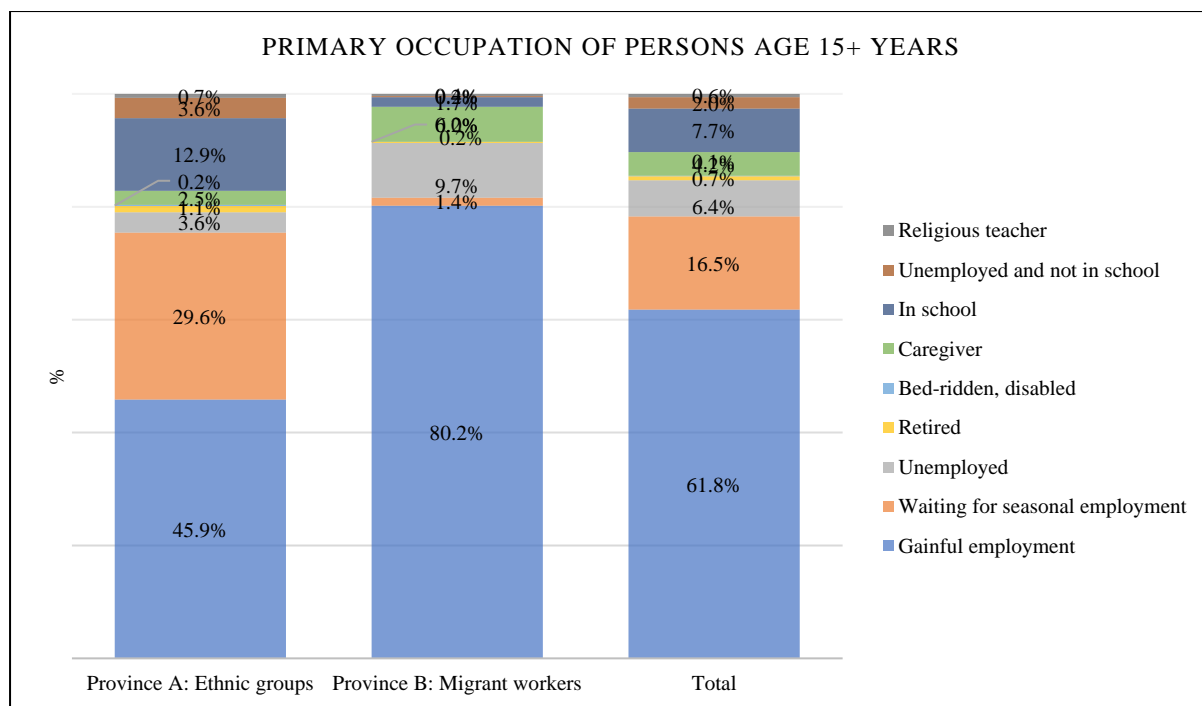


Figure 3.10 Employment of members of the household age 15 years or over

Table 3.11 Employment of members of the household age 15 years or over

Household members (age 15 years or over)		Province A: Ethnic Groups				Province B: Migrant workers				Total
		Dist. A	Dist. B	Dist. C	Sub-Total	Dist. A	Dist. B	Dist. C	Sub-Total	
<b>Primary occupation</b>	Gainful employment	61.7%	62.4%	32.6%	45.9%	79.4%	88.6%	71.6%	80.2%	61.8%
		(50)	(106)	(100)	(256)	(135)	(147)	(106)	(388)	(644)
	Waiting for seasonal work	13.6%	3.5%	48.2%	29.6%	0.0%	1.8%	2.7%	1.4%	16.5%
		(11)	(6)	(148)	(165)	(0)	(3)	(4)	(7)	(172)
	Unemployed	7.4%	2.4%	3.3%	3.6%	2.4%	5.4%	23.0%	9.7%	6.4%
		(6)	(4)	(10)	(20)	(4)	(9)	(34)	(47)	(67)
	Retired	0.0%	2.4%	0.7%	1.1%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.7%
		(0)	(4)	(2)	(6)	(1)	(0)	(0)	(1)	(7)
	Bed-ridden, disabled	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
		(0)	(0)	(1)	(1)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(1)
	Caring for household member	6.2%	5.3%	0.0%	2.5%	14.1%	1.2%	2.7%	6.2%	4.2%
	(5)	(9)	(0)	(14)	(24)	(2)	(4)	(30)	(44)	
In school	6.2%	14.7%	13.7%	12.9%	2.9%	1.8%	0.0%	1.7%	7.7%	
	(5)	(25)	(42)	(72)	(5)	(3)	(0)	(8)	(80)	
Unemployed and not in school	4.9%	7.6%	1.0%	3.6%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	2.0%	
	(4)	(13)	(3)	(20)	(1)	(0)	(0)	(1)	(21)	
Religious teacher	0.0%	1.8%	0.3%	0.7%	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	0.4%	0.6%	
	(0)	(3)	(1)	(4)	(0)	(2)	(0)	(2)	(6)	
<b>Total</b>		100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
		(81)	(170)	(307)	(558)	(170)	(166)	(148)	(484)	(1042)

*Personal documents, work permit, health insurance card*

Overall, most household members age 15 years or older was undocumented or without any personal documentation. In Province A, of those who did have documentation, 25.3% had the ID card of a person without registration status 0-89 (6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> digit = 87), 15.6% had the ID card of a person without registration status 0-00 (6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> digit = 00), and about 3% had an ID card of a non-Thai citizen, starting with 6 or 7 and Thai ID card. In Province B, about half had a passport, while one-third had a temporary passport or the Certificate of Identify (CI) (national verification program) (Figure 3.11) (Table 3.12).

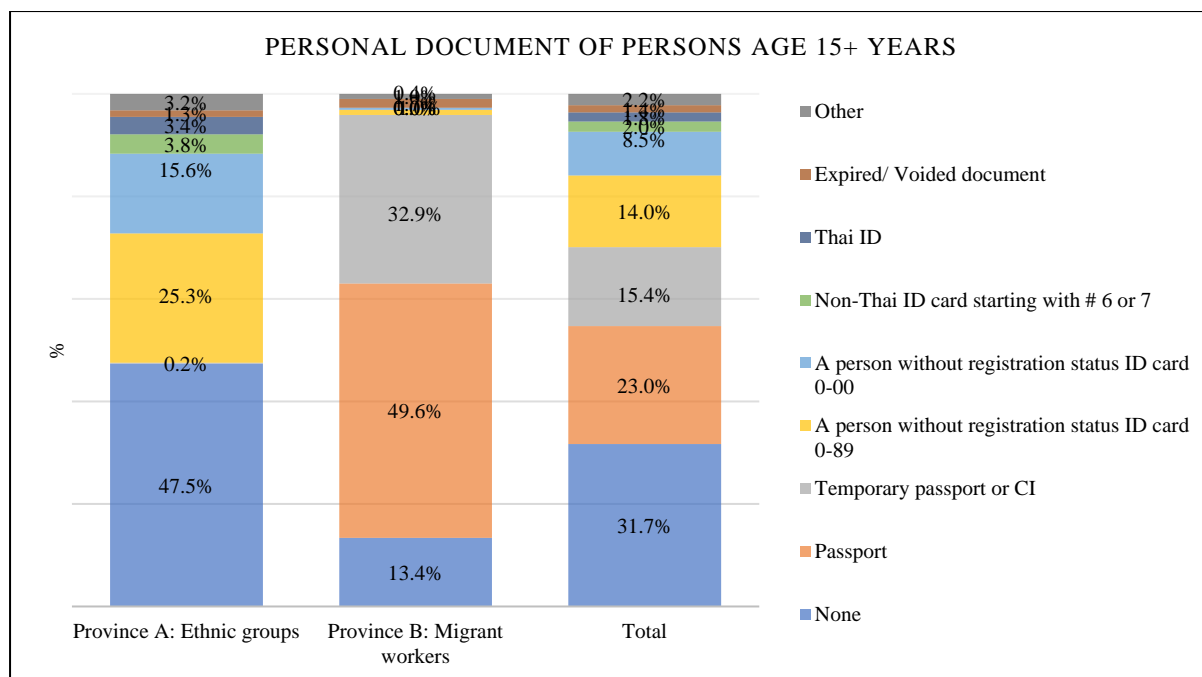


Figure 3.11 Personal ID documentation of members of the household age 15 years or over

Table 3.12 Personal documentation for persons age 15 years or older

ID document	Household members (age 15 years or over)	Province A: Ethnic Groups				Province B: Migrant workers				Total
		Dist. A	Dist. B	Dist. C	Sub-Total	Dist. A	Dist. B	Dist. C	Sub-Total	
None		23.5%	34.1%	61.2%	47.5%	17.6%	7.2%	15.5%	13.4%	31.7%
		(19)	(58)	(188)	(265)	(30)	(12)	(23)	(65)	(330)
Passport						46.5%	25.9%	79.7%	49.6%	23.0%
						(79)	(43)	(118)	(240)	(240)
Temporary passport or CI		0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.2%	32.9%	62.0%	0.0%	32.9%	15.4%
		(0)	(0)	(1)	(1)	(56)	(103)	(0)	(159)	(160)
Non-Thai ID card starting with # 6 or 7		14.8%	2.9%	1.3%	3.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%
		(12)	(5)	(4)	(21)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(21)
A person without registration status ID card 0-89		9.9%	42.4%	19.9%	25.3%	0.0%	0.0%	3.4%	1.0%	14.0%
		(8)	(72)	(61)	(141)	(0)	(0)	(5)	(5)	(146)
A person without registration status ID card 0-00		25.9%	17.1%	12.1%	15.6%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	0.4%	8.5%
		(21)	(29)	(37)	(87)	(0)	(0)	(2)	(2)	(89)
Expired/ Voided document		4.9%	1.2%	0.3%	1.3%	0.6%	4.2%	0.0%	1.7%	1.4%
		(4)	(2)	(1)	(7)	(1)	(7)	(0)	(8)	(15)
Village headman certified document		0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.2%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%
		(0)	(0)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(0)	(0)	(1)	(2)
Student ID		4.9%	1.2%	0.3%	1.3%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	1.0%
		(4)	(2)	(1)	(7)	(3)	(0)	(0)	(3)	(10)
Thai ID		16.0%	1.2%	1.3%	3.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%
		(13)	(2)	(4)	(19)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(19)
Birth certificate		0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
		(0)	(0)	(1)	(1)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(1)
Survey form		0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
		(0)	(0)	(2)	(2)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(2)
Don't know		0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.2%	0.7%
		(0)	(0)	(6)	(6)	(0)	(1)	(0)	(1)	(7)
<b>Total</b>		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
		(81)	(170)	(307)	(558)	(170)	(166)	(148)	(484)	(1,042)

Nearly all household members age 15 years or older in Province A did not have a valid work permit. By contrast, about 80% of persons in Province B had a work permit, 17.6% did not, while 3.3% had had one in the past (Table 3.13).

Table 3.13 Possession of a valid work permit for those age 15 years or older

Household members (age 15 years or over)		Province A: Ethnic Groups				Province B: Migrant workers				Total
		Dist. A	Dist. B	Dist. C	Sub-Total	Dist. A	Dist. B	Dist. C	Sub-Total	
Valid work permit	Yes					77.1% (131)	83.7% (139)	75.7% (112)	78.9% (382)	36.7% (382)
	No	96.3% (78)	99.4% (169)	100.0% (307)	99.3% (554)	16.5% (28)	12.7% (21)	24.3% (36)	17.6% (85)	61.3% (639)
	Had once					6.5% (11)	3.0% (5)	0.0% (0)	3.3% (16)	1.5% (16)
	Don't know	3.7% (3)	0.6% (1)	0.0% (0)	0.7% (4)	0.0% (0)	0.6% (1)	0.0% (0)	0.2% (1)	0.5% (5)
<b>Total</b>		100.0% (81)	100.0% (170)	100.0% (307)	100.0% (558)	100.0% (170)	100.0% (166)	100.0% (148)	100.0% (484)	100.0% (1,042)

In Province A, most (60.8%) did not have a health insurance card. Of those that did, this was usually the 30-Baht card<sup>3</sup> (18.5%) or the Health Insurance for People with Citizenship Problems (Thor. 99) (16.3%). In Province B, most (73.8%) had the migrant health insurance card (age 7 years or older), while 6.8% had a social security card, and 17.6% had no health card (Figure 3.12) (Table 3.14).

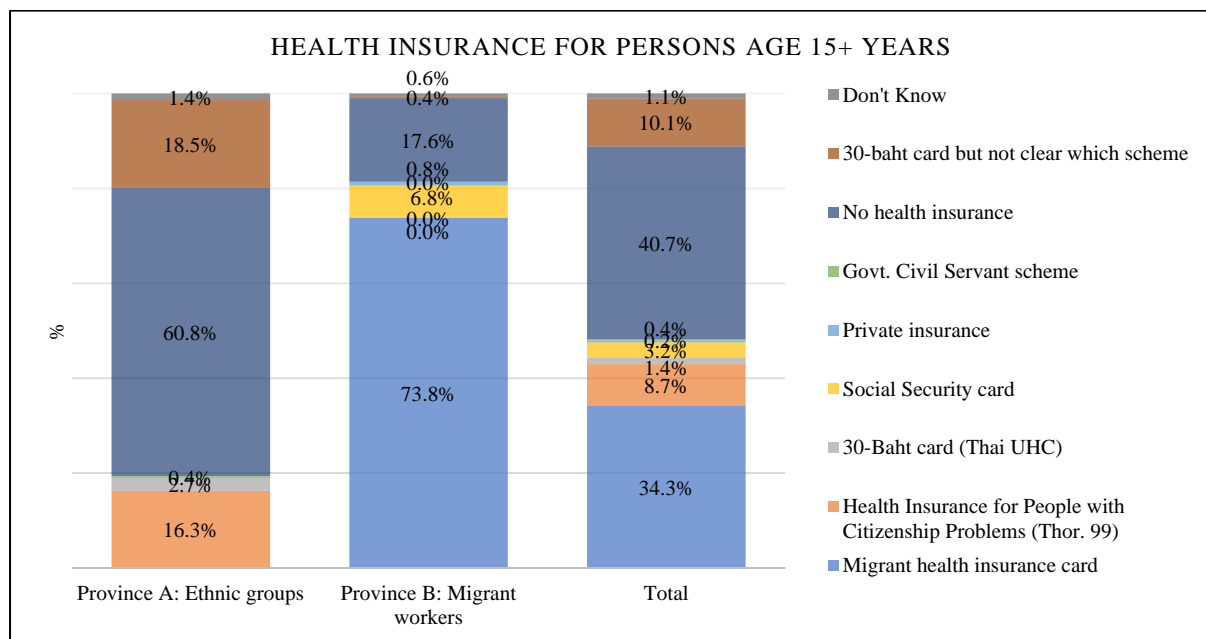


Figure 3.12 Health insurance for members of the household age 15 years or over

<sup>3</sup> The type of the 30-Baht card reported was unsure but might not be the 30-Baht card for the Thais under the Universal Health Coverage Scheme as many holders had not Thai-citizenship. In such cases, it was suspected to be the card under the Health Insurance for People with Citizenship Problems (Thor. 99) or the migrant health insurance card by the Ministry of Public Health (MOPH).

Table 3.14 Health insurance card for household members age 15 years of older

Household members (age 15 years or over)	Province A: Ethnic Groups				Province B: Migrant workers				Total
	Dist. A	Dist. B	Dist. C	Sub-Total	Dist. A	Dist. B	Dist. C	Sub-Total	
Health insurance card					65.9%	77.7%	78.4%	73.8%	34.3%
Migrant health insurance card					(112)	(129)	(116)	(357)	(357)
Health Insurance for People with Citizenship Problems (Thor. 99)	40.7%	31.2%	1.6%	16.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.7%
	(33)	(53)	(5)	(91)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(91)
30-Baht card (Thai UHC)	11.1%	1.2%	1.3%	2.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%
	(9)	(2)	(4)	(15)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(15)
Social Security card					10.6%	9.0%	0.0%	6.8%	3.2%
					(18)	(15)	(0)	(33)	(33)
Private insurance					0.0%	.6%	2.0%	.8%	.4%
					(0)	(1)	(3)	(4)	(4)
Govt. civil servant coverage	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%	.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	.2%
	(2)	(0)	(0)	(2)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(2)
No health insurance	45.7%	49.4%	71.0%	60.8%	21.2%	12.0%	19.6%	17.6%	40.7%
	(37)	(84)	(218)	(339)	(36)	(20)	(29)	(85)	(424)
30-Baht card but unclear which scheme	0.0%	17.6%	23.8%	18.5%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	.4%	10.1%
	(0)	(30)	(73)	(103)	(2)	(0)	(0)	(2)	(105)
Don't know	0.0%	0.6%	2.3%	1.4%	1.2%	0.6%	0.0%	0.6%	1.1%
	(0)	(1)	(7)	(8)	(2)	(1)	(0)	(3)	(11)
<b>Total</b>	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	(81)	(170)	(307)	(558)	(170)	(166)	(148)	(484)	(1042)

*Thai language ability*

Overall, under 30% of household members age 15 years or older could communicate in Thai at a moderate level. Over one-fourth (26.7%) good communicate Thai well, while 16.7% had weak ability in Thai. About 15% had very good Thai language skill. In Province A, 28.9% could communicate Thai at a moderate level, while 21.5% could communicate well, 21.1% could not communicate in Thai at all, and 10% could communicate very well. In Province B, one-third could communicate well in Thai, while 30% had moderate ability in Thai, 20.7% had very good Thai ability, while 14.9% had weak Thai language skill, and 1.9% had no Thai language ability (Figure 3.13) (Table 3.15).

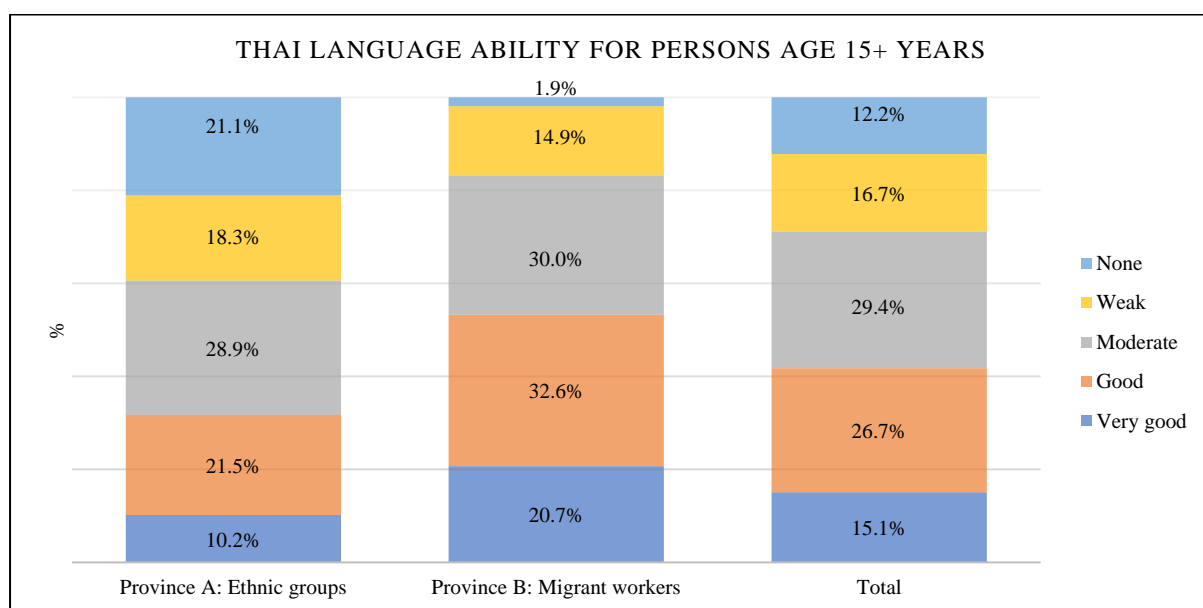


Figure 3.13 Thai language ability for those age 15 years or older

Table 3.15 Thai language ability for those age 15 years or older

Household members (age 15 years or over)		Province A: Ethnic Groups				Province B: Migrant workers				Total
		Dist. A	Dist. B	Dist. C	Sub-Total	Dist. A	Dist. B	Dist. C	Sub-Total	
Thai language ability	Very good	2.5% (2)	12.4% (21)	11.1% (34)	10.2% (57)	22.4% (38)	27.1% (45)	11.5% (17)	20.7% (100)	15.1% (157)
	Good	30.9% (25)	21.8% (37)	18.9% (58)	21.5% (120)	40.0% (68)	28.3% (47)	29.1% (43)	32.6% (158)	26.7% (278)
	Moderate	29.6% (24)	17.1% (29)	35.2% (108)	28.9% (161)	24.7% (42)	32.5% (54)	33.1% (49)	30.0% (145)	29.4% (306)
	Weak	21.0% (17)	27.6% (47)	12.4% (38)	18.3% (102)	11.2% (19)	10.2% (17)	24.3% (36)	14.9% (72)	16.7% (174)
	None	16.0% (13)	21.2% (36)	22.5% (69)	21.1% (118)	1.8% (3)	1.8% (3)	2.0% (3)	1.9% (9)	12.2% (127)
	<b>Total</b>	100.0% (81)	100.0% (170)	100.0% (307)	100.0% (558)	100.0% (170)	100.0% (166)	100.0% (148)	100.0% (484)	100.0% (1,042)

### Relationship to the household head

Overall, over one-third (36.9%) of the sample of household members age 15 years or older said their relationship to the household head was spouse, while 17.3% said they were the child. In Province A, one in three household members was the spouse of the household head, 22.2% were the child. In Province B, 40.9% was the spouse, while 11.6% was a child of the household head (Table 3.16).

Table 3.16 Relationship to the household head among members age 15 years or older

Household members (age 15 years or over)		Province A: Ethnic Groups				Province B: Migrant workers				Total
		Dist. A	Dist. B	Dist. C	Sub-Total	Dist. A	Dist. B	Dist. C	Sub-Total	
Relationship to the household head	Household head	40.7% (33)	41.2% (70)	33.6% (103)	36.9% (206)	41.8% (71)	42.8% (71)	48.6% (72)	44.2% (214)	40.3% (420)
	Spouse	32.1% (26)	35.3% (60)	32.6% (100)	33.3% (186)	38.8% (66)	40.4% (67)	43.9% (65)	40.9% (198)	36.9% (384)
	Father	0.0% (0)	0.6% (1)	2.3% (7)	1.4% (8)	0.0% (0)	0.6% (1)	0.0% (0)	0.2% (1)	0.9% (9)
	Mother	2.5% (2)	0.6% (1)	1.6% (5)	1.4% (8)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.8% (8)
	Parent-in-law	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	2.3% (7)	1.3% (7)	0.0% (0)	1.2% (2)	0.0% (0)	0.4% (2)	0.9% (9)
	Child	22.2% (18)	18.2% (31)	24.4% (75)	22.2% (124)	15.3% (26)	11.4% (19)	7.4% (11)	11.6% (56)	17.3% (180)
	Sibling	2.5% (2)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.4% (2)	0.6% (1)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.2% (1)	0.3% (3)
	Child-in-law	0.0% (0)	0.6% (1)	0.3% (1)	0.4% (2)	0.6% (1)	0.6% (1)	0.0% (0)	0.4% (2)	0.4% (4)
	Hired hand	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.3% (1)	0.2% (1)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.1% (1)
	Elder	0.0% (0)	0.6% (1)	0.3% (1)	0.4% (2)	1.2% (2)	0.6% (1)	0.0% (0)	0.6% (3)	0.5% (5)
	Adoptee	0.0% (0)	0.6% (1)	0.0% (0)	0.2% (1)	0.0% (0)	0.6% (1)	0.0% (0)	0.2% (1)	0.2% (2)
	Grandchild	0.0% (0)	1.8% (3)	1.6% (5)	1.4% (8)	0.0% (0)	1.2% (2)	0.0% (0)	0.4% (2)	1.0% (10)
	Cousin	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.6% (1)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.2% (1)	0.1% (1)
	Friend	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.6% (1)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.2% (1)	0.1% (1)
	Other	0.0% (0)	0.6% (1)	0.7% (2)	0.5% (3)	0.6% (1)	0.6% (1)	0.0% (0)	0.4% (2)	0.5% (5)
	<b>Total</b>	100.0% (81)	100.0% (170)	100.0% (307)	100.0% (558)	100.0% (170)	100.0% (166)	100.0% (148)	100.0% (484)	100.0% (1,042)

### Part 3 Characteristics of the child(ren) (0-14 years) in the migrant children household

The 425 households in the sample of the two provinces consist of 212 in Province A and 213 in Province B. The total number of children age 0-14 in the sample is 724. As noted earlier, one case was dropped due to missing information on place of birth and registration. That leaves a sample of 723 cases. This number includes children born in Thailand and those born outside of Thailand who migrated to Thailand. Of the total, 417 are in Province A (mean number per household of about two) and 306 in Province B (mean number per household of 1.44).

Table 3.17 shows data on general characteristics of the children. Overall, there are slightly more females than males. In Province A, the proportion is 52.8% females and in Province B it is 50.7% females. The mean age of the children is 6.8 years, with a mean of 7.6 years in Province A and 5.7 years in Province B (Figure 3.14 and 3.15).

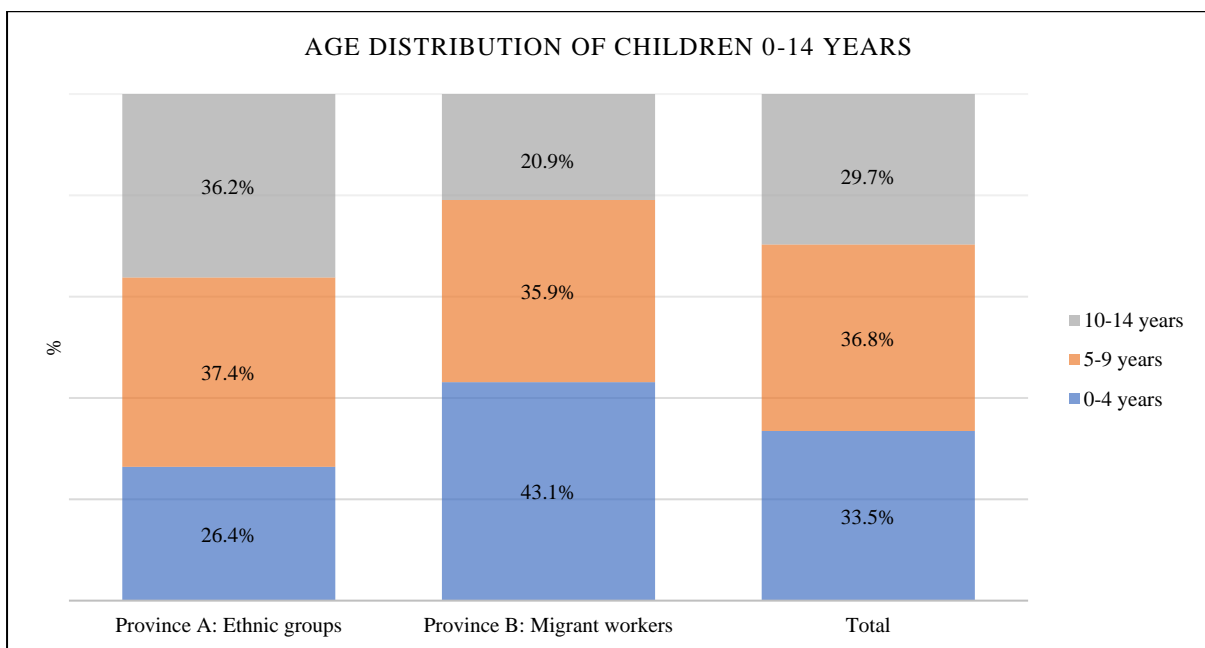


Figure 3.14 Age distribution of children age 0-14 years

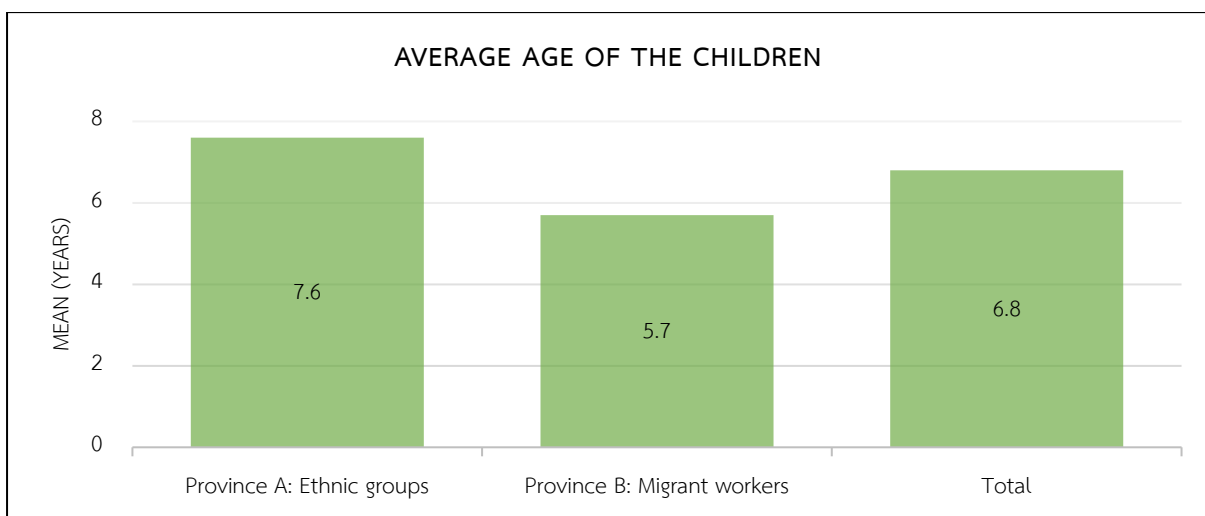


Figure 3.15 Average age of the children age 0-14 years

Overall, two-thirds of the children are in school. More of the children in Province B did not attend school compared to Province A (46.1% versus 18.9%). The explanation could be the higher proportion of pre-school-age children in Province B households (43.1% versus 26.4%). When combined, 29.9% of the entire sample were enrolled in Thai primary school, while 22.7% were in an Early Childhood Development (ECD) Center or other pre-school (including learning centers). About one in ten were enrolled in a primary school with a Myanmar curriculum.

In Province A, most (44.6%) children were in Thai primary school, while one-fourth (26.6%) were in an ECD Center, and 8.6% were in a Thai high school. In Province B, most children were in a school with a Myanmar curriculum (23.5%) and 17.3% were in an ECD Center or learning center managed by an NGO. About one in ten were in a school with the Thai curriculum (Figure 3.16).

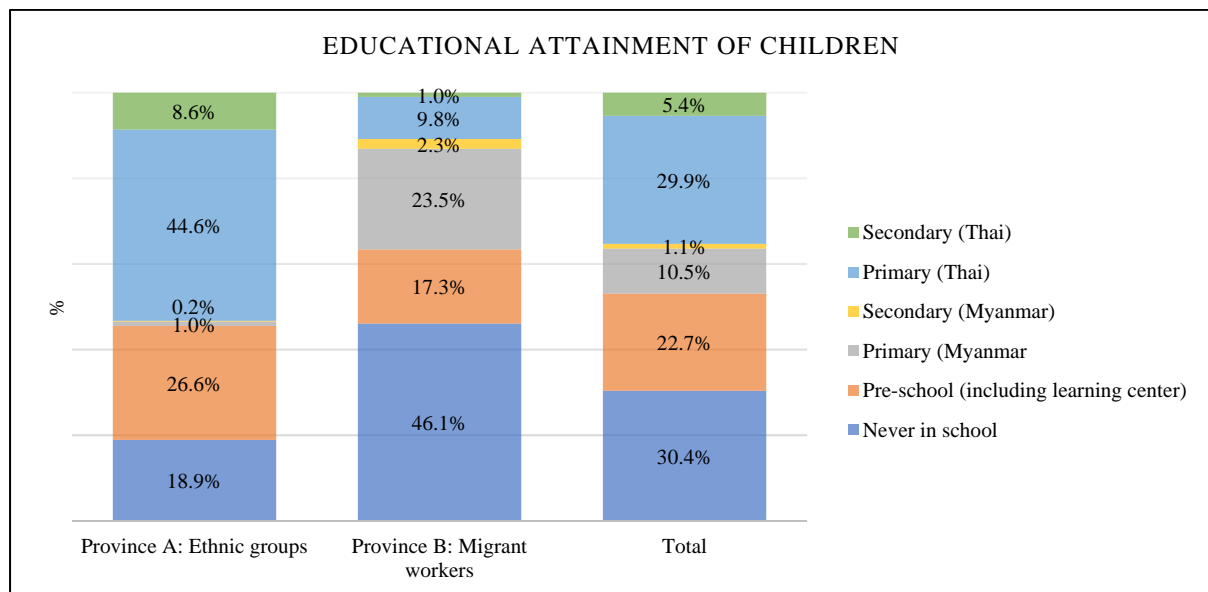


Figure 3.16 Educational attainment of children

Overall, under one-third (31.5%) of the children did not have a personal document or documentation indicating their status. Another one-third (32.1%) had a Thai birth certificate, while 23.9% had a ID card of a person without registration status. In Province B, 41.2% of children did not have a personal document, compared to only 24.5% in Province A. Fully 40.8% of children in Province A had a ID card of a person without registration status, 17.5% had a Thai birth certificate, while 7.5% had a non-Thai ID card, and 2.6% had a Thai ID card. In Province B, 52.0% of children had a Thai birth certificate. Only a small number had student ID cards (which start with the letter G or P), or passport, or a certificate issued by the village headman or community survey (Figure 3.17).



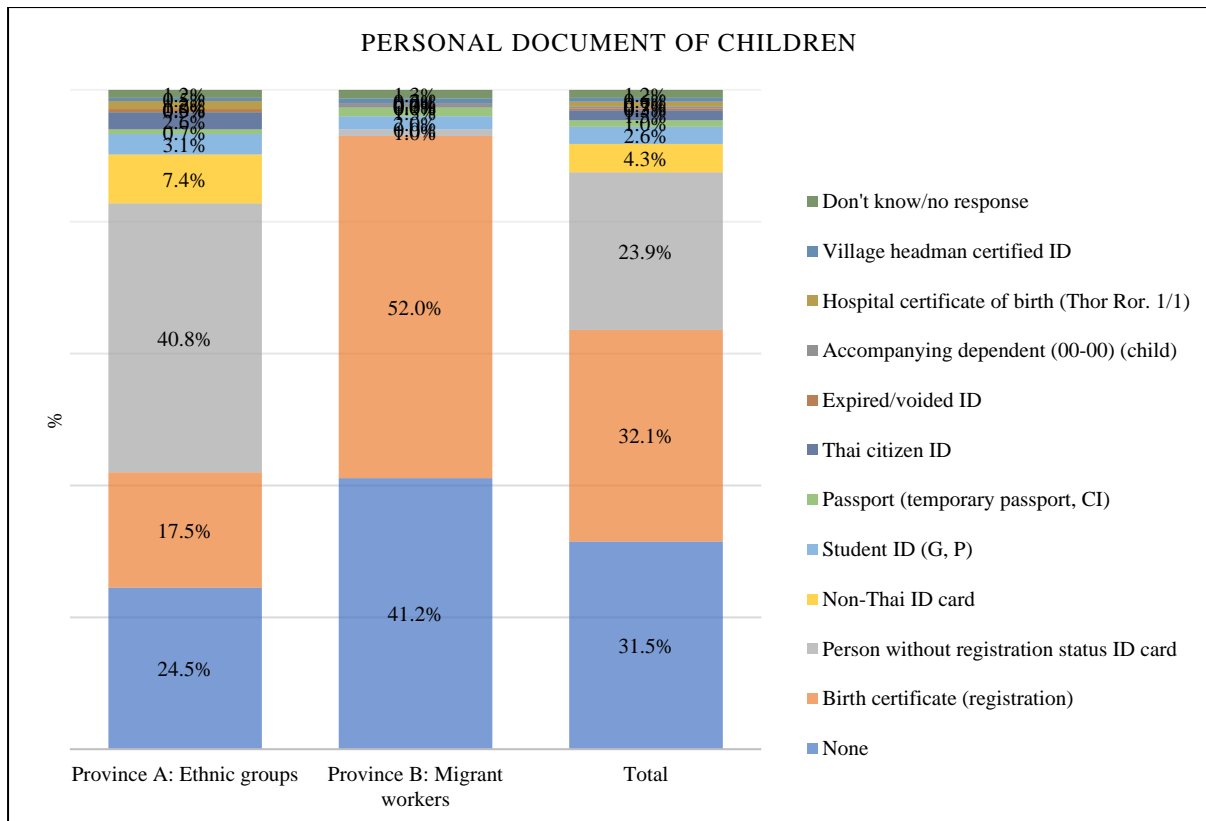


Figure 3.17 Personal documents of children

Overall, nearly half the children (45.4%) did not have a health insurance card, while the proportion was much higher for children in Province B (63.7%) than for children in Province A (31.9%). The children had different types of insurance cards. Those with insurance in Province B almost all had the migrant health insurance card coverage (issued by the Thai Ministry of Public Health - MOPH). By contrast, most of the insured children in Province A were covered under one of the 30-baht card schemes.<sup>4</sup> An additional 22.3% were covered by the Health Insurance for People with Citizenship Problems (Thor. 99) . Only the 2.6% with Thai nationality had the UHC gold card, while 2.2% were covered under the migrant health insurance scheme of the MOPH (Figure 3.18).

<sup>4</sup> According to information on cross-border households. It is not clear what type of health insurance card they had, but it was not a 30 Baht gold card, according to the UHC scheme for Thai nationals. That is because these children did not have Thai nationality. Thus, the card was probably under the Health Insurance for People with Citizenship Problems (Thor. 99) or the migrant health insurance card by the MOPH.

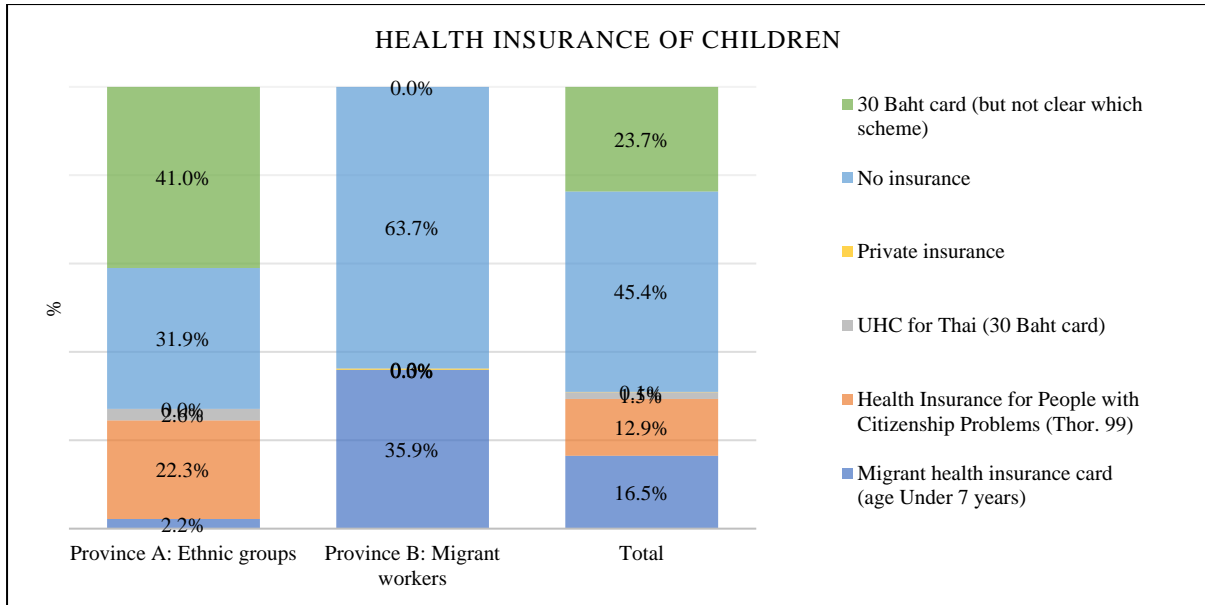


Figure 3.18 Health insurance of children

Over one-third (37.4%) of children in Province A had good ability in the Thai language, while 24.2% had moderate ability. One-tenth had very good Thai language skills. In Province B, 53.9% of the children could not use Thai language at all, while 17.6% only had weak Thai language ability. Fully 13.1% and 8.5% could speak Thai well or very well, respectively (Figure 3.19).

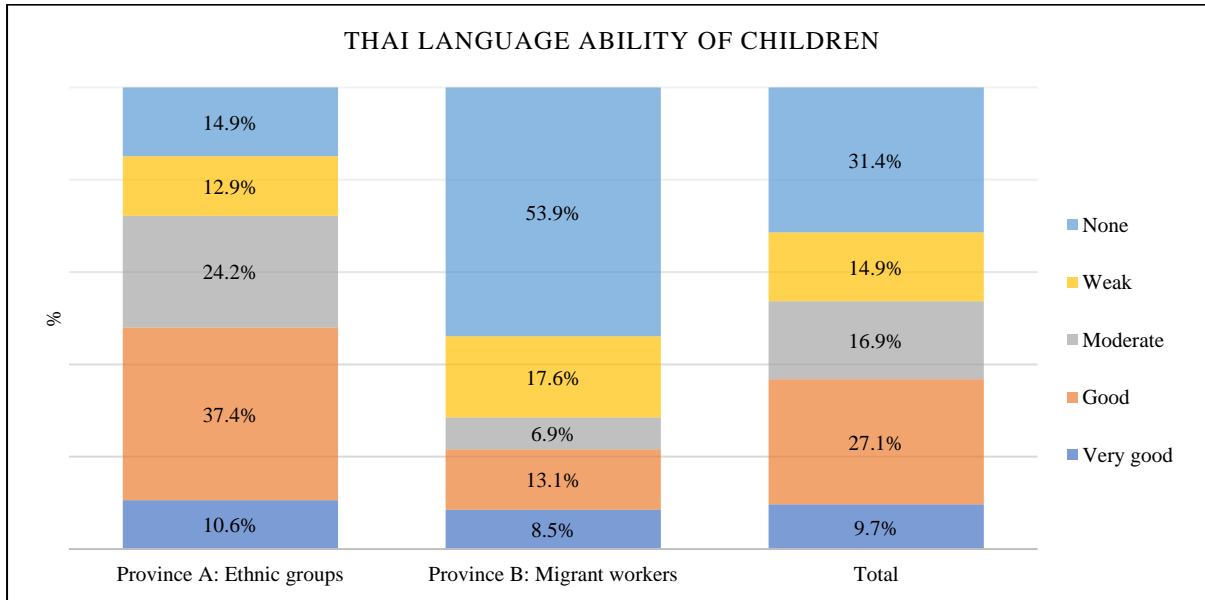


Figure 3.19 Thai language ability of children

In both provinces, the children were likely to be the child of the household head (91.7%). There was not much difference in the proportion for migrant worker household in Province A and ethnic group household in Province B (89.9% versus 94.1%, respectively). Only 4.6% of the children in Province A were the grandchild of the household head, and 4.3% were an adoptee (Figure 3.20).

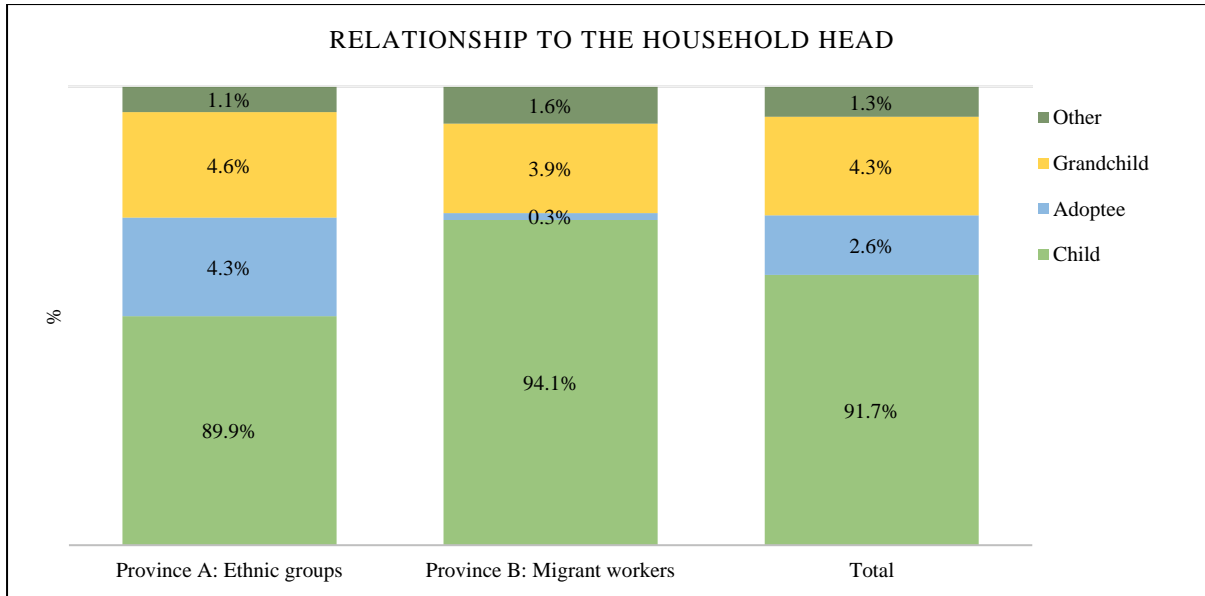


Figure 3.20 Relationship to the household head of children

Overall, the vast majority of children lived with at least the father or the mother (88.5% and 93.2%). In Province A, the proportions were 87.1% and 92.6%, while in Province B, the proportions were 90.5% and 94.1% respectively. Fully 86.0% lived with both parents. In Province A and B, the proportions are 83.9% and 88.9%, respectively. In other words, about 4.2-4.3% of the children did not live with either parent Province A and B (Figure 3.21).

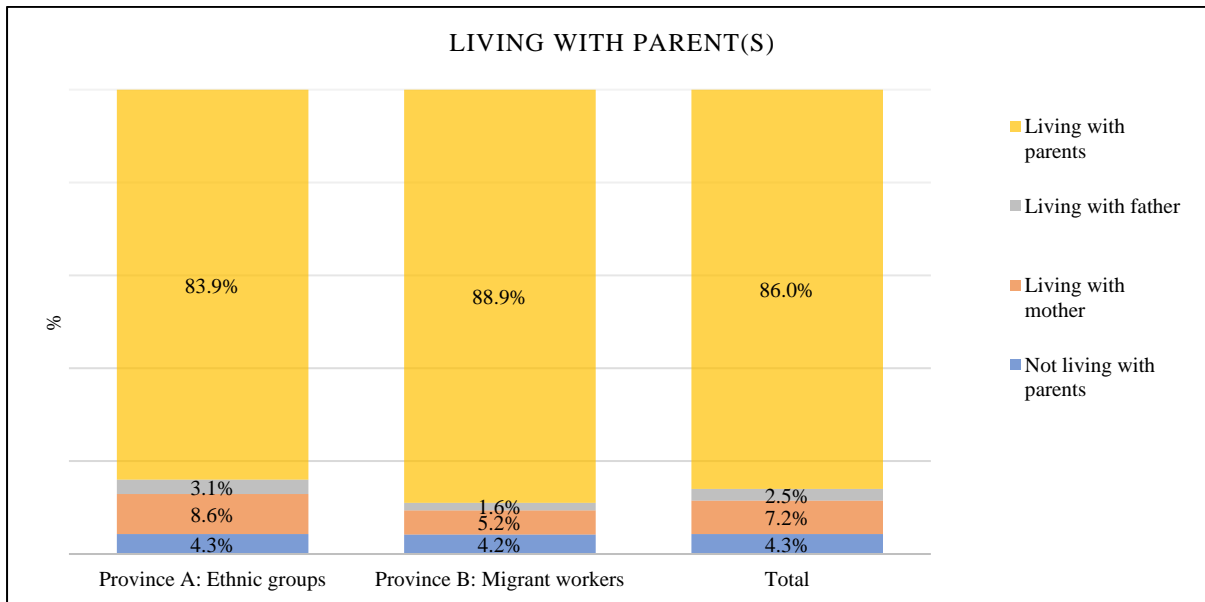


Figure 3.21 Status of children living with parent(s)

Table 3.17 General characteristics of children age 0-14 years

Migrant children (0-14)		Province A: Ethnic Groups				Province B: Migrant workers				Total
		Dist. A	Dist. B	Dist. C	Sub-Total	Dist. A	Dist. B	Dist. C	Sub-Total	
<b>Sex</b>	Boys	44.4% (28)	42.7% (67)	51.8% (102)	47.2% (197)	47.5% (48)	46.8% (52)	54.3% (51)	49.3% (151)	48.1% (348)
	Girls	55.6% (35)	57.3% (90)	48.2% (95)	52.8% (220)	52.5% (53)	53.2% (59)	45.7% (43)	50.7% (155)	51.9% (375)
<b>Age group</b>	0-4 years	25.4% (16)	29.3% (46)	24.4% (48)	26.4% (110)	42.6% (43)	42.3% (47)	44.7% (42)	43.1% (132)	33.5% (242)
	5-9 years	28.6% (18)	38.2% (60)	39.6% (78)	37.4% (156)	36.6% (37)	39.6% (44)	30.9% (29)	35.9% (110)	36.8% (266)
	10-14 years	46.0% (29)	32.5% (51)	36.0% (71)	36.2% (151)	20.8% (21)	18.0% (20)	24.5% (23)	20.9% (64)	29.7% (215)
	Age Mean	8.1 (5)	7.3 (4)	7.8 (4)	7.6 (4)	5.7 (4)	5.6 (4)	5.6 (4)	5.7 (4)	6.8 (4)
	S.D.	(5)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
<b>History of school</b>	Never in school	20.6% (13)	16.6% (26)	20.3% (40)	18.9% (79)	45.5% (46)	34.2% (38)	60.6% (57)	46.1% (141)	30.4% (220)
	Ever in school	3.2% (2)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.5% (2)	1.0% (1)	0.9% (1)	2.1% (2)	1.3% (4)	0.8% (6)
	Currently in school	76.2% (48)	83.4% (131)	79.7% (157)	80.6% (336)	53.5% (54)	64.9% (72)	37.2% (35)	52.6% (161)	68.7% (497)
<b>Highest education attained</b>	Never in school	20.6% (13)	16.6% (26)	20.3% (40)	18.9% (79)	45.5% (46)	34.2% (38)	60.6% (57)	46.1% (141)	30.4% (220)
	Pre-school (including learning center)	23.8% (15)	28.0% (44)	26.4% (52)	26.6% (111)	11.9% (12)	25.2% (28)	13.8% (13)	17.3% (53)	22.7% (164)
	Primary school (Myanmar)	6.3% (4)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	1.0% (4)	22.8% (23)	36.9% (41)	8.5% (8)	23.5% (72)	10.5% (76)
	Secondary school (Myanmar)	1.6% (1)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.2% (1)	3.0% (3)	2.7% (3)	1.1% (1)	2.3% (7)	1.1% (8)
	Primary school (Thai)	34.9% (22)	47.1% (74)	45.7% (90)	44.6% (186)	14.9% (15)	0.9% (1)	14.9% (14)	9.8% (30)	29.9% (216)
	Secondary school (Thai)	12.7% (8)	8.3% (13)	7.6% (15)	8.6% (36)	2.0% (2)	0.0% (0)	1.1% (1)	1.0% (3)	5.4% (39)
	Post-secondary school	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)
	None	23.8% (15)	19.1% (30)	28.9% (57)	24.5% (102)	56.4% (57)	32.4% (36)	35.1% (33)	41.2% (126)	31.5% (228)
	Passport (temporary passport, CI)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	1.5% (3)	0.7% (3)	1.0% (1)	0.9% (1)	2.1% (2)	1.3% (4)	1.0% (7)
	Non-Thai ID card	14.3% (9)	0.6% (1)	10.7% (21)	7.4% (31)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	4.3% (31)
<b>Personal document</b>	Person without registration status ID card	36.5% (23)	34.4% (54)	47.2% (93)	40.8% (170)	0.0% (0)	1.8% (2)	1.1% (1)	1.0% (3)	23.9% (173)
	Expired/voided ID	0.0% (0)	1.3% (2)	0.0% (0)	0.5% (2)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.3% (2)
	Accompanying dependent (00-00) (child)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	1.0% (1)	0.0% (0)	1.1% (1)	0.7% (2)	0.3% (2)
	Student card (G, P)	11.1% (7)	3.8% (6)	0.0% (0)	3.1% (13)	3.0% (3)	0.0% (0)	3.2% (3)	2.0% (6)	2.6% (19)
	Thai ID	7.9% (5)	3.2% (5)	0.5% (1)	2.6% (11)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	1.5% (11)
	Birth certificate (registration)	6.3% (4)	36.3% (57)	6.1% (12)	17.5% (73)	37.6% (38)	62.2% (69)	55.3% (52)	52.0% (159)	32.1% (232)
	Hospital certificate of birth	0.0% (0)	0.6% (1)	2.0% (4)	1.2% (5)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.7% (5)
	Village headman certified ID	0.0% (0)	0.6% (1)	0.5% (1)	0.5% (2)	0.0% (0)	1.8% (2)	0.0% (0)	0.7% (2)	0.6% (4)
	Don't know /No response	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	2.5% (5)	1.2% (5)	1.0% (1)	0.9% (1)	2.1% (2)	1.3% (4)	1.2% (9)
	<b>Health insurance</b>	Migrant health insurance card (age Under 7 years)	3.2% (2)	4.5% (7)	0.0% (0)	2.2% (9)	37.6% (38)	44.1% (49)	24.5% (23)	35.9% (110)
Health Insurance for People with Citizenship Problems (Thor. 99)		49.2% (31)	28.7% (45)	8.6% (17)	22.3% (93)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	12.9% (93)

Migrant children (0-14)		Province A: Ethnic Groups				Province B: Migrant workers				Total
		Dist. A	Dist. B	Dist. C	Sub-Total	Dist. A	Dist. B	Dist. C	Sub-Total	
	UHC for Thai (30 Baht card)	7.9% (5)	3.2% (5)	.5% (1)	2.6% (11)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	1.5% (11)
	Private insurance	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	.9% (1)	0.0% (0)	.3% (1)	.1% (1)
	No insurance	31.7% (20)	31.2% (49)	32.5% (64)	31.9% (133)	62.4% (63)	55.0% (61)	75.5% (71)	63.7% (195)	45.4% (328)
	30 Baht card (but not clear which scheme)	7.9% (5)	32.5% (51)	58.4% (115)	41.0% (171)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	23.7% (171)
Thai language ability	Very good	0.0% (0)	17.8% (28)	8.1% (16)	10.6% (44)	10.9% (11)	1.8% (2)	13.8% (13)	8.5% (26)	9.7% (70)
	Good	54.0% (34)	33.8% (53)	35.0% (69)	37.4% (156)	14.9% (15)	15.3% (17)	8.5% (8)	13.1% (40)	27.1% (196)
	Moderate	6.3% (4)	12.1% (19)	39.6% (78)	24.2% (101)	6.9% (7)	8.1% (9)	5.3% (5)	6.9% (21)	16.9% (122)
	Weak	19.0% (12)	17.8% (28)	7.1% (14)	12.9% (54)	15.8% (16)	27.0% (30)	8.5% (8)	17.6% (54)	14.9% (108)
	None	20.6% (13)	18.5% (29)	10.2% (20)	14.9% (62)	51.5% (52)	47.7% (53)	63.8% (60)	53.9% (165)	31.4% (227)
Relationship to the household head	Child	82.5% (52)	87.3% (137)	94.4% (186)	89.9% (375)	93.1% (94)	92.8% (103)	96.8% (91)	94.1% (288)	91.7% (663)
	Hired hand	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.5% (1)	0.2% (1)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.1% (1)
	Sibling	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.5% (1)	0.2% (1)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.1% (1)
	Adoptee	12.7% (8)	6.4% (10)	0.0% (0)	4.3% (18)	1.0% (1)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.3% (1)	2.6% (19)
	Grandchild	3.2% (2)	6.4% (10)	3.6% (7)	4.6% (19)	4.0% (4)	4.5% (5)	3.2% (3)	3.9% (12)	4.3% (31)
	Cousin	1.6% (1)	0.0% (0)	0.5% (1)	0.5% (2)	1.0% (1)	2.7% (3)	0.0% (0)	1.3% (4)	0.8% (6)
	Other	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.5% (1)	0.2% (1)	1.0% (1)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.3% (1)	0.3% (2)
Residence of father	Same household	74.6% (47)	83.4% (131)	93.9% (185)	87.1% (363)	86.1% (87)	91.0% (101)	94.7% (89)	90.5% (277)	88.5% (640)
	In Thailand	7.9% (5)	9.6% (15)	1.0% (2)	5.3% (22)	5.9% (6)	6.3% (7)	1.1% (1)	4.6% (14)	5.0% (36)
	In Myanmar	6.3% (4)	3.2% (5)	0.5% (1)	2.4% (10)	3.0% (3)	0.9% (1)	1.1% (1)	1.6% (5)	2.1% (15)
	In another country	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	1.0% (1)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.3% (1)	0.1% (1)
	Dead	6.3% (4)	2.5% (4)	4.1% (8)	3.8% (16)	4.0% (4)	0.0% (0)	3.2% (3)	2.3% (7)	3.2% (23)
	Don't know	4.8% (3)	1.3% (2)	0.5% (1)	1.4% (6)	0.0% (0)	1.8% (2)	0.0% (0)	0.7% (2)	1.1% (8)
Residence of mother	Same household	81.0% (51)	92.4% (145)	96.4% (190)	92.6% (386)	94.1% (95)	92.8% (103)	95.7% (90)	94.1% (288)	93.2% (674)
	In Thailand	11.1% (7)	5.7% (9)	1.5% (3)	4.6% (19)	4.0% (4)	5.4% (6)	2.1% (2)	3.9% (12)	4.3% (31)
	In Myanmar	1.6% (1)	1.9% (3)	1.0% (2)	1.4% (6)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.8% (6)
	Dead	1.6% (1)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.2% (1)	2.0% (2)	0.0% (0)	2.1% (2)	1.3% (4)	0.7% (5)
	Don't know	4.8% (3)	0.0% (0)	1.0% (2)	1.2% (5)	0.0% (0)	1.8% (2)	0.0% (0)	0.7% (2)	1.0% (7)
Living with parents	Not living with parents	14.3% (9)	4.5% (7)	1.0% (2)	4.3% (18)	5.0% (5)	5.4% (6)	2.1% (2)	4.2% (13)	4.3% (31)
	Living with mother	11.1% (7)	12.1% (19)	5.1% (10)	8.6% (36)	8.9% (9)	3.6% (4)	3.2% (3)	5.2% (16)	7.2% (52)
	Living with father	4.8% (3)	3.2% (5)	2.5% (5)	3.1% (13)	1.0% (1)	1.8% (2)	2.1% (2)	1.6% (5)	2.5% (18)
	Living with both parents	69.8% (44)	80.3% (126)	91.4% (180)	83.9% (350)	85.1% (86)	89.2% (99)	92.6% (87)	88.9% (272)	86.0% (622)
<b>Total</b>		100.0% (63)	100.0% (157)	100.0% (197)	100.0% (417)	100.0% (101)	100.0% (111)	100.0% (94)	100.0% (306)	100.0% (723)

## Part 4: Birth and access to birth registration of migrant child(ren) (0-14 years)

This section presents findings about the birth place and birth registration process of the children, whether there was a hospital certificate of birth (Thor Ror. 1/1), whether the parent(s) registered the birth and received an official birth certificate, and whether the child’s birth was registered in the civil registration system of the country of origin.

### *Country of birth, birth registration of child born outside Thailand, and place of birth in Thailand*

Nearly the entire sample of children in migrant households (93.4%) were born in Thailand. Slightly more of the sample in Province B were born in Thailand compared to Province A (94.1% and 92.8%, respectively). All of those born outside of Thailand did not register the birth in the country of birth.

Overall, most of those born in Thailand (83.7%) were delivered in a public hospital, while the remainder had home or non-hospital deliveries. In Provinces A and B, the proportions of hospital births are 79.3% and 89.6% (Figure 3.22) (Table 3.18).

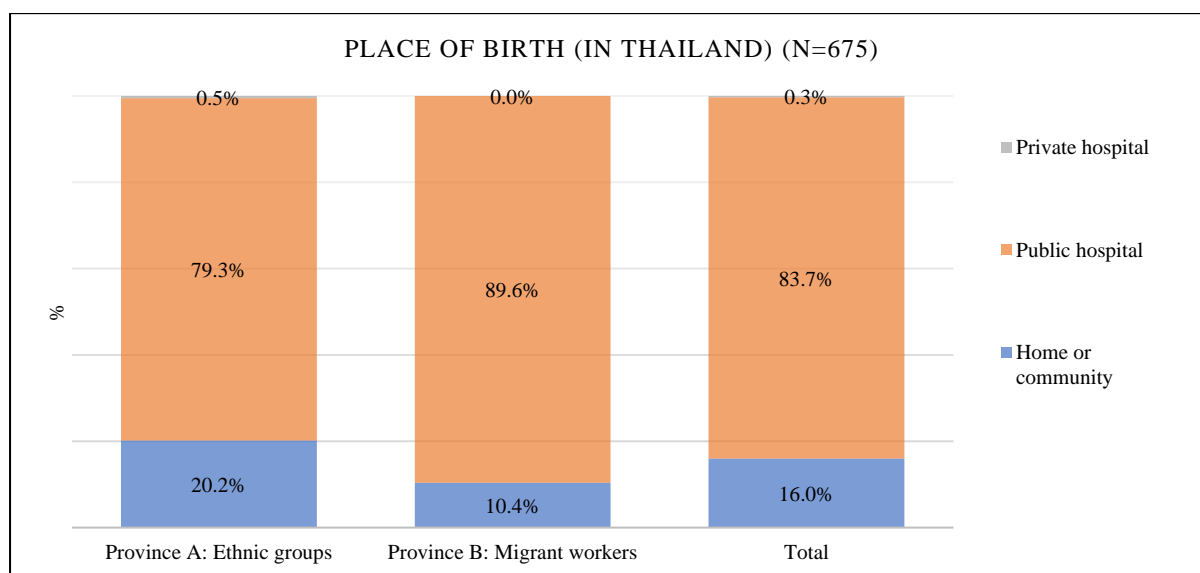


Figure 3.22 Place of birth for sample children for those born in Thailand

Table 3.18 Place of birth of sample children and access to birth registration for those born outside Thailand

Migrant children (0-14)		Province A: Ethnic Groups				Province B: Migrant workers				Total
		Dist. A	Dist. B	Dist. C	Sub-Total	Dist. A	Dist. B	Dist. C	Sub-Total	
<b>Birth country</b>	Thailand	93.7% (59)	88.5% (139)	95.9% (189)	92.8% (387)	95.0% (96)	88.3% (98)	100.0% (94)	94.1% (288)	93.4% (675)
	Not Thailand	6.3% (4)	11.5% (18)	4.1% (8)	7.2% (30)	5.0% (5)	11.7% (13)	0.0% (0)	5.9% (18)	6.6% (48)
<b>(Those born outside Thailand) registered the birth in the country of</b>	Registered	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)
	Did not register	100.0% (4)	100.0% (18)	100.0% (8)	100.0% (30)	100.0% (5)	100.0% (13)	0.0% (0)	100.0% (18)	100.0% (48)
	Don't know	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)

Migrant children (0-14)		Province A: Ethnic Groups				Province B: Migrant workers				Total
		Dist. A	Dist. B	Dist. C	Sub-Total	Dist. A	Dist. B	Dist. C	Sub-Total	
<b>origin of parents</b> (Those born in Thailand)	Total	100.0% (4)	100.0% (18)	100.0% (8)	100.0% (30)	100.0% (5)	100.0% (13)	100.0% (0)	100.0% (18)	100.0% (48)
	Home or community	35.6% (21)	18.0% (25)	16.9% (32)	20.2% (78)	17.7% (17)	2.0% (2)	11.7% (11)	10.4% (30)	16.0% (108)
	Public hospital	64.4% (38)	80.6% (112)	83.1% (157)	79.3% (307)	82.3% (79)	98.0% (96)	88.3% (83)	89.6% (258)	83.7% (565)
	Private hospital	0.0% (0)	1.4% (2)	0.0% (0)	.5% (2)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	.3% (2)
	Tambon hospital	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)
	NGO health center	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)
	<b>Total</b>	100.0% (59)	100.0% (139)	100.0% (189)	100.0% (387)	100.0% (96)	100.0% (98)	100.0% (94)	100.0% (288)	100.0% (675)

*Receiving of the hospital certificate of birth for children born in Thailand*

The children born in Thailand can be classified into two groups: children born in a hospital and a certificate of birth was issued by the hospital, and children born outside a hospital who should have received a report of birth form/certificate of birth by the community leader. Overall, among those children born in a hospital in Thailand, 56.6% were issued a hospital certificate of birth. The proportions in Provinces A and B are 46.6% and 68.6% (Figure 3.23).

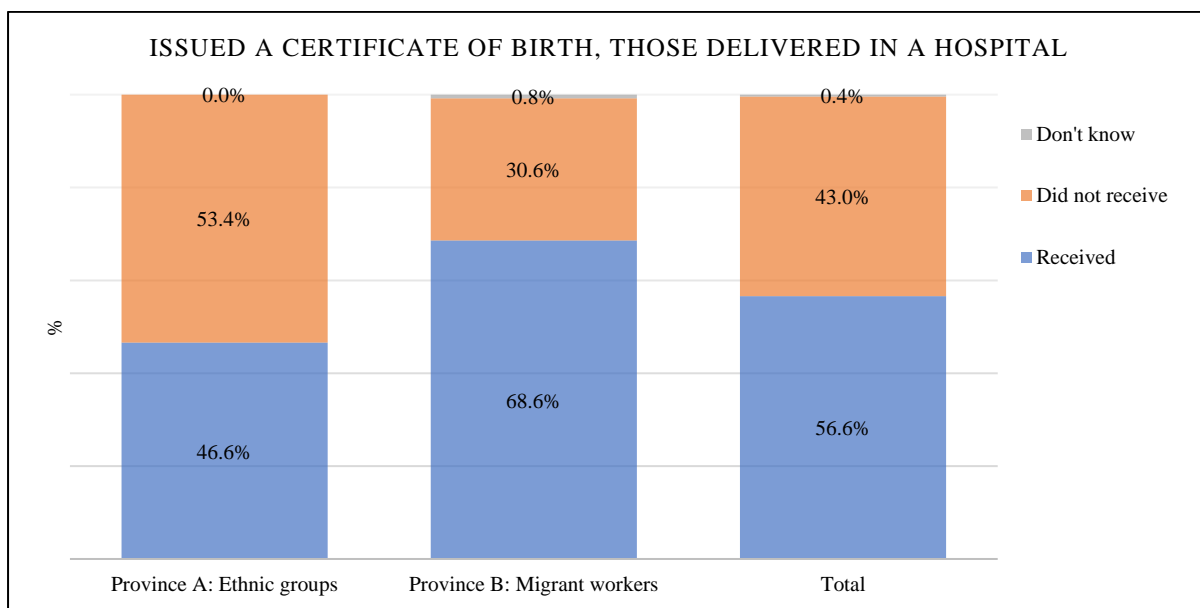


Figure 3.23 Proportion of the sample child issued a certificate of birth when delivered in a Thai hospital

When respondents were asked about any errors in the hospital certificate of birth document, 4% of those who received the hospital certificate said there were errors. The proportions for Provinces A and B are 3.5% and 4.5%, respectively.

Fully, 84.6% of those who said there was an error in the hospital certificate of birth, said there was a spelling error of the name of the father and/or mother. Under one-fourth (23.0%) said the child's name was misspelled, while 15.4% said the surname of the father and/or mother

was misspelled. In Province B, all the forms with errors had misspelled the father's and/or mother's name, while 37.5% had misspelled the child's name. In Province A, 60% of the forms with errors were a misspelling of name of the father and/or mother, while 40% were a misspelling of the surname of the father and/or mother.

Fully 43.0% of children born in a Thai hospital did not receive a hospital certificate of birth. The respondents reported, in their perspective, that the hospital staff just did not give them the document (63.5%), or the parents didn't know that they should receive the document (23.8%),<sup>5</sup> or the father or mother did not have a document indicating a residence in Thailand (10.2%), or the household did not want the certificate of birth (2.5%).

For respondents in Province A, those with children born in a Thai hospital who did not receive a certificate of birth, 82.4% reported the hospital just did not give them the document, compared to only 24.1% of those in Province B. In Province B, the main reason for not getting a hospital certificate of birth was that the family did not know they should receive such a form (46.8%), followed by the fact that the father and/or mother did not have a personal document (21.5) (Table 3.19).

Table 3.19 Receipt of a hospital certificate of birth of children delivered in a Thai hospital (n=567)

Migrant children (0-14)		Province A: Ethnic Groups				Province B: Migrant workers				Total
		Dist. A	Dist. B	Dist. C	Sub-Total	Dist. A	Dist. B	Dist. C	Sub-Total	
<b>(Those delivered in a Thai hospital): Received (issued) the hospital certificate of birth</b>	Received	57.9% (22)	86.0% (98)	15.3% (24)	46.6% (144)	57.0% (45)	74.0% (71)	73.5% (61)	68.6% (177)	56.6% (321)
	Did not receive	42.1% (16)	14.0% (16)	84.7% (133)	53.4% (165)	40.5% (32)	26.0% (25)	26.5% (22)	30.6% (79)	43.0% (244)
	Don't know	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	2.5% (2)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	.8% (2)	.4% (2)
	Total	100.0% (114)	100.0% (38)	100.0% (157)	100.0% (309)	100.0% (79)	100.0% (96)	100.0% (83)	100.0% (258)	100.0% (567)
<b>(Those received a hospital certificate of birth): Errors in the document</b>	Yes	4.5% (1)	3.1% (3)	4.2% (1)	3.5% (5)	11.1% (5)	0.0% (0)	4.9% (3)	4.5% (8)	4.0% (13)
	No	90.9% (20)	96.9% (95)	75.0% (18)	92.4% (133)	88.9% (40)	98.6% (70)	90.2% (55)	93.2% (165)	92.8% (298)
	Don't know	4.5% (1)	0.0% (0)	20.8% (5)	4.2% (6)	0.0% (0)	1.4% (1)	4.9% (3)	2.3% (4)	3.1% (10)
	Total	100.0% (22)	100.0% (98)	100.0% (24)	100.0% (144)	100.0% (45)	100.0% (71)	100.0% (61)	100.0% (177)	100.0% (321)
<b>(Those received a hospital certificate of birth with errors) Type of error (multiple response allowed)</b>	Misspelled name of parent(s)	100.0% (1)	33.3% (1)	100.0% (1)	60.0% (3)	100.0% (5)	0.0% (0)	100.0% (3)	100.0% (8)	84.6% (11)
	Misspelled surname of parent(s)	0.0% (0)	66.7% (2)	0.0% (0)	40.0% (2)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	15.4% (2)
	Misspelled name of child	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	60.0% (3)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	37.5% (3)	23.1% (3)
	Misspelled surname of child	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)
	Wrong date of birth	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)
	No entry of parent(s) ID #	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)
	Total	100.0% (1)	100.0% (3)	100.0% (1)	100.0% (5)	100.0% (5)	100.0% (0)	100.0% (3)	100.0% (8)	100.0% (13)
	37.5%	31.3%	94.0%	82.4%	15.6%	4.0%	59.1%	24.1%	63.5%	

<sup>5</sup> Remarks: It is possible that the large proportion of respondents who said the hospital did not give them the certificate of birth actually didn't know that the hospital has such a document. Although the interviewers were trained to probe for this discrepancy, it is not possible to confirm whether it was hospital negligence or parental ignorance that prevented families from getting the birth certificate from the hospital.



Migrant children (0-14)		Province A: Ethnic Groups				Province B: Migrant workers				Total
		Dist. A	Dist. B	Dist. C	Sub-Total	Dist. A	Dist. B	Dist. C	Sub-Total	
<b>Reason did not receive a hospital certificate of birth</b>	Hosp. didn't give	(6)	(5)	(125)	(136)	(5)	(1)	(13)	(19)	(155)
	Didn't know they should get one	12.5% (2)	68.8% (11)	6.0% (8)	12.7% (21)	46.9% (15)	64.0% (16)	27.3% (6)	46.8% (37)	23.8% (58)
	Did not want one	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	6.3% (2)	12.0% (3)	4.5% (1)	7.6% (6)	2.5% (6)
	Parent(s) was undocumented	50.0% (8)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	4.8% (8)	31.3% (10)	20.0% (5)	9.1% (2)	21.5% (17)	10.2% (25)
	Don't know, no response	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)
	Total	100.0% (16)	100.0% (16)	100.0% (133)	100.0% (165)	100.0% (32)	100.0% (25)	100.0% (22)	100.0% (79)	100.0% (244)

*Receipt of a certificate of birth for children born outside the hospital in Thailand*

Overall, of the total sample of children born in Thailand, 16.0% were delivered outside the hospital setting (i.e., at home, or a health outpost). Of these, only 5.6% received the certificate of birth from the local community leader (Thor.Ror. 1 Ton Naa) – and all of these cases were in Province A (7.7% of the sample children in the province A delivered outside the hospital setting). In Province B, two-thirds of households whose child was born outside the hospital setting said they did not receive a certificate of birth from the local community leader, while one-third weren't sure if they did or did not receive the form (Figure 3.24).

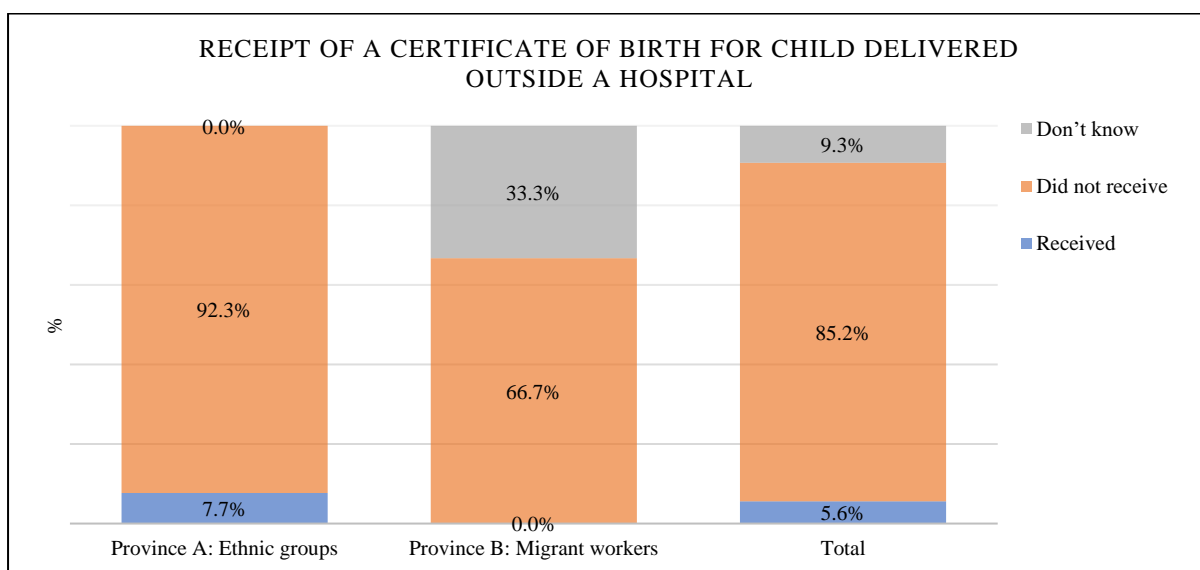


Figure 3.24 Receipt of a certificate of birth from the local community leader (Thor.Ror. 1 Ton Naa) for a child born outside the hospital setting (i.e., at home or health outpost)

There were no errors for the six cases in Province A for the certificate of birth issued by the local community leader.

For the 92 cases born outside a hospital who did not receive a certificate of birth by the community leader, the common reason overall was that the family did not know they should receive one (70.7%), or did not request one from the community leader (19.6%) or the community leader was uncooperative (9.8%). In Province A, 77.8% of families did not know they should receive the document from the community leader compared to 45.0% in Province

B. In Province B, 35.0% of families did not inform the community leader of the birth, and 20.0% said the leader was uncooperative. The corresponding proportions in Province A are 15.3% and 6.9%, respectively (Figure 3.25) (Table 3.20).

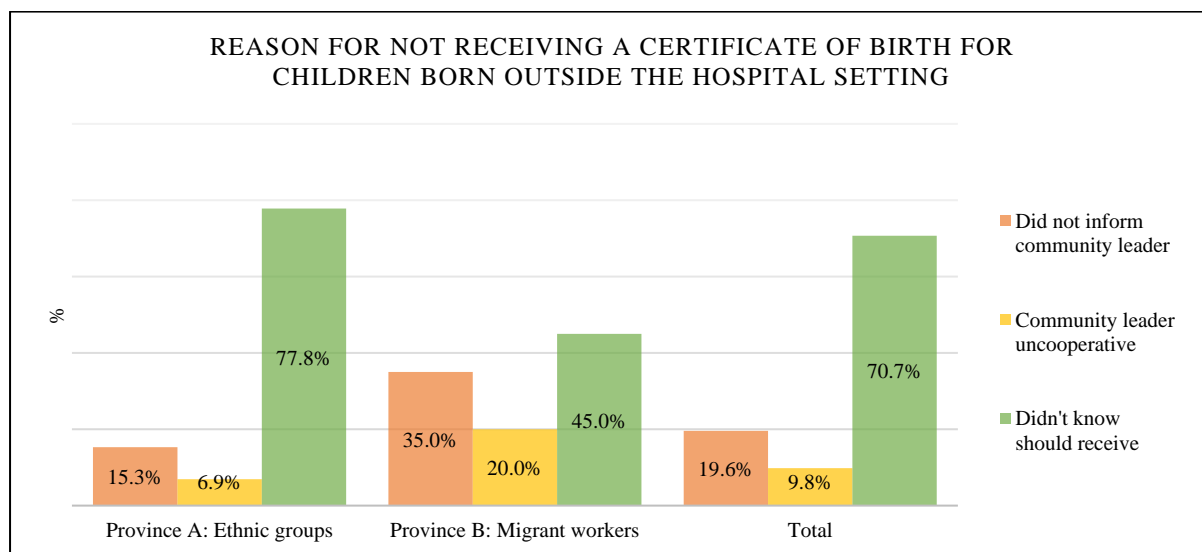


Figure 3.25 Reason for not receiving a certificate of birth from the community leader for children born outside the hospital setting

Table 3.20 Certificate of birth issued by the community leader and errors on the document (n=108)

Migrant children (0-14)		Province A: Ethnic Groups				Province B: Migrant workers				Total
		Dist. A	Dist. B	Dist. C	Sub-Total	Dist. A	Dist. B	Dist. C	Sub-Total	
<b>(Those born outside a hospital in Thailand): Received (issued) a certificate of birth by community leader (Thor.Ror 1 Thon Naa)</b>	Received	9.5% (2)	16.0% (4)	0.0% (0)	7.7% (6)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	5.6% (6)
	Not received	90.5% (19)	84.0% (21)	100.0% (32)	92.3% (72)	47.1% (8)	100.0% (2)	90.9% (10)	66.7% (20)	85.2% (92)
	Don't know	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	52.9% (9)	0.0% (0)	9.1% (1)	33.3% (10)	9.3% (10)
	Total	100.0% (21)	100.0% (25)	100.0% (32)	100.0% (78)	100.0% (17)	100.0% (2)	100.0% (11)	100.0% (30)	100.0% (108)
<b>(Those issued a certificate of birth by community leader): Errors in the document</b>	Yes	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)
	No	100.0% (2)	100.0% (4)	0.0% (0)	100.0% (6)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	100.0% (6)
	Total	100.0% (2)	100.0% (4)	100.0% (0)	100.0% (6)	100.0% (0)	100.0% (0)	100.0% (0)	100.0% (0)	100.0% (6)
<b>Reason did not receive a certificate of birth by community leader</b>	Did not inform leader	10.5% (2)	42.9% (9)	0.0% (0)	15.3% (11)	12.5% (1)	50.0% (1)	50.0% (5)	35.0% (7)	19.6% (18)
	Community leader uncooperative	15.8% (3)	0.0% (0)	6.3% (2)	6.9% (5)	25.0% (2)	0.0% (0)	20.0% (2)	20.0% (4)	9.8% (9)
	Didn't know should receive	73.7% (14)	57.1% (12)	93.8% (30)	77.8% (56)	62.5% (5)	50.0% (1)	30.0% (3)	45.0% (9)	70.7% (65)
	Don't know or no response	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)
	Total	100.0% (19)	100.0% (21)	100.0% (32)	100.0% (72)	100.0% (8)	100.0% (2)	100.0% (10)	100.0% (20)	100.0% (92)

*Registration of the birth for children born in Thailand*

Overall, only half (50.2%) of 675 children who were born in Thailand had their birth registered within 15 days. The proportions in Provinces A and B are 43.2% (167 from 387 children) and 59.7% (172 from 288 children), respectively (Figure 3.26).

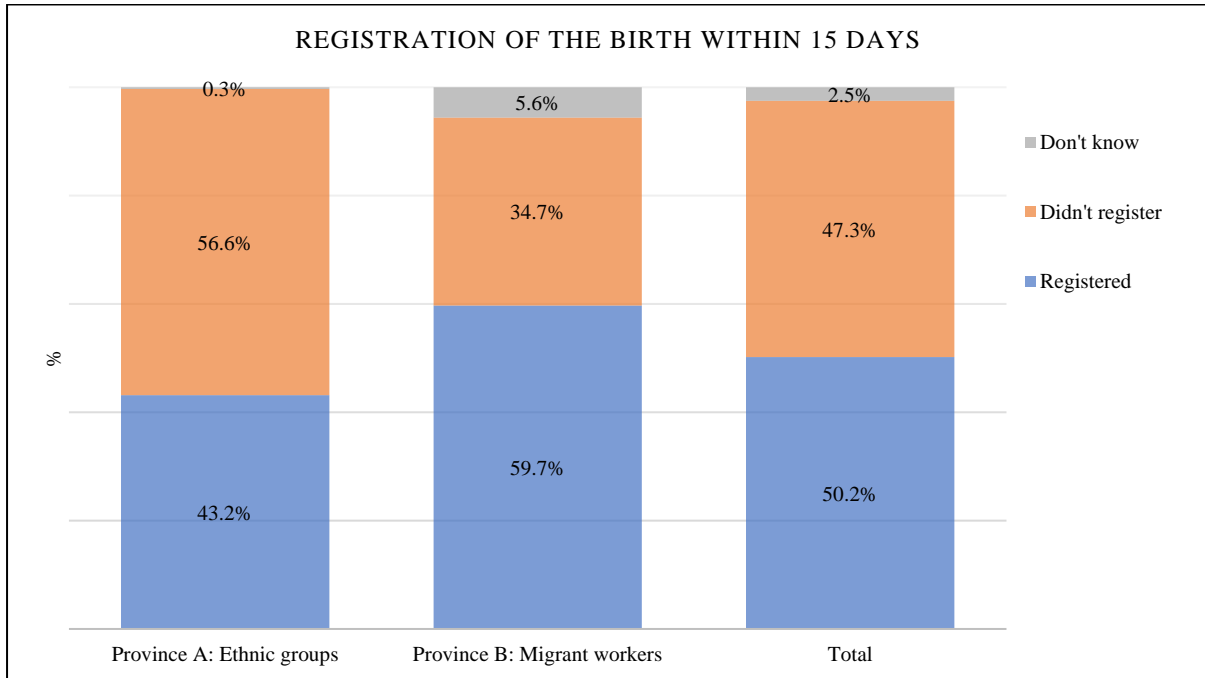


Figure 3.26 Registration of birth within 15 days for children born in Thailand

Among the 339 children in the sample whose birth was registered in Thailand, the reason given by the household for registering the birth was an interest in having the child’s birth legally documented (53.4%), while 41.3% saw registration as a way to ensure Thai citizenship of the child in the future, and 39.2% and 31.9% wanted the child to have rights to health services and education, respectively. Comparing Provinces A and B, 82.6% in Province A wanted registration for the child in order to get Thai citizenship, wanted to comply with the law (53.9%), and/or wanted health and education rights for the child (11.9% and 39.5%, respectively). In Province B, the proportions wanting registration for making the birth legal and health rights were 52.9% and 36.6%, respectively, followed by 24.4% and 1.2% for education rights and Thai citizenship, respectively (Figure 3.27).

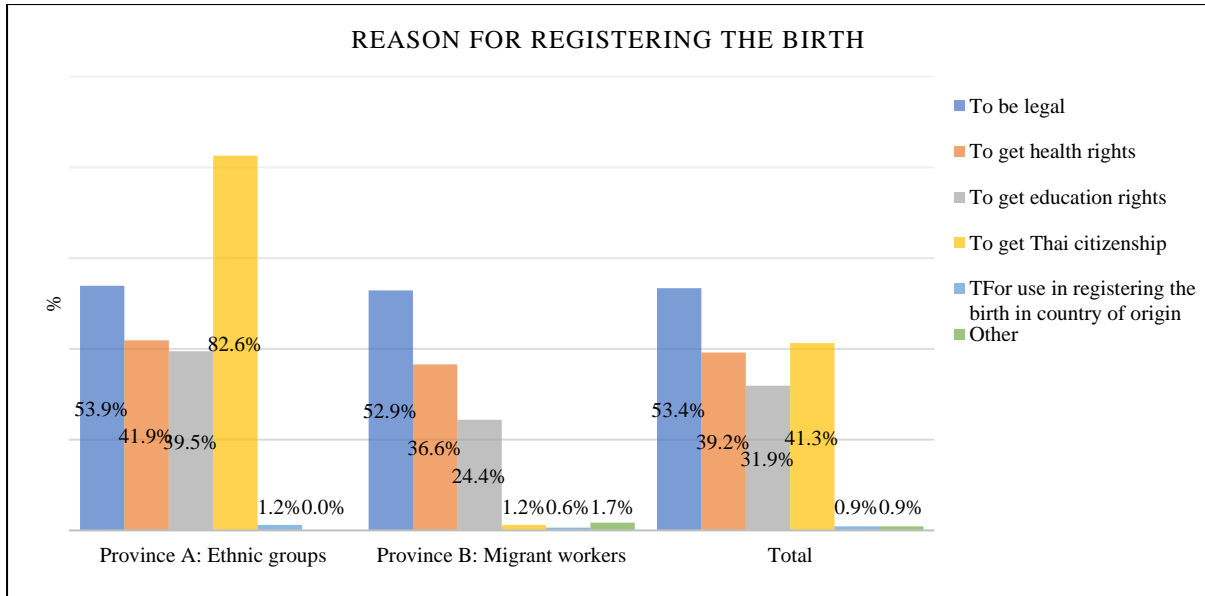


Figure 3.27 Reason for registering the birth of child(ren) 0-14 years of those born and registered the birth in Thailand

Overall, of the children whose the birth was registered, over one-third (36.0%) of the households were assisted by staff of the hospital in registering the birth, while 31.6% were assisted by their employer, 8.8% were assisted by a friend/co-worker, and 6.5% were assisted by a relative. In Province A, over two-thirds (68.9%) were assisted by hospital staff to register the birth, while only 4.1% in Province B had help from hospital staff. In Province A, help was provided by relatives (13.2%) and community leaders (village headman or sub-district chief) (9.0%). In Province B, birth registration assistance was provided by the employer in 62.2% of cases, friends/co-workers in 10.2%, and an agent in 9.3% of cases (Figure 3.28).

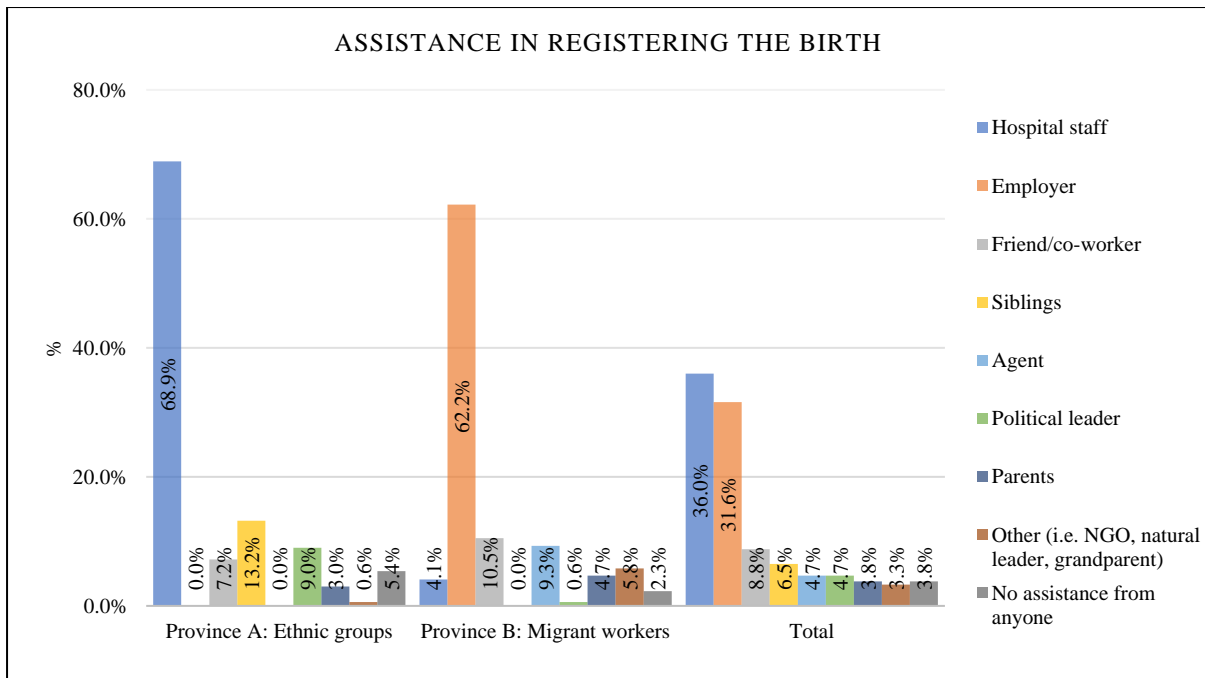


Figure 3.28 Person who assisted the migrant household with birth registration

Errors in the birth registration or official birth certificate were found in only 2.9% of cases (10 of the total 339 children whose the birth was registered), and this proportion was about the same for both Province A and B households (3.0% and 2.9% respectively) (Figure 3.29).

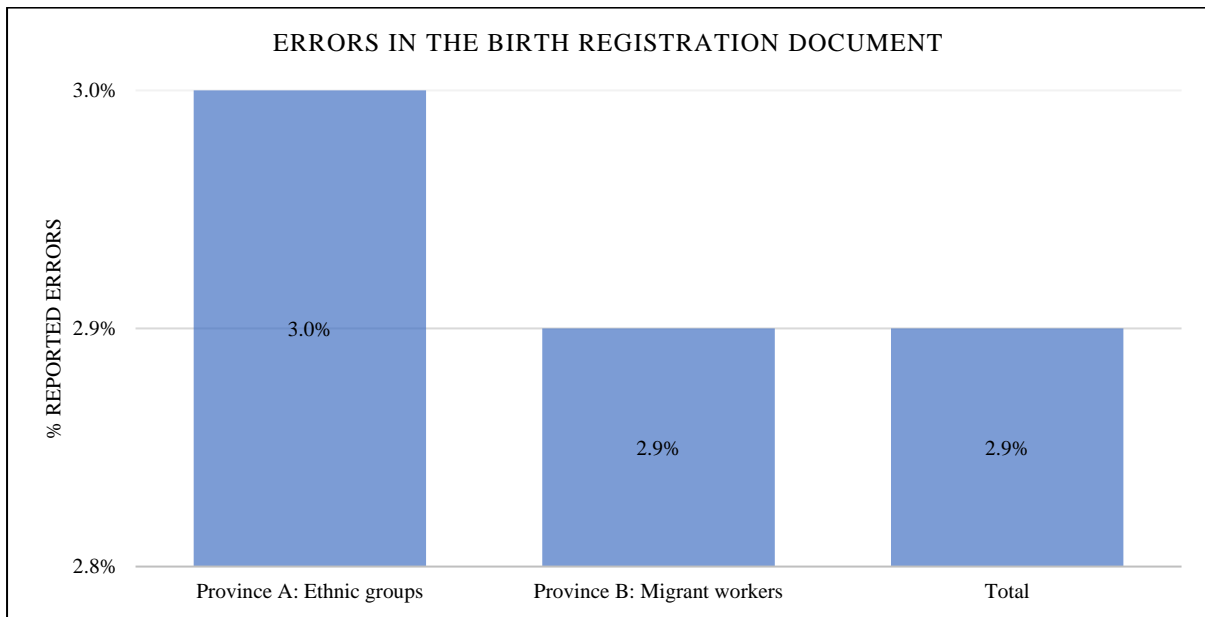


Figure 3.29 Errors in the birth registration or official birth certificate for children born in Thailand

For the ten cases with errors in the birth registration document, half were misspellings of the parent’s name, while four were cases of misspelling the child’s name, and three misspelled the surname of the parent(s). For cases with errors in Province A, 60.0% were misspellings of the surname of the parent(s), and 40.0% were misspellings of the name of the parent(s). In Province B, 80.0% of errors were misspellings of the child’s name, and 60.0% were misspellings of the parent(s) name (Figure 3.30) (Table 3.21).

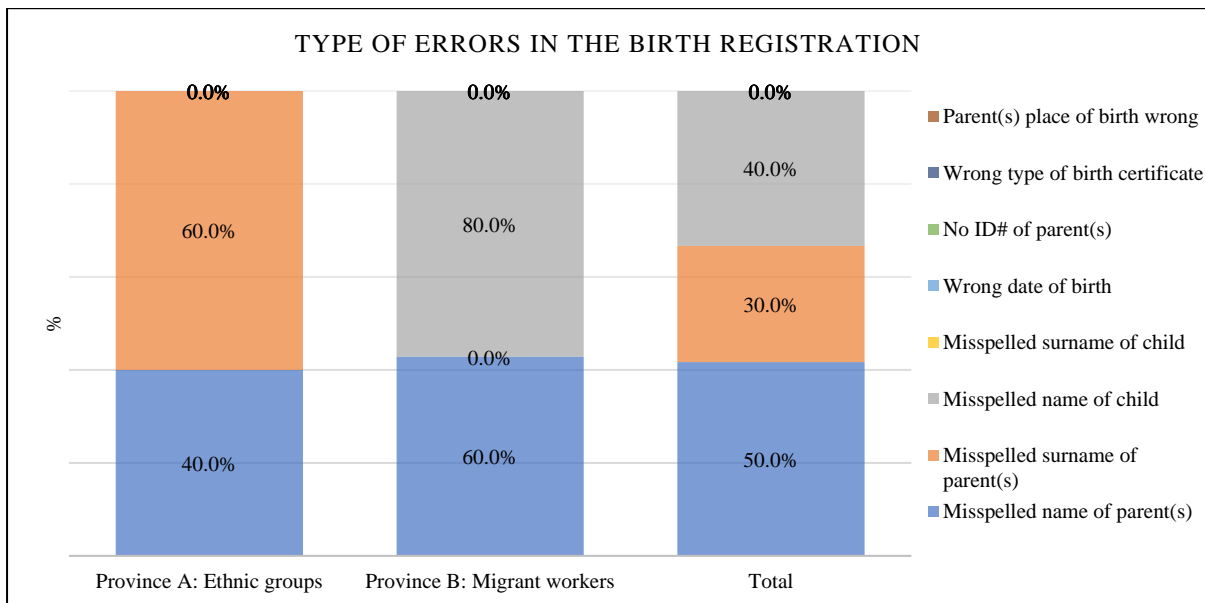


Figure 3.30 Errors in the birth registration for children age 0-14 (born in Thailand and registered the birth)

Table 3.21 Birth registration for children born in Thailand (n-675)

Migrant children (0-14)		Province A: Ethnic Groups				Province B: Migrant workers				Total
		Dist. A	Dist. B	Dist. C	Sub-Total	Dist. A	Dist. B	Dist. C	Sub-Total	
<b>(Those born in Thailand)</b> <b>Birth registration with 15 days</b>	Registered	61.0% (36)	82.7% (115)	8.5% (16)	43.2% (167)	47.9% (46)	72.4% (71)	58.5% (55)	59.7% (172)	50.2% (339)
	Did not register	39.0% (23)	17.3% (24)	91.0% (172)	56.6% (219)	39.6% (38)	25.5% (25)	39.4% (37)	34.7% (100)	47.3% (319)
	Don't know	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	.5% (1)	.3% (1)	12.5% (12)	2.0% (2)	2.1% (2)	5.6% (16)	2.5% (17)
	Total	100.0% (59)	100.0% (139)	100.0% (189)	100.0% (387)	100.0% (96)	100.0% (98)	100.0% (94)	100.0% (288)	100.0% (675)
<b>(If registered)</b> <b>Reason for registering (multiple response allowed)</b>	To be legal	94.4% (34)	35.7% (41)	93.8% (15)	53.9% (90)	32.6% (15)	50.7% (36)	72.7% (40)	52.9% (91)	53.4% (181)
	To get health rights	27.8% (10)	39.1% (45)	93.8% (15)	41.9% (70)	45.7% (21)	31.0% (22)	36.4% (20)	36.6% (63)	39.2% (133)
	To get education rights	25.0% (9)	36.5% (42)	93.8% (15)	39.5% (66)	21.7% (10)	15.5% (11)	38.2% (21)	24.4% (42)	31.9% (108)
	To get Thai citizenship	27.8% (10)	99.1% (114)	87.5% (14)	82.6% (138)	0.0% (0)	2.8% (2)	0.0% (0)	1.2% (2)	41.3% (140)
	For use in registering the birth in country of origin	2.8% (1)	.9% (1)	0.0% (0)	1.2% (2)	2.2% (1)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	.6% (1)	.9% (3)
	other	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	1.4% (1)	3.6% (2)	1.7% (3)	.9% (3)
	Total	100.0% (36)	100.0% (115)	100.0% (16)	100.0% (167)	100.0% (46)	100.0% (71)	100.0% (55)	100.0% (172)	100.0% (339)
<b>(If registered)</b> <b>Person who helped with the registration</b>	Parents	13.9% (5)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	3.0% (5)	0.0% (0)	9.9% (7)	1.8% (1)	4.7% (8)	3.8% (13)
	Grandparents	2.8% (1)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	.6% (1)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	.3% (1)
	Siblings	22.2% (8)	7.8% (9)	31.3% (5)	13.2% (22)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	6.5% (22)
	Friend/co-worker	16.7% (6)	4.3% (5)	6.3% (1)	7.2% (12)	6.5% (3)	5.6% (4)	20.0% (11)	10.5% (18)	8.8% (30)
	Hospital staff	11.1% (4)	88.7% (102)	56.3% (9)	68.9% (115)	13.0% (6)	1.4% (1)	0.0% (0)	4.1% (7)	36.0% (122)
	Political leader	27.8% (10)	4.3% (5)	0.0% (0)	9.0% (15)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	1.8% (1)	.6% (1)	4.7% (16)
	Natural leader	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	4.3% (2)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	1.2% (2)	.6% (2)
	NGO	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	6.5% (3)	0.0% (0)	3.6% (2)	2.9% (5)	1.5% (5)
	Other	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	2.2% (1)	2.8% (2)	0.0% (0)	1.7% (3)	.9% (3)
	Employer	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	63.0% (29)	62.0% (44)	61.8% (34)	62.2% (107)	31.6% (107)
	Agent	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	4.3% (2)	15.5% (11)	5.5% (3)	9.3% (16)	4.7% (16)
	Not receive any assistance	5.6% (2)	5.2% (6)	6.3% (1)	5.4% (9)	0.0% (0)	1.4% (1)	5.5% (3)	2.3% (4)	3.8% (13)
	Total	100.0% (36)	100.0% (115)	100.0% (16)	100.0% (167)	100.0% (46)	100.0% (71)	100.0% (55)	100.0% (172)	100.0% (339)
	<b>(If registered)</b> <b>Errors in the registration document</b>	Yes	2.8% (1)	2.6% (3)	6.3% (1)	3.0% (5)	6.5% (3)	1.4% (1)	1.8% (1)	2.9% (5)
No		97.2% (35)	97.4% (112)	93.8% (15)	97.0% (162)	93.5% (43)	98.6% (70)	98.2% (54)	97.1% (167)	97.1% (329)
Total		100.0% (36)	100.0% (115)	100.0% (16)	100.0% (167)	100.0% (46)	100.0% (71)	100.0% (55)	100.0% (172)	100.0% (339)
<b>(If registered, with errors in the document received)</b> <b>Type of errors</b>	Misspelled name of parent(s)	0.0% (0)	33.3% (1)	100.0% (1)	40.0% (2)	66.7% (2)	0.0% (0)	100.0% (1)	60.0% (3)	50.0% (5)
	Misspelled surname of parent(s)	100.0% (1)	66.7% (2)	0.0% (0)	60.0% (3)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	30.0% (3)
	Misspelled name of child	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	100.0% (3)	100.0% (1)	0.0% (0)	80.0% (4)	40.0% (4)
	Misspelled surname of child	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)
	Total	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)

Migrant children (0-14)		Province A: Ethnic Groups				Province B: Migrant workers				Total
		Dist. A	Dist. B	Dist. C	Sub-Total	Dist. A	Dist. B	Dist. C	Sub-Total	
<i>(multiple response allowed)</i>	Wrong date of birth	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
	No ID# of parent(s)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)
	Wrong type of birth certificate	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)
	Parent(s) place of birth wrong	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)
	Total	100.0% (1)	100.0% (3)	100.0% (1)	100.0% (5)	100.0% (3)	100.0% (1)	100.0% (1)	100.0% (5)	100.0% (10)

### *Registration more than 15 days after the birth*

In this sample, 319 cases of birth in Thailand were not registered within the 15 days after birth (or 47.3% of the total 675 children born in Thailand). Overall, 82.1% (262 cases of the 319) said they did not try to proceed late registration, while 12.5% (40 cases of the 319) tried to register but failed. There was only 1 case (0.3%) from ethnic group household that attempted and succeeded to register the birth

Of the 40 cases that tried but failed to proceed the late registration, there were 11 from Province A and 29 from Province B. The most common reason for failing to register the birth was lack of supporting documentation, or expired documentation (45.0%). For 25.0%, the problem was that the local leader would not issue supporting documentation. Another 22.5% said the registrar did not accept the request to register the birth. Fully 12.5% said there was no witness to sign the form. For households in Province A, 45.5% said the registrar would not accept the request to register the birth, followed by lack of documentation/expired documentation (27.3%), or inconsistency of names in supporting documentation (27.3%), or the local leader would not provide supporting documentation (18.2%). In Province B, about half (51.7%) said they lacked the proper documentation or documentation was expired, followed by 27.6% who said that the local leader would not provide supporting document, and 13.8% said that the registrar refused to accept the request to register the birth and 13.8% reported they had no witness to sign the form.

There were another 262 cases in which the households did not try to register the birth (207 in Province A, and 55 in Province B). Overall, the reason for this was that the parent/guardians were unregistered or lacked documentation (68.3%), while 16.8% said they did not know they should register the birth, 6.9% said they did not know why they did not try to register the birth, and 6.1% said they did not know that they had the right to register the birth, while 5.0% said they could not afford the travel cost, 3.8% could not communicate well enough in Thai, 2.7% were afraid of being taken to task if they lacked proper supporting documentation, and 2.3% said they had no one to help them register the birth.<sup>6</sup>

In Province A, fully 83.1% said they did not try to register the birth because they themselves were not registered or lacked proper documentation, while 9.7% said they did not know they had to register the birth, while 3.9% could not communicate in Thai well. In Province B, 43.6% said they did not know they had to register the birth, while one-third (32.7%) said they did not know why they did not register, 16.4% said they did not know they could register after 15 days, 12.7% of parents/guardians did not have proper documentation, 9.1% could not afford the

<sup>6</sup> Remarks: Some respondents, when asked why they did not go to register the birth responded that “The child was born here” which implies that they have a misunderstanding of the need to register the birth, i.e., that registration is not automatically processed by the system.

travel cost, and 9.1% lacked a person to assist them. Two cases did not register the birth because they worked as migrant farmers and had been away (Figure 3.31) (Table 3.22).

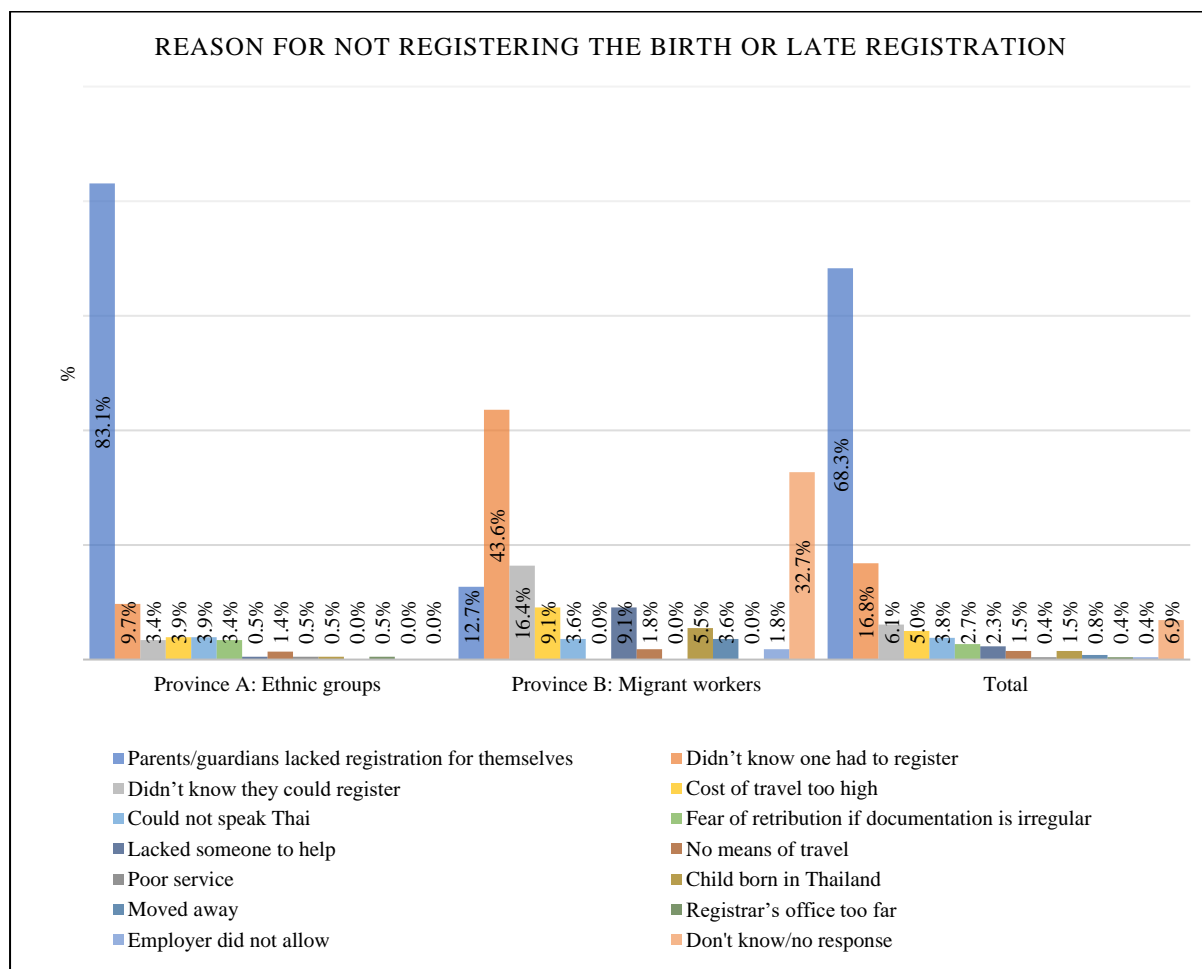


Figure 3.31 Reason for not registering the birth or late registration

Table 3.22 Late birth registration (after 15 days) (n=319)

Migrant children (0-14)		Province A: Ethnic Groups				Province B: Migrant workers				Total
		Dist. A	Dist. B	Dist. C	Sub-Total	Dist. A	Dist. B	Dist. C	Sub-Total	
<b>(Those born in Thailand and not re-registered the birth in 15 days) Attempt and success in late birth registration</b>	Registered successfully	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	2.7% (1)	1.0% (1)	0.3% (1)
	Tried but failed	39.1% (9)	4.2% (1)	0.6% (1)	5.0% (11)	44.7% (17)	8.0% (2)	27.0% (10)	29.0% (29)	12.5% (40)
	Did not try	56.5% (13)	95.8% (23)	99.4% (171)	94.5% (207)	39.5% (15)	84.0% (21)	51.4% (19)	55.0% (55)	82.1% (262)
	Don't know	4.3% (1)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.5% (1)	15.8% (6)	8.0% (2)	18.9% (7)	15.0% (15)	5.0% (16)
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b> (23)	<b>100.0%</b> (24)	<b>100.0%</b> (172)	<b>100.0%</b> (219)	<b>100.0%</b> (38)	<b>100.0%</b> (25)	<b>100.0%</b> (37)	<b>100.0%</b> (100)	<b>100.0%</b> (319)
<b>(If tried but failed) Reason not able to register the birth</b>	Lacked proper documentation	33.3% (3)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	27.3% (3)	47.1% (8)	50.0% (1)	60.0% (6)	51.7% (15)	45.0% (18)
	Registrar refused application	44.4% (4)	0.0% (0)	100.0% (1)	45.5% (5)	17.6% (3)	0.0% (0)	10.0% (1)	13.8% (4)	22.5% (9)
	Was asked to pay too much	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	10.0% (1)	3.4% (1)	2.5% (1)
	Local leader did not provide supporting documentation	22.2% (2)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	18.2% (2)	41.2% (7)	0.0% (0)	10.0% (1)	27.6% (8)	25.0% (10)
	Lacked a witness	11.1% (1)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	9.1% (1)	17.6% (3)	0.0% (0)	10.0% (1)	13.8% (4)	12.5% (5)



Migrant children (0-14)	Province A: Ethnic Groups				Province B: Migrant workers				Total
	Dist. A	Dist. B	Dist. C	Sub-Total	Dist. A	Dist. B	Dist. C	Sub-Total	
	(1)	(0)	(0)	(1)	(3)	(0)	(1)	(4)	(5)
Too far to travel	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	9.1%	11.8%	50.0%	0.0%	10.3%	10.0%
	(0)	(1)	(0)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(0)	(3)	(4)
Discrepancy of name in forms	22.2%	100.0%	0.0%	27.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.5%
	(2)	(1)	(0)	(3)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(3)
Employer did not facilitate	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(9)	(1)	(1)	(11)	(17)	(2)	(10)	(29)	(40)
<b>(If did not try) Reason for not trying to register (multiple response allowed)</b>	Registrar's office too far	7.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
		(1)	(0)	(0)	(1)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(1)
	Parents/guardians lacked registration for themselves	0.0%	4.3%	100.0%	83.1%	6.7%	4.8%	26.3%	12.7%
		(0)	(1)	(171)	(172)	(1)	(1)	(5)	(7)
	No means of travel	23.1%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	6.7%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%
		(3)	(0)	(0)	(3)	(1)	(0)	(0)	(1)
	Cost of travel too high	30.8%	17.4%	0.0%	3.9%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	9.1%
		(4)	(4)	(0)	(8)	(5)	(0)	(0)	(5)
	Time inconvenience	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
		(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
	Lacked someone to help	7.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	6.7%	0.0%	21.1%	9.1%
		(1)	(0)	(0)	(1)	(1)	(0)	(4)	(5)
	Poor service	7.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
		(1)	(0)	(0)	(1)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
	Didn't know where to go	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.8%	0.0%	1.8%
		(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(1)	(0)	(1)
	Could not speak Thai	23.1%	21.7%	0.0%	3.9%	13.3%	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%
		(3)	(5)	(0)	(8)	(2)	(0)	(0)	(2)
	Didn't know one had to register	53.8%	56.5%	0.0%	9.7%	60.0%	71.4%	0.0%	43.6%
		(7)	(13)	(0)	(20)	(9)	(15)	(0)	(24)
	Didn't know they could register	7.7%	26.1%	0.0%	3.4%	20.0%	28.6%	0.0%	16.4%
		(1)	(6)	(0)	(7)	(3)	(6)	(0)	(9)
Not necessary	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	\	
	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	
Employer did not allow	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.7%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	
	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(1)	(0)	(0)	(1)	
Fear of retribution if documentation is irregular	0.0%	30.4%	0.0%	3.4%	0.0%	0.0%	\	0.0%	
	(0)	(7)	(0)	(7)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	
Child was born in Thailand	0.0%	4.3%	0.0%	0.5%	6.7%	0.0%	10.5%	5.5%	
	(0)	(1)	(0)	(1)	(1)	(0)	(2)	(3)	
Moved away	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10.5%	3.6%	
	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(2)	(2)	
Don't know no response	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	13.3%	28.6%	52.6%	32.7%	
	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(2)	(6)	(10)	(18)	
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(13)	(23)	(171)	(207)	(15)	(21)	(19)	(55)	(262)

### *Registering the birth and adding the child's name in the country of origin's civil registration system*

Overall, of the 675 children born in Thailand, 137 (20.3%) was registered the birth and the child's name in the registration system in the country of origin, which in this sample was mainly referred to Myanmar. This proportion was higher among the migrant worker households (47.2% or 136 cases of the 288 children born in Thailand) than among the ethnic group households (0.3% or only 1 case of the 387 children born in Thailand) (Figure 3.32).

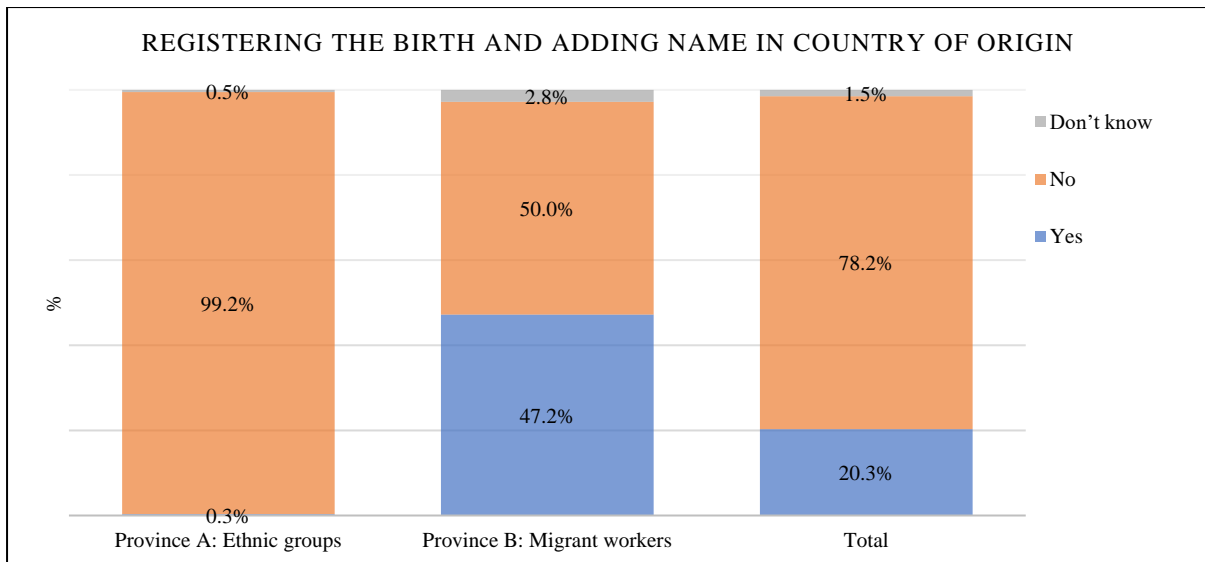


Figure 3.32 Registering the birth and adding the child’s name in the country of origin’s civil registration system

Overall, the reason for not registering the birth in the country of origin for 50.2% was the expectation of not returning there in the future, while 18.0% was having no time, 14.2% said the parents of the child were born in Thailand, 6.4% said they could not afford travel, 6.1% said they had no residence in the country of origin, and 5.1% said the mother of the child has Thai citizenship. In Province A, nearly all did not register the birth in the country of origin with the reason being the expectation of not returning there (67.7%), 19.3% said the parents were born in Thailand, 6.5% said they had no relatives in the country of origin, and 5.7% said the child’s mother had Thai citizenship. In Province B, 66.0% said they had no time, 21.5% said they could not afford the travel cost, 4.9% said they had no relatives there, 3.5% said they did not expect to return to the country of origin, and 3.5% said that the child’s mother had Thai citizenship (Figure 3.33).

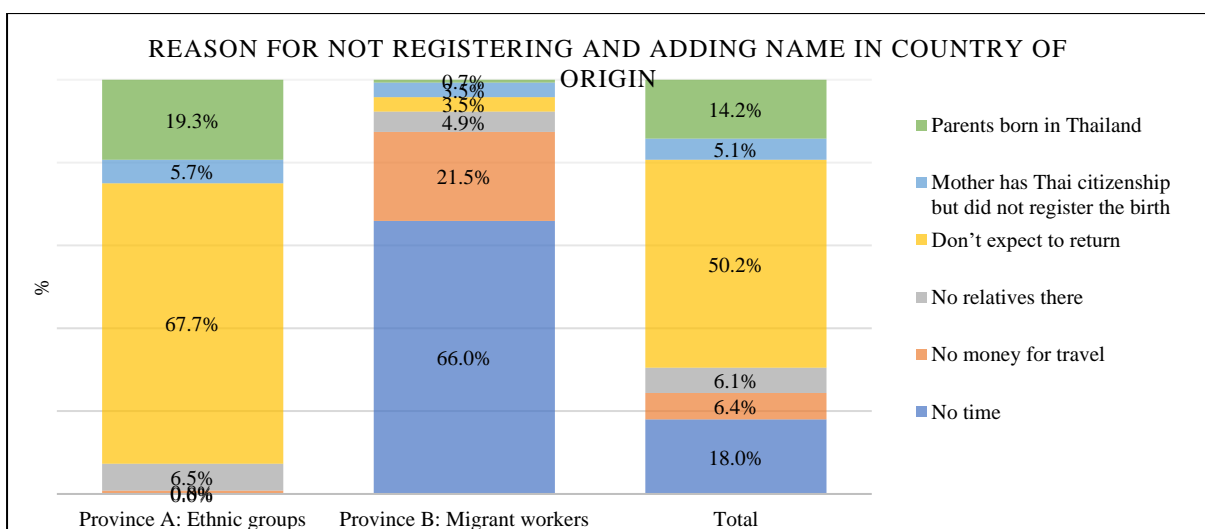


Figure 3.33 Reason for not registering the birth and adding the name of the child in the country of origin’s civil registration system

Fully 81.8% did not use the Thai official birth certificate to register the birth in the country of origin. In Province A, there was only one case who registered the Thai birth in the country of origin. For those in Province B, only 10.3 used the Thai official birth certificate to register the birth back in the country of origin (i.e., Myanmar). The reasons for not using the Thai official birth certificate include the fact that the registrar in the home country did not accept/require the Thai birth certificate (41.1%), followed by 14.3% who said they could register the birth by making a phone call and only needed to specify the date of birth. Another 8.0% said they did not use the Thai birth certificate since it was in the Thai language, while 1.8% said they did not think they needed the Thai birth certificate to register the birth in their home country or did not know how to do that (Figure 3.34) (Table 3.23).

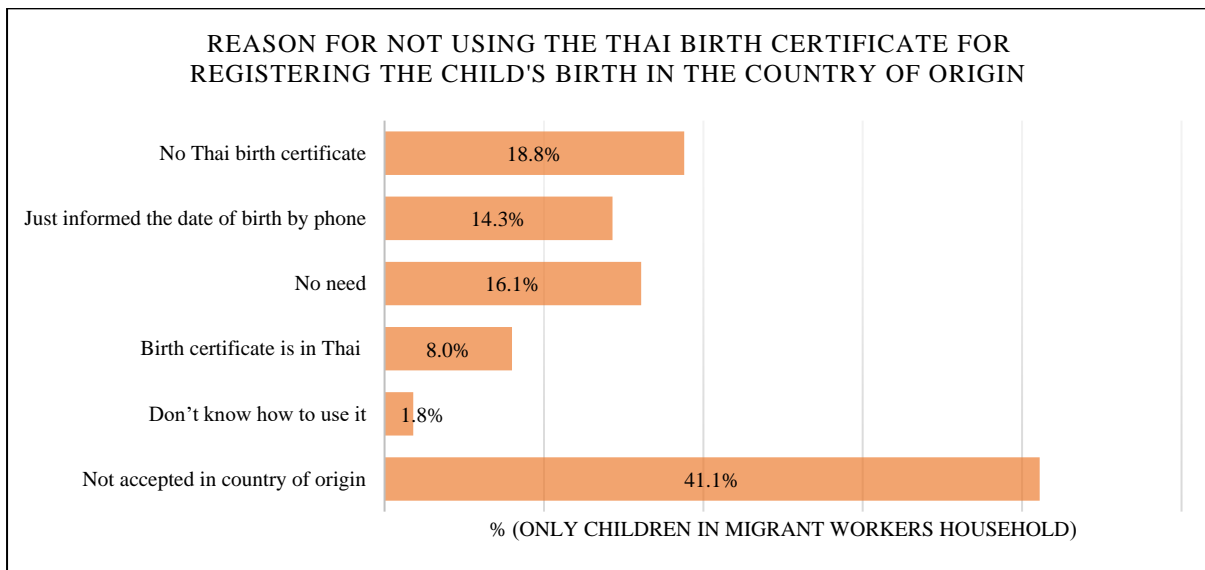


Figure 3.34 Reason for not using the Thai official birth certificate for registering the birth in the country of origin

Table 3.23 Registering the birth and adding the child’s name in the country of origin’s civil registration system (n=675)

Migrant children (0-14)		Province A: Ethnic Groups				Province B: Migrant workers				Total
		Dist. A	Dist. B	Dist. C	Sub-Total	Dist. A	Dist. B	Dist. C	Sub-Total	
<b>(Those born in Thailand)</b> <b>Registration of birth in country of origin</b>	Yes	1.7% (1)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	.3% (1)	50.0% (48)	44.9% (44)	46.8% (44)	47.2% (136)	20.3% (137)
	No	94.9% (56)	100.0% (139)	100.0% (189)	99.2% (384)	49.0% (47)	54.1% (53)	46.8% (44)	50.0% (144)	78.2% (528)
	Don't know	3.4% (2)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.5% (2)	1.0% (1)	1.0% (1)	6.4% (6)	2.8% (8)	1.5% (10)
	Total	100.0% (59)	100.0% (139)	100.0% (189)	100.0% (387)	100.0% (96)	100.0% (98)	100.0% (94)	100.0% (288)	100.0% (675)
<b>(If “no”) Reason for not registering the birth in country of origin</b>	No time	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	36.2% (17)	77.4% (41)	84.1% (37)	66.0% (95)	18.0% (95)
	No money for travel	1.8% (1)	0.0% (0)	1.1% (2)	.8% (3)	46.8% (22)	17.0% (9)	0.0% (0)	21.5% (31)	6.4% (34)
	No relatives there	17.9% (10)	2.2% (3)	6.3% (12)	6.5% (25)	6.4% (3)	1.9% (1)	6.8% (3)	4.9% (7)	6.1% (32)
	Don't expect to return	51.8% (29)	51.8% (72)	84.1% (159)	67.7% (260)	2.1% (1)	0.0% (0)	9.1% (4)	3.5% (5)	50.2% (265)
	Mother has Thai citizenship but did not register the birth	1.8% (1)	13.7% (19)	1.1% (2)	5.7% (22)	8.5% (4)	1.9% (1)	0.0% (0)	3.5% (5)	5.1% (27)
	Parents born in Thailand	26.8% (15)	32.4% (45)	7.4% (14)	19.3% (74)	0.0% (0)	1.9% (1)	0.0% (0)	.7% (1)	14.2% (75)
	Total	100.0% (56)	100.0% (139)	100.0% (189)	100.0% (384)	100.0% (47)	100.0% (53)	100.0% (44)	100.0% (144)	100.0% (528)
<b>(If “yes”) Use of Thai official birth certificate to register birth in country of origin</b>	Yes	100.0% (1)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	100.0% (1)	4.2% (2)	15.9% (7)	11.4% (5)	10.3% (14)	10.9% (15)
	No	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	95.8% (46)	75.0% (33)	75.0% (33)	82.4% (112)	81.8% (112)
	Don't know	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	9.1% (4)	13.6% (6)	7.4% (10)	7.3% (10)
	Total	100.0% (1)	100.0% (0)	100.0% (0)	100.0% (1)	100.0% (48)	100.0% (44)	100.0% (44)	100.0% (136)	100.0% (137)
<b>(If registered but did not use Thai official birth certificate) Reason for not using Thai birth certificate in registering the birth in country of origin</b>	Not accepted in country of origin	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	73.9% (34)	36.4% (12)	0.0% (0)	41.1% (46)	41.1% (46)
	Don't know how to use it	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	2.2% (1)	0.0% (0)	3.0% (1)	1.8% (2)	1.8% (2)
	Birth certificate is in Thai	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	4.3% (2)	0.0% (0)	21.2% (7)	8.0% (9)	8.0% (9)
	No need	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	2.2% (1)	3.0% (1)	48.5% (16)	16.1% (18)	16.1% (18)
	Just informed the date of birth by phone	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	4.3% (2)	42.4% (14)	0.0% (0)	14.3% (16)	14.3% (16)
	No Thai birth certificate	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	13.0% (6)	18.2% (6)	27.3% (9)	18.8% (21)	18.8% (21)
	Total	100.0% (0)	100.0% (0)	100.0% (0)	100.0% (0)	100.0% (46)	100.0% (33)	100.0% (33)	100.0% (112)	100.0% (112)

## Part 5 Primary caregiver of the child in the migrant household

This section presents characteristics of the primary care provider of the child age 0-14 years who also lives in the migrant household (one person per household). The sample includes 212 persons in Province A and 213 persons in Province B.

### *General characteristics of the primary care provider*

Most of the caregivers are female (77.6%), with 84.0% in Province B, and 71.2% in Province A (Figure 3.35).

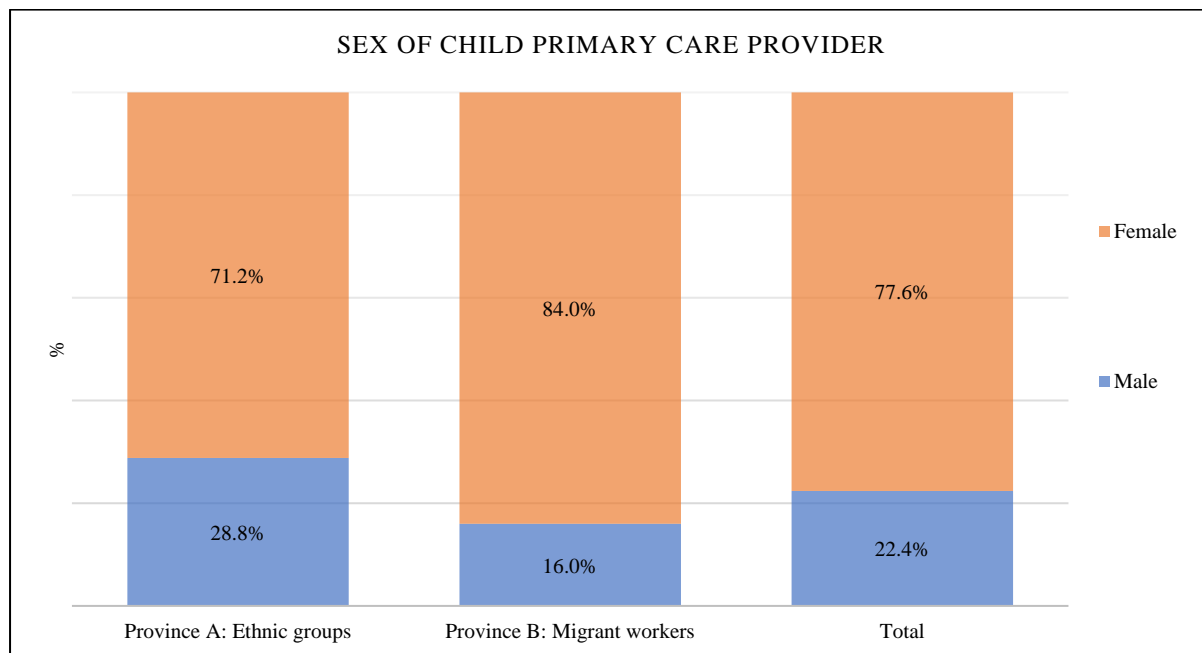


Figure 3.35 Sex of the primary care provider for the child(ren) age 0-14 years

The mean age of the caregivers is 35 years, and that is almost the same in Provinces A and B. The ethnicity of the caregiver in Province A includes 77.1% being Akha, 13.2% are Lahu, and 4.2% are Lu. In Province B, the 47.4% of the caregivers are Da-Wei ethnicity, 22.1% are Mon, 21.1% are Burmese, 6.6% are Rakhine, and 2.3% are Karen. Over half the entire sample are Buddhist (56.7%) while 42.3% are Christian. In Province B, all the care providers are Buddhist, while 86.8% in Province A are Christian and 13.2% are Buddhist.

Mean duration in Thailand is 16 years, or 18 years for care providers in Province A, and 14 years in Province B. In Province A, two-thirds of the care providers are wage laborers (66.0%), general labor i.e. pedicab drivers/hired hands (16.5%), while 13.2% work in farming. In Province B, 31.5% of the care providers had no job or unemployed, while 23.9% worked in farming, 16.9% worked in services (i.e. restaurant, hotel, shopping mall), 9.9% worked in seafood processing, 7.7% worked in construction, 4.2% worked in a factory, 3.3% worked as a housekeeper, and 2.3% worked in an entertainment establishment/or trader (Figure 3.36). On average, the care providers in Province B had a monthly income of 6,165 Baht compared to only 4,294 Baht in Province A.

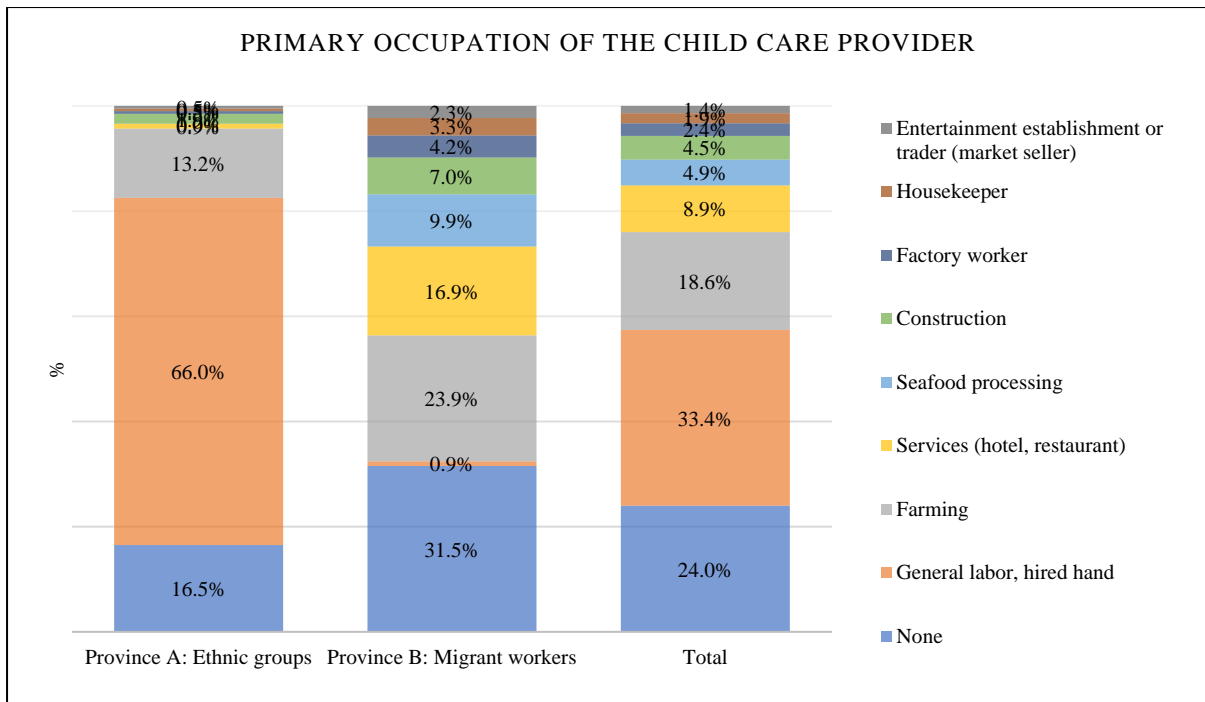


Figure 3.36 Primary occupation of the primary care provider for the child age 0-14 years

Overall, about half the care providers (52.0%) did not have an personal document from the country of origin, 37.9% did have an ID card from the country of origin, and 10.1% had a passport. In Province A, 96.2% did not have an personal document from the country of origin. By contrast, in Province B, 71.8% had an ID card from the country of origin, 20.2% had a passport, and only 8.0% did not have any personal document (Figure 3.37) (Table 3.24).

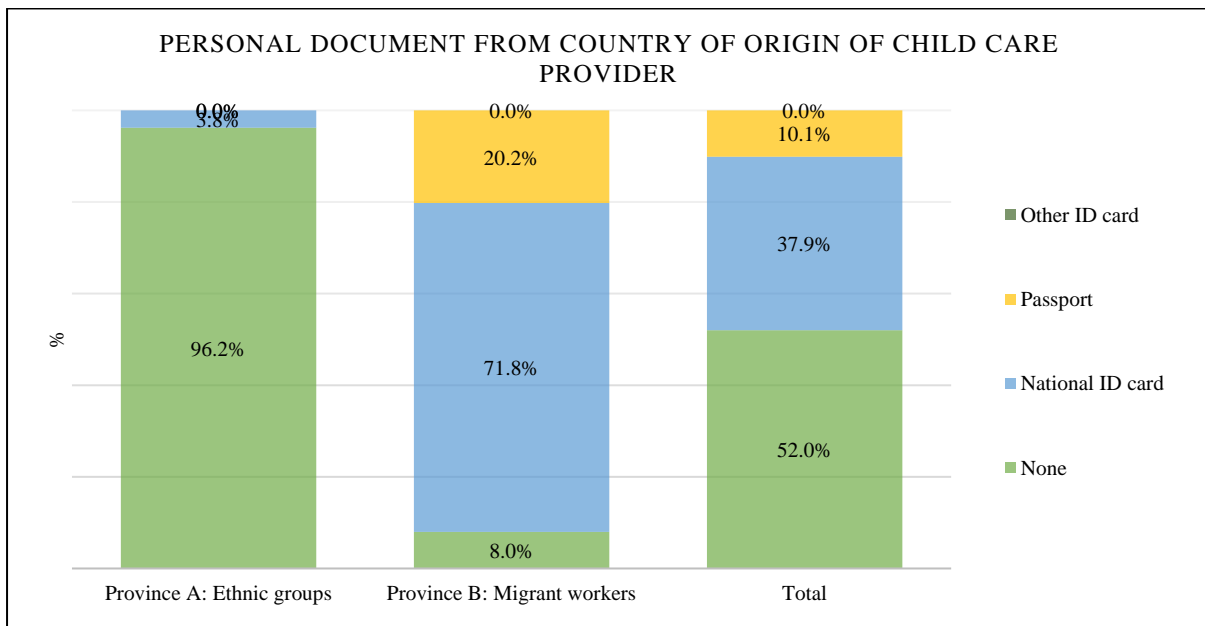


Figure 3.37 Personal document from country of origin for provider of care for children age 0-14 years

Table 3.24 General characteristics of the primary care provider for the child age 0-14 years (n=425)

Migrant children (0-14)		Province A: Ethnic Groups				Province B: Migrant workers				Total	
		Dist. A	Dist. B	Dist. C	Sub-Total	Dist. A	Dist. B	Dist. C	Sub-Total		
<b>Sex</b>	Male	51.5% (17)	17.1% (12)	29.4% (32)	28.8% (61)	7.0% (5)	14.1% (10)	26.8% (19)	16.0% (34)	22.4% (95)	
	Female	48.5% (16)	82.9% (58)	70.6% (77)	71.2% (151)	93.0% (66)	85.9% (61)	73.2% (52)	84.0% (179)	77.6% (330)	
<b>Age</b>	Mean	37	35	36	36	35	33	36	35	35	
	S.D.	(10)	(10)	(11)	(10)	(9)	(7)	(10)	(9)	(10)	
	Minimum	20	19	15	15	15	20	19	15	15	
	Maximum	55	64	66	66	62	53	66	66	66	
	N of (total)	33	70	109	212	71	71	71	213	425	
	Missing	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	7	
<b>Ethnicity</b>	Karen/ Kayin	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	1.4% (1)	5.6% (4)	0.0% (0)	2.3% (5)	1.2% (5)	
	Mon	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	18.3% (13)	22.5% (16)	25.4% (18)	22.1% (47)	11.1% (47)	
	Burmese	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	26.8% (19)	23.9% (17)	12.7% (9)	21.1% (45)	10.6% (45)	
	Da-Wei	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	42.3% (30)	46.5% (33)	53.5% (38)	47.4% (101)	23.8% (101)	
	Rakhine	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	11.3% (8)	0.0% (0)	8.5% (6)	6.6% (14)	3.3% (14)	
	Kachin	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	1.4% (1)	0.0% (0)	.5% (1)	.2% (1)	
	Akha	60.6% (20)	100.0% (70)	77.1% (84)	82.1% (174)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	40.9% (174)	
	Lahu	39.4% (13)	0.0% (0)	13.8% (15)	13.2% (28)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	6.6% (28)	
	Lu	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	8.3% (9)	4.2% (9)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	2.1% (9)	
	Nepalese	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	.9% (1)	.5% (1)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	.2% (1)	
	<b>Religion</b>	Buddhist	30.3% (10)	0.0% (0)	16.5% (18)	13.2% (28)	100.0% (71)	100.0% (71)	100.0% (71)	100.0% (213)	56.7% (241)
		Muslim	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)
Christian		69.7% (23)	100.0% (70)	83.5% (91)	86.8% (184)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	43.3% (184)	
<b>Duration of residence in Thailand</b>	Mean	28	15	18	18	13	13	15	14	16	
	Standard Deviation	(14)	(8)	(7)	(11)	(7)	(6)	(7)	(7)	(9)	
	Minimum	9.50	.50	1.17	.50	2.00	3.00	1.00	1.00	.50	
	Maximum	60.00	43.00	44.00	60.00	32.00	31.00	31.00	32.00	60.00	
	N of (total)	33	70	109	212	71	71	71	213	425	
	Missing	0	4	41	45	7	3	5	15	60	
<b>Primary occupation in Thailand</b>	None	18.2% (6)	34.3% (24)	4.6% (5)	16.5% (35)	32.4% (23)	16.9% (12)	45.1% (32)	31.5% (67)	24.0% (102)	
	Fishing	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	
	Seafood processing	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	12.7% (9)	4.2% (3)	12.7% (9)	9.9% (21)	4.9% (21)	
	Farming	48.5% (16)	0.0% (0)	11.0% (12)	13.2% (28)	22.5% (16)	16.9% (12)	32.4% (23)	23.9% (51)	18.6% (79)	
	Factory worker	0.0% (0)	1.4% (1)	0.0% (0)	.5% (1)	11.3% (8)	1.4% (1)	0.0% (0)	4.2% (9)	2.4% (10)	
	Entertainment establishment or trader (market seller)	3.0% (1)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	.5% (1)	5.6% (4)	1.4% (1)	0.0% (0)	2.3% (5)	1.4% (6)	
	Services (hotel, restaurant)	0.0% (0)	1.4% (1)	.9% (1)	.9% (2)	5.6% (4)	43.7% (31)	1.4% (1)	16.9% (36)	8.9% (38)	
	Construction	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	3.7% (4)	1.9% (4)	8.5% (6)	11.3% (8)	1.4% (1)	7.0% (15)	4.5% (19)	
	Housekeeper	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	.9% (1)	.5% (1)	1.4% (1)	4.2% (3)	4.2% (3)	3.3% (7)	1.9% (8)	
		30.3%	62.9%	78.9%	66.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.8%	.9%	33.4%	

Migrant children (0-14)		Province A: Ethnic Groups				Province B: Migrant workers				Total
		Dist. A	Dist. B	Dist. C	Sub-Total	Dist. A	Dist. B	Dist. C	Sub-Total	
	General labor, hired hand	(10)	(44)	(86)	(140)	(0)	(0)	(2)	(2)	(142)
<b>Average monthly income (Baht)</b>	Mean	2,946	2,994	5,988	4,294	7,077	6,110	5,242	6,165	5,287
	Standard Deviation	(3530)	(2637)	(4779)	(4121)	(10976)	(3422)	(8254)	(8180)	(6653)
	Minimum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Maximum	16666	9000	36000	36000	70000	11000	60000	70000	70000
	N of (total)	33	70	109	212	71	71	71	213	425
	Missing	0	0	29	29	0	1	5	6	35
<b>Personal document from country of origin</b>	No/none	81.8% (27)	97.1% (68)	100.0% (109)	96.2% (204)	15.5% (11)	5.6% (4)	2.8% (2)	8.0% (17)	52.0% (221)
	National ID card	18.2% (6)	2.9% (2)	0.0% (0)	3.8% (8)	66.2% (47)	77.5% (55)	71.8% (51)	71.8% (153)	37.9% (161)
	passport	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	18.3% (13)	16.9% (12)	25.4% (18)	20.2% (43)	10.1% (43)
	Other ID card	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)
	<b>Total</b>	100.0% (33)	100.0% (70)	100.0% (109)	100.0% (212)	100.0% (71)	100.0% (71)	100.0% (71)	100.0% (213)	100.0% (425)

### *Knowledge and attitudes toward rights in Thailand*

The survey asked primary caregivers of the child in the households regarding the perception of rights and opinions on access to migrant children and cross-border migrants living in Thailand on the following issues: Rights of all persons born in Thailand to have the birth registered and receive a birth certificate, to receive basic education from the Thai government, the rights of migrant children under age 7 years to access migrant health insurance scheme of the MOPH, the rights of adult migrant workers and persons age 7 years or over to access health insurance scheme of the MOPH, and the rights of migrant workers and persons with passports to work in Thailand as registered laborers with protection from the Thai Social Security System.

Overall, fully 70.4% of primary caregivers know about the rights that all children born in Thailand can register and receive birth certificates. In Province A, the knowledge was 80.7% compared to 60.1% in Province B. However, opinions about the ability to access the registration rights of all children, overall, only 52.9% think that all persons born in Thailand can definitely have access to birth registration, while 22% think that is possibly true, while another 27% think it may or may not be true. In Province A, 76.4% believe they can access birth registration services for sure, while 16.5% said that they could likely access the service. By contrast, only 27.6% in Province B felt that access was a certainty, 23.9% felt it was a possibility, while 47.0% felt they could not access that service.

For the rights of children, regardless of nationality and legal status, to receive basic education from the Thai government, most caregivers (85.2%) know and acknowledge this right. The proportions in Province A and B are 86.8% and 83.6%, respectively. However, in practice only 68.3% of the care providers believe that every child will definitely be able to access basic education from the Thai government, while 20.0% think that it is possible, and 12.0% think it is unlikely. In Province A, 84.9% think that the child can definitely access public education, while 11.3% thought it might be accessible. In Province B, only half (49.8%) of the primary care providers thought that public education is definitely accessible, while another 30.0% think they it may be accessible, and approximately 20% think they may not be able to access it or they will definitely not be able to.



Regarding the rights of migrant children under age 7 years to access migrant health insurance scheme of the MOPH (at the price of 365 Baht per year), overall 62.1% were aware of this right. In Province B, 79.8% knew of this right, compared with just 44.3% of those in Province A. Overall, in practice, about half (49.6%) of primary caregivers think that the child can definitely have health insurance coverage, while 29.9% think it is possible, and 21.0% think that it is unlikely or impossible. In Province A, 42.9% of the care providers thought that the child could definitely have health insurance coverage, while another 40.1% said that it is possible. In Province B, 56.3% said child health insurance coverage was definitely accessible, while 19.7% thought it was possible, and 24.0% thought it was unlikely or impossible.

For the right to access migrant health insurance scheme of the MOPH for children and migrant workers age 7 years or over for 1,600 Baht per year, overall, about half (53.4%) of the primary care givers were aware of this right. In Province B, the proportion is 70.0%, whereas in Province A, the proportion is only 36.8%. However, in practice, only 37.2% felt that ability to purchase such a card was a certainty, while 38.8% thought it was a possibility, and 23.8% thought it was not possible. In Province A, 30.0% thought that the health card for migrants was a definite option, while 45.8% thought it was a possibility. In Province B, the comparable proportions are 41.1% and 31.9%, respectively.

Regarding the rights of a cross-border migrant who obtained a passport and work permit in Thailand to be registered for protections under the Social Security System, under half (43.3%) of the primary care providers were aware of this opportunity. In Province B, the proportion knowing about this was 63.4%, while only 23.1% in Province A did so. However, regarding actual access to this right to register for protection from the Social Security System in Thailand, only 22.4% felt that access was a certainty, while 38.4% thought it was a possibility, and 40.0% thought it was not possible. In Province A, only 19.8% thought that access to these benefits was a certainty, while 43.9% thought it was a possibility. By contrast, in Province B, 24.9% thought it was a certainty, while 32.9% thought it was a possibility. (Figure 3.38) (Table 3.25).

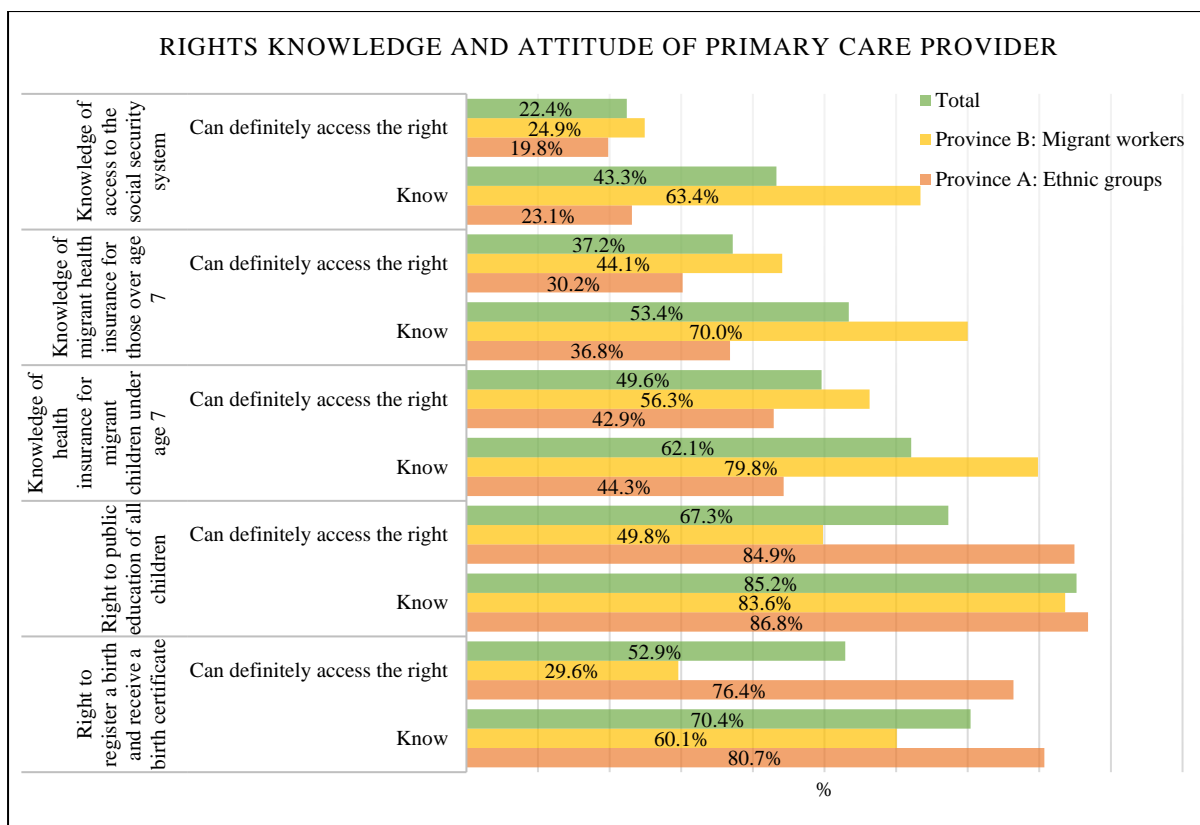


Figure 3.38 Rights knowledge and attitude of the primary care provider

Table 3.25 Rights knowledge and attitude of the primary care provider (n=425)

Migrant children (0-14)		Province A: Ethnic Groups				Province B: Migrant workers				Total
		Dist. A	Dist. B	Dist. C	Sub-Total	Dist. A	Dist. B	Dist. C	Sub-Total	
Right to register a birth and receive a birth certificate	Know	57.6%	70.0%	94.5%	80.7%	60.6%	39.4%	80.3%	60.1%	70.4%
		(19)	(49)	(103)	(171)	(43)	(28)	(57)	(128)	(299)
	Did not know	42.4%	30.0%	5.5%	19.3%	39.4%	60.6%	15.5%	38.5%	28.9%
		(14)	(21)	(6)	(41)	(28)	(43)	(11)	(82)	(123)
	Unsure	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.2%	1.4%	.7%
		(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Opinion of the probability of registering a birth and receiving a birth certificate	Definite	39.4%	65.7%	94.5%	76.4%	11.3%	7.0%	70.4%	29.6%	52.9%
		(13)	(46)	(103)	(162)	(8)	(5)	(50)	(63)	(225)
	Probable	39.4%	30.0%	.9%	16.5%	35.2%	29.6%	7.0%	23.9%	20.2%
		(13)	(21)	(1)	(35)	(25)	(21)	(5)	(51)	(86)
	Unlikely	21.2%	4.3%	4.6%	7.1%	39.4%	38.0%	15.5%	31.0%	19.1%
		(7)	(3)	(5)	(15)	(28)	(27)	(11)	(66)	(81)
	Impossible	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	14.1%	25.4%	7.0%	15.5%	7.8%
		(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(10)	(18)	(5)	(33)	(33)
Right to public education of all children	Know	69.7%	84.3%	93.6%	86.8%	78.9%	77.5%	94.4%	83.6%	85.2%
		(23)	(59)	(102)	(184)	(56)	(55)	(67)	(178)	(362)
	Did not know	30.3%	15.7%	4.6%	12.3%	19.7%	21.1%	5.6%	15.5%	13.9%
		(10)	(11)	(5)	(26)	(14)	(15)	(4)	(33)	(59)
	Unsure	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	.9%	1.4%	1.4%	0.0%	.9%	.9%
		(0)	(0)	(2)	(2)	(1)	(1)	(0)	(2)	(4)
Probability of accessing the right to public education	Definite	54.5%	87.1%	92.7%	84.9%	52.1%	18.3%	78.9%	49.8%	67.3%
		(18)	(61)	(101)	(180)	(37)	(13)	(56)	(106)	(286)
	Probable	36.4%	12.9%	2.8%	11.3%	31.0%	42.3%	16.9%	30.0%	20.7%
		(12)	(9)	(3)	(24)	(22)	(30)	(12)	(64)	(88)
	Unlikely	9.1%	0.0%	4.6%	3.8%	14.1%	31.0%	4.2%	16.4%	10.1%
		(3)	(0)	(5)	(8)	(10)	(22)	(3)	(35)	(43)
	Impossible	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.8%	8.5%	0.0%	3.8%	1.9%

Migrant children (0-14)		Province A: Ethnic Groups				Province B: Migrant workers				Total
		Dist. A	Dist. B	Dist. C	Sub-Total	Dist. A	Dist. B	Dist. C	Sub-Total	
<b>of all children</b>		(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(2)	(6)	(0)	(8)	(8)
<b>Knowledge of health insurance for migrant children under age 7</b>	Know	45.5% (15)	50.0% (35)	40.4% (44)	44.3% (94)	76.1% (54)	77.5% (55)	85.9% (61)	79.8% (170)	62.1% (264)
	Did not know	51.5% (17)	50.0% (35)	56.9% (62)	53.8% (114)	23.9% (17)	22.5% (16)	11.3% (8)	19.2% (41)	36.5% (155)
	Unsure	3.0% (1)	0.0% (0)	2.8% (3)	1.9% (4)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	2.8% (2)	.9% (2)	1.4% (6)
<b>Probability of accessing health insurance for migrant children under age 7</b>	Definite	39.4% (13)	48.6% (34)	40.4% (44)	42.9% (91)	57.7% (41)	32.4% (23)	78.9% (56)	56.3% (120)	49.6% (211)
	Probable	27.3% (9)	35.7% (25)	46.8% (51)	40.1% (85)	26.8% (19)	16.9% (12)	15.5% (11)	19.7% (42)	29.9% (127)
	Unlikely	33.3% (11)	8.6% (6)	10.1% (11)	13.2% (28)	15.5% (11)	46.5% (33)	5.6% (4)	22.5% (48)	17.9% (76)
	Impossible	0.0% (0)	7.1% (5)	2.8% (3)	3.8% (8)	0.0% (0)	4.2% (3)	0.0% (0)	1.4% (3)	2.6% (11)
<b>Knowledge of migrant health insurance for those over age 7</b>	Know	45.5% (15)	30.0% (21)	38.5% (42)	36.8% (78)	70.4% (50)	57.7% (41)	81.7% (58)	70.0% (149)	53.4% (227)
	Did not know	54.5% (18)	70.0% (49)	59.6% (65)	62.3% (132)	29.6% (21)	38.0% (27)	18.3% (13)	28.6% (61)	45.4% (193)
	Unsure	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	1.8% (2)	.9% (2)	0.0% (0)	4.2% (3)	0.0% (0)	1.4% (3)	1.2% (5)
<b>Probability of accessing health insurance for migrants over age 7</b>	Definite	42.4% (14)	25.7% (18)	29.4% (32)	30.2% (64)	45.1% (32)	16.9% (12)	70.4% (50)	44.1% (94)	37.2% (158)
	Probable	15.2% (5)	51.4% (36)	51.4% (56)	45.8% (97)	39.4% (28)	28.2% (20)	28.2% (20)	31.9% (68)	38.8% (165)
	Unlikely	42.4% (14)	14.3% (10)	16.5% (18)	19.8% (42)	15.5% (11)	45.1% (32)	1.4% (1)	20.7% (44)	20.2% (86)
	Impossible	0.0% (0)	8.6% (6)	2.8% (3)	4.2% (9)	0.0% (0)	9.9% (7)	0.0% (0)	3.3% (7)	3.8% (16)
<b>Knowledge of access to the social security system</b>	Know	18.2% (6)	11.4% (8)	32.1% (35)	23.1% (49)	49.3% (35)	74.6% (53)	66.2% (47)	63.4% (135)	43.3% (184)
	Did not know	81.8% (27)	88.6% (62)	67.0% (73)	76.4% (162)	47.9% (34)	22.5% (16)	32.4% (23)	34.3% (73)	55.3% (235)
	Unsure	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	.9% (1)	.5% (1)	2.8% (2)	2.8% (2)	1.4% (1)	2.3% (5)	1.4% (6)
<b>Probability of access to the social security system</b>	Definite	9.1% (3)	12.9% (9)	27.5% (30)	19.8% (42)	9.9% (7)	8.5% (6)	56.3% (40)	24.9% (53)	22.4% (95)
	Probable	18.2% (6)	58.6% (41)	42.2% (46)	43.9% (93)	31.0% (22)	43.7% (31)	23.9% (17)	32.9% (70)	38.4% (163)
	Unlikely	63.6% (21)	20.0% (14)	28.4% (31)	31.1% (66)	31.0% (22)	33.8% (24)	12.7% (9)	25.8% (55)	28.5% (121)
	Impossible	9.1% (3)	8.6% (6)	1.8% (2)	5.2% (11)	28.2% (20)	14.1% (10)	7.0% (5)	16.4% (35)	10.8% (46)
<b>Total</b>		100.0% (33)	100.0% (70)	100.0% (109)	100.0% (212)	100.0% (71)	100.0% (71)	100.0% (71)	100.0% (213)	100.0% (425)

## **Chapter 4**

### **Summary of Findings**

This research had the objective to assess what percent of children in migrant households who were born in Thailand since 2005 were able to have that birth registered. This study also examined factors which facilitated or hindered the birth registration process for the study population. The study included two types of migrant households comprising, firstly, ethnic minorities (with distinct culture and customs) who have been living in Thailand for a long time but have not yet been granted Thai citizenship and, secondly, migrant workers (from neighboring countries and traveled to Thailand for work and have lived in the country for at least three months).

#### **Methodology**

This study used quantitative survey methodology with a sample of 425 migrant households from two provinces which were purposefully selected. There are 212 ethnic migrant households and 213 migrant worker households in the sample. Three districts and sub-districts in the province were also purposively selected. Individual households were selected by using snowball sampling technique. Only those households with at least one non-Thai child age 0-14 years who was born in Thailand were included.

Field work was conducted during February to March, 2020. A team of trained, multi-lingual interviewers used a structure questionnaire to collect data from key informants in the sample households. The questionnaire has three parts. In Part 1, there are items on members of the household and history of migration. In Part 2, there are items on general characteristics, and questions about the place of birth, certificate of birth, and birth registration of the child(ren) in the household age 0-14 years. In Part 3, there are questions about the primary care provider of the child(ren) age 0-14 in the migrant household. This section includes questions about knowledge of rights of the child and cross-border migrants to access various privileges in Thailand. The core questionnaire was produced in both Thai and the national language of Myanmar.

The study protocol and data collection instrument were approved by the Institutional Review Board of Research Ethic of the Institute for Population and Social Research (IPSR-IRB), Mahidol University. The interviewers and field coordinators were given orientation on the objectives of the research, and intensively trained in the questionnaire content, response options, and techniques to ensure clear and complete response. The questionnaire was pre-tested, and interviewers had extensive practice administering the questionnaire before actual field work began.

## Findings

### *Migrant children households*

This research recruited 425 migrant children households into the study, including 212 ethnic minority households, and 213 migrant worker households. In the ethnic minority households, most of the members were Akha (82.1%), while in the migrant worker households, 43.7% were Da-Wei ethnicity, followed by 23.0% Mon, and 21.6% Burman. Average monthly household income was 9,823 Baht, and the migrant worker households had twice the monthly income of the ethnic minority households (13,189 versus 6,289 Baht, respectively). The mean duration of years since first migration to Thailand of the sample households was 14.4 years, with the ethnic minority households having a mean of 15.4 years, and the migrant worker households having a mean of 13.6 years. Note that this average excludes households whose family has lived in Thailand for many generations or could not recall the year of first migration (11.8% and 17.5%, respectively). Most (59.4%) of the migrant households had traveled by themselves to reach Thailand, and 72.2% had not moved outside the district since first arriving. Of those who had migrated in Thailand since first arriving, the average number of moves was 4.2 times. Half (52.6%) of migrant worker household had migrated with the help of an agent. On average, the respondents had been living in the present community for 10.7 years (14.1 years for ethnic minority household and 7.8 years for migrant worker household).

None of the ethnic minority households plan to move again in the next five years, while 4.2% of migrant worker households intend to move in the next five years; however, one-third were undecided. The reason for wanting to move is to seek higher income jobs, followed by wanting to return to the country of origin.

### *Members of the household age 15 years or over*

In the 425 migrant households, there were 1,042 members age 15 years or older, and 724 persons age under 15 years, for a total of 1,766 persons, or mean household size of 4.2. The average household size for the ethnic minority and migrant worker households was 4.6 and 3.7 persons, respectively.

Half of the household members age 15 years or older (n=1,042) had some formal schooling (51.2%), while 7.7% were currently in school. In the ethnic minority households, 68.6% of those age 15 or over had never been in school, while 12.9% were currently in school. In the migrant worker households, only 9.3% of those age 15 years or older had never been in school, but only 1.7% were currently in school. Those who ever had formal schooling, most completed primary or lower secondary school (Thai curriculum) (36.6% and 27.4%, respectively). In the migrant worker households, most had completed primary and lower secondary school in the Myanmar curriculum (56.0% and 31.2%, respectively).

Fully 76.7% of members age 15 years or older were married (69.0% and 85.5% in the ethnic minority and migrant worker households, respectively). Fully 61.8% were currently employed with income (45.9% and 80.2% in the ethnic minority and migrant worker households, respectively). In the ethnic minority households, fully 29.6% were waiting to engage in seasonal employment.

In the ethnic minority households, 47.5% of members did not have any personal document (undocumented), while 25.3% and 15.6% had a ID card of a person without registration status with the number 0-89 and 0-00, respectively. Nearly all (99.3%) had no valid Thai work permit, while 60.8% did not have a health insurance coverage. Those who did have insurance coverage were mostly those reported having a 30-Baht card (though it is not clear under which scheme) and those covered by the Health Insurance for People with Citizenship Problems (Thor. 99)

(18.5% and 16.3%, respectively). For those in the migrant worker households, 49.6% and 32.9% had a passport and temporary passport or CI, respectively. Only 13.4% had no personal document (undocumented). Fully 78.9% of those age 15 years or older had a valid Thai work permit, and 73.8% had migrant health insurance of the MOPH, and 6.8% were covered under the Social Security System.

The household members age 15 years or older in ethnic minority households had better Thai skills than their counterparts in the migrant worker households (53.3% with good/very good Thai versus 31.7%, respectively).

### ***Migrant children age 0-14 years***

The sample had 724 children age 0-14 years but the number with complete information about birth and birth registration process was 723, with mean age of 6.8 years. Fully 68.7% were in school (29.9% in Thai primary school, and 22.7% in pre-school). About one in three (31.5%) had no personal document, and 32.1% had a Thai birth certificate. One in four (23.9%) had a ID card of a person without registration status, and under half (45.4%) did not have health insurance. One in four (26.8%) could speak Thai well or very well, while 31.4% had no Thai language ability. Most of the children were the child of the household head (91.7%) while 86.0% lived with both parents in the same household.

Mean age of the children was 7.6 years in the ethnic minority households, while it was 5.7 years in the migrant worker households. Fully 80.6% of children in the ethnic minority households were in school compared to only 52.6% of children in the migrant worker households. In ethnic minority households, 44.6% and 26.6% were in Thai primary school and pre-school, respectively. In migrant worker households, 23.5% were studying the Myanmar primary school curriculum, while 17.3% and 9.8% were in Thai pre-school and primary school, respectively.

In the ethnic minority households, 40.8% had a ID card of a person without registration status, while 52.0% in migrant worker households had only a Thai birth certificate or birth certificate. The proportion of children without any personal document was 24.5% in ethnic minority households and 41.2% in migrant worker households. Similarly, the proportion without a health insurance coverage was 31.7% in ethnic minority households compared to 63.9% in migrant worker households. Children in ethnic minority households with a health card was 41.0% and 22.3% for the 30-Baht card (but it was unclear which scheme this was), and the Health Insurance for People with Citizenship Problems (Thor. 99), respectively. In migrant worker households, 35.9% had the migrant health insurance for person under age 7 of the MOPH.

Children in ethnic minority households had better Thai language ability than their counterparts in migrant worker households. Fully 38.0% in ethnic minority households had good to very good Thai compared to only 21.6% in migrant worker households. Most, 89.9% and 94.1% of the children in the ethnic minority and migrant worker households were the child of the household head, respectively. Fully 88.9% of children in migrant worker households lived with both parents in the same household, compared to 83.9% of children in ethnic minority households.

### ***Birth and birth registration***

Among the 723 children age 0-14 years, 93.4% (n=675) were born in Thailand. More of the children in the migrant worker households than in ethnic minority households were born in Thailand (94.1% versus 92.8%, respectively). All 48 children born outside of Thailand did not have a birth registration document or birth certificate from the country of origin. Fully 84.0%



of the 675 children born in Thailand were delivered in a public or private hospital (n=567), while 16.0% were delivered at home or in the local community (n=108). The proportion of non-hospital deliveries was higher for ethnic minority households (20.2%) than migrant worker households (10.4%).

Just over half (56.6%) of children born in a hospital had a hospital certificate of birth (Thor.Ror. 1/1). The proportions for the ethnic minority and migrant worker households is 68.6% and 46.6%, respectively. Of these, 5 persons in ethnic minority household and 13 persons in migrant worker households said there were errors in the hospital certificate of birth (3.5% and 4.5%, respectively). In most cases, the error was in the spelling of the parent(s) name (84.6%), or misspelling of the child's name (23.1%), or misspelling of the parent(s) surname (15.4%). Those who did not receive a hospital certificate of birth or (Thor.Ror. 1/1) (n=244), most (63.5%) said that the hospital just did not give them one (this reason was as high as 82.4% in ethnic minority household who did not receive a Thor.Ror. 1/1) while 23.8% said they did not know they should receive the document (this reason was as high as 46.8% of migrant worker household who did not receive the Thor.Ror. 1/1, where an additional 24.1% and 21.5% said the reason they did not receive the Thor.Ror. 1/1 form that the hospital did not provide it or the parents did not have the document, respectively).

For children born outside the hospital setting (i.e., home/community), only 5.6% (or only 6 cases) received the certificate of birth by the community leader (Thor.Ror. 1 Ton.Naa). All of those cases were from ethnic minority households. Two-thirds of children from migrant worker households who were born outside the hospital setting did not receive the Thor.Ror. 1 Ton.Naa, and one in three of the child(ren) did not know whether they received it or not. Of the six cases who did receive a Thor.Ror. 1 Ton.Naa, none reported any errors on the form. The main reason (70.7%) for not receiving the Thor.Ror. 1 Ton.Naa include the fact that household did not know they should receive the document (77.8% and 45.0% for migrant worker households and ethnic minority households, respectively). An additional 19.6% said they did not inform the local leader about the birth (accounting for 35.0% of migrant worker households not receiving the Thor.Ror. 1 Ton.Naa).

About half (50.2% of 675) of migrant children born in Thailand successfully registered the birth. The proportions in the ethnic minority and migrant worker households are 43.2% and 59.7%, respectively. For ethnic minority households who registered the birth, 82.6% did so because they wanted the child to obtain Thai citizenship in the future. Of these, 68.9% received assistance in registering the birth by staff of the delivering hospital. Only 5 cases reported errors in the official birth certificate received from registering the birth, which was usually just a misspelling of the name of the parent(s). In migrant worker households, the reason for registering the birth was to comply with the law (52.9%), while 36.6% and 24.4% wanted the child to have Thai health and education rights, respectively. Fully 62.2% received assistance from their employer, and only 2.9% or five cases reported errors in the document, usually just a misspelling of the parent(s) name.

Concerning late registration of the birth (more than 15 days after the birth) of a migrant child, only 1 case (out of 319 cases from a migrant worker household) said that they had tried and succeeded to complete a late registration. In the ethnic minority households, only 5% (11 from 219 cases) said they tried to register a birth after the 15-day period but were unsuccessful. Reasons for not being able to register a birth include refusal of the registrar to accept the application (45.5%), while 27.3% each said they lacked proper documentation or that the names with inconsistent across supporting documentation, respectively. The remaining 94.5%

(or 207 cases) said they did not try to register the birth past the 15-day period because the guardian of the child was unregistered or undocumented.

In migrant worker households, there were 100 cases of not registering the birth within the required 15 days. Only one case said they completed a late registration. Fully 29% said they tried but were unsuccessful. The reasons given for failure to register include lack of supporting/expired documents (51.7%), while 27.6% said the local leader would not issue a supporting document. The remainder said they did not try to make a late registration with the explanation that they did not know they had to register (43.6%), and 16.4% did not think they were allowed to make a late registration.

Of the total migrant children born in Thailand (n=675), 20.3% (or 137 cases) were registered the birth and added the name to the civil registration system in the country of origin. Of these, almost all (136 cases) were from migrant worker households. Of those children from migrant worker households who were not registered the birth in country of origin (144 cases, excluding 8 cases reporting unknown), 66.0% and 21.5% gave the reason that they did not have the time or money to travel back home, respectively. Only 10.3% who did register the birth in the country of origin (n=136) needed the Thai birth certificate. Fully, 82.4% did not use the Thai birth certificate to register the birth in the country of origin. Of these, 41.1% said the registrar in the home country would not accept the Thai document, while 18.8% said they did not have the Thai birth certificate, 16.1% said the Thai document was not needed, and 14.3% said they only needed the date of birth and could register by long-distance phone call.

In the ethnic minority households, of those who did not register the birth or add the name to the civil registry in the country of origin (of the parents) (n=384 excluding 2 cases reporting unknown), 67.7% and 19.3% said they did not think they would be returning to the country of origin, and the parents of the child had been born in Thailand, respectively. Only one case said they registered the birth in the country of origin and used the Thai birth certificate in the process.

#### ***Primary care provider of the children age 0-14 in the migrant household***

Most (77.6%) of the care providers of the children age 0-14 in the migrant households were female (71.2% and 84.0% in the ethnic minority and migrant worker households, respectively). Their average age was 35-36 years.

In the ethnic minority households, the care provider was mostly of Akha ethnicity (82.1%) or Lahu (13.2%). Fully 86.8% were Christians, while 13.2% were Buddhists. About two-thirds had wage labor jobs or worked as hired hands on occasion. Fully 1.5% and 12.2% did not work outside the home or farmed. Nearly all (96.2%) of the care providers in the ethnic minority households did not have a personal document from the country of origin.

In the migrant worker households, the care providers were mostly Da-Wei (47.4%), followed by 22.1% and 21.1% who were Mon and Burman, respectively. All were Buddhist, and 31.5% did not have jobs outside the home, but 23.9% and 16.9% worked in farming or services (e.g., restaurant, hotel, shopping mall), respectively. Most (71.8%) had an ID card from the country of origin and 20.2% had a passport.

Overall, the primary care provider had been in Thailand for 16 years on average (18 years in the ethnic minority households and 14 years in the migrant worker households). Monthly income of the care provider was an average of 5,287 Baht (4,294 Baht for ethnic minority households, and 6,165 Baht for migrant worker households).

As high as 70.4% of the primary care providers knew about the right of children born in Thailand to receive a birth certificate and register the birth in the Thai civil registration system.



However, only 52.9% felt that this right was guaranteed, and care providers in the migrant worker households had rather low knowledge of this right and the belief that it was guaranteed (60.1% and 29.6%, respectively).

Similarly, fully 85.2% of the primary care providers knew about the right to basic education in Thailand for migrant children, but only 67.3% thought they could really access this. (Less than half or 49.8% of the respondents from migrant worker households felt they could definitely access this right.)

Respondents were asked about knowledge of health insurance for migrant children under age 7, and insurance for migrant age 7 years or older, as well as being eligible for coverage under the Thai Social Security System (of migrant workers with a passport and a valid work permit). The proportions who knew about these three rights were 62.1%, 53.4%, and 43.3%, respectively. However, the percent who were confident in accessing these rights was only 49.6%, 37.2%, and 22.4%, respectively.

**APPENDICES**



IPSR-Institutional Review Board (IPSR-IRB)

*Established 1985*

COA. No. 2019/11-447

### Certificate of Ethical Approval

Title of Project: *A Baseline Assessment of Access to Birth Registration among Migrant Children: A Quantitative Study*

Duration of Project: *5 months (December 2019 - April 2020)*

Principal Investigator (PI): *Assistant Professor Dr. Chalernpol Chamchan*

PI's Institutional Affiliation: *Institute for Population and Social Research, Mahidol University*

Approval includes:

- 1) Submission form*
- 2) Research proposal*
- 3) Questionnaire*
- 4) Participant information sheet*
- 5) Informed consent document*

IPSR-Institutional Review Board (IPSR-IRB) met on 28<sup>th</sup> November 2019 and decided to issue the COA to the above project.



Signature

(Professor Emeritus Pramote Prasartkul)  
Chairman, IPSR-IRB

Valid from November 28, 2019 to November 27, 2020

Remarks

- 1) Upon the completion of this project, the PI should inform the IPSR-IRB of such progress.
- 2) The PI is obliged to notify any modification of the research project to the IPSR-IRB.
- 3) For verifying this document, please use QR code above.

IORG Number: IORG0002101; FWA Number: FWA00002882; IRB Number: IRB0001007

Office of the IPSR-IRB, Institute for Population and Social Research, Mahidol University, Phuttamonthon 4 Rd., Salaya, Phuttamonthon district, Nakhon Pathom 73170. Tel (662) 441-0201-4 ext. 223



แบบสอบถาม

โครงการ “การประเมินสถานการณ์การเข้าถึงการจดทะเบียนการเกิดของเด็กข้ามชาติ: การศึกษาเชิงปริมาณ”

โดย

สถาบันวิจัยประชากรและสังคม มหาวิทยาลัยมหิดล

Questionnaire ID    \_\_\_    \_\_\_    \_\_\_    \_\_\_  
Interviewer ID                                \_\_\_    \_\_\_  
Household ID                                \_\_\_    \_\_\_    \_\_\_  
Province    \_\_\_  
District    \_\_\_    \_\_\_  
Sub-district                                        \_\_\_    \_\_\_  
Village    \_\_\_    \_\_\_

Name of household head .....
Name of respondent .....
Address House No. ....Village No. ....
Sub-district ..... District ..... , Province .....

Date of interview .....
Start.....End..... Total time..... minutes
1. Complete           2. Incomplete
Name of Interviewer .....
Name of Field Supervisor.....D/M/Y.....

## การชี้แจงและขอความยินยอม

### การแนะนำตัวก่อนสัมภาษณ์

กระผม / ดิฉัน ชื่อ (นาย/นาง /นางสาว).....ทำงานร่วมกับสถาบันวิจัยประชากรและสังคม มหาวิทยาลัยมหิดล และ คณะนิติศาสตร์ มหาวิทยาลัยเชียงใหม่ ใน โครงการ “การประเมินสถานการณ์การเข้าถึงการจดทะเบียนการเกิดของเด็กข้ามชาติ: การศึกษาเชิงปริมาณ” ภายใต้การสนับสนุนจาก UNICEF Thailand เพื่อสำรวจข้อมูลครอบครัวประชากรข้ามชาติและเด็กข้ามชาติที่อยู่ในเขตท้องที่นี้ (ระบุ ชื่อ ตำบล/อำเภอ/จังหวัด) โดยมีวัตถุประสงค์สำคัญเพื่อประเมินสถานการณ์ รวมถึง ปัญหาและอุปสรรคในการเข้าถึงการจดทะเบียนการเกิดของเด็กข้ามชาติ (อายุ 0-14 ปี) ในครอบครัวแรงงานข้ามชาติและกลุ่มชาติพันธุ์ ที่เกิดในประเทศไทย โดยผลการศึกษาสามารถใช้เป็นข้อมูลเพื่อสนับสนุนและติดตามผล นโยบายส่งเสริมการเข้าถึงการจดทะเบียนการเกิดของเด็กทุกคนที่เกิดในประเทศไทย ซึ่งเป็นหนึ่งในเงื่อนไขสำคัญในการป้องกันปัญหาการค้ามนุษย์และการตกเป็นบุคคลไร้รัฐ ไร้สัญชาติ และการเข้าถึงสิทธิขั้นพื้นฐานของเด็ก ในด้านต่างๆ โดยเฉพาะ การศึกษาและบริการสุขภาพ

### ข้อมูลที่ได้ถือเป็นความลับและขึ้นอยู่กับผู้ให้สัมภาษณ์จะยินยอมให้ข้อมูลหรือไม่

ขณะนี้เรากำลังศึกษาเพื่อเก็บข้อมูลเกี่ยวกับปัญหาข้อจำกัด ต่อการเข้าถึงการจดทะเบียนการเกิดของเด็กที่เป็นบุตรหลานของแรงงานข้ามชาติที่อาศัยอยู่ในจังหวัดนี้ ผลที่ได้จากการศึกษาจะมีประโยชน์ต่อบุคลากรที่ปฏิบัติหน้าที่เกี่ยวข้อง กระผม / ดิฉันจะถามคำถามที่ค่อนข้างเป็นเรื่องส่วนตัว ซึ่งบางคนอาจรู้สึกลำบากที่จะตอบ แต่คำตอบทุกคำตอบที่ได้รับจะถือเป็นความลับ จะไม่นำชื่อของท่านมาเกี่ยวข้องกับคำตอบที่ท่านตอบมา ท่านไม่จำเป็นต้องตอบคำถามที่ไม่ต้องการจะตอบ และสามารถยุติการตอบคำถามได้ทุกเมื่อที่ท่านอยากหยุด แต่อย่างไรก็ตาม คำตอบที่ท่านตอบตามความเป็นจริง จะช่วยให้เราเข้าใจสถานการณ์ได้ถูกต้องและตรงประเด็นเพื่อนำไปสู่การพัฒนาหรือแก้ไขปัญหาในเรื่องที่เกี่ยวข้องได้ เรารู้สึกขอบคุณในการที่ท่านช่วยตอบคำถามในการสำรวจครั้งนี้ การสัมภาษณ์ครั้งนี้จะใช้เวลาประมาณ 20 นาที ในการสอบถาม ไม่ทราบว่าท่านยินดีที่จะร่วมตอบคำถามเหล่านี้หรือไม่

ข้าพเจ้าได้รับทราบวัตถุประสงค์ของการสัมภาษณ์ครั้งนี้จากพนักงานสัมภาษณ์ของโครงการ “การประเมินสถานการณ์การเข้าถึงการจดทะเบียนการเกิด” อ่านให้ฟังแล้ว ข้าพเจ้ายินดีให้ความร่วมมือในการให้สัมภาษณ์ ข้าพเจ้าได้ลงลายมือชื่อ หรือให้พนักงานสัมภาษณ์ผู้อ่านให้ข้าพเจ้าฟัง ลงลายมือชื่อในใบแสดงความยินยอมให้สัมภาษณ์แทนข้าพเจ้าในครั้งนี้

<input type="checkbox"/> ยินดีให้สัมภาษณ์แต่ไม่ขอลงนาม  ..... พนักงานสัมภาษณ์ (ลงนามแทนผู้ให้สัมภาษณ์)  วันที่..... เดือน..... พ.ศ. ....	<input type="checkbox"/> ยินดีให้สัมภาษณ์  ลงชื่อผู้ให้สัมภาษณ์..... วันที่..... เดือน..... พ.ศ. ....
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Part 1: Basic Information on Household members

1.1 (No.)	1.2 ชื่อ -สกุล  สมาชิกที่อยู่ 3 เดือนขึ้นไป	1.3 เพศ 1. ชาย 2. หญิง	1.4 อายุ (เต็มปี)	1.5.1 การศึกษา  1.ไม่เคยเรียน 2. เคยเรียน 3. กำลังเรียน 4.ไม่ทราบ	1.5.2 การศึกษาที่ จบชั้นสูงสุด/ กำลังเรียน (See codes)	1.6 สถานภาพ สมรส 1. โสด 2. แต่งงาน 3. หย่า 4. หม้าย 5. แยก 9. ไม่ตอบ	1.7 อาชีพ หลัก  (See codes)	1.8 มีเอกสาร อนุญาตให้ อยู่/เอกสาร ประจำตัวใน ประเทศไทยที่ ไม่หมดอายุ หรือไม่ (See codes)	1.9 มี ใบอนุญาต ทำงานที่ไม่ หมดอายุ หรือไม่? 1. มี 2. ไม่มี 3. เคยมี	1.10 มีบัตร ประกัน สุขภาพ หรือไม่?  (See codes)	1.11 ความสามารถใน การใช้ภาษาไทย (พูดและฟัง)  1.ดีมาก 2.ดี 3.ปานกลาง 4.เล็กน้อย 5.ไม่ได้เลย	1.12 ความสัมพันธ์ กับหัวหน้า ครัวเรือน  (See codes)
1.												
2.												
3.												
4.												
5.												
6.												
7.												
8.												
9.												
10.												
11.												
12.												

### Codes for 1.5.2 การศึกษา

- |  |                             |                            |  |
|--|-----------------------------|----------------------------|--|
| 1. ไม่ได้เรียน                                 | 2. Learning Center, Nursery | 3. ประถมศึกษา (Myanmar)    | 4. มัธยมศึกษาตอนต้น (Myanmar)            |
| 5. มัธยมศึกษาตอนปลาย (Myanmar)                 | 6. ประถมศึกษา(Thai)         | 7. มัธยมศึกษาตอนต้น (Thai) | 8. มัธยมศึกษาตอนปลาย / อาชีวศึกษา (Thai) |
| 9. ประกาศนียบัตร / ประกาศนียบัตรวิชาชีพชั้นสูง | 10. ปริญญาตรี               | 11. อื่นๆ (ระบุ) .....     | 12. ไม่ทราบ                              |

### Codes for 1.7 อาชีพ

- |                                  |                                  |                   |                                |                           |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. การทำงาน (มีรายได้) / มีงานทำ | 2. กำลังรอการทำงานตามฤดูกาล      | 3.ว่างงาน         | 4. กำลังมองหางาน               | 5. เกษียณอายุ / แก่เกินไป |
| 6. เป็นผู้ป่วยติดเตียง/ความพิการ | 7. ต้องดูแลสมาชิกคนอื่น ๆ ของ HH | 8. กำลังศึกษาอยู่ | 9. ไม่ทำงานและไม่ได้ไปโรงเรียน | 10. อื่นๆ (ระบุ) ....     |

### Codes for 1.8 เอกสารอนุญาตให้อยู่/เอกสารประจำตัวในประเทศไทย (ตอบได้มากกว่า 1 ข้อ)

- |  |                                 |  |                                 |
|--|---------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|
| 1. ไม่มีบัตร   | 2. Passport                     | 3. หนังสือเดินทางชั่วคราว / CI (จาก NV)                            |                                 |
| 4. บัตรประจำตัวคนไม่มีสัญชาติไทย ขึ้นต้นด้วยเลข 6 หรือ 7           |                                 | 5. บัตรผู้ไม่มีสถานะทางทะเบียน เลข 0-89 (เลขหลักที่ 6-7เป็นเลข 89) |                                 |
| 6. บัตรผู้ไม่มีสถานะทางทะเบียน เลข 0-00 (เลขหลักที่ 6-7เป็นเลข 00) |                                 | 7. เอกสารที่ระงับ/จำหน่าย/หมดอายุแล้ว (ระบุ.....)                  |                                 |
| 8. ใบอนุญาตทำงาน ประเภท..... (ระบุ)                                | 9. ใบรับรองที่ออกโดยผู้ใหญ่บ้าน | 10. บัตรผู้ติดตามแรงงาน (00-00) (บุตร)                             | 11. บัตรประจำตัวนักเรียน (G, P) |
| 12. บัตรประชาชนไทย   | 13. ใบเกิด/สูติบัตรไทย          | 98. ไม่ทราบ  | 99. ไม่ตอบ                      |

### Codes for 1.10 บัตรสุขภาพ (ตอบได้มากกว่า 1 ข้อ )

- |   |  |                    |
|---|--|--------------------|
| 1. บัตรประกันสุขภาพของแรงงาน/คนข้ามชาติ (อายุ 7 ปีขึ้นไป) | 2. บัตรประกันสุขภาพของแรงงาน/คนข้ามชาติ (อายุต่ำกว่า 7 ปี) |                    |
| 3. บัตรกองทุนคืนสิทธิ (ท.99)                              | 4. บัตรประกันสุขภาพถ้วนหน้า (30 บาท)                       | 5. บัตรประกันสังคม |
| 6. ประกันสุขภาพเอกชน                                      | 7. อื่นๆ (ระบุ).....                                       | 8. ไม่มีบัตร       |
| 9. M-Fund   | 98. ไม่ทราบ  | 99. ไม่ตอบ         |

### Codes for 1.12 ความสัมพันธ์กับหัวหน้าครัวเรือน

- |                               |                           |                            |                       |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. หัวหน้าครัวเรือน           | 2. คู่สมรส                | 3. พ่อ                     | 4. แม่                |
| 5. พ่อตา/แม่ยาย/พ่อผัว/แม่ผัว | 6. ลูกชาย/ลูกสาว          | 7. พี่น้อง (ลูกพี่ลูกน้อง) | 8. ลูกเขย/ลูกสะใภ้    |
| 9. ลูกจ้าง                    | 10. พี่น้อง (ทางสายเลือด) | 11. ลูกบุญธรรม/ลูกเลี้ยง   | 12. หลาน (บุตรของลูก) |
| 13. หลานชาย/หลานสาว           | 14. เพื่อน                | 15. ญาติอื่นๆ              | 16. อื่นๆ (ระบุ)..... |

ข้อคำถามเกี่ยวกับข้อมูลครอบครัว (วงกลม O ตัวเลขตามคำตอบ หรือเติมคำตอบในช่องว่าง)

1.13 ครอบครัวของคุณย้ายมาที่ประเทศไทยครั้งแรกเมื่อไหร่?

1. เดือน..... ปี พ.ศ.....
2. จำไม่ได้
3. อยู่มาตั้งแต่บรรพบุรุษ/ หัวหน้าครัวเรือนเกิดในไทย (ข้ามไป 1.15)

1.14 ครอบครัวของคุณย้ายมาที่ประเทศไทยครั้งแรกอย่างไร (ตอบได้ 1 คำตอบ)

1. มาด้วยตัวเอง
2. ความช่วยเหลือจากเพื่อน /ญาติ
3. ความช่วยเหลือจากนายหน้า
4. ภายใต้โครงการจ้างงานชั่วคราวของรัฐบาล (เช่น แรงงาน MOU)
5. อื่นๆ (ระบุ).....
98. ไม่ทราบ

1.15 ก่อนวันสัมภาษณ์นี้ ครอบครัวของท่านเคยย้ายไปที่อื่น (ข้ามอำเภอ) ในประเทศไทย กี่ครั้ง? .....ครั้ง

1.16 ครอบครัวของท่านย้ายมาที่หมู่บ้าน / ชุมชนนี้เมื่อใด (การย้ายครั้งล่าสุด)

1. เดือน..... ปี พ.ศ. ....
2. จำไม่ได้
3. อยู่มาตั้งแต่บรรพบุรุษ/หัวหน้าครัวเรือนเกิดในหมู่บ้านนี้
4. ไม่ตอบ
5. ไม่ทราบ

1.17 ในอีก 5 ปีข้างหน้าคุณคิดว่าครอบครัวของท่านจะอยู่ที่นี้หรือย้ายไปที่อื่นหรือไม่

1. ย้าย
2. ไม่ย้าย (skip to 1.19)
3. ไม่แน่ใจ (skip to 1.19)

1.18 วัตถุประสงค์หลักที่ครอบครัวของท่านจะย้ายออกไปในอนาคต (ตอบวัตถุประสงค์หลักคำตอบเดียว)

1. หางานทำ
2. ต้องการเปลี่ยนงาน
3. ต้องการเพิ่มรายได้
4. หน้าที่การงาน
5. การศึกษา
6. ดูแลพ่อแม่ / ญาติพี่น้อง
7. ติดตามครอบครัว
8. ธุรกิจในครัวเรือน
9. กลับไปบ้านเกิด / ประเทศ
10. อื่นๆ (ระบุ).....



1.19 รายได้เฉลี่ยต่อเดือนของ**ครอบครัว** (จากสมาชิกทั้งหมด) โดยเฉลี่ยต่อเดือน/ ต่อปี เท่าไหร่?

จำนวน \_\_\_\_\_ บาท/เดือน จำนวน \_\_\_\_\_ บาท/ปี

1.20 มีบุตรหรือลูกใน**ครอบครัว**ของท่าน (อายุ 0-14 ปี) อาศัยอยู่ในประเทศต้นทาง (หรือ**ประเทศอื่น หรือจังหวัดที่อื่น**ในประเทศไทยหรือไม่ถ้ามีโปรดระบุ) ?

1. มี, จำนวน .....คน

คนที่ 1 เพศ 1.ชาย หรือ 2. หญิง อายุ .....ปี

คนที่ 2 เพศ 1.ชาย หรือ 2. หญิง อายุ .....ปี

คนที่ 3 เพศ 1.ชาย หรือ 2. หญิง อายุ .....ปี

คนที่ 4 เพศ 1.ชาย หรือ 2. หญิง อายุ .....ปี

คนที่ 5 เพศ 1.ชาย หรือ 2. หญิง อายุ .....ปี

2. ไม่มี

1.21 **ครอบครัว**ของท่านมีแผนจะเดินทางกลับประเทศต้นทาง (ไม่ใช่การเยี่ยมระยะสั้นหมายถึงระยะยาวหรือถาวร) หรือไม่?

1. ในปีนี้

2. 1-2 ปีต่อจากนี้

3. 3-5 ปีต่อจากนี้

4. ไม่มีแผนจะเดินทางกลับ (No plan) 5. คิดว่ากลับแต่ยังไม่มีแผน (No plan YET) 6. ครอบครัวอยู่ในไทยตั้งแต่บรรพบุรุษ

1.22 **ครอบครัว**ของท่านเป็นกลุ่มชาติพันธุ์ใด ? (ตอบเพียง 1 ข้อ)

1. กระเหรี่ยง (Karen/Kayin)

2. มอญ (Mon)

3. พม่า (Burman)

4. พะโอ (Pa-o)

5. ฉาน (ไทยใหญ่) (Tai/Shan)

6. ทวาย (Da-Wei)

7. ยะไข่ (Rakhine)

8. คะฉิ่น (Kachin)

9. คากยา (Kayah)

10. บังคลาเทศ

11. จีน (Chin)

12. โรฮิงญา

13. อาข่า

14. ลาหู่

15. ลีซู

16. ไทยลื้อ


17. ปะหล่อง



18. ม้ง

19. อื่น ๆ ระบุ .....

98. ไม่ทราบ

Part 2: Information of household members aged 0-14 years: สถานที่เกิดและใบรับรองการเกิด

ลำดับที่. (นำมา จากข้อ Q.1.1)	2a พ่อเด็ก ใส่เลขลำดับ ของพ่อใน ตาราง HH ข้อ Q1.1  ถ้าพ่อไม่ได้อยู่ในตาราง ข้อ Q1.1. <b>อยู่ที่ไหน</b> F1. ในไทย F2. ในพม่า F3. ประเทศอื่น F4. เสียชีวิต F5. ไม่ทราบ	2b แม่เด็ก ใส่เลขลำดับ ของแม่ใน ตาราง HH ข้อ Q1.1  (ถ้าแม่ไม่ได้อยู่ในตาราง ข้อ Q1.1.) <b>อยู่ที่ไหน</b> M1. ในไทย M2. ในพม่า M3. ประเทศอื่น M4. เสียชีวิต M5. ไม่ทราบ	2.1 เด็กเกิดที่ไหน?  1. เกิดในไทย <b>(ไปข้อ Q2.3)</b>  2. ไม่ได้เกิดใน ไทย <b>(ไปข้อ Q2.2)</b>	2.2 ถ้าไม่ได้เกิดในไทย, เด็กไปจดทะเบียนเกิด หรือไม่?  1. จด 2. ไม่จด 3. ไม่ทราบ  (stop –เริ่มเด็กคน ต่อไป)	2.3 ถ้าเกิดในไทย, เด็กคลอดที่ไหน?  1. ที่บ้านหรือในชุมชน (skip to Q2.7) 2. โรงพยาบาลของรัฐ 3. โรงพยาบาลเอกชน 4. โรงพยาบาลส่งเสริม สุขภาพตำบล 5. สถานบริการสาธารณสุข ของ NGO (skip to Q2.7) 6. อื่น ๆ ระบุ.....	2.4 ถ้าคลอดใน สถานพยาบาลในไทย เด็ก ได้ ทร.1/1 หรือไม่?  1. ได้  2. ไม่ได้ (skip to Q2.6) 3. ไม่ทราบ <b>(skip to Q2.10)</b>	2.5 ถ้าได้ ทร.1/1 มีชื่อผิดพลาดหรือไม่  1.มี..... (ตอบได้มากกว่า 1 ข้อ) 1.1) ชื่อพ่อ/แม่ผิด 1.2) นามสกุลพ่อ/แม่ผิด 1.3) ชื่อเด็กผิด 1.4) นามสกุลเด็กผิด 1.5) ว.ต.ป.เกิดเด็กผิด 1.6) ไม่ได้ใส่หมายเลขประจำตัวของพ่อ/ แม่ 1.7) อื่น ๆ ระบุ.....  2. ไม่มี 3. ไม่ทราบ <b>(skip to Q2.10)</b>

ลำดับที่. (นำมา จากข้อ Q.1.1)	2.6 ถ้าไม่ได้ทร.1/1 เพราะอะไร  1. รพ.ไม่ได้ให้ 2. ไม่ทราบว่าต้องได้ 3. ไม่ประสงค์จะรับ 4. อื่นๆ ระบุ .....	2.7 ถ้าคลอดนอก สถานพยาบาล เด็กได้ ทร. 1 ตอนหน้า จากผู้นำชุมชน หรือไม่?  1. ได้  2. ไม่ได้ (skip to Q2.9) 3. ไม่ทราบ  (skip to Q2.10)	2.8 ถ้าได้ ทร.1 ตอนหน้า มีข้อผิดพลาดหรือไม่  1.มี..... (ตอบได้มากกว่า 1 ข้อ) 1.1) ชื่อพ่อ/แม่ผิต 1.2) นามสกุลพ่อ/แม่ผิต 1.3) ชื่อเด็กผิต 1.4) นามสกุลเด็กผิต 1.5) ว.ด.ป.เกิดเด็กผิต 1.6) ไม่ได้ใส่หมายเลข ประจำตัวของพ่อ/แม่ 1.7) อื่น ๆ ระบุ.....  2. ไม่มี 3. ไม่ทราบ  (skip to Q2.10)	2.9 ถ้าไม่ได้ทร.1 ตอน หน้า เพราะอะไร  1. ไม่ได้ไปแจ้งผู้นำ 2. ผู้นำไม่ให้ความ ร่วมมือ 3. ไม่ทราบว่าต้องได้ 4. อื่นๆ ระบุ .....	2.10 ถ้าเกิดในไทย, มี/ไม่มี ทร. 1/1 หรือ มี/ไม่มี ทร.1 ตอน หน้า เด็กได้จดทะเบียนเพื่อรับ สูติบัตรหรือไม่ ? <b>(ใน 15 วัน)</b>  1. ได้จด  2. ไม่ได้จด (skip to Q2.14) 3. ไม่ทราบ (skip to Q2.19)	2.11 ถ้าจดสูติบัตร, เพราะเหตุใดจึงไปจด (ตอบได้มากกว่า 1 ข้อ)  1.ต้องการให้ถูกต้อง ตามกฎหมาย 2.ต้องการให้ได้สิทธิ์ ทางสุขภาพ 3.ต้องการให้ได้สิทธิ์ ทางการศึกษา 4. ต้องการสัญชาติ ไทย 5. เพื่อใช้ในการจด ทะเบียนเด็กประเทศ ต้นทาง 6. อื่น ๆ ระบุ ....	2.12 ถ้าจดสูติบัตร, ได้รับ ความช่วยเหลือจากใคร (ตอบได้มากกว่า 1 ข้อ)  1. พ่อแม่ (พ่อหรือแม่) 2. ปู่ย่าตายาย 3.ญาติพี่น้อง 4. เพื่อน / เพื่อนร่วมงาน ของพ่อแม่ 5. เจ้าหน้าที่ของ โรงพยาบาล 6. ผู้นำทางการเมือง 7. ผู้นำตามธรรมชาติ 8. NGO 9. อื่น ๆ ระบุ..... 10. ไม่ได้รับ

Part 2: Information of household members aged 0-14 years (ต่อ): การจดทะเบียนการเกิด

<p>ลำดับที่. (นำมาจาก ข้อ Q.1.1)</p>	<p>2.13 ถ้าจดสูติบัตร, มีชื่อผิดพลาด หรือไม่ 1.มี..... (ตอบได้มากกว่า 1 ข้อ) 1.1) ชื่อพ่อ/แม่ผิด 1.2) นามสกุลพ่อ/แม่ผิด 1.3) ชื่อเด็กผิด 1.4) นามสกุลเด็กผิด 1.5) ว.ด.ป.เกิดเด็กผิด 1.6) ไม่ได้ใส่หมายเลขประจำตัว ของพ่อ/แม่ 1.7) ออกสูติบัตรผิดประเภท 1.8) สถานที่เกิดพ่อ/แม่ ผิด 1.9) อื่น ๆ ระบุ..... 2. ไม่มี 3. ไม่ทราบ (skip to Q2.19)</p>	<p>2.14 ถ้าไม่ได้จดภายใน 15วัน_แต่พยายามไป จดหรือไม่ 1. พยายาม (skip to Q2.16) 2. ไม่ได้พยายาม → 3.ไม่ทราบ (skip to Q2.16)</p>	<p>2.15 ถ้าไม่ พยายามไป จด, เพราะ เหตุใด (See codes) (skip to Q2.19)</p>	<p>2.16 หลัง 15 วัน ได้ ดำเนินการจดฯ สำซ้ำ หรือไม่ 1. ได้ดำเนินการ/จดได้ (skip to Q2.19) 2. ได้ดำเนินการ/จด ไม่ได้ 3. ไม่ได้ดำเนินการ (skip to Q2.18) 4. ไม่ทราบ (skip to Q2.19)</p>	<p>2.17 ถ้าดำเนินการแต่จด ไม่ได้ เพราะเหตุใด (ตอบ ได้มากกว่า 1 ข้อ) 1.ขาดเอกสาร/ไม่มีเอกสาร หรือ หมดยุ (ระบุ...) 2.สำนักทะเบียนรับ/ไม่ รับคำร้อง 3. ถูกเรียกเก็บค่าใช้จ่าย แพง 4. ผู้ใหญ่บ้านไม่ไปรับรองตัว บุคคลให้ 5. ไม่มีพยานบุคคล 6. โกล/เดินทางไม่สะดวก 7. อื่น ๆ ระบุ ..... 8. นายจ้างไม่ให้ความ ร่วมมือ (skip to Q2.19)</p>	<p>2.18 ถ้าไม่ ดำเนินการฯ, เพราะเหตุใด (See codes)</p>	<p>2.19 ได้ไปจด ทะเบียนเกิดและ เพิ่มชื่อเด็กใน ทะเบียนประเทศ ต้นทางหรือไม่ 1.จด → 2. ไม่ได้จด, เพราะ..... 1) ไม่มีเวลา 2) ไม่มีค่าเดินทาง 3) ไม่มีญาติอยู่แล้ว 4) คิดว่าไม่กลับไป 5) อื่น ๆ ระบุ... 3. ไม่ทราบ (ข้ามไปส่วนที่ 3)</p>	<p>2.20 ถ้าได้จด, ได้ใช้สูติบัตร ไทยเป็นเอกสารประกอบด้วย หรือไม่ 1. ได้ใช้ 2. ไม่ได้ใช้, เพราะ 2.1) เจ้าหน้าที่ประเทศต้นทางไม่ ยอมรับ 2.2) ไม่รู้ว่าจะใช้อย่างไร 2.3) เอกสารสูติบัตรเป็น ภาษาไทย 2.4) ไม่ต้องการใช้ 2.5) อื่นๆ ระบุ..... 2.6) ไม่มีสูติบัตรไทย 3. ไม่ทราบ</p>

Code for 2.15 and 2.18 (เลือกได้มากกว่า 1 คำตอบ)

- |   |   |                               |
|---|---|-------------------------------|
| 1. เทศบาล/อำเภอไกลมากเกินไป                         | 2. ผู้ปกครองไม่ได้จดทะเบียน / ไม่มีเอกสาร | 3. ไม่มีพาทนะ / พาทนะไม่สะดวก |
| 4. ไม่มีเงิน  | 5. เวลาทำการไม่สะดวก                      | 6. ขาดบุคลากรที่ช่วยลงทะเบียน |
| 7. คุณภาพการให้บริการลงทะเบียน / ประสบการณ์ที่ไม่ดี | 8. ไม่ทราบสถานที่จดทะเบียน                | 8. ไม่ทราบสถานที่จดทะเบียน    |
| 9. พูดภาษาไทยไม่ได้                                 | 10. ไม่รู้ว่าต้องจดฯ                      | 11. ไม่รู้ว่าจดฯ ได้          |
| 12. ไม่จำเป็น                                       | 13. ไม่ทราบ                               | 14. นายจ้างไม่อนุญาต          |
| 15. กลัวความผิด, ระบุ.....                          | 16. อื่น ๆ ระบุ.....                      |                               |

Part 3: Characteristics of the informant (วงกลม O ตัวเลขตามคำตอบ)

Member No..... (ใส่เลขลำดับของผู้ให้ข้อมูลจากข้อ Q.1.1)

3.1 ตัวคุณเป็นกลุ่มชาติพันธุ์ใด?

- |                             |                  |                       |                    |
|-----------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. กระเหรี่ยง (Karen/Kayin) | 2. มอญ (Mon)     | 3. พม่า (Burman)      | 4. พะโอ (Pa-o)     |
| 5. ฉาน (ไทยใหญ่) (Tai/Shan) | 6. ทวาย (Da-Wei) | 7. ยะไข่ (Rakhine)    | 8. คะฉิ่น (Kachin) |
| 9. คายา (Kayah)             | 10. บังกลาเทศ    | 11. จีน (Chin)        | 12. โรฮิงญา        |
| 13. อาข่า                   | 14. ลาหู่        | 15. ลีซู              | 16. ไทยลื้อ        |
| 17. ปะหล่อง                 | 18. ม้ง          | 19. อื่น ๆ ระบุ ..... |                    |

3.2 ตัวคุณนับถือศาสนาอะไร?

- |               |                     |                      |          |
|---------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------|
| 1. พุทธ       | 2. อิสลาม           | 3. คริสต์            | 4. ฮินดู |
| 5. ไม่มีศาสนา | 6. นับถือผี/ วิญญาณ | 7. อื่น ๆ ระบุ ..... |          |

3.3 ตัวคุณอาศัยอยู่ในประเทศไทยมานานเท่าไรแล้ว? (ตั้งแต่ครั้งแรกที่คุณมาประเทศไทย)

จำนวน ..... ปี จำนวน .....เดือน 98. จำไม่ได้

3.4 อาชีพหลักของตัวคุณในประเทศไทยตอนนี้คืออะไร?

- |  |                            |
|--|----------------------------|
| 00. ไม่ได้ทำงาน  | 01. ประมงน้ำลึก/ชายฝั่ง    |
| 02. ต่อเนื่องประมง   | 03. เกษตรกร ระบุ.....      |
| 04. โรงงาน   | 05. ค้าขาย (market seller) |
| 06. ภาคบริการอื่น ๆ (ร้านอาหาร/โรงแรม/ห้างสรรพสินค้า, สถานบันเทิง)         | 07. ก่อสร้าง               |
| 08. แม่บ้าน / คนรับใช้ในบ้าน   |                            |
| 09. แรงงานทั่วไป / คนงานที่ได้รับการว่าจ้าง (เช่น สามล้อเครื่อง ตัดต้นไม้) |                            |
| 10. อื่น ๆ ระบุ .....  |                            |

3.5 ตัวคุณมีรายได้เฉลี่ยต่อเดือนเท่าไร (จากทุกแหล่ง) ? จำนวน ..... บาท/เดือน

3.6 ตัวคุณมีเอกสารประจำตัวจากประเทศต้นทางหรือไม่ ถ้ามีประเภทใด (ตอบได้มากกว่า 1)

- |                     |                               |             |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|
| 1. ไม่มี            | 2. บัตรประชาชน (ประเทศต้นทาง) | 3. Passport |
| 4. อื่น ๆ ระบุ..... |                               |             |

Part 4: การรับรู้ และการเข้าถึง สิทธิต่างๆ (วงกลม  ตัวเลขตามคำตอบ)

	4.1 คุณรู้หรือไม่ในเรื่องต่อไปนี้?	รู้	ไม่รู้	ไม่แน่ใจ
4.1.1	เด็กทุกคนที่เกิดในประเทศไทยโดยไม่คำนึงถึงสถานะทางกฎหมายของผู้ปกครอง <b>มีสิทธิ</b> ที่จะจดทะเบียนเกิดและได้รับใบเกิด?	1	2	3
4.1.2	เด็กทุกคนโดยไม่คำนึงถึงสัญชาติหรือสถานะทางกฎหมายที่อาศัยอยู่ในประเทศไทย <b>มีสิทธิ</b> ได้รับการศึกษาขั้นพื้นฐานจากรัฐบาลไทย?	1	2	3
4.1.3	เด็กข้ามชาติที่มีอายุต่ำกว่า 7 ปี <b>มีสิทธิ</b> ซื้อบัตรประกันสุขภาพในราคา 365 บาท ได้ที่โรงพยาบาลรัฐ?	1	2	3
4.1.4	แรงงานข้ามชาติ (คนข้ามชาติ) ที่มีอายุตั้งแต่ 7 ปีขึ้นไป <b>มีสิทธิ</b> ซื้อประกันสุขภาพในราคา 1,600 บาท (2,200 บาท) ได้ที่โรงพยาบาลรัฐ?	1	2	3
4.1.5	คนข้ามชาติที่มีหนังสือเดินทาง / หรือที่มีบัตรพิสูจน์สัญชาติ และใบอนุญาตทำงาน <b>มีสิทธิ</b> จดทะเบียนกับ ประกันสังคม?	1	2	3

	4.2 คุณคิดเห็น/รู้สึกเกี่ยวกับเรื่องต่อไปนี้ได้หรือไม่	ได้แน่นอน	อาจจะได้	อาจจะไม่ได้	ไม่ได้แน่นอน
4.2.1	เด็กทุกคนที่เกิดในประเทศไทยโดยไม่คำนึงถึงสถานะทางกฎหมายของผู้ปกครอง <b>สามารถเข้าถึง</b> การจดทะเบียนเกิดและได้รับใบเกิด?	1	2	3	4
4.2.2	เด็กทุกคนโดยไม่คำนึงถึงสัญชาติหรือสถานะทางกฎหมายที่อาศัยอยู่ในประเทศไทย <b>สามารถเข้าถึง</b> การศึกษาขั้นพื้นฐานจากรัฐบาลไทย?	1	2	3	4
4.2.3	เด็กข้ามชาติที่มีอายุต่ำกว่า 7 ปี <b>สามารถเข้าถึง</b> การซื้อบัตรประกันสุขภาพในราคา 365 บาท ได้ที่โรงพยาบาลรัฐ?	1	2	3	4
4.2.4	แรงงานข้ามชาติ (คนข้ามชาติ) ที่มีอายุตั้งแต่ 7 ปีขึ้นไป <b>สามารถเข้าถึง</b> การซื้อประกันสุขภาพในราคา 1,600 บาท (2,200 บาท) ได้ที่โรงพยาบาลรัฐ?	1	2	3	4
4.2.5	คนข้ามชาติที่มีหนังสือเดินทาง / หรือที่มีบัตรพิสูจน์สัญชาติ และใบอนุญาตทำงาน <b>สามารถเข้าถึง</b> การจดทะเบียน ประกันสังคม?	1	2	3	4



แบบสอบถาม

โครงการ “การประเมินสถานการณ์การเข้าถึงการจดทะเบียนการเกิดของเด็กข้ามชาติ: การศึกษาเชิงปริมาณ”

โดย

สถาบันวิจัยประชากรและสังคม มหาวิทยาลัยมหิดล

Questionnaire ID    \_\_\_    \_\_\_    \_\_\_    \_\_\_  
Interviewer ID       \_\_\_    \_\_\_  
Household ID        \_\_\_    \_\_\_    \_\_\_  
Province               \_\_\_  
District               \_\_\_    \_\_\_  
Sub-district         \_\_\_    \_\_\_  
Village                \_\_\_    \_\_\_

Name of household head .....

Name of respondent .....

Address House No. ....Village No. ....

Sub-district ..... District ..... , Province  
.....

Date of interview .....

Start.....End..... Total time..... minutes

1. Complete      2. Incomplete

Name of Interviewer .....

Name of Field

Supervisor.....D/M/Y.....



## သဘောတူညီချက်ပုံစံ (မြန်မာဘာသာဖြင့်)

(ကျွန်ုပ်သည် ထိုင်းသုသေသန ရန်ပုံငွေအဖွဲ့၏ထောက်ပံ့မှုဖြင့် မဟီဒေါ တက္ကသိုလ်၊ လူဦးရေ နှင့် လူမှုရေးဆိုင်ရာ သုသေသန အဖွဲ့အစည်း ကပြုလုပ်သော "ရွှေ့ပြောင်းလုပ်သားများ၏ကလေးများ လူဦးရေ နှင့် ၎င်းကလေးတို့ နှင့်ဆက်စပ်သည့် တာ့ခ်ခရိုင်ရှိ အထူးစီးပွားရေးဇုန်ဖြစ်သော မဲဆောက်မြို့တွင် ကလေးများအားပြုစုစောင့်ရှောက်မှု နှင့် ကျန်းမာရေးနှင့် ပညာရေး ရရှိနိုင်မှု" သုသေသန အတွက် သတင်းပေးဖြေကြားပေးသူ အဖြစ် ပါဝင်ရန် သဘောတူပါသည်။ )

(ကျွန်ုပ်သည် သုသေသန ရည်ရွယ်ချက်၊ သုတေသန မေးခွန်း အဆင့်ဆင့် အသေးစိတ် နှင့် သတင်းဖြေဆိုသူများအတွက်အကျိုးကျေးဇူးရရှိနိုင်မှုများနှင့်အခြားအကျိုးသက်ရောက်မှုများဖြစ်သည့်အန္တရာယ်ကျရောက်နိုင်သောအကျိုးဆက်များကိုကာကွယ်သည့်နည်းလမ်းများကို သိရှိပြီးဖြစ်ပါသည်။) (ကျွန်ုပ်သည် တွေ့ဆုံမေးမြန်းမှု မေးခွန်းများမှ ရရှိသော ကိုယ်ရေးလျှို့ဝှက်အချက်အလက် များသည် လျှို့ဝှက်ဖြစ်ကြောင်း နှင့် သုသေသန ရည်ရွယ်ချက် အတွက်သာ အသုံးပြုမည် ဖြစ်ကြောင်း သိရှိပြီးဖြစ်ပါသည်။) (တွေ့ရှိသည့်သတင်းအချက်အလက်များကိုဆန်းစစ်ခြင်းနှင့် သုတေသနအစီရင်ခံစာပြုရာတွင်လည်းပါဝင်ဖြေဆိုသူများ၏ နာမည် ဖော်ပြခြင်း မပြုဘဲ ဆောင်ရွက်သွားမည်ဖြစ်သည်။) ( မှတ်တမ်းတင်ထားသော (သို့) ဖြည့်စွက်ထားသော မေးခွန်းများ အားလုံးကို သုသေသန လုပ်ငန်း တစ်နှစ်အကြာတွင် ဖျက်စီးပါမည်။) ( သုသေသန တွင် မိမိ မဖြေဆိုလိုသော မေးခွန်း ကို တွေ့ဆုံမေးမြန်းမှု မလုပ်လိုလျှင်သော်လည်းကောင်း မဖြေဆိုလိုလျှင်လည်းကောင်း မိမိတွင် ငြင်းပယ်ပိုင်ခွင့် အပြည့်အဝရှိပါသည်။) (သုသေသနတွင် ပါဝင်ဖြေဆိုနေစဉ်မှာပင် မိမိက ဆက်လက် ပါဝင်လိုစိတ်မရှိဘဲ မေးခွန်းများကြောင့် သက်တောင့်သက်သာ မဖြစ်ဟု ခံစားရပါက မည့်သည့်အချိန်တွင်မဆို ဆက်လက်ဖြေဆိုရန်မလိုဘဲ နှုတ်ထွက်ခွင့်ရှိပါသည်။)

( ကျွန်ုပ်သည် သုသေသနရည်ရွယ်ချက်များ၏ သတင်းအချက်အလက် စာရွက် နှင့် ဤ သဘောတူ ခွင့်ပြုချက်ပုံစံရှိ ဖော်ပြထားသော အကြောင်းအရာများ အားလုံးကို ကောင်းစွာ နားလည်ပါသည်။

<p>မေးမြန်းခွင့်ပေးပြီး သက်သေဆိုင်းမထိုးပါ</p> <p>.....</p> <p>မေးမြန်းသည့်သူမှ မေးမြန်းခံရသူအစား မှတ်တမ်းတင်ခွင့် ပြုသည် နေ့စွဲ ..... လ.....ခုနှစ်</p> <p>.....</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/> မေးမြန်းခွင့်ပေးပါသည်</p> <p>မေးမြန်းခွင့်ပြုသူဆိုင်း.....</p> <p style="text-align: center;">နေ့စွဲ..... လ.....ခုနှစ်</p> <p>.....</p>
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Part 1: Basic Information on Household members

1.1 (အမှတ်စဉ်)	1.2 (ပထမဆုံး/နောက်ဆုံးအမည်) (ဤအိမ်တွင် အနည်းဆုံး ၃လနှင့် အထက် နေထိုင်သူများသာ)	1.3 (ကျား/မ) 1. (ကျား) 2. (မ)	1.4 (အသက်)	1.5.1 (ပညာရေး) 1 ကျောင်းမဝ မနေဖူးပါ 2 ကျောင်းနေ ဖူးသည် 3. ကျောင်းနေ နေဆဲ 4 မသိပါ	1.5.2 (မည်သည့် အတန်းအထိကျောင်း နေခဲ့သလဲ)  (ကုတ်နံပါတ် ကြည့်ရန်)	1.6 အိမ်ထောင်ပြုပြီး 1. (လူမျိုး/အမျိုး) 2. (အိမ်ထောင်ရှိ) 3. (အိမ်ထောင်ကွဲ) 4. (အိမ်ထောင်ဖက် ကွယ်လွန်) 5. (အိမ်ထောင်ဖက်နဲ့ အတူမနေ) ခွဲပြီးနေ (ကုတ်နံပါတ် ကြည့်ရန်) 9. မဖြေပါ	1.7 (အလုပ်အကိုင်)  (လက်ရှိလုပ်နေသော အလုပ်အကိုင်) (ကုတ်နံပါတ် ကြည့်ရန်)	1.8 ထိုင်းနိုင်ငံတွင် တရားဝင်နေထိုင် စာရွက်စာတမ်းရှိပါသလား။  (ကုတ်နံပါတ် ကြည့်ရန်)	1.9 (သက်တမ်းမလွန်သေးသော လူငယ်ပေါမစ် အထောက်အထား ရှိမှု) 1. (ရှိ) 2. (မရှိ) 3. (အရင်ကရှိခဲ့ဖူး)	1.10 (သက်တမ်းမလွန်သေးသော ကျန်းမာရေး အာမခံထားရှိမှု)  (ကုတ်နံပါတ် ကြည့်ပါ)	1.11 (ထိုင်းဘာသာစကားတတ်ကျွမ်းမှု) 1. (အလွန်ကောင်း) 2. (ကောင်း) 3. (သင့်တင့်) 4. (နဲ့နဲ့သာ) 5. (လုံးဝမတတ်)	1.12 (အိမ်ထောင်ဦးစီးနှင့် တော်စပ်ပုံ)  (ကုတ်နံပါတ် ကြည့်ရန်)
1.												
2.												
3.												
4.												
5.												
6.												
7.												
8.												
9.												
10.												
11.												

**Codes for 1.5.2 Education** (အမြင့်ဆုံး ပညာအရည်အချင်း- ကုတ်နံပါတ်များ)

1. No education (ကျောင်းမတက်ဖူးပါ)
2. Learning Center, Nursery (မူကြို)
3. Primary school (Myanmar) (မူလတန်း/မြန်မာ)
4. Middle school (Myanmar) (အလယ်တန်း/မြန်မာ)
5. High school (Myanmar) (အထက်တန်း/မြန်မာ)
6. Primary school (Thai) (မူလတန်း/ထိုင်း)
7. Junior high school (Thai) (အလယ်တန်း/ထိုင်း)
8. High school/vocational school (Thai) (အထက်တန်း (သို့မဟုတ်) အသက်မွေးဝမ်းကျောင်းအသိမှတ်ပြုလက်မှတ်ရ)
9. Diploma/High vocational certificate (ဒီပလိုမာ/အသက်မွေးဝမ်းကျောင်းအသိမှတ်ပြုလက်မှတ်ရ)
10. Bachelor's degree (ဘွဲ့ရ)
11. Other (အခြား) .....
12. Don't know (မသိပါ)

**Codes for 1.7 Occupation** (အလုပ်အကိုင်- ကုတ်နံပါတ်များ)

1. Working (with income)/Employed (ဝင်ငွေရသော အလုပ်အကိုင်ရှိ)
2. Waiting for Seasonal Work ရာသီအလိုက် အလုပ်
3. Unemployed အလုပ်လက်မဲ့
4. Looking for work (အလုပ်ရှာနေဆဲ)
5. Retired/Too old (အငြိမ်းစား/သက်ရွယ်ကြီးလွန်းသူ)
6. Long-term illness and disabilities (နာတာရှည်ရောဂါ/မသန်စွမ်း)
7. Caring for other HH members (အိမ်တွင်သာ မိသားစုဝင်များအားစောင့်ရှောက်ပေးသူ)
8. Going to school (ကျောင်းတက်နေသူ)
9. Not working and not going to school (အလုပ်လည်းမလုပ်၊ ကျောင်းလည်းမတက်)
10. Other (Specify) (အခြားရှိက ဖော်ပြပါ).....

**Codes for 1.8 Document allowed to stay/registration document in Thailand (multiple answer allowed)** (စာရွက်စာတမ်း- ကုတ်နံပါတ်များ)

1. No Document (စာရွက်စာတမ်းမရှိ)
2. Passport (ပတ်စ်ပို့့ရှိ)
3. Temporary passport/CI (from NV) (ယာယီပတ်စ်ပို့့ရှိ)
4. Registration Card (non-Thai, start with 6 or 7 မှတ်ပုံတင်အမှတ်ရှိသူ)
5. Registration card (start with 0-89 (digit 6-7 is 89) 0-89 ဘတ်ကတ်နံပါတ် ကိုင်ဆောင်ထားသူ ( 6-7 နံပါတ်စမှတွင် 89 နံပါတ်)
6. Registration card (start with 0-00 (digit 6-7 is 00) 0-00 ဘတ်ကတ်နံပါတ် ကိုင်ဆောင်ထားသူ ( 6-7 နံပါတ်စမှတွင် 00 နံပါတ်)
7. Expired/cancelled/revoked document, indicate ကိုင်ဆောင်သည့် စာရွက်စာတမ်း ရုပ်သိန်းခံရခြင်း သက်တမ်းကုန်ဆုံးသွားခြင်း တင်ပြရန် .....
8. Work permit, type ကိုင်ဆောင်သည့် ဝပ်ပါမစ် အမျိုးအစား တင်ပြရန် ..... (indicate.....)
9. Certificate/card issued by village head ရပ်ရွာလူကြီးကနေထုတ်ပေးသည့်ထောက်ခံစာ
10. Migrant worker's dependent card (00-00) (son/daughter) ရွှေ့ပြောင်းအလုပ်သမား သား သမီး ကို ကိုင်ဆောင်သော အထောက်အထား ဘတ်ကတ် 00-00 နံပါတ်
11. Student card (start with G, P) G P နံပါတ်ကနေစသော ကျောင်းသား ဘတ်ကတ်
12. Thai I.D. Card
13. မေးတရား 98. Do not know မသိပါ 99. Not answer မဖြေပါ

**Codes for 1.10 Health insurance/security** (ကျန်းမာရေး/လူမှုရေးအာမခံထားရှိမှု- ကုတ်နံပါတ်များ)

1. Migrant health insurance Card (age 7 and over) (ရွှေ့ပြောင်းလုပ်သား ကျန်းမာရေးအာမခံကဒ်ရှိ/သက်တမ်း ၇ နှစ်နှင့် အထက်)
2. Migrant health insurance Card (age lower than 7) (ရွှေ့ပြောင်းလုပ်သား ကျန်းမာရေးအာမခံကဒ်ရှိ/သက်တမ်း ၇ နှစ် အောက်)
3. Health card for person with civil registration status's problem (Tor.99) တိုင်းရင်းသားကျန်းမာရေးအာမခံ
4. Thai 30 Baht Card (UC)
5. Social Security system (လူမှုဖူလုံရေးကဒ်ရှိ)
6. Private health insurance (ပုဂ္ဂလိက ကျန်းမာရေးအာမခံရှိ)
7. Other (specify) (အခြားရှိပါ ဖော်ပြပါ).....
8. Do not have (မရှိပါ)
9. M-Fund ကျန်းမာရေးအာမခံကဒ်ရှိ
98. Don't know (မသိပါ)
99. No response (မဖြေဆိုပါ)

**Codes for 1.12 Relationship with head of household** (အိမ်ထောင်ဦးစီးနှင့် တော်စပ်ပုံ- ကုတ်နံပါတ်များ)

1. Head of household (အိမ်ထောင်ဦးစီး)
2. Spouse (ဇနီး/ခင်ပွန်း)
3. Father (အဖေ)
4. Mother (အမေ)
5. Father/mother-in-laws (ယောက္ခမ)
6. Son/daughter (သား/သမီး)
7. Sibling ဝမ်းကွဲမောင်နှမ
8. Son-in-law ချွေးမ သားမက်
9. Employee (အလုပ်သမား)
10. Brother/sister မောင်နှမအရင်း
11. Children-in-law မွေးစားသား သမီး/Step- children
12. Great grandchild (မြေး)
13. Nephew/niece (တူ/တူမ)
14. Friend (သူငယ်ချင်း)
15. Others relatives (ဆွေမျိုး)
16. Other (Specify) အခြား တင်ပြပါ .....

**မေးခွန်းများသည် မိသားစုနှင့် သက်ဆိုင်သည်ဖြစ်သောကြောင့် ဖြေဆိုမည့်နေရာတွင် အပိုင်း အမှတ်ရေးထားရန်**

1.13 (သင်တို့မိသားစု/အိမ်ထောင်စု ထိုင်းနိုင်ငံကို ဘယ်အချိန်ကတည်းက ပြောင်းရွှေ့လာခဲ့သလဲ)

- 1. .... (လ) ..... (ခုနှစ်)
- 2. (မသိပါ)
- 3. ဘိုးဘွားစင်ဆက်မှ နေထိုင်လာသည်(Skip to Q1.15)

1.14 (သင်တို့မိသားစု ထိုင်းနိုင်ငံကို ဘယ်လိုပြောင်းရွှေ့လာကြသလဲ) အဖြေ 1 ချက်သာ ဖြေဆိုနိုင်သည်

- 1 (မိမိတို့ယ်တိုင် ကိုယ့်အားကိုယ်ကိုး)
- 2. (သူငယ်ချင်း/ဆွေမျိုးများအကူအညီဖြင့်)
- 3 (အကျိုးဆောင်/ပွဲစားများ၏ အကူအညီဖြင့်)
- 4 (အစိုးရ၏ ယာယီအလုပ်အကိုင်စီမံချက်အရ (သို့)MOU လုပ်သား)
- 5. (အခြားရှိက ဖော်ပြပါ) ..... 98 မသိပါ

1.15 (အခု လူတွေ့မေးမြန်းမှု မလုပ်ခင်အထိ သင်တို့မိသားစု ထိုင်းနိုင်ငံအတွင်း အကြိမ်ပေါင်း မည်မျှလောက် ရွှေ့ပြောင်းခဲ့ပြီးပြီလဲ)  
 \_\_\_\_\_ times (အကြိမ်အရေအတွက်)

1.16 (ဒီရွာ/နေရာကို သင်တို့မိသားစုရွှေ့ပြောင်းရောက်လာတာ ဘယ်နေ့ကလဲ) (နောက်ဆုံး ပြောင်းလာချိန်ကိုယူပါ)

- 1. .... (လ) ..... (ခုနှစ်)
- 2 မမှတ်မိပါ 3.ဘိုးဘွားဇာတိ 4. မဖြေဆိုပါ 5 မသိပါ

1.17 (နောက် ၅နှစ်မှာ သင့်မိသားစု ဒီနေရာမှာပဲ ဆက်နေနေမလား၊ ဒါမှမဟုတ် အခြားတစ်နေရာကို ရွှေ့ပြောင်းဦးမလား၊ သင်ဘယ်လို ထင်မြင်ယူဆပါသလဲ)

- 1 (အခြားတစ်နေရာကို ရွှေ့ပြောင်းမည်)
- 2. (ဒီနေရာမှာပဲ ဆက်နေမည်) **(အပိုင်း ၂ သို့ တန်းသွားပါ) 1.19**
- 3 (မသေချာပါ) **(အပိုင်း ၂ သို့ တန်းသွားပါ) 1.19**

1.18 (အနာဂတ်မှာ အခြားတစ်နေရာကို ရွှေ့ပြောင်းချင်လိုတာ အဓိကဘာ အကြောင်းကြောင့်လဲ)

- 1. (အလုပ်ရှာဖွေရန်)
- 2 (အလုပ်ပြောင်းချင်လို့)
- 3. (ဝင်ငွေပိုချင်လို့)
- 4 (အလုပ်တာဝန်အရ)
- 5. (ပညာရေးကြောင့်)
- 6 (မိဘနှင့်ဆွေမျိုးများအား စောင့်ရှောက်ဖို့)
- 7. (မိသားစုနှင့်အတူလိုက်ရလို့)
- 8 (မိသားစုစီးပွားရေးလုပ်ငန်းအရ)
- 9. (ကိုယ့်နိုင်ငံ/ကိုယ့်ဒေသပြန်မှာမို့)
- 10. (အခြားရှိက ဖော်ပြပါ) .....

1.19 (သင့်မိသားစုဝင်များအားလုံး၏ဝင် ငွေသည်တစ်လမည်မျှနည်း)

\_\_\_\_\_ (တစ်လလျှင် ဘတ်ငွေ) ( \_\_\_\_\_ (သို့မဟုတ် တစ်နှစ်လျှင် ဘတ်ငွေ)

1.20 ? (သင့်မိသားစုဝင်ထဲတွင် မြန်မာနိုင်ငံတွင် လောလောဆယ်နေထိုင်နေသော အသက် ၁၄ နှစ်အောက်ကလေးရှိပါသလား။)

1. ရှိလျှင် ဘယ်နှယောက်ရှိပါသလဲ.....?

(1) (ယောက်ျားလေး 1 သို့မိန်းကလေး ၂ အသက်).....နှစ်

(2) (ယောက်ျားလေး 1 သို့မိန်းကလေး ၂ အသက်)..... နှစ်

(3) (ယောက်ျားလေး 1 သို့မိန်းကလေး ၂ အသက်) ..... နှစ်

(4) (ယောက်ျားလေး 1 သို့မိန်းကလေး ၂ အသက်) ..... နှစ်

(5) (ယောက်ျားလေး 1 သို့မိန်းကလေး ၂ အသက်) ..... နှစ်

2. (မရှိပါ)

1.21 မြန်မာနိုင်ငံသို့ ပြန်ဖို့ အစီအစဉ်ရှိပါသလား ( ခဏ အလည် သွားခြင်းမျိုးမဟုတ်ဘဲ ရေရှည် (သို့) ရာသက်ပန်)

- 1. (၁. ဒီနှစ်အတွင်း) (2. 1-2 (၂. ၁-၂ နှစ် ကြာပြီးနောက်)
- 3. 3-5 (၃. ၃-၅ နှစ် ကြာ ပြီးနောက်) 4. (၄. အစီအစဉ်မရှိပါ။) 5. (၅. အစီအစဉ်မချရသေးပါ။)
- 6. ဘိုးဘွားစင်ဆက်ကနေမှ နေထိုင်လာသည်

1.22 (အိမ်ထောင်ဦးစီး - တိုင်းရင်းသား အဖြေ 1 ခုသာ ရွေးဖြေရမည်)

- |   |                           |                            |
|---|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Karen ကရင်                           | 2. Mon (မွန်)             | 3. Burmese (ဗမာ)           |
| 4. Pa-O (ပအိုဝ်း)                       | 5. Shan (Tai Yai) (ရှမ်း) | 6. Tavay (Da-Wei) (ထားဝယ်) |
| 7. Yakai (Ra-khine) (ရခိုင်)            | 8. Kachin (ကချင်)         | 9. Kaya (ကယား)             |
| 10. Bangladeshi (ဘင်္ဂါလီ)              | 11 Chin (ချင်း)           | 12 Rohingya                |
| 13. Akha အာခါ                           | 14. Lahu လားဟူ            | 15. Lisu လီရှူး            |
| 16. Thai Lue လီရှမ်း                    | 17. Palong ပလောင်         | 18. Hmong မှမ်း            |
| 19. Other, indicate အခြား တင်ပြပါ ..... |                           |                            |

98 မသိပါ

Part 2: Information of household members aged 0-14 years: Places of birth, birth certificate and registration မွေးဖွားသည့် နေရာ နှင့်

မွေးဖွားသည့်ထောက်ခံစာ ( ကလေးနံပါတ်စဉ် ဖြည့်စွက်ရန် )

Member No. (Copy from Q.1.1) (အမှတ်)	2a.ဖခင် Q1.1.) အချက် အရ ဖခင် အမှတ်စဉ် ရေးထည့်ပါ  ဖခင် Q 1.1 အချက်တွင် အမှတ်စဉ် မရှိပါက ဖခင် ဘယ်သို့တွင် တည်ရှိပါသနည်း  F1. (ထိုင်းနိုင်ငံတွင်နေထိုင်) F2.(မြန်မာနိုင်ငံတွင်နေထိုင်) F3အခြား နိုင်ငံ F4. ကွယ်လွန် F5. မသိပါ	2b. မိခင် Q1.1.) အချက် အရ ဖခင် အမှတ်စဉ် ရေးထည့်ပါ  မိခင် Q 1.1 အချက်တွင် အမှတ်စဉ် မရှိပါက မိခင် ဘယ်သို့တွင် တည်ရှိပါသနည်း  M1(ထိုင်းနိုင်ငံတွင်နေထိုင် ) M2.(မြန်မာနိုင်ငံတွင်နေထိုင်) M3. အခြား နိုင်ငံ M4. ကွယ်လွန် M5. မသိပါ	2.1 (ဘယ်မှာမွေးလဲ)  1. (ထိုင်းနိုင်ငံအတွင်း ဖြစ်ပါက မေးခွန်း Q2.3ကိုသွားပါ)  2. (ထိုင်းတွင် မဟုတ်ပါက မေးခွန်း Q2.2ကိုသွားပါ)	2.2 (ထိုင်းမဟုတ်ပါက- မွေးစာရင်း လက်မှတ် အတွက် စာရင်းရေးသွင်းခဲ့သလား)  1. (သွင်းခဲ့သည်) 2. (မသွင်းခဲ့ပါ) 3. မသိပါ  (stop –next child) ရပ်တန့်ပြီး ကလေးနောက်တစ် ဝဲယောက် ဆက်လက်မေးမြန်း နိုးရန်	2.3 (ထိုင်းနိုင်ငံ အတွင်း ဖြစ်ပါက-ကလေးကို ဘယ်နေရာမှာ မွေးဖွား ခဲ့သလဲ)  1. (အိမ်/ရွာ/ကိုယ့်ဒေသ) (skip to Q2.7)အချက်တွင် ဆက်လက် မေးမြန်းပါ 2. . (ပြည်သူ့ဆေးရုံ) 3. (ပုဂ္ဂလိကဆေးရုံ) 4. (ကျန်းမာရေးဌာန) 5.(အစိုးရမဟုတ်သောအဖွဲ့အစည်းများ၏ကျန်းမာရေးဝန်ဆောင်မှုပေးသောနေရာ) (skip to Q2.7) အချက်တွင် ဆက်လက် မေးမြန်းပါ 6. Other အခြား).....	2.4 (ထိုင်းနိုင်ငံအတွင်း ဖြစ်ပါက- ကျန်းမာရေးဌာနကနေ မွေးစာရင်း လက်မှတ် ရရှိခဲ့ပါသလား)  1. (ရခဲ့သည်) 2. (မရခဲ့ပါ) (skip to Q2.6) အချက်တွင် ဆက်လက် မေးမြန်းပါ 3. (မသိပါ) (skip to Q2.10) အချက်တွင် ဆက်လက် မေးမြန်းပါ	2.5 (Tor.Ror1/1)လက်ခံရရှိပြီးသ သည့်နောက်ပိုင်း တွင် တွေ့ကြုံ ရသော မှားယွမ်းမှု 1 ချက်ထက်ပိုပြီး အခြေ ရွေးနိုင်သည် 1.1မိဘ နာမည် မှားနေခြင်း 1.2မိဘ မျိုးရိုးနာမည် မှားယွမ်းနေသည် 1.3ခလေးနာမည်မှားယွမ်းနေသည် 1.4ခလေးမျိုးရိုးနာမည် မှားယွမ်းနေသည် 1.5) ခလေး မွေးသကာရ မှားယွမ်းနေသည် 1.6 များကိုင်ဆောင်ထားသော အထောက်အထား နံပါတ်အတိုင်း မထည့်ထားပါ 1.7အခြား တင်ပြပါ..... 2. No မရှိပါ 3. Do not knowမသိရပါ အားလုံး (skip to Q2.10)သို့ အချက်တွင် ဆက်လက် မေးမြန်းပါ

<p>Member No. (Copy from Q.1.1) (အမှတ်)</p>	<p><b>2.6 (Tor.Ror1/1) ဘာကြောင့် မရသနည်း</b></p> <p>1.ဆေးရုံမထုတ်ပေးပါ 2.ရရှိမည် ဆိုတာကို မသိရခြင်း 3. အထောက်ထား မလိုချင်ပါ 4 အခြား တင်ပြပါ..... (skip to Q2.10) <b>အချက်တွင် ဆက်လက် မေးမြန်းပါ</b></p>	<p><b>2.7 ကျန်းမာရေးဌာန ပြင်ပ နေရာတွင် မီးဖွားပါက (Tor.Ror 1) စာရွက် ထောက်ခံစာ ကို ရင်ကွက် ထဲရှိ ဦးစီးဦးဆောင်သော လူကြီးရွှေ့မှောက်တွင် လက်ခံရရှိပါသလား</b></p> <p>1. ရပါသည် 2. မရပါ (skip to Q2.9) <b>အချက်တွင် ဆက်လက် မေးမြန်းပါ</b> 3. မသိပါ (skip to Q2.10) <b>အချက်တွင် ဆက်လက် မေးမြန်းပါ</b></p>	<p><b>2.8 (Tor.Ror1)လူကြီးရွှေ့မှောက်တွင် လက်ခံရရှိပါက အချက်လက်များ အမှားပါရှိ ပါသလား</b></p> <p>1 ချက်ထက်ပိုပြီး အဖြေ ရွေးနိုင်သည် 1.1မိဘ နှာမည် မှားနေခြင်း 1.2မိဘ မျိုးရိုးနာမည် မှားယွမ်းနေသည် 1.3ခလေးနှာမည်မှားယွမ်းနေသည် 1.4ခလေးမျိုးရိုးနာမည် မှားယွမ်းနေသည် 1.5) ခလေး မွေးသကရ မှားယွမ်းနေသည် 1.6 မိဘကိုင်ဆောင်ထားသော အထောက်အထား နံပတ်အတိုင်း မထည့်ထားပါ 1.7အခြား တင်ပြပါ.....</p> <p>2. No မရှိပါ 3. Do not knowမသိရပါ (skip to Q2.10) <b>အချက်တွင် ဆက်လက် မေးမြန်းပါ</b></p>	<p><b>2.9 (Tor.Ror1) ထောက်ခံစာ မရ သည့်ကြောင်းရင်းက အဘယ်ကြောင့်နည်း</b></p> <p>1လူကြီးကို အကြောင်းမကြား ရခြင်းကြောင့် 2.လူကြီးကနေမှ လက်တွဲပါဝင်မှု မပေးခြင်း 3ထောက်ခံစာ ရမည် ဆိုတာ မသိခြင်း 4အခြား တင်ပြပါ</p>	<p><b>2.10ထိုင်းမှာလေးမွေးဖွားသည် ဆိုပါက ထောလော 1,1 သို့မ တ်ထောလော1 ရ မရ အပြင် အရင်တုန်းကမှ 15ရက်အတွင်း ခလေးမွေးစားရင်း သွားလုပ်ထားပါသလား</b></p> <p>1.လုပ်ထားပါသည် 2 မလုပ်ရ သေးပါ Q2.14) <b>အချက်တွင် ဆက်လက် မေးမြန်းပါ</b> 3. မသိပါ (skip to Q2.19) <b>အချက်တွင် ဆက်လက် မေးမြန်းပါ</b></p>	<p><b>2.11ခလေးမွေးစားရင်း သွားယူရသည့် အကြောင်းရင်းမှာ</b></p> <p>1 ချက်ထက်ပိုပြီး အဖြေ ရွေးနိုင်သည်</p> <p>1.ဥပဒေ ကို လိုက်နာရန် 2.ကျန်းမာရေးအခွင့်အရေး ရရှိရန် 3. ပညာရေးအခွင့်အရေးရ ရရှိရန် 4ထိုင်းနိုင်ငံသား အဖြစ် ရရှိ ရန် 5မိဘ နိုင်ငံတွင်း တွင် မှတ်ပုံတင်နိုင်ရေးအတွက် 6 အခြား တင်ပြရန် ....</p>	<p><b>2.12မွေးစားရင်း သွားလုပ်သည့် အချိန်တွင် ဘယ်သူကနေမှ အကူညီပေးသနည်း</b></p> <p>1 မိမိ မိဘ 2. အဖိုး အဖွား 3.မောင် နှမ ခွေမျိုး 4.မိမိ သူငယ်ချင်း 5.မိဘ အလုပ် လုပ်ဖော်ကိုင်ဘက် 6. ရင်ကွက်က လူကြီး <b>7. အသိထဲက မိတ်ဆွေများ</b> 8. NGO 9. အခြား တင်ပြရန် 10. ကူညီမှု မရရှိပေ 11လုပ်ငန်းရှင် သူငွေ 12ကယ်လီ ဖွဲ့စား</p>

Part 2: Information of household members aged 0-14 years (continued): Places of birth, birth certificate and registration

ခလေး မွေးစာရင်း မှတ်ပုံတင်ခြင်း ဆိုင်ရာ

Member No. (Copy from Q.1.1) (အမှတ်)	<p><b>2.13 မွေးစာရင်း သွားထုတ်သည်နောက် အချက်အလက်များယွမ်းမှု ရှိပါသလား</b></p> <p>1 ချက်ထက်ပိုပြီး အခြေ ရွေးနိုင်သည်</p> <p>1.1 မိဘ နာမည် မှားနေခြင်း</p> <p>1.2 မိဘ မျိုးရိုးနာမည် မှားယွမ်းနေသည်</p> <p>1.3 ခလေးနာမည်မှားယွမ်းနေသည်</p> <p>1.4 ခလေးမျိုးရိုးနာမည် မှားယွမ်းနေသည်</p> <p>1.5 ခလေး မွေးသကရ မှားယွမ်းနေသည်</p> <p>1.6 မိဘကိုင်ဆောင်ထားသော အထောက်အထား နံပါတ်အတိုင်း မထည့်ထားပါ</p> <p>1.7 ထုတ်ပေးသည့် ခလေးမွေးစာရင်း အမျိုးအစား မှားနေသည်</p> <p>1.8 မိဘ ဇာတိများ ထည့်ခြင်း</p> <p>1.9 အခြား တင်ပြပါ.....</p> <p>2 မရှိပါ</p> <p>3 မသိပါ</p> <p>( skip Q2.19) အချက်တွင် ဆက်လက် မေးမြန်းပါ</p>	<p><b>2.14 15ရက်အတွင်းမွေးစာ စာရင်း သွားမထုတ်ရပါက သွားထုတ်ရန် ထပ်မံ ကြိုးစား ရပါသလား</b></p> <p>1. ကြိုးစားသည် (skip to Q2.16)</p> <p><b>အချက်တွင် ဆက်လက် မေးမြန်းပါ</b></p> <p>2. မကြိုးစားပါ</p> <p>3. မသိပါ (skip to Q2.16) <b>အချက်တွင် ဆက်လက် မေးမြန်းပါ</b></p>	<p><b>2.15 မွေးစာရင်း သွားထုတ်ရန် ထပ်မံ ကြိုးစားခြင်း ရရှိသည့်အကြောင်းရင်းမှာ</b></p> <p>(See codes)</p> <p>(skip to Q2.19)</p> <p><b>အချက်တွင် ဆက်လက် မေးမြန်းပါ</b></p>	<p><b>2.16 မွေးစား ပြီး 15 ရက် အလွန်တွင် မွေးစာရင်း သွားထုတ်ရန် နောက်ကျမှ 1 မွေးစာရင်း သွားထုတ်လို့ ရသည် skip to Q2.19)</b></p> <p><b>အချက်တွင် ဆက်လက် မေးမြန်းပါ</b></p> <p>2 မွေးစာရင်း သွားထုတ်သော်လည်း ထုတ်လို့မရပါ</p> <p><b>Q 2.17 အချက်တွင် ဆက်လက် မေးမြန်းပါ</b></p> <p><b>3 မွေးစာရင်းထုတ်ရန် မ ကြိုးစား ရပါ</b></p> <p><b>Skip to Q 2.18</b></p> <p><b>4 မသိပါ</b></p> <p><b>Skip Q 2.19</b></p>	<p><b>2.17 မွေးစာရင်း သွားထုတ်သော်လည်း ထုတ်လို့မရသည့် အကြောင်းရင်း ကို ဖော်ပြပါ</b></p> <p>(1 ချက်ထက်ပိုပြီး အခြေ ရွေးနိုင်သည်)</p> <p>1 စာရွက်စာတမ်း မပြည့်စုံခြင်း</p> <p>စာရွက်အထောက်အထားမရှိခြင်း</p> <p>စာရွက်စာတမ်း သက်တန်းကုန်ဆုံးခြင်း</p> <p>အကြောင်းရင်းပြောပြပါ</p> <p>2 မှတ်ပုံတင်ရုံးကနေမှ မိမိ လျှောက်တင်စာကို လက်ခံ မလက်ခံ</p> <p>3 ကုန်ကျစာရိတ် များစွာ ကောက်ခံခြင်းကြောင့်</p> <p>4 ရပ်ရွာ လူကြီးက ထောက်ခံချက်များ မပေးသောကြောင့်</p> <p>5 အသိ သက်သေ သိမြင်သက်သေ မရှိခြင်းကြောင့်</p> <p>6 ဝေး သောကြောင့်</p> <p>ဆက်လက်လုပ်ဆောင်ရန် အဆင်မပြေပါ</p> <p>7 အခြား တင်ပြပါ (skip to Q2.19) <b>အချက်တွင် ဆက်လက် မေးမြန်းပါ</b></p>	<p><b>2.18 မွေးစာရင်း သွားမထုတ်ရသည့် အကြောင်းရင်း မှာ (See codes) အချက်တွင် ဆက်လက် မေးမြန်းပါ</b></p>	<p><b>2.19 ခလေးများ မိဘ ဇာတိတွင် မွေးစာရင်း နှင့် အိမ်ထောင်စု စာရင်း ထဲ နာမည် ဖြည့်သွင်း ပါသလား</b></p> <p>1. သွားရောက် ဖြည့်စွက်သည်</p> <p>2 ဖြည့်စွက်ခြင်းမရှိပါ တင်ပြပါ.....</p> <p>1). အချိန် မရှိပါ</p> <p>2) ခရီးစာရိတ်မရှိ သောကြောင့်</p> <p>3) ဆွေမျိုး မရှိခြင်းကြောင့်</p> <p>4) အိမ်မပြန်တော့ပါ</p> <p>5 အခြား တင်ပြပါ</p> <p><b>3 မသိပါ</b></p> <p><b>တက်ယ (3) အပိုင်း သို့ ဆက်ရန်</b></p>	<p><b>2.20 မိဘ ဇာတိ အိမ်ထောင်စု စာရင်း ထဲတွင် ခလေးနာမည် ဖြည့်သွင်းရန် ထိုင်းက ခလေးမွေးစာရင်း အသုံးပြုပါ သလား</b></p> <p>1 သုံးရပါသည်</p> <p>2 အသုံးပြုခြင်း မရှိပါ တင်ပြရန်.....</p> <p>2.1) မိဘ ဇာတိ ကနေမှ</p> <p>2.2 ဘယ်လို အသုံးပြုရမည်ကို နားမလည်သောကြောင့်</p> <p>2.3 ခလေးမွေးစာရင်း ထိုင်းဘာသာ ဖြစ်နေခြင်းကြောင့်</p> <p>2.4 အသုံးမပြုချင်ပါ</p> <p>2.5 အခြား တင်ပြပါ</p> <p>2.6 ထိုင်းမွေးစာရင်းမရှိပါ</p> <p>3 မသိပါ</p>



**Code for 2.16 and 2.18 (multiple answers allowed) အဖြေ ကို 1ချက်ထက်မက ရွေးနိုင်ပါသည်**

1. Registration place was too (မွေးစာရင်း ရုံး/ဌာနက ဝေးလွန်းလို့)
2. Parents are not registered/undocumented (အဖေအမေတို့ကိုယ်တိုင်ကအထောက်အထားမရှိသူဖြစ်လို့)
3. No transport/inconvenient transportation (သွားရေးလာရေး ခက်ပြီး၊ အဆင်မပြေလို့)
4. No money (ပိုက်ဆံမရှိလို့)
5. Inconvenient opening hours (မွေးစာရင်း ရုံး/ဌာန ဖွင့်ချိန်က အဆင်မပြေလို့)
6. Lack of personnel assisting for registration (လိုက်ပြီး အကူအညီပေးမယ့်သူ မရှိလို့)
7. Poor quality of registration services/bad experiences (အရင်အတွေ့အကြုံအရ ဝန်ဆောင်မှုပေးတာ ညံ့လို့)
8. Don't know the places (ဘယ်နေရာကို သွားရမယ်မှန်း မသိလို့)
9. Cannot speak Thai (ထိုင်းစကား မပြောတတ်လို့)
10. Did not know that the birth has to be registered မှတ်ပုံတင် ရမည် ဆိုတာကို မသိသောကြောင့်
11. Did not know that the birth can be registered မှတ်ပုံတင်နိုင်ခွင့် ရရှိတာကို မသိခြင်းကြောင့်
12. Not necessary (မလိုအပ်လို့)
13. Don't know (မသိပါ)
14. Employer did not allow အလုပ်ရှင် သူဌေး ကနေမှ မကူညီခြင်းကြောင့် လက်တွဲပါဝင်မှု မရှိသောကြောင့်
15. Afraid to be arrested, indicate **ပြစ်မှားနေမှုအပေါ် စိုးရိမ်ခြင်းကြောင့် တင်ပြပါ.....**
- 16 .Other **အခြား တင်ပြပါ .....**

Part 3: Characteristics of the informant (Household head or parents/guardian of the member aged 0-14 years)

Q 1 . 1 အချက်အချာ မေးခွန်း ဖြေကြား ပေးသည့်သူ အမှတ်စဉ်ကို ဖြည့်စွက်ပေးရန် .....  
 မေးခွန်း အဖြေရွေးရာတွင် အဖြေနံပါတ်စဉ် မှာ  အပိုင်းအမှတ်အသား ရေးမှတ်ပါ

**3.1 What ethnic group do you belong to? (သင်က ဘာလူမျိုးလဲ)**

- |   |                           |                            |
|---|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Karen (ကရင်)                                       | 2. Mon (မွန်)             | 3. Burmese (ဗမာ)           |
| 4. Pa-O (ပအို)  | 5. Shan (Tai Yai) (ရှမ်း) | 6. Tavay (Da-Wei) (ထားဝယ်) |
| 7. Yakai (Ra-khine) (ရခိုင်)                          | 8. Kachin (ကချင်)         | 9. Kaya (ကယား)             |
| 10. Bangladeshi (ဘင်္ဂါလီ)                            | 11 Chin (ချင်း)           | 12 Rohingya                |
| 13. Akha အခါ  | 14. Lahu လားဟူ            | 15. Lisu လီရှူး            |
| 16. Thai Lue လီရှမ်း                                  | 17. Palong ပလောင်         | 18. Hmong မုမ်း            |
| 19. အခြားတိုင်းရင်းသား တင်ပြရန် Other, indicate ..... |                           |                            |

**3.2 What is your religion? (ကိုးကွယ်သည့်ဘာသာ)**

1. Buddhist (ဗုဒ္ဓ)      2. Muslim မွတ်ဆလင်      3. Christ (ခရစ်ယာန်)      4. Hindu      5. ကိုးကွယ်သည့် ဘာသာ မဲ့ခြင်း  
 6. နတ် ကိုးကွယ်ခြင်း      7. Other, specify (အခြားဖြစ်ပါကဖော်ပြပါ)

**3.3 How long have you lived in Thailand ? (Since first time you have come to Thailand) (ထိုင်းနိုင်ငံကို ပထမဆုံး စရောက်တဲ့အချိန် ကတည်းကနေ အခုချိန်ထိ ဘယ်လောက်ကြာပြီလဲ)**

Year (နှစ်) ..... Month (လ) ..... 98. Don't remember (မမှတ်မိပါ)

**3.4 What is your main occupation in Thailand now? (ယခုထိုင်းနိုင်ငံတွင် မည်သည့်အလုပ်ကို အဓိက လုပ်ကိုင်နေပါသလဲ)**

00. Not working (အလုပ်မလုပ်ပါ)      01. Deep water seafarer/Coastal Seafarer (ကမ်းလွန်ရေလုပ်သား)  
 02. Fisheries related worker (ငါးဖမ်းလုပ်ငန်းနှင့် စပ်ဆက်သော လုပ်ငန်း )      03. Plantation worker (စိုက်ပျိုးရေး ဖော်ပြပါ .....)  
 04. Garment Factory worker စက်ရုံ အလုပ်ရုံ  
 05. အရောင်းအဝယ်  
 06. Entertainment ( ဖျော်ဖြေရေးလုပ်ငန်း) ဝန်ဆောင်မှု      07. Construction workers (ဆောက်လုပ်ရေးလုပ်ငန်း)  
 08. Housewives/domestic workers (အိမ်အကူ)  
 09. သာမန်အလုပ်သမား / အလုပ်ခန့်အပ်ရသည့်အလုပ်သမား ( ဥပမာ ဆိုက်ကားမောင်းသူ သစ်ပင်ခုတ်သူကို အလုပ်ခန့်ခြင်း)  
 10. Other (အခြား) (Specify: (ဖော်ပြပေးပါရန်).....  
 98. Don't know/remember (မသိပါ/မမှတ်မိပါ)      99. No response (မဖြေပါ )

**3.5 (သင်လုပ်ကိုင်သောအလုပ်များအားလုံးမှတစ်လျှင်ဝင်ငွေမည်မျှရရှိ \_\_\_\_\_ Baht/month (တစ်လလျှင်ဘတ်ငွေ) ပါသနည်း။)**

**3.6 မိမိတွင် အမိန့်ခံ ကနေမှ ထုတ်ပေးသော ကိုင်ဆောင်ရမည့်အထောက်အထား ရှိပါသလား**

( ရှိပါက အမျိုးအစား ဖော်ပြပါ။ ) တစ်ချက် မက ဖြေကြားနိုင်သည်။

1. မရှိပါ      2. နိုင်ငံသား မှတ်ပုံတင်( မြန်မာနိုင်ငံ မှတ်ပုံတင် )      3. ပတ်စပို့စ် Passport  
 4. အခြားအထောက်အထား တင်ပြပါ.....

Part 4 နားလည်မှု နှင့် အခွင့်အရေးများဆိုင်ရာ ဝင်ရောက်နိုင်ခြင်း အဖြေ နံပါတ်တွင် စိုင်းပေးပါ

	<b>4.1 အောက်ပါ အချက်အလက် များအပေါ်တွင် သင်ဘယ်လို နားလည်မှု ရှိလေသည် ။ ?</b>	<b>Yes</b> သိသည်	<b>No</b> မသိပါ	<b>Do not know</b> မသေချာပါ
4.1.1	(ထိုင်းနိုင်ငံအတွင်း မွေးဖွားသည့် ကလေးငယ်တိုင်းသည် ၎င်းတို့၏ မိဘများ ဥပဒေအရ တရားဝင်နေထိုင်ခြင်း မဟုတ်သော်ငြားလည်း မွေးဖွားစာရင်း မှတ်ပုံတင်ခြင်းနှင့် ရယူခြင်းများအား ပြုလုပ်ပိုင်ခွင့် ရှိသည်)	1	2	3
4.1.2	(ထိုင်းနိုင်ငံအတွင်း နေထိုင်သည့် ကလေးငယ်တိုင်းသည် နိုင်ငံသားကွဲပြား နေသော်ငြားလည်း၊ ဥပဒေအရ တရားဝင်နေထိုင်ခြင်း မဟုတ်သော်ငြားလည်း ထိုင်းအစိုးရမှ ဖွင့်လှစ်ထားရှိသည့် အခြေခံကျောင်းများတွင် ပညာသင်ယူခွင့် ရှိသည်)	1	2	3
4.1.3	(ထိုင်းနိုင်ငံအတွင်း နေထိုင်သည့် အသက် ၇ နှစ် အောက်ငယ်သော ရွှေ့ပြောင်းကလေးငယ်များသည် ကျန်းမာရေးအာမခံကတ်အား တစ်နှစ်လျှင် တန်ဖိုးငွေ ၃၆၅ ဘတ်ဖြင့် ထိုင်းပြည်သူ့ဆေးရုံတွင် ဝယ်ယူပိုင်ခွင့် ရှိသည်)	1	2	3
4.1.4	(ထိုင်းနိုင်ငံအတွင်း နေထိုင်သည့် အသက် ၇ နှစ်နှင့် အထက်ကြီးသော ရွှေ့ပြောင်းနေထိုင်သူများသည် ကျန်းမာရေးအာမခံကတ်အား တစ်နှစ်လျှင် တန်ဖိုးငွေ 1600 ဘတ်နှင့် 2200 ဘတ်ဖြင့် ထိုင်းပြည်သူ့ဆေးရုံတွင် ဝယ်ယူပိုင်ခွင့် ရှိသည်)	1	2	3
4.1.5	အလုပ် လုပ်ပိုင်ခွင့်လက်မှတ်( ဝပ်ပါမစ်) နိုင်ငံသားစိစစ်ထားသော ကတ်အထောက်အထား ပတ်စပို့စ်( Passport) ကိုင်ဆောင်ထားသူသည် လူမှုဖူလုံရေး ဝင်ခွင့် ရနိုင်သည်။	1	2	3

	<b>4.2 အောက်ပါ အကြောင်းများနှင့် သင်ကနေမှ ဘယ်လို ပတ်သက်မှု ရှိမည် ။ ?</b>	<b>Definitely yes</b> မလွဲမသွေ ရမည်	<b>Probably Yes</b> ရမယ်ထင်တာပဲ	<b>Probably No.</b> ရမယ်မထင်	<b>Definitely No</b> မရတာသေ သချာတယ်
4.2.1	(ထိုင်းနိုင်ငံအတွင်း မွေးဖွားသည့် ကလေးငယ်တိုင်းသည် ၎င်းတို့၏ မိဘများ ဥပဒေအရ တရားဝင်နေထိုင်ခြင်း မဟုတ်သော်ငြားလည်း မွေးဖွားစာရင်းမှတ်ပုံတင်ခြင်းနှင့် ရယူခြင်းများအား လက်တွေ့တွင် ပြုလုပ်နိုင်သည်)	1	2	3	4
4.2.2	(ထိုင်းနိုင်ငံအတွင်း နေထိုင်သည့် ကလေးငယ်တိုင်းသည် နိုင်ငံသားကွဲပြားနေသော်ငြားလည်း၊ ဥပဒေအရတရားဝင်နေထိုင်ခြင်း မဟုတ်သော်ငြားလည်း ထိုင်းအစိုးရမှ ဖွင့်လှစ်ထားရှိသည့် အခြေခံကျောင်းများတွင် လက်တွေ့တွင် ပညာသင်ယူနိုင်သည်)	1	2	3	4
4.2.3	(ထိုင်းနိုင်ငံအတွင်း နေထိုင်သည့် အသက် ၇ နှစ် အောက်ငယ်သော ရွှေ့ပြောင်းကလေးငယ်များသည် ကျန်းမာရေးအာမခံကတ်အား တစ်နှစ်လျှင် တန်ဖိုးငွေ ၃၆၅ ဘတ်ဖြင့်ထိုင်းပြည်သူ့ဆေးရုံတွင် လက်တွေ့ ဝယ်ယူနိုင်သည်)	1	2	3	4
4.2.4	(ထိုင်းနိုင်ငံအတွင်း နေထိုင်သည့် အသက် ၇ နှစ်နှင့် အထက်ကြီး သော ရွှေ့ပြောင်းနေထိုင်သူများသည် ကျန်းမာရေးအာမခံကတ်အား တစ်နှစ်လျှင် တန်ဖိုးငွေ 1600 ဘတ်နှင့် 2200 ဘတ်ဖြင့် ထိုင်းပြည်သူ့ဆေးရုံတွင် လက်တွေ့ ဝယ်ယူနိုင်သည်)	1	2	3	4
4.2.5	အလုပ် လုပ်ပိုင်ခွင့်လက်မှတ်( ဝပ်ပါမစ်) နိုင်ငံသားစိစစ်ထားသော ကတ်အထောက်အထား ပတ်စပို့စ်( Passport) ကိုင်ဆောင်ထားသူသည် လူမှုဖူလုံရေး ဝင်ခွင့် တွင် ထိရောက်စွာ ဝင် ရောက်နိုင်သည် ။	1	2	3	4

