



National Statistical Office  
Thailand

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**Collection and compilation of statistics  
on migration-relevant SDG indicators  
in Thailand**

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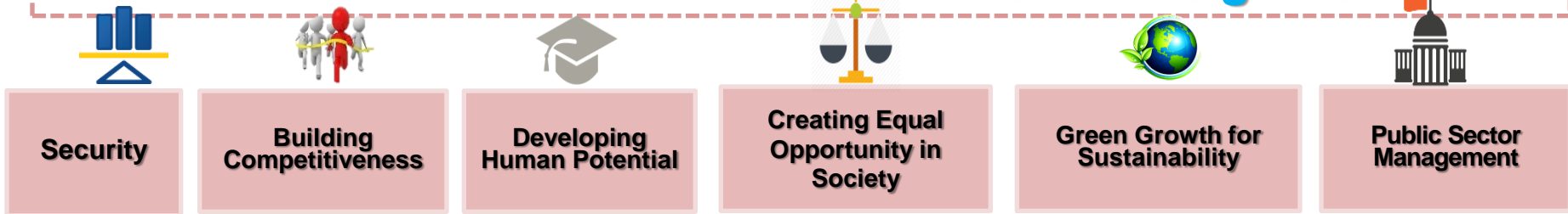
## *Presentation outline*

- I. An overview of Thailand SDGs implementation**
- II. Migration groups that are considered important in Thailand SDG monitoring**
- III. Data sources and migration-related SDG indicators**
- IV. Challenges in producing data for migration-relevant SDG indicators**
- V. Future plan to overcome those challenges**

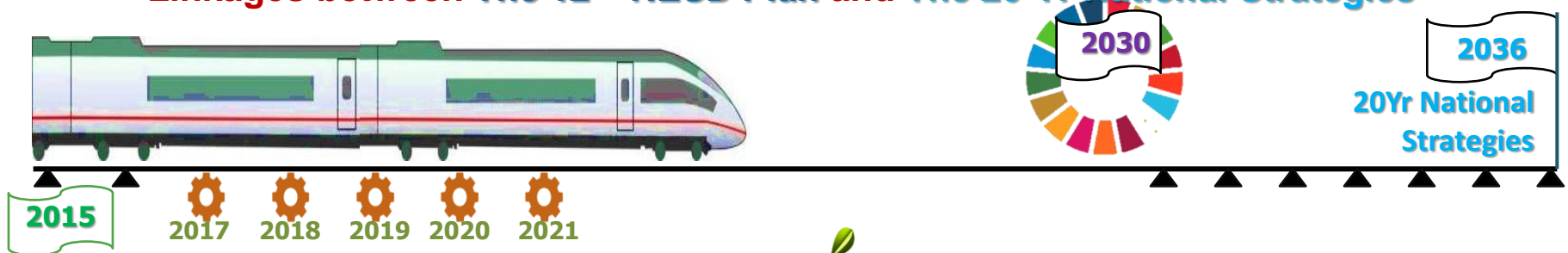
# **I. An overview of Thailand SDGs implementation**

# Integrating SDGs into National Strategic Plans

## The 20-Year National Strategies



## Linkages between The 12<sup>th</sup> NESD Plan and The 20-Yr National Strategies



### The 12<sup>th</sup> NESDP



The 12<sup>th</sup> Plan will translate the first 5-Year of the 20-Year National Strategies into action



## Incorporating SDGs indicators into National Monitoring

- **Conducting a mapping exercise for data availability**
  - ➔ **organizing the meeting with line ministries in mapping SDGs indicators to agencies and check for data availability and identify data gaps**
  - ➔ **during the meeting with line ministries, the discussion on data and statistics needed for compiling SDGs indicators also covers detail on data disaggregation, frequency, source agency, latest data available, etc.**
  - ➔ **Upon data availability, the agencies are asked to complete the metadata form**

## Incorporating SDGs indicators into National Monitoring (cont')

- **Result of an initial assessment**

Status of Data	No. of Indicators
Readily Available for Indicators	120
Partially Available for Indicators	42
Replaced by proxy indicators	18
Not Relevant to National context	6
no metadata provided from IAEG-SDGs and relevant agencies have not proposed proxy indicators	55
Total	241

**\* not including data disaggregation assessment**

## **Issues from the overall assessment**

- 1. Data & source of data: coverage & definition, standards, accessible, quality, etc**
- 2. Timeliness: Some information e.g. from the Census updated after 10 years**
- 3. Disaggregation: not only sub-population groups but also at sub-national level**
- 4. Methodological issues: unclear methodology and concept for some indicators**
- 5. National priorities VS International Development Agenda**
- 6. Mobilization of financial resources to fill data gaps**

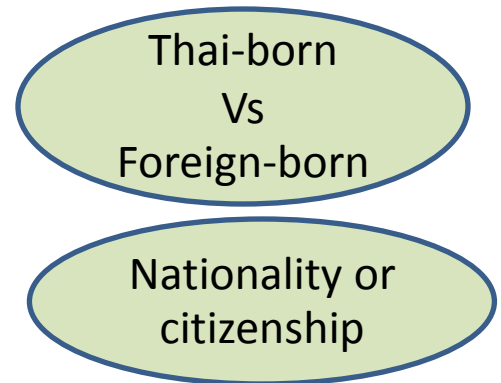
## **II. Migration groups that are considered important in Thailand SDG monitoring**



*“Immigration has gained importance in Thailand since the beginning of the 1990s, and migrant workers currently contribute significantly to the economy”*

➔ Quoted from **“How immigrants contribute to Thailand’s Economy”**, a joint report by the **OECD Development Centre and the International Labour Organization (ILO)**

*“...policies should be based on regular and comprehensive data collection and analysis, which help better inform policy makers of the impact of immigration on the Thai economy. For example, there is a need to include data on nationality and place of birth in national surveys, and to regularly tabulate information accordingly...”*



## **Recent development → International Migrant Database**

- **Linking migration data using personal ID / Passport ID**
- **Data from various administrative sources and all concerned stakeholders (Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Labor, Ministry of Public Health, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Human Development and Social Security, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Royal Thai Police, NGOs, Employers, etc.)**
- **Linking information for healthcare, education, social welfare, employment, etc.**



**International migrants → 3,805,827 migrants**  
*(as of 14 November 2017)*

# Number of Migrants by Sex in 2013-2016

By Sex	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,181,036</b>	<b>898,697</b>	<b>934,215</b>	<b>773,010</b>
<b>Male</b>	620,308	492,290	478,570	398,942
<b>Female</b>	590,729	406,407	455,645	374,067

*Source: Migration Survey, National Statistical Office*

*(a cross-sectional survey annually but data collection conducts only three months each year)*

## Examples of plans and policies related to migrants

### Birth registration and birth certificate

- Issuing birth registration for all children born in Thailand which serves as basic assurance of rights and access to public services
- The Royal Project on DNA Testing which was initiated in 2013 in order to solve registration problems for people living in highlands or migrant workers regardless of their status

## Examples of plans and policies related to migrants (cont')

### Healthcare

- **Universal Health Coverage Service**
- **Providing health insurance for both documented and undocumented migrant workers including their dependents, along with a migrant health volunteer program.**
- **The migration health volunteer are not only interpreters in health facilities but also provide health knowledge and help inform migrant communities on their rights and on hygiene and sanitation.**

## Examples of plans and policies related to migrants (cont')

### **Education**

**Education for all children with free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education, regardless of their nationality or legal status**

### **Labor management**

- **Anti-illegally immigration and anti-labor trafficking policy**
- **Strategic management plan for unskilled migrant workers**

### **III. Data sources and migration-related SDG indicators**

## Data sources relevant to migration in Thailand

- Administrative data;
  - Civil registration
  - Foreign workers registration
  - Social insurance record
  - Immigration registration
  - Others; health, education, social and human security
- Census and Survey data;
  - Population census
  - Labor force survey, Migration survey, Informal Employment Survey



## Poverty

- 1.1.1 proportion of people below the international poverty line
- Possible data source: household survey

## Social protection

- 1.3.1 proportion of people covered by social protection floors
- Possible data source: administrative data from relevant

government agencies, i.e. Ministry of Labor, Ministry of Social Development and Human Security, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Public Health, Ministry of Interior



## Health

→ 3.1.1 maternal mortality ratio

3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate

→ Possible data source: administrative data from

Ministry of Public Health



## Access to services

→ 16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority

→ Possible data source: administrative data from relevant government agencies, i.e. Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Public Health

## Education

→ 4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training

4.6.1 Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills

→ Possible data source:

- administrative data from relevant government agencies, i.e. Ministry of Education, Ministry of Labor
- household survey; Reading Survey



## Work

→ 5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions

8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees

8.5.2 Unemployment rate

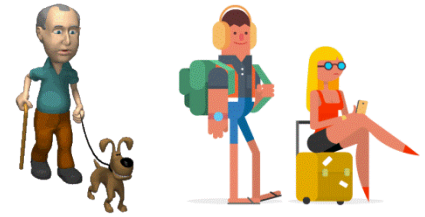
8.8.1 Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational

injuries

→ Possible data source:

- administrative data from relevant government agencies, i.e. Ministry of Public Health, Ministry of Labor
- household survey; Labor Force Survey





## **Peaceful and inclusive society**

**→ 16.1.3 proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence**

**16.2.2 number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population**

**→ Possible data source:**

**- administrative data from relevant government agencies, i.e. Ministry of Social Development and Human Security, the Royal Thai Police**

**- household survey; Ministry of Social Development and Human Security plans to conduct the violence against women**

## **Reduce inequality**

→ **10.7.1 Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of yearly income earned in country of destination**

**10.c.1 Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted**

→ **Data source: needs to be explored**



## **IV. Challenges in producing data for migration-relevant SDG indicators**

➤ **A full range of administrative sources is important but the sources need to be assessed and in particular to explore questions or items on migrations which may be varied according to their purpose as well as the concern on standard and quality of data**

➤ **A better utilize administrative sources is a big challenge because each agency have their own regulations and laws concerning data confidential**



➤ **The big challenge on survey data is the sample size in order to capture enough migrants, especially if there is the need for a sub-group of migrants.**

➤ **There is also the issue of harmonization in terms of the definition of migrants across different surveys.**

## **V. Future plans to overcome those challenges**

## **\* Census and Survey Data**

- **Improving data quality in accordance with the international standards**
- **Harmonization across surveys**
- **Add or adjust questions in order to properly obtain data disaggregation for migration-related issue**
- **Add some questions in the Migration Survey, for example (1) where the migrants moved to (2) The reason of moving to other places**
- **Explore the use administrative data to improve survey frame and methodology**



## \* **Administrative data**

- Improving data quality in accordance with the international standards
- Add or adjust questions in order to properly obtain data disaggregation for migration-related issue

## \* **Exploring other innovation approaches**

- mobile phones, internet-based tools and platforms, big data sources of migration data



- \* **Development plan for statistical personnel in all government agencies**

# Thank you

