

SOCIAL PROTECTION UNDER THE THAI SOCIAL WELFARE SYSTEM AND QUALITY OF LIFE OF MIGRANT WORKERS

Jumrus Wongprasert¹ and Jaturong Boonyarattanasoontorn

Faculty of Social work and social welfare, Huachiew Chalermprakiet University, Thailand

Email: jumwong9@hotmail.com¹

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to study the situation of migrant workers in Samut Prakan Province. Social protection under the Thai social welfare system and the quality of life of migrant workers, including appropriate approaches to social protection and development of the quality of life of migrant workers who come to work in Thailand, uses a mixed methods research method, stratified random sampling covering all districts of migrant workers who came to work in the system legally, including Myanmar, Lao, and Cambodian nationalities, totaling 412 people, found that the situation of migrant workers in Samut Prakan Province mostly receive social protection under the Thai social welfare system, more than 90% according to the components. The 4 dimensions of quality of life according to the World Health Organization: physical, mental, and social relationships are at a good level with an average of 37.6, while the environmental aspect is at a moderate level. An appropriate approach to social protection and improving the quality of life of migrant workers should establish various procedures. It should be easy to understand, not complicated, and have a system in place to drive long-term operations. Even though Thailand has laws to support international standards and the Thai context that are good and comprehensive, promoting law enforcement into practice and allowing migrant workers to have access to and receive equal legal care is important, there should be the same database system, with clearly defined responsible departments, such as specifying "Department of Migrant Labor" or having an independent organization to directly supervise and take responsibility, such as establishing the "Office of the Migrant Labor Committee" to supervise.

Keywords: Migrants; Social protection; quality of life

Introduction

A report from the United Nations (UN) indicates that in 2017, there were 258 million international migrants, or approximately every 1 in 30 people in the world's population, who

will be international migrants. In the ASEAN region, Thailand is considered the number 1 important destination. One of the migrant workers accounted for more than 54 percent of the movement. The largest group comes from Myanmar, followed by Laos and Cambodia, respectively. This is due to Thailand's attractions such as its resources, being the center of the economy and travel in the region, and having higher wages than neighboring countries. In addition, important pushing factors include poverty problems, political instability, etc., resulting in Thailand becoming a dream country for workers who aspire to come and seek opportunities to build a future and make a career. Thailand is a country with a long history of immigration experience. In the latter period, Thailand has had a continuous increase in the number of migrant workers which has a tendency to increase every year, resulting in Thailand's level of dependency on migrant workers increasing.

Under the country's growth, migrant workers are considered a labor force that helps push and drive the country's economy. Overall, it was found that the impacts occurred both on migrant workers and on Thai society. There are still many problems including lack of legal protection, discrimination, health problems, and needs. Under the situation of the outbreak of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19), has affected the quality of life of migrant workers and the economic development of the country. Statistics on foreigners who are allowed to work throughout the Kingdom. In July 2022, there are a total of 2,337,154 people remaining throughout the Kingdom, 237,927 skilled foreign workers and others, and 2,099,227 general type workers (Myanmar 1,503,639 people, Laos 184,920 people, Cambodia 410,538 people and Vietnam 130 people) from information from the Office of Foreign Workers Administration Department of Employment Ministry of Labor as of July 2022 found that Samut Prakan Province There are a number of foreign workers. The total number is 153,172 people, 89,758 are male and 63,414 are female. But if analyzed from the database from the Samut Prakan Provincial Employment Office, it is found that there are 178,665 migrant workers of 3 nationalities (Myanmar, Laos, and Cambodia) under The situation of the outbreak of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) in Samut Prakan Province, which has widely affected both Thai and foreign workers and affects the quality of life of migrant workers and the economic development of the country and Samut Prakan Province, therefore, under the policy and directional framework of the 20-year national strategic plan (2018 - 2037), government policy emphasizes that no one must be left behind to help drive the economy of Samut Prakan Province and various problem situations of migrant workers who come to work in Thailand, which is necessary to protect and take care of, which is the basic right of every life living in Thailand according to human rights principles.

Research Objectives

1. Study the situation of migrant workers in Samut Prakan Province.
2. Study social protection under the Thai social welfare system and the quality of life of migrant workers in Samut Prakan Province.
3. Study appropriate approaches to social protection under the Thai social welfare system and the quality of life of migrant workers. who come to work in Thailand

Review Literature

This research reviews concepts and theories related to the welfare of migrant workers, such as the concept of human rights that recognizes human dignity, rights, freedom, and equality of persons who are guaranteed or protected by law. or according to the treaty concept of human security the fact that people receive guarantees of their rights and safety Responding to basic needs without fear or want. and able to live in society The concept of the International Labor Organization or ILO (International Labor Organization) arose with the founding of the League of Nations in 1919 under the Treaty of Versailles, with Thailand as a founding member country. The purpose of the ILO's founding is to promote social justice and promote universal recognition of human and labor rights, including the concept of social welfare, which is a social service system that involves the provision of comprehensive social services to people. Everyone in society will lead to the stability of society. and create a social protection system based on the principle of human dignity. Equality and equality rights are the participation of all parties, including labor welfare, which is the protection or convenience that employees receive from their employers while working or outside of working hours, resulting in employees being happy, satisfied, safe, healthy, and secure. of life or receive any other benefits besides Normal wages and salaries that employees are entitled to according to labor laws. There is also the World Health Organization's concept of quality of life. (WHO), which consists of 4 dimensions, namely the physical dimension (Physical), the mental health dimension (Psychological) dimension of social relationships (Social Relationships), and the environmental dimension (Environmental), etc.

Synthesize the literature Review as the conceptual Framework and show it with diagram as well

Research Methodology

Research study on Social Welfare Protection under the Thai social Welfare system and the Quality of Life of Migrant Workers is an integrated research study consisting of

1) quantitative research, the population Used to study migrant workers of 3 nationalities: Myanmar, Laos, and Cambodia, totaling 178,655 people, including Burmese, numbering 113,179 people, Cambodia, numbering 53,841 people, and Laos, numbering 11,635 people, a random sample using Taro Yamane's formula. Due to restrictions during the outbreak of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19), the researcher set an additional target of 10%, totaling 440 samples of data, with 412 sample groups of respondents. The research tool used is a questionnaire, divided into 4 parts: 1) personal information, 2) social protection and welfare of migrant workers coming to work in Thailand, including social security and social services, and 3) quality of life. Applied to the criteria of the World Health Organization (WHO), it consists of 4 issues: physical aspect, mental aspect, social relationship aspect, environment, quality of life, and overall health. 4) Appropriate guidelines for social protection under the Thai social welfare system and quality of life of Migrant workers who come to work in Thailand. Finding the accuracy of the questionnaire used the Index of Item-Objective Congruence (IOC) by 3 experts with expertise in the research topic and also analyzed the confidence values. Cronbach's method, which has a total value of .811. The researcher collected data by coordinating with agencies in Samut Prakan Province to visit the area with a data collection team that was a foreign interpreter to help communicate and interpret the meaning. Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics using frequency distribution, percentage, mean, and standard deviation values for interpreting the meaning of the data.

2) Qualitative research, studying information from documents and field research By conducting in-depth interviews with 12 key informants, studying from focus groups for 8 people primarily responsible for migrant labor operations of relevant agencies in Samut Prakan Province (5 main agencies), issues In the in-depth interviews and focus groups, content was covered such as basic information of the interviewees and focus groups, the organization's policy or framework regarding migrant workers in normal situations and the COVID-19 infectious disease situation, the roles and responsibilities of Organizations for migrant workers, quality of life of migrant workers, government policies and laws regarding social protection and welfare provided to migrant workers, recommendations for developing guidelines for social protection and appropriate welfare for both Social security, social services and social welfare, improving the quality of life of migrant workers Qualitative research is content analysis. The Huachiew Chalermprakiet University Research Ethics Committee issued certification #655/2561 on the 4th of February 2018 approving this research. Before collecting data, the researcher explained the purpose of the research, the

methodology, and the outcomes, including safety, consequences, and the right to terminate participation at any time.

Results

Quantitative research results, a sample group of migrant workers of three nationalities (Myanmar, Laos, and Cambodia) who are formal workers, the sample group responded to the questionnaire. A total of 412 samples were found. General information on migrant workers, most respondents were of Burmese nationality, male between 30 - 39 years of age, the highest level of education was at primary school, marital status, most were single, family members living There is mostly 1 person in Thailand. Most of the family members in the country of origin do not have one or have 2 people. Most of them work in the industrial sector and have social security rights.

Traveling to work in Thailand will come on your own or through a recruitment agent. The reason for choosing to work in Thailand for the first time and the current time is because of poverty. The reason for having to return to your original hometown. It was found that when returning to visit family when the mission was completed and then returning to work in Thailand, most of the followers were husbands/wives. The first child in Thailand is approximately 1 - 5 years old, primary school education, important family responsibilities in the country of origin are the need to send money back home to take care of the family.

The financial status of most migrant workers. Daily income 300 – 399 baht, average monthly income 9,000 - 9,999 baht, most of them have no previous debts. However, the few who have debt have debts as high as 300,000 baht when they come to work. Most of Thailand has no debt in Thailand. But a small percentage have debts higher than 200,000 baht and rarely have savings because they send money back to their families in their home country, averaging 1,100 - 2,000 baht per person.

Social protection of migrant workers in order to be treated according to international standards and Thai labor standards. In terms of social security, in the case of sickness, you will receive treatment according to your registered rights, in the case of an accident or emergency illness, you will be sent for timely and appropriate treatment according to your registered rights, and in the case of giving birth, you can take maternity leave. 90 days with maternity leave allowance at the rate of 50 percent of salary. In the case of giving birth when contributions have been paid for not less than 1 year, a child allowance can be received at 600 baht per month/child from birth until age 6 years. Received such protection before the COVID-19 situation and during the COVID-19 situation received similar levels of protection. During the COVID-19 outbreak situation, migrant workers received support from medical

supplies and received vaccinations, especially receiving the second dose of the vaccine, covering 85.2 percent, which is the booster dose. Opportunity to receive the COVID-19 vaccination until the 4th dose. It was found that the overall exercise of rights is equal for Thai people, regardless of whether it was before the COVID-19 situation. During the COVID-19 situation.

Social protection of migrant workers in general social services, such as receiving a handbook on the operation of foreigners in Thailand Receiving job teaching, receiving language training, children receiving the same basic vaccinations as Thai people, spending free time to relax and relieve stress from work, and having a safe place to stay. Life and property are similarly protected before and during the COVID-19 outbreak. Except for children's access to treatment, the percentage of coverage is lower than other issues.

Social protection of migrant workers in terms of labor protection, receiving the same wages as Thai people, whether female or male, work is stable, income is sufficient for living, satisfaction in the work you are doing, your workplace is in a safe environment and is not harmful to your health, organizing activities or participating in activities related to national traditions or religion without being prohibited or prevented by your employer or government agency. Migrant workers are of the opinion that they are protected in every way, whether before or after the COVID-19 situation. The percentage difference is not more than 5 percent, except for the integration of foreign workers to negotiate work, employment, and others. Without limiting rights during the COVID-19 outbreak situation, operations cannot be carried out as before during the situation due to measures to prevent and control the spread of COVID-19.

In terms of assistance in cases where migrant workers or family members face difficulties, especially during the COVID-19 outbreak situation, it was found that the percentage of people receiving protection from 4 important groups of people can be seen that Those that provide the most protection are employers/employer families, Thai co-workers and migrant workers. Government agencies that provide protection are Thai government agencies for private agencies or NGOs. Or will the union come to help and protect during the COVID-19 situation (Table 1)

Table 1: Percentage of protection of groups of people, government agencies, NGOs Labor unions compared before and during the COVID-19 situation

Groups	Percentage of protection before the COVID-19 situation	Percentage of protection during the COVID-19 situation	Difference
Group of people			
(1) Employer/Employer's family	98.1	97.6	0.5
(2) Thai co-workers	92.0	88.6	3.6
(3) Colleagues who are migrant workers	98.3	96.2	2.1
(4) Thai people living in the community	77.8	74.4	3.4
Government agencies			
(5) Embassy of country of origin	68.9	65.4	3.5
(6) Thai government agencies	87.7	87.1	0.6
(7) Agencies of private organizations/NGOs/unions	-	63.0	63.0

In cases of illness, the employer will take care of you and take you to a hospital or clinic or provide medicine for you to access quickly and conveniently. Moreover, your employer will always bring you supplies such as clothing, food, and supplies. Migrant workers are protected in both normal situations and COVID-19 situations, as well as being well facilitated when it is necessary to travel to contact government agencies or to prepare important documents.

Quality of life of migrant workers, which covers 4 important dimensions related to the quality of life in accordance with international standard guidelines, namely physical health, mental health, social relationships, and the environment, which the researcher has divided quality of life into 3 levels The level is poor level, moderate level, and good level. It can be seen that the quality of life of migrant workers in all 4 areas is at a good level, namely physical health, mental health, and social relationships, environment, and quality of life are in a Moderate level with the overall quality of life at a good level. If considering each item in each area migrant workers have a moderate level of opinion and there is an opportunity to improve the quality of life of migrant workers as follows (table 2)

Table 2: Quality of life in each aspect is at a moderate level

Issue	Moderate quality of life
1. Physical health	- The need to receive medical treatment
2. Mental health	- good personality (appearance Dressing posture)
3. Social relations	- Social relations outside the factory/establishment

4 Environmental aspects	- An environment where one can earn money to spend as needed. - Convenience of traveling to access services provided by the government and private sectors. - Receiving necessary information on a daily basis - Access to recreational facilities - Living environment results in good health.
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For opinions on overall quality of life, it was found that the overall quality of life before the COVID-19 situation was at a good level, but the overall quality of life was good during the COVID-19 situation. At a moderate level, the COVID-19 outbreak situation has an impact on both foreign workers and Thai workers as well.

Qualitative research results

1) The history of migrant workers who come to work in the country and Samut Prakan Province is mainly due to poverty problems, political problems that may be factors specific to certain periods, which are important driving factors such as problems Economy, political problems, problems of insecurity in people's lives and property, etc. Influencing factors include the kindness of Thai people, economic conditions, well-being compared to other countries, and labor demand. of Thailand, including various lenient policies that have been provided, resulting in migrant workers from neighboring countries traveling to work in Thailand. Thailand and Samut Prakan Province have migrant workers. Cambodian nationals come to work the most, especially in Samut Prakan province which is a province that drives the country's economy It requires a large number of workers. A shortage of Thai workers cannot solve the problem because Thai workers do not do the work that migrant workers do.

2) Policy, framework, direction, and roles and responsibilities of the organization, providing support and assistance to agencies related to migrant workers. Based on in-depth interviews with responsible persons at both the ministry and provincial levels, private organizations, NGOs, and establishments, they are of the same opinion that government organizations It is an important success factor in protecting migrant workers in both social security and social services. Therefore, from the comments obtained from the interview If government organizations set up a system with a clear action plan, establish a long-term system, make it clear to "simplify" the same database system, and do their best in their roles, they will be able to protect migrant workers. Private organizations and NGOs are of the opinion that they are willing to support and help the government carry out in-depth public health care at the local level and help solve the problems of migrant workers. In addition,

there was an opinion that solving weak points in various work systems. There are still necessities such as 1) lack of integration, working together, and separation of work. 2) laws related to migrant workers are still not actually enforceable. But if they cannot be enforced, it creates an opportunity for corruption. 3) Establishing a centralized migrant worker database system has found that accessing migrant worker information for each agency is difficult. 4) There are still many aspects of the attitude of people dealing with migrant workers. negative and 5) communication problems that do not yet have a mutual understanding

3) Regarding the quality of life of migrant workers, it was found that how good the quality of life of migrant workers is an important variable besides the role that government agencies are responsible for, namely employers. Overall, the results of this research study on the quality of life of migrant workers in Samut Prakan Province are at a good level because the researcher studied only workers in the system who entered legally, are protected by law, and work in the industrial sector. Therefore, although the overall quality of life may be at a good level, improving the quality of life is still a necessity that must be continued whether for Thai or migrant workers. Results of the study, whether before the COVID-19 situation or during the COVID-19 situation, the quality of life of migrant workers was also affected. From interviews with migrant workers, it was confirmed that if Thai employers have work to do, OT, and lower living expenses, it will improve the quality of life of migrant workers.

Synthesize the overall finding as the knowledge contribution by setting it as the model with explanation

Discussion

Research study on Social Welfare Protection under the Thai Social Welfare system and Quality of Life of Migrant Workers. The results are discussed as follows.

1. Situation of migrant workers Results of a study of the situation of migrant workers of 3 nationalities (Myanmar, Laos, Cambodia) who come to work in Samut Prakan Province. It was found that the important driving factor is the poverty problem, which is consistent with the research of Bunyarat sunthorn C., (2023) who studied child labor from Myanmar and Cambodia in the small-scale fishing sector of Thailand, which found that the driving force for child labor migration namely the poverty of migrant workers, other pushing factors include political problems in the country of origin. Values of local people. The attractive factor is that Thailand has a clear minimum wage law, as well as the fact that Thailand has a labor shortage where many types of people do not work. This is consistent with Everette S. Lee's theory of migration (E.S. Lee, S theory of Migrant). Most migrant workers of 3 nationalities (Myanmar, Laos, and Cambodia) travel in and out of Thailand on average 1 -5 times,

traveling. Return to your homeland for the reason of returning to visit family in your country of origin. When the mission was completed, they returned to work in Thailand, and some returned to Thailand because of political problems in the country. Most of their followers were husbands, wives, and children. The situation of children of migrant workers living in Thailand was not studied. In the education system, more than 30%, in terms of financial situation, migrant workers were found to have problems. Most have an average income of 300 -399 baht per day. Most migrant workers have social security rights. Samut Prakan Province has a need for migrant workers to help work to drive the country's economy because the country's labor age is small. Thai people lack millions of workers for the Thai economy, which is reported to be 3 - 4% of Thailand's GDP. It comes from migrant workers who come to work in Thailand to create a balance of the working-age population.

2. Social protection, which found that migrant workers who came to work in Samut Prakan province received more than 90 percent of social protection, both before and during the COVID-19 outbreak situation, by the level of protection. During the epidemic situation, it is slightly less than before the COVID-19 outbreak, where Thailand has organized measures in various forms. To protect the basic rights of all citizens as stipulated by the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand.

1) Labor protection in social security, migrant workers who come to work in Samut Prakan province receive social security protection of more than 90 percent according to their rights, including In the case of having children, when paying contributions for not less than 1 year, they can receive a monthly child allowance of 600 baht per child for a period of 6 years and receive material support, medical supplies during the COVID epidemic – 19However, it was found that the majority of migrant workers were able to exercise overall rights equal to more than 90 percent of Thai people.

2) Labor protection in general social services regarding work manuals for foreigners in Thailand, job coaching, and language training. The lack of comprehensive communication services for migrant workers may cause unintended disparities between Thai workers and migrant workers. Thai law is clear to care for, promote, and protect Thai and foreign workers equally.

3) Labor protection in terms of assistance when migrant workers are in distress or need assistance. It was found that most migrant workers will receive protection from their employer/employer's family, foreign co-workers, and Thai people, but Thai people living in the community provide little protection and assistance. This may be due to negative attitudes towards migrant workers. If we analyze the labor welfare that migrant workers of 3 nationalities (Myanmar, Laos, Cambodia) received before and during the outbreak of COVID-

19, the labor welfare provided to employees will cover the lives of the employees. In 3 ways: 1) On the job during working hours 2) Off the Job but still within the workplace and 3) Outside the company in the community at large has the following details:

1) On the job during working hours, the welfare that migrant workers receive is mostly in accordance with the law. Welfare that employers provide will be in the form of an incentive to work, such as diligence allowances, bonuses, and money reserves in case of having to renew migrant workers' cards, with migrant workers paying in installments later. During the New Year festival, employee shirts are distributed. etc. During the COVID-19 outbreak situation, in addition to receiving benefits as required by law, Migrant workers will receive benefits from their employers in many dimensions, depending on the kindness of the employer, such as providing quarantine facilities if they are infected with COVID-19. When not working, some employers still pay half of their wages. If sick, they are rushed to the hospital, including providing materials, medical equipment to prevent infection, etc.

2) Off the Job but still within the workplace during the pre-COVID-19 situation, migrant workers received benefits as required by law, including the provision of recreational facilities at the workplace. Outside of working hours and benefits that employers provide other than what is required by law, providing shuttle services after work, employers giving money to children living with migrant workers at the workplace, providing security guards, helping take care of safety, etc. During the COVID-19 outbreak situation, in addition to the benefits received according to law, the benefits provided by employers also help migrant workers, helping migrant workers not be affected by the situation. COVID-19 a lot, such as providing housing for industrial plants which prevents them from having to travel in and out, risking the spread of the virus, and providing survival kits to migrant workers, including making materials and medical equipment available. readiness etc.

3) Outside the company in the community at large before the COVID-19 outbreak situation, migrant workers living in the community did not have much impact, but during the situation The spread of the COVID-19 disease. Communities are suspicious of migrant workers who will spread the disease to people in the community because migrant workers' accommodations are overcrowded.

3. Regarding the quality of life of migrant workers, it was found that the overall quality of life of migrant workers before the COVID-19 outbreak situation was at a good level. During the epidemic situation, the level is moderate. The group of migrant workers studied are migrant workers who are in the system, most of whom have social security rights and work in the industrial sector which is looked after by private organizations or establishment owners. The results of the study found that employers are an important factor in promoting and

improving the quality of life of migrant workers in line with the research study of Poolphoksin, W., (2018) who conducted a research study on “Social well-being status of unskilled foreign workers in Thailand” which states that the human rights of workers depend on the kindness of their employers. However, promoting quality of life or improving quality of life must go hand in hand with work. of agencies involved in working with migrant workers, especially government agencies Both in normal situations and in various public disaster emergency situations that may occur.

Conclusion

Appropriate approach to social protection and promoting the welfare and improving the quality of life of migrant workers who come to work in Thailand. Results from the study of appropriate approaches to social protection in general are as follows:

1) In terms of social security, there should be a promotion for migrant workers to be able to use their social security rights in accordance with the law in a comprehensive manner, such as using their right to receive medical treatment according to their rights when sick, and service centers providing quick service without long waits, receiving Social security money that is repaid when you resign from work or return to your hometown.

2) Social services, promoting the children of migrant workers to have access to the same education as Thai people, and labor protection Due to the current high cost of living, the expenses are not sufficient for living. Therefore, providing migrant workers with stable work and part-time work will make migrant workers more stable, including the government reducing Living expenses in order to have enough income to survive and send money to take care of their family in the country of origin. The expectations of migrant workers who come to work in Thailand are in the same direction, that is, they want to have work, have part-time work (OT) in order to have more income and want the government to manage the cost of living down Because the current cost of living is very high. affect costs

3) Social welfare, in which employers are the main factor in helping to improve the quality of life of migrant workers, providing various benefits other than those required by law, including care and assistance when experiencing difficulties, especially during situation of the COVID-19 outbreak in order to alleviate suffering, in addition to adjusting the attitude of Thai people towards migrant workers to see the value of migrant workers coming to work in Thailand Not viewed as second-class people, migrant workers need acceptance from Thai people, which will help promote and improve the mental quality of migrant workers' lives.

Suggestions

Policy Suggestion

1) Establishing a clear organization responsible for migrant labor operations in order to coordinate, supervise, monitor, and integrate work into one, which may be in the form of “Department of Migrant Labor” or “Office of the Migrant Labor Committee” to have clear responsibilities There is a clear host.

2) System design Plan long-term strategies at the national level Set goals and indicators so that every department's operation should be in the same direction. Under the participation of all relevant sectors at the national, international, and ASEAN levels.

3) Developing a single database system for migrant workers.

4) Development planning to improve the quality of life of migrant workers in 4 areas so that migrant workers have a better quality of life.

5) Driving the national security of Thai society in the dimension of migrant workers in order to raise the level of security of Thailand in line with the reality of the 21st century, supporting the creation of a balanced population of Thailand, which according to the National Security Council Has established a national policy and plan for national security (2023 - 2027) consisting of 17 areas under the framework of holistic security and human security.

Operational suggestions

1) Designing a communication system to provide access to information in multiple languages, especially creating documents that cover the languages used by migrant workers working in Thailand.

2) Design the operating system for Simplify, specifically, the migrant worker registration system should not be complicated in order to facilitate migrant workers registering as workers in a legal system.

3) Developing guidelines for systematically caring for children of foreign workers in education in Thailand.

4) Develop a model to provide proactive health services for migrant workers in tandem with Thai workers in order to provide protection and also promote access to health services for migrant workers.

Suggestions for future research

1) Conducting a research study on the quality of life of Thai people and migrant workers outside the system.

2) Research studies to develop guidelines for systematically caring for children of foreign workers in education in order to have clear operational guidelines regarding the rights of workers and children of migrant workers.

3) Study of the use of antenatal care services, birth, and postpartum care among female migrant workers of 3 nationalities (Myanmar, Laos, and Cambodia).

4) Studying the attitude of personnel of relevant government agencies that have roles and responsibilities in driving operations regarding migrant workers.

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