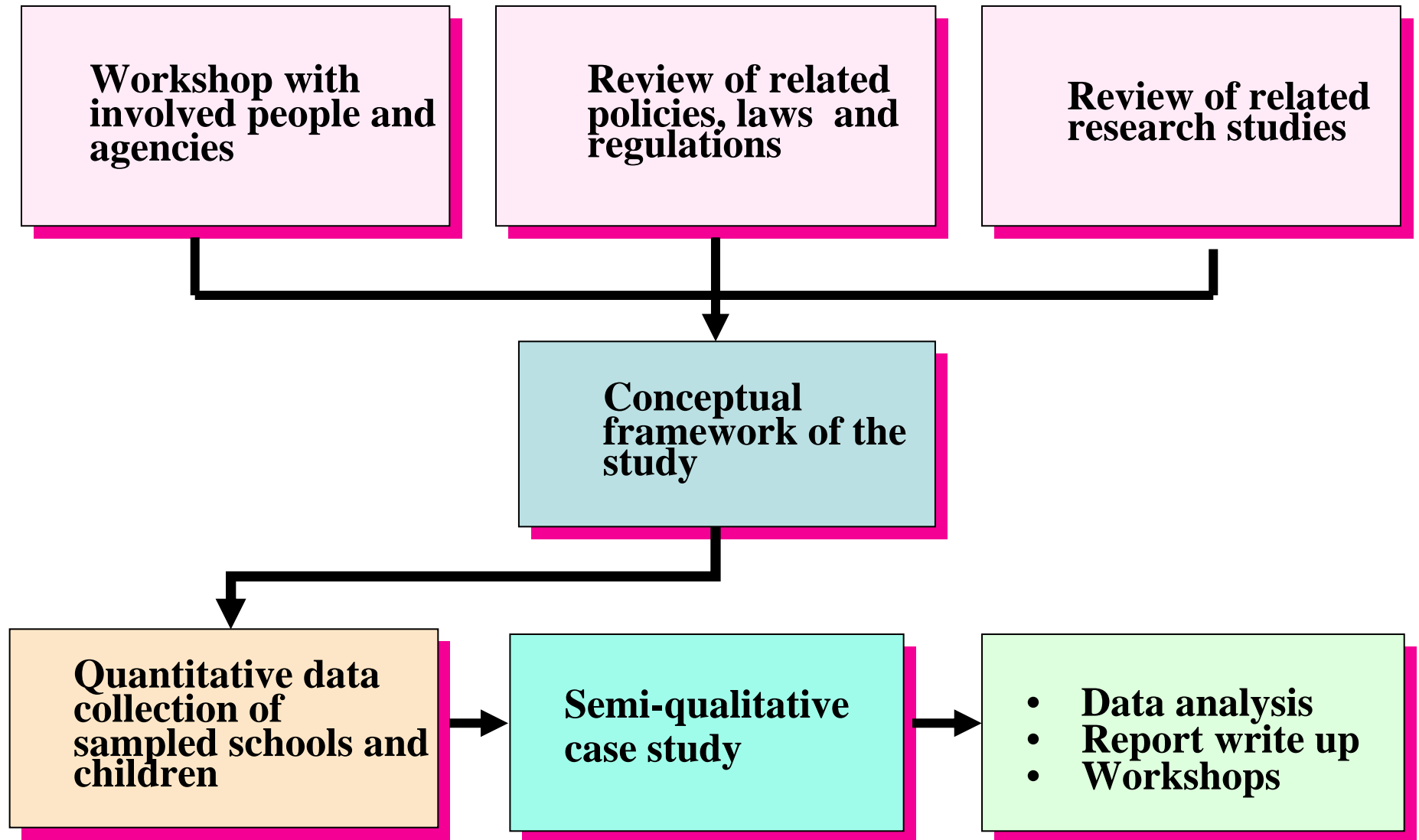


**Research Study on Educational
Opportunity of Migrant and Stateless
Children in Samut Sakhon**

Objectives

- **To find problems causing the lack of educational opportunities and early school drop-out of migrant and stateless children**
- **To suggest policy recommendations to promote educational opportunities for these children**

Methodology



Conceptual Framework on Factors Affecting Educational Opportunity of Migrant Children

Policy, Law & Regulation

- Policy to provide education to migrant children
- Knowledge on educational policy
- Policy and support provided by central or parent agencies
- Policy implementation by school

Community Factor

- Nationality
- Perception on the value of education
- School-community relationship
- Level of development

Family Factor

- Nationality
- Intention to stay in Thailand
- Perception on the value of education
- Socio-economic status
- Need for child labor

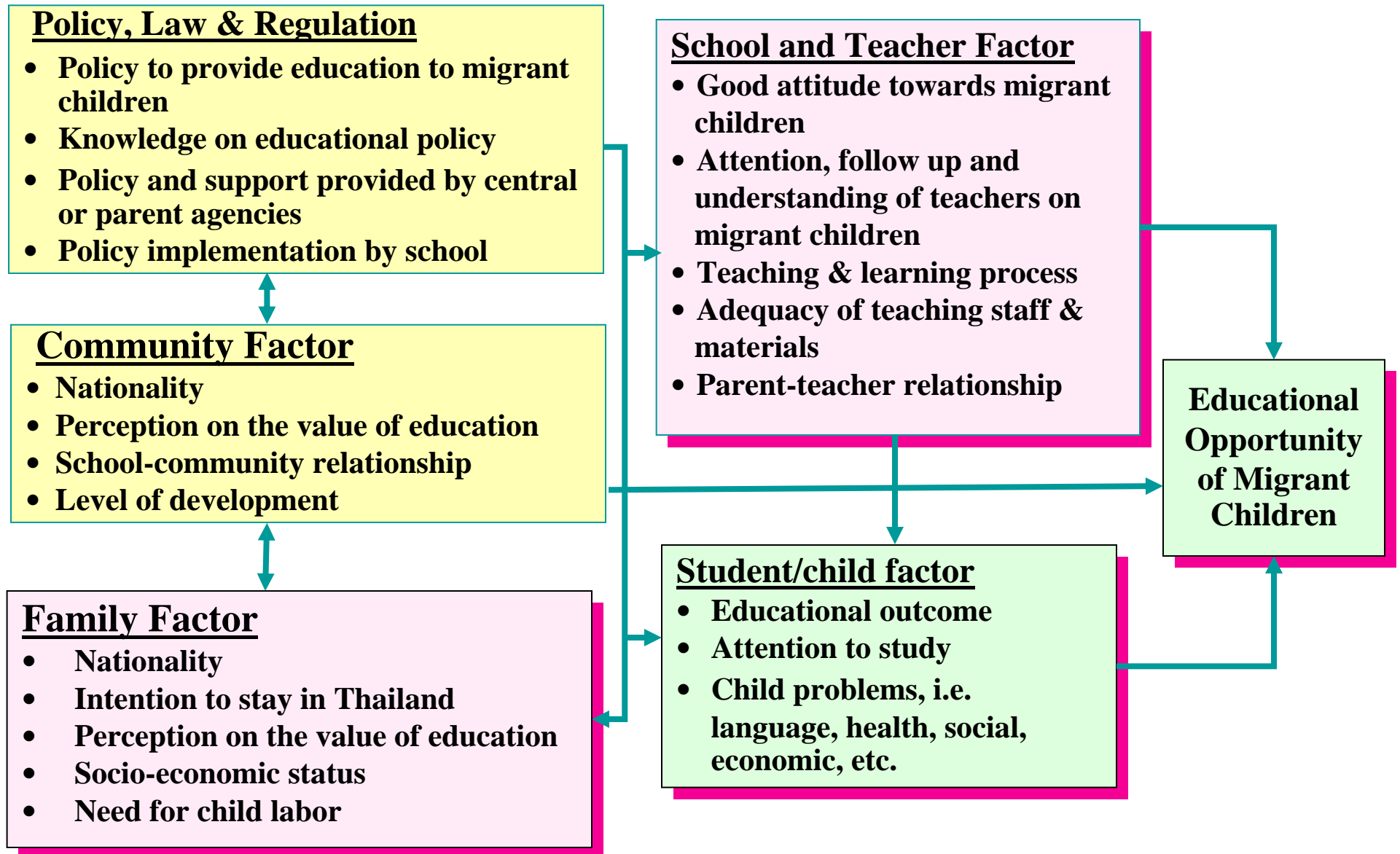
School and Teacher Factor

- Good attitude towards migrant children
- Attention, follow up and understanding of teachers on migrant children
- Teaching & learning process
- Adequacy of teaching staff & materials
- Parent-teacher relationship

Student/child factor

- Educational outcome
- Attention to study
- Child problems, i.e. language, health, social, economic, etc.

Educational Opportunity of Migrant Children



Research findings based on the Conceptual Framework

**1 component
2 indicators**

Policy

**5 components
13 indicators**

School

**3 components
12 indicators**

Child

**4 components
21 indicators**

Family

**3 components
10 indicators**

Community

0.31

0.42

0.21

0.62

0.74

**Educational
Opportunity of
Migrant children**

$\chi^2=110.01$, $df=1634$, $p=1$, $RMSEA=.000$, $GFI=.982$, $AGFI=.981$

Family Factor

- **Family is the most important determinant of whether or not children go to school or learning centre which depends on:**
 - perception on the value of education
 - nationality, years living in Thailand, language
 - willingness and certainty of staying in Thailand
 - poverty and the relationship to child labour
 - knowledge of how to obtain school admission and the cost of school learning

Community Factor

- **Community characteristics are just like family in terms of nationality, spoken language, SES, perceptions of the value of education and educational opportunity of children**
- **Its effect on educational opportunity of migrant children is just like that of the family factor**

Policy Factor

- **Education policy to provide education to all migrant children positively affects educational opportunity**
- **Support from parent agencies are not so firm**
- **Some parents and schools do not know about the policy**
- **Some local education administrators are not willing to support and implement the policy**

School Factor

- **Schools and teachers tend to affect children's attention and learning achievement, causing their willingness to further their study after school completion**
- **Most schools/learning centres and teachers are willing to provide education to migrant children**
- **Home visits and relationships with parents must be strengthened**

Child Factor

- **The child factor has the least impact as children are heavily influenced by other people, especially their parents**

Recommendations

- **Policy on migrant labour should be made clear so that migrant workers know their status and their future in Thailand**
- **Education policy should be translated into an implementation plan with sufficient financial and other support provided to implementing agencies and schools**
- **Campaigns are needed to let all concerned and migrant parents know about the policy, the need to provide education to migrant children, and the benefits of education to these children and Thai society**

Recommendations

- **Good relationships with parents should be promoted by concerned agencies & schools to provide them with information on school admission and the benefits of education**
- **Close monitoring and follow up of migrant students to prevent early school drop-out should be provided by schools**

Recommendations

- **Providing education to meet the needs of poor migrant children by:**
 - Promoting training and career preparation for youth
 - Promoting learning centres provided by NGOs to make it possible to transfer learning from the centres to schools
 - Supporting learning centres to prepare *new* migrant children in terms of language and social adjustment before going to school